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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXIV.]

FOR JULY, 1798.

[VOL. VI.]

This day is published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the FIFTH VOLUME of this work, which, besides the Title, Indexes, and a variety of papers, contains a critical and comprehensive Retrospect of all the Books published during the last six months, in GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, SPAIN, and FRANCE.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.


To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a casual examination of the list of new publications in your Magazine for July, 1797, I observed the title of a poem, said to be written by TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. of New York. This is one of the slighter and more venial errors which a reader of British publications, who is acquainted with America, has frequent occasions of remarking. It were well if none more considerable, relative to that country, were not daily fallen into. But it is certainly desirable, that even these lesser errors, as they cannot escape undetected, should not remain unnoticed and uncorrected. It is with the design of obviating that before me, that I trouble you, at present, with a short account of Dr. DWIGHT, the author of "*Greenfield Hill*," the poem referred to: and should you receive this communication favourably, I design to furnish you with further information respecting the poets of America, or, more properly, of the United States. In this I am encouraged by the reception which I have observed to have been given to the articles relative to Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese poetry, which have appeared in your miscellany. For, surely, it cannot be of less importance to the philosopher and philologist to mark the progress of the fine arts in a new world, and the extension of our native tongue over so fair a portion of the earth*.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT was born in the town of Northampton, state of Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, in

* The attention we constantly bestow on foreign communications will, we hope, induce our numerous readers, in every part of the world, to favour us with their observations relative to any subject of inquiry in our Magazine, or to any new and interesting matter of fact. We think we cannot too often repeat this invitation, because we conceive the best interests of science, as well as the welfare of our miscellany, to be intimately connected with our success in this respect.—

Editors. 

May, 1752. His father was a very respectable citizen of the state, and held several civil and military offices under the crown. The event which separated the United States from Great Britain, rendering him suspected, though without reason, he retired to the territory at the Natches, of which he was one of the original purchasers, and died there some time in the year 1777. Mrs. DWIGHT, the mother of Dr. DWIGHT, was daughter of the celebrated President Edwards, the Locke of America, and is still living.

Dr. DWIGHT received the usual school and academic instruction then afforded to youth in the United States; and, at the age of 13 or 14, was admitted into Yale college, at New Haven, in Connecticut. The term of residence in this institution, previous to graduation, is four years. Here Mr. DWIGHT very much distinguished himself, particularly in the two last years of his studentship; so that soon after his taking the degree of bachelor, and at the early age of 17 or 18, he was elected a tutor†. In this situation he continued, with great applause and with great benefit to the college, nearly seven years. He quitted the office of tutor, on the occasion of his marriage, in the year 1777-8, and at the age of 25.

The administration of Yale college was at no time more respectable than during the tutorship of Mr. DWIGHT. Most of the tutors, at that period, were men of uncommon merit; and of these the most distinguished was Mr. Trumbull, the author of "*M'Fingal*." In connection with this gentleman, Mr. DWIGHT wrote several occasional and periodical

† The plan of instruction in Yale college, and in some others of the American colleges, differs from that which is most common in Europe: for, beside professors—which at Yale college are only of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and natural philosophy and mathematics—each class is under the particular care of a tutor, to whom they recite thrice a day, and who generally conducts them through all their studies till they commence seniors.

papers, in verse and prose, with uncommon success at the time, but which have since been forgotten in the attention that has been attracted by their subsequent publications. It was while tutor, and in his 19th year, that Mr. DWIGHT commenced his poem intitled "*The Conquest of Canaan*;" which was finished, and a subscription for printing it put in circulation, if I do not mistake, in 1775. But the turbulence of the times, and the difficulties which the unsettled state of the country opposed to the distribution of any work—for the present ready inter-communication did not then exist—induced him, notwithstanding the unexampled patronage of a subscription for 3000 copies, to postpone the publication to a period more favourable to the pursuits of literature.

At leaving the college, Mr. DWIGHT had destined himself to the bar: but the solicitations of a military friend prevailed on him to suspend his devotion to the necessary studies for a time, and to enter the army as a chaplain to one of the Connecticut brigades. In this situation he remained about three years; and the spirit of the American soldiery is supposed to have been not a little encouraged and supported by the numerous songs and occasional addresses which were composed and circulated through the army by the joint care of Mr. DWIGHT, Col. HUMPHREYS, and Mr. JOEL BARLOW.

On quitting the army, Mr. DWIGHT resumed the business of instructor, and opened an academy at Northampton; in which he continued, with singular reputation, till 1783. In this period, he retouched his "*Conquest of Canaan*," and gave it its present form; and on two occasions discharged the duties of a representative of the town, in the legislative assembly of Massachusetts. In the legislature he was very conspicuous; and was strongly solicited to engage in public life, and consent to be elected one of the delegates to the congress, under the confederation. But a disgust which he had taken to the profession of law, and, perhaps, to legal studies—which are usually connected with political pursuits in the United States—determined him to adhere to the pulpit, to which he felt a growing inclination; and he now sedulously devoted himself to theological studies.

Perhaps the United States have produced no man endowed with talents so peculiarly adapted for the pulpit, as Mr. DWIGHT. To the natural advantages of a person and countenance at once engaging and majestic; a voice full, me-

ludious, and discriminating; and an unusual share of manly sensibility, he added the acquired excellencies of learning various and profound, of spacious and minute observation on all the ordinary affairs, and extensive and particular reflection on all the duties of men; and an eloquence acute, rational, soothing, touching, and commanding at will; and that adapted itself, with equal ease, and without the sacrifice of elegance, to the apprehension of the scholar and the ploughman. As soon as it was known that he designed to engage in the ministry, he received various offers of settlement: he finally accepted of those from the parish of Greenfield, in Connecticut; whither he removed late in 1783, or early in 1784.

Encumbered with a young and increasing family, and with a salary inadequate to the demand made upon it by his hospitable disposition, Mr. DWIGHT was obliged to have recourse once again to the business of instruction. He opened an academy at Greenfield; and had soon the satisfaction of seeing it patronized by the most respectable men in the country. Young men resorted thither from the remotest, as well as the nearest, parts of the United States; and this infant seminary, under the auspices of its founder, obtained a quick and firm establishment. Amidst the incessant occupations which now harrassed him, Mr. DWIGHT, nevertheless, found time to plan and accomplish many literary works, some of which have since appeared. His reputation was now rapidly extending. In 1788, the college at Princeton, New Jersey, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He continued at Greenfield, to preach and superintend his academy, till, on the death of the late venerable Dr. Hills, he was elected President of Yale college, and removed to New Haven in the autumn of 1795. This is his present situation; and, under his care, the institution over which he presides daily acquires consideration, and multiplies its means of improvement for students.

Of the merits of Dr. DWIGHT as an author, and especially as a poet, different opinions have been, and probably will continue to be, formed. It is certainly to be regretted, that his powers have been lavished on a subject which no longer possessing general interest, is not likely to attract general attention, or promote the welfare of mankind, in any remarkable degree. But the lover of poetry, who shall not be prevented by this from the perusal of "*The Conquest of Canaan*," will

discover in it many passages highly poetical; he will probably read the eleventh book with pleasure more than once; and will unite with the celebrated author of "*The Botanic Garden*" in an eulogium on the versification, which for uniform correctness has seldom been surpassed.

Dr. DWIGHT has published—

1. *The Conquest of Canaan*, an epic poem in eleven books. Hartford, 1785. Reprinted in London, in 1786, I believe by Johnson.

2. *Greenfield Hill*, a poem in seven parts. Published at New York in 1794. Republished in London, in 1797.

3. Numerous smaller poems, published at various periods; but principally collected in "*American Poems, selected and original*," vol. i. Published at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1793.

4. A Dissertation on the Poetry, Eloquence, &c. of the Bible. This title is not exact; but I have not the Dissertation before me. It was delivered publicly, on the occasion of the author's taking the degree of A. M. and was printed at the time.

5. A Sermon on the Capture of General Burgoyne. This title is not exact. 1777, or 1778.

6. A Sermon, delivered before the Governor and Legislature of Connecticut, at the General Election in May, 1791.

7. A Discourse on the Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament. 1794.

8. The true Means of establishing Public Happiness. A sermon delivered on the occasion of the 4th of July, before the Cincinnati. 1795.

Several other pieces, in verse and prose, have been ascribed to Dr. DWIGHT, which have never been collected, and some of which he has never acknowledged.

May, 1798. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORIC DOUBTS CONCERNING JOAN OF ARC.

Virtuous and holy, chosen from above
By inspiration of celestial grace
To work exceeding miracles on earth,
I never had to do with wicked spirits.
But you, that are polluted with your lusts,
Stain'd with the guiltless blood of innocents,
Corrupt and tainted with a thousand vices,
Because you want the grace that others have,
You judge it fruit a thing impossible
To compass wonders, but by help of devils.

*Speech of Joan of Arc to her judges
in Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

THE more attentively the character of Joan of Arc is studied in the original historical authorities, the more evident it will become that our great dramatist has given, in the lines above quoted, a just view of this extraordinary personage. Even Voltaire, in his profane works, seems willing to allow that she was not, as is too commonly imagined,

one of those half-insane enthusiasts, employed as tools to work upon the vulgar; whom the one party endeavoured to cry up as a prophetess, and the other to cry down as a witch; but that she was a real heroine, superior to vulgar prejudice, and no less remarkable by force of mind than for a courage and strength unusual in her sex. Her behaviour in adversity, and during her trial, was exalted without affectation. There is, however, one part of her history strangely enigmatical. After condemnation, was she really burnt or not?

The Bishop of Beauvais is accused by all parties of treachery and trick in the conduct of the trial: it was his known propensity to gain his ends by stratagem, craft, manœuvre, fraud, dexterity. He seeks out and brings forward such testimony only as relates to ecclesiastical offences, and then hands over the decision to the secular judges, whose clemency he invokes. Joan says to him publicly: "You * promised to restore me to the church, and you deliver me to my enemies." The intention of the bishop, then, must have been, that the secular judges, for want of evidence, should see no offence against the state; as the clerical judges, notwithstanding the evidence, had declined to see any against the church. A fatal sentence was, however, pronounced; and the fulfilment of it intrusted to the ecclesiastical authorities. Immediately after the *auto da fe*, one of the executioners ran to two friars, and said, "that he had never been so shocked at any execution, and that the English had built up † a scaffolding of plaster (*un échafaud de plâtre*) so lofty that he could not approach the culprit, which must have caused her sufferings to be long and horrid." She was, therefore, by some unusual contrivance, kept out of the reach and observation even of the executioners.

Some time after, when public commiseration had succeeded to a vindictive bigotry, a woman appeared at Metz †, who declared herself to be Joan of Arc. She was every where welcomed with zeal. At Orleans, especially, where Joan was well known, she was received with the honours

* "*Villaret Histoire de France*," tom. xv. p. 77.

† "*Paquier Histoire d'Orleans*," liv. vi.

‡ "*Histoire de la Pucelle par l'Abbé Lenglet*."

See also "*Mélanges Curieux, Monstrelet*," and the manuscript authorities cited by the continuator of Velly. It were much to be wished that the truly curious notes, which accompany the new edition of a celebrated poem, had agitated this question concerning the heroine.

On the progressive Lateness of Hours kept in England.

due to the liberators of the town. She was acknowledged by both her brothers, Jean and Pierre d'Arc. On their testimony she was married by a gentleman of the house of Amboise, in 1436. At their solicitation her sentence was annulled, in 1456. The Parisians, indeed, long remained incredulous; they must die have punished those ecclesiastics, whose humanity, perhaps, conspired with the Bishop of Beauvais to withdraw her from real execution down a central chimney of brick and mortar; or, as the executioner called it, a scaffolding of plaster. The king, for the woman seems to have shunned no confrontation, is stated to have received her with these words: "*Pucelle, m'amie, soyez la tres bien revenue, au nom de Dieu.*" She is then said to have communicated to him kneeling, the artifice practised. Can this woman be an impostor?

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE PROGRESSIVE LATENESS OF HOURS KEPT IN ENGLAND.

AMONGST other artificial modes of life, the increasing lateness of the fashionable hours in London is a just cause of wonder and complaint to those who wish to regulate their lives by the dictates of reason and the laws of nature. The English have always been remarkable for this predilection to late hours; and it is well known that Louis XII. was supposed to have shortened his days, by putting off his dinner hour to eleven, in complaisance to his young English queen; so that, in this custom at least, we have the honour of taking the lead; and if it is a proof of greater civilization to dine two or three hours later than all Europe besides, we certainly are in possession of that mark of pre-eminence. I have often wondered within myself to what this peculiar taste is owing; whether we contract it from our northern situation, which obliging us to content ourselves with a very scanty portion of day-light during great part of the year, and that, too, coming to us tinged and clouded by the smoke and vapour which loads our atmosphere, we lose, by degrees, the natural pleasure every one has in sun-shine; and, like the poor Greenlanders, who, from the necessity of burying themselves under ground with the scent of train oil during the long winter months, come at length to think it pleasant; so we grow accustomed to tallow and spermaceti, and prefer the poor substitute to that glorious flame, whose absence only it was meant to supply:—or whether it be that the English, from their natural taciturnity and reserve, are very slow to mix in free conversation, and for

that very reason wonderfully loth to part when they find themselves fairly engaged in it. Whatever be the cause, the fact is, that we have quite altered the natural course of life, turned day into night, and confounded many of the plainest and most ordinary phrases. The noon is now so far from being synonymous with the middle of the day, that it hardly stands in the middle of the morning; and the evening, instead of being limited to the soft hours of dubious twilight, includes in it the deepest shades of dead night. When the fashion of undressing prevailed amongst the ladies, the Spectator complained that the neck was surprisingly grown, and stretched out to half the body; in like manner the morning has increased upon us so rapidly of late years, that there is no laying what portion of the four and twenty hours it may not in time swallow up; it already, in winter, sees the sun rise and set, and is lengthened out to such a degree, that, to borrow the phrase of the Hebrew historian, "the evening and the morning make the whole day." These figures of speech occasion a ludicrous confusion in a plain head. There circulates a pleasant story of a certain duchess, remarkable for leading every fashionable caprice, who ordered her shoe-maker to call on her the next morning at four o'clock. The honest man, not being aware of the extent of the term, obeyed her commands according to the most liberal interpretation, and disturbed the family several hours before sun-rising. But whatever may be indulged to laziness, or pardoned to caprice, we cannot allow people to derive vanity from their follies. What can be more absurd than for a man to be proud of dining when his neighbours are going to bed? That one man is able to provide a more elegant entertainment than another, though not a justifiable reason for the swelling of pride, may, perhaps, be a natural one; but that he should value himself because he eats it some hours later, is a most whimsical perversion of even vanity itself; yet such is the spell of fashion, that the inhabitant of Grosvenor-square, who dines at five, looks down on the citizen who eats his mutton at three, and is himself obliged to strike sail to the man of high ton, the superlatively fashionable, whose table is not covered till after the opera. I have considered whether the glory may not arise from a man of fashion being more abstemious than the common run of mortals, and capable of fasting to a later hour; but I was obliged to abandon this idea, by calculating that more waking hours do not intervene between

his

his meals, than between the meals of the vulgar; and that the farmer, who has been at work from six in the morning, has probably earned his twelve o'clock dinner full as well as the fine gentleman or lady their repast at six. It is happy that our descriptive writers have not yet thought of adapting the language of poetry to the present capricious acceptance of words. Should they ever do so, what new and uncouth imagery would be produced; the morning would be stripped of her dews and her roses, the day would be ushered in by what we now call the evening-star, or desecrated from afar by the approach of the lamp-lighters; and the *sable goddess*, instead of being confined to her ebon throne, and her rays' majesty, would include in her dominion some of the most brilliant hours in the four and twenty. I have sometimes thought to draw up *the complaints of the morning*, setting forth that she is no longer permitted to confine herself to those cool and quiet hours which suit the delicacy of her constitution; that she is obliged to shew her forehead in high noon, and to sit scorching under the beams of the meridian sun, to the great detriment of her complexion; that her levee is deserted, or attended only by farmers and stage-coachmen; that she has not so much dew as would fill an acorn cup, and is obliged to refresh herself with ice-creams; that her conceits, which used to be more brilliant than Madam MARA'S, are reduced to the note of the cuckoo and the shrill song of the grasshopper. The evening might lament, on her part, that she is no longer *l'heure du Berger*; that, instead of the light-brown in which she used to be habited, and the thin veil of black gauze which rendered her beauty more soft and interesting, she is muffled up in the thickest mantle of gloom and darkness, and chilled with the unwholesome vapours of midnight. Thus all the parts of the day, so aptly harmonized and adapted to follow each other in successive order by the hand of Nature, put into confusion by our absurd customs, might mutually accuse each other of encroachments.

To be serious, wherever I see great deviations from nature, I cannot help suspecting some *bad passion* to be the lurking cause of them; and, in the present instance, I am afraid we must refer this perversity of taste to a culpable desire of distinguishing ourselves in every particular from the lower orders. The rich man finds himself subjected to the same necessities of food and sleep with his labourers; but is resolved, at least, he

will not satisfy them at the same hours. His little vanity leads him to reject the purest gifts of nature, air and sunshine, if they are to be shared with those from whom he conceived himself separated by a line of discrimination. He will not enjoy the light in common with the poor; and as he is conscious of the difference between the peasant's rush-light over his turf-fire, and the brilliant illumination of wax-tapers in his splendid rooms, he chuses to pass the greatest portion of his waking time at those hours in which he has so much the advantage; and I do not know whether he would condescend to use day-light at all, if it were not pretty highly taxed as it comes through the plate-glass of his sash-windows. Nay, it is said of a certain noble family, who went into the north to spend their Christmas at their country-seat, that being fairly resolved to shew the sun they could do without him, they never vouchsafed to open their dining-room shutters during the weeks of their residence there. But, independently of any malignant comparison of our own comforts with those of others, we should consider whether there is not a degree of moral guilt in slighting the plainest indications of the will of the Author of nature, and pouring contempt upon rules written with the radiant fingers of the morning. Why has the Great Parent hushed all nature in such deep and still repose, and drawn around us the curtains of darkness, but to mark out the proper time for our wearied faculties to intermit their functions? Why, but that our eyes may close, when objects no longer solicit their attention; that our ears may suspend their listening, when sounds have ceased; and that we may be stretched under safe shelter, while the vegetable world is bathed with those refreshing dews that are to us noxious vapours. Let those whom guilt has forced to address the glorious sun only to tell him, *how they hate his beams*, withdraw themselves from the chearings of his presence; but minds full of innocence and conscious peace should welcome his approach. Sunshine, like the touch of Ithuriel's spear, tries true beauty and cleanliness; and it is a sort of test of the purity and health of the soul to be willing to sustain such an ordeal. Who would wish to be confounded with the sons of violence and rapine; with those who love the night, because their deeds are evil; or to begin his orisons like the child of despair—“Now hungry wolves howl at the night's pale moon?” One would really com-

6. *On the progressive Lateness of Hours kept in England.*

found for a little salutary superstition on such a subject, and would almost with our young people had the same belief of spirits and goblins which their great grandmothers had, if it would have the effect of sending them to their beds at the same hour. We pity the inhabitants of some of the deep vallies of Switzerland, upon whom the sun never rises till he is near his meridian altitude; and yet we most of us voluntarily subject ourselves to the same deprivation. A close-drawn curtain will exclude him as effectually as a range of Alpine hills; and all nature has been rejoicing under the beams of that glorious luminary for many long hours, before we can prevail upon ourselves to be at all the better for him. It is, indeed, a kind provision of Providence that the constitution of man in this, as well as in many other particulars, is able to accommodate itself to such changes as particular modes of life or incidental occurrences may require; but it is abusing this advantage to deviate, without necessity, from the plainest dictates of common sense. One would naturally suppose, that if a wife man wished at any time to interrupt the usual regularity of his hours, and to wake when others sleep, it would be to enjoy the general repose; to see the animals of the fold and pasture all stretched out, as it were, on the breast of their common mother; labour and toil suspended in the village; its fires extinct, and its various murmurs hushed, presenting a touching picture of peace and security in the arms of public faith and mutual confidence; the stars leading on the silent hours; and, from time to time, those infrequent sounds which cause the silence to be more felt. But this can never be enjoyed by the inhabitant of a perverted town. There the rattle of late dissipation meets the early occupations of labour: there is no hour in which the idle do not sleep; there is none in which the wretched do not toil. The rays of the sun are clouded with smoke, and obstructed by the contiguity of buildings; and the night, on the other hand, is made brilliant by the thousand lamps that stream in every direction; so that the very distinction of day and night is lessened, and all hours partake of a kind of dubious and uncertain twilight. If this preposterous deviation from nature were confined to a few fine gentlemen and ladies, as they, after all, make but an inconsiderable part of the human species, the harm might not be great; but, unfortunately, the influence extends to all those who administer to their ha-

bitudes: the country girl must watch her roses pale for their vigils, and the coachman must guard against the noxious influence of the night air with more noxious spirits. It is well for mankind that we cannot alter the course of the day, or push back the seasons with our fantastic humours.

“Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily,”

says one of our most charming poets; but what a penury of sunshine would it bring upon the world, if he were complaisant enough to wait till our modern Emilys were ready to start along with him! From the same disposition to lateness, the spring would probably be put off till fashionable people chose to go out of town; and the labourers would often be driven to the short days of Christmas to get in their harvest. But, thanks to the Author of nature, these matters are not left to our disposal. Though we speak of turning day into night, and inverting the seasons, it is what we really cannot do. The cocks crew at the same hour; the flowers open and close with their accustomed regularity; and nature moves on with the same even majestic march, undisturbed by our fancies or our follies. Those eternal land-marks still subsist which separate the portions of our time; and however we may dispose of it in theatres and drawing-rooms; wherever the most useful occupations of life are carried on, they must be carried on according to her laws. It is impossible to frequent the country, and not hear the voice which from time to time gently recalls us to nature and true enjoyment. If these considerations fail, there is one more on which I rest my last hope. There are but four and twenty hours in the whole circle, and it is impossible to proceed as we have done of late years, without pretty soon getting round to the point from which we set out: in which case, all will be right again, and we shall have accomplished a revolution similar to that of the great platonic year, so much celebrated by antient philosophers and poets.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for May, you did me the favour to insert some account of the state of the Grey-coat school in this city, previous to the new regulations which were adopted in the year 1783, when the ladies, who had pointed out the probable causes of its defects, engaged to superintend it. I now return

my pen, to state as concisely as I can, what the alterations were, and what the effects which have been found to result from them.

Instead of boarding the children at so much per head, the provisions are now paid for from the funds of the charity, and the earnings of the children go towards them. The butcher, milkman, flour-dealer, &c. are bargained with to deliver the several articles in which they deal, good in their kind, at an average price, and their bills are regularly sent in to the committee of gentlemen once a week, signed by one of the ladies, who particularly superintends what may properly be called, the house-keeping department.

A matron is engaged, who has a salary allowed, and as the number of girls were increased to 40, on their removal to the new building, there are two assistant mistresses, who each have wages; one to teach sewing, knitting, line-spinning, and reading; the other, wool-spinning, to assist in reeling, and to keep the account of the number of hanks spun every day by each girl.

Instead of its being optional to employ the children at what time and in what manner the mistress may please, their employments are subject to general laws, from which no deviation whatever is allowed, without the permission of the lady who is visitor for the time being, of which there are several who superintend the school, and who regularly take their turn of giving attendance for the space of six weeks. The outline of these laws is as follows, viz.

The whole school is divided into two classes; 1. Ten, who in their turn fill the office of servants, and who, as five leave the school every year, are of course in that class the last two years of their remaining in it, and are distinguished from the others in their dress by a green, instead of a grey, stuff gown; and, 2dly, Thirty, who, for distinctions sake, may be denominated scholars. The laws respecting those in the class of servants, are as follow:

Two are house-maids, two kitchen-maids, two assistants in washing and getting up the linen (which takes up two days in every week), two house-assistants on those days, and two larders and spinners of waste wool, which is manufactured for the use of the school, and who also twist the worsted for the stockings. The four, who are washing and house-assistants, spin wool on the four days when

they are not wanted for this purpose, having regular tasks set. The four *servants* are employed by the matron, when they have done their house-work, in mending for the family, bleaching the cloth spun in the family for house use, (for every article worn by the girls, except shoes and stays, and straw hats, is manufactured by themselves,) and in making children's cloaths, of materials sent by the ladies, for poor people, &c. &c. They all change alternately every six weeks, according to a regular plan, so that in the course of thirty weeks, every one of the ten has filled these several places for the space of six weeks; and the whole ten have a master three days a week, two hours in the evening, to teach writing and arithmetic, and to improve them in reading.

The rules respecting the thirty *scholars* are as follow: twenty are always employed in spinning wool for the manufacturer, by which they earn, upon an average, about 10s. per ann. This may, not improperly, be called their trade, not only as the money gained by it to the institution is so considerable, but, moreover, as by means of it, every girl may afterwards gain a livelihood; as there is not any one who cannot spin sixteen hanks per day, when she leaves the school, which produces eightpence, at the average price paid for wool-spinning. The remaining ten are employed in spinning linen, and in sewing and knitting. These employments are changed every three months, in the following order:—when ten leave the wool-room, five are employed the first six weeks in spinning line, and the second six weeks, in sewing and knitting, and when this time is expired, they all return to the wool-room, and the like number of wool-spinners take their place; so that two-thirds of the time of every girl is occupied in spinning worsted, and one-third divided between spinning line and sewing and knitting. About 16s. per ann. is earned by line-spinning. Every girl makes her own cloaths, and knits her own stockings, ready against the following year; and, to prevent confusion, a closet is appropriated with shelves, upon which the name of every girl is written, and upon which her new cloaths are deposited. This department, as well as that of classing the girls, has been superintended for some years, by one particular lady, who likewise measures and assists in cutting out all the cloaths, and it is managed in a manner as complete as possible.

It has been already mentioned, that every

every girl has her task set. This rule extends not only to wool-spinning, but to the whole of her various employments; and as an encouragement to industry, and that some idea of property may be gained, every girl who completes her task, is entitled to a weekly reward, from one farthing to twopence, and the money so earned, is paid her every Thursday, a regular account being kept, and the money deposited in a box, divided into forty cells, in which the name of every girl is written. This money is absolutely her own, liable, however, to the deduction of forfeits for misbehaviour. The same lady, who has for many years superintended the house-keeping department, and proportioned the tasks, also distributes the rewards; and it is not much to say, that the judgment and impartiality with which this important part of the plan is executed, cannot be exceeded.

The ladies who superintend the school, have a general meeting four times in a year, when all the various books, &c. are inspected, and such new laws proposed, or old ones altered, as may have been found expedient.

When the girls leave the school, they are hired as servants, for wages, instead of being bound apprentice for meat and cloaths.

It is now fourteen years that the school has been conducted upon the plan above described. At first, while the elder girls of the original set remained, the good effects since resulting were not very observable. This was mortifying, but could excite no surprise in any one who had seen the state they were in before the new regulations. I have now by me a list of the names of the girls then in the school, to which is attached the character given of every particular girl by the master and mistress who at that time had the management of it, and out of the whole number, there were but four, of whose behaviour and disposition they did not speak in the most disadvantageous terms; and their ignorance was inconceivable. As that set however left the school, the good effects have, from time to time, become more apparent; and, for some years past, the ladies have had the satisfaction of seeing every expectation realized which they could reasonably have formed respecting the success of such an institution. The children in general are healthy, and after leaving the school have turned out well; and the conduct of many individuals has been remarkably good. It may go something towards a proof of this, that for

some time the two assistant mistresses have been regularly taken from among the girls themselves. One of them, at present, has served in that capacity (first in the wool-room, and now as teacher of sewing, knitting, reading, &c.) eight years; and moreover, that the girls are in such request, as servants, that they are generally engaged some months before they leave the school, and many of them are at this time living in very respectable families: some also have married, and behave very well. One defect, as was observed in a former paper, unavoidably adheres to the nature of the institution. A poor girl educated in a school where her victuals, cloaths, &c. are regularly provided, cannot have gained that knowledge of the common events of life, and of the difficulties to which, in her progress through it, she will probably be subject, which it were desirable that she should have gained; if, however, she is so fortunate as to be hired by a mistress who is aware of this circumstance, and attentive to it, the disadvantage may be overcome. To this defect it was principally attributed, that many had, from time to time, ceased to continue members of the Friendly Society, partly instituted on their account, of which an outline has been already given. It was, however, then observed, that these defections were fewer every year. And I must now add, that we have reason to hope well of the conduct of the greater part even of these upon the whole; and moreover, that the benefits intended by the institution have not been entirely lost, even in respect to them, as the greater part have received protection and assistance for the first two or three years after they had left the school, the period at which, more than any other, such protection and assistance is especially important to them.

It now merely remains to be mentioned, that, in point of expence, the new plan has not exceeded the demands of the old. This it were easy to shew, by comparing the two together, but this would lead to a detail which would exceed the limits to which I must confine myself.

In a future paper, Mr. Editor, if you and your readers are not weary of such sort of subjects, it is my intention to send you some account of a school of industry instituted here, in which the girls continue to live at home with their friends; also of the kind of books which I should beg leave to recommend. In the mean time, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Yerk, May 1, 1798. CATH. CAPPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you admit into your widely-circulated Magazine whatever appears to have the good of society for its object, permit a constant reader to intimate a wish that some of your ingenious correspondents would turn their thoughts to a subject which was suggested to me by an incident I shall presently relate. The plan lately adopted by Miss MOORE and others, under the patronage of the Bishop of London, of circulating cheap publications for the instruction of the lower classes, cannot be too highly appreciated, and many are the good effects which have resulted, and which will, as I hope, long continue to result from it. One branch of improvement, however, seems hitherto to have escaped attention; and trifling at first sight as it may appear, yet, when all its present influences, together with the consequences equally certain, though more remote, are taken into the account, its importance will, I think, be manifest. I mean, some regulation of the amusements of the lower orders of society. The incident already adverted to, as giving rise to this reflection, I shall now relate.

Being at present upon a visit at the house of a very respectable friend, who has several large collieries, together with many other very extensive undertakings, and whose benevolence is equal to his ability, he told me, that application had just been made to him by a party of his colliers, tenants, labourers, and others, for permission to act a stage-play at their annual feast in August next; but that he had so strongly expressed his disapprobation, that he thought they would relinquish it: adding, however, that upon farther consideration, he was doubtful, as they must have some amusements, whether he had not better give his consent to this, as being, upon the whole; less hurtful than some others to which they had been accustomed*.

It happened yesterday, that a collier

* This gentleman supports a Sunday School at his own expence, at which upwards of 100 children usually attend. As he himself particularly notices the appearance and behaviour of these children on the Sunday at church, a spirit of emulation is excited, which extends its influence also to the parents; so that many a shilling is laid out in procuring their children decent Sunday clothing, which would otherwise have been expended at the alehouse.

of eminent comic talents, who was at the head of the deputation, and who always at Christmas fills the important place of jester to the morris-dancers, applied to me upon the subject, when the following conversation ensued:

“ Pray, madam, did you hear our master say aught about our acting a play at the feast? He was right angry at me for asking him leave.”—“ I did hear him mention it, James.”—“ And do you think he will let us act?”—“ I really cannot tell. What is the play you would wish to perform?”—“ I am sure I do not know its name; but the first man that speaks they call Sir John: they say there’s a deal of sport in it, but no harm like, or aught of that.”—“ How came you, James, to wish to act a play which you have never read?”—“ Why, madam, you see, they acted it at F——, but four miles off, three years ago: they had it from London, and we could get their book.”—“ But I am afraid, James, if Mr. M—— were to consent, you would all go to the alehouse, as soon as the play was over. You know how much he is your friend, and that he would not deny you any diversion that would not hurt you.”—“ Yes, to be sure, madam, and that’s it: you may think we used to have cockings, and I was a bit that way myself. Now, thought I, if our master would let us act a play, why then, you see, we should not spend all our money in betting one against another, and in getting drunk.”—“ Where would you act your play, in a barn?”—“ No, no, on the green, to be sure: we would start about five o’clock in the afternoon, and it would hold us till about eight; for though they say it is but short, yet, you see, we should have our dresses to change like, and then we should have fiddlers, and all would take up time.”—“ Well, but Mr. M—— fears that the play itself, if, as you say, it had sport in it, might have a tendency to do you harm, and to prepare you for following scenes of riot and disorder at the alehouse, whither, after it was over, I still fear, you would go. To be sure, James, you would all of you wish that your wives and daughters, at least, should be modest, chaste, and sober; and then for yourselves, when you come to consider what a great deal of money you had spent, and how much you had injured your families, what a great deal you would have to repent of. Now Mr. M—— wishes to save you from all this. You know, James, it is but four days since your neighbour, honest Joseph

Joseph Braithwait, died of a few hours illness, a complaint in his bowels: he was well on Saturday night, and, to all appearance, as stout and as healthy as any of us; yet, on Sunday night, he was a corpse. Now, James, think, if he had been acting a play, the tendency of which was to deprave both his own mind and the minds of others, and had got drunk after it, spending the money which should have maintained his family for weeks to come; if in these circumstances he had been called to give up his account, think what must have been his condition now! Consider what he himself would have thought of it, when the doctor shook his head, and said that there was no hope for him in this world!"—"You say right, madam, nothing but right, to be sure; yet a bit of diversion now and then, poor folks, who work hard all the rest of their time, should have; and I was thinking I could brew three bushels of malt, for a sup of drink like, and to keep us from the alehouse."

Now, Mr. Editor, you will probably be of the opinion of honest James, "that poor folks, who work hard all the rest of their time, should now and then have a bit of diversion;" and how ardently were it to be wished, that their diversions could be so contrived for them, as that they might at the same time be innocent! Some of your correspondents, perhaps, may think the subject not unworthy the attention of a leisure hour; and if the issue should be some short publications adapted to this purpose, it would give very sincere pleasure to, sir, your humble servant, *A Friend to the innocent Amusements of the industrious Poor.*

F—n, near Wakefield, July 8, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to point out a contradiction in some passages of the books of Genesis and Exodus. In the former, it is said, (ch. xii. 7, 8.) "And Jehovah appeared unto Abraham, and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar to Jehovah who appeared unto him. And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the east of Bethel, and there he builded an altar to Jehovah, and called on the name of JEHOVAH." Again, ch. xxi. 33. "And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of JEHOVAH, the God of ages." Also, ch. xxii. 14. "Abraham called the name of that place" (where he was about to sacrifice

his only son) "*Jehovah-Jireh*, as it is said to this day, in the mountain of *Jehovah* it shall be seen." These texts, particularly the last, are precise and positive as to the name of the god worshipped by Abraham. Notwithstanding, we must conclude from Exodus, ch. vi. 3. that the author of Genesis was mistaken; for "God spake unto Moses, saying, I am Jehovah: and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, under the title of El Shaddai; but by my name *Jehovah* was I not known to them."

An explanation of the above inconsistency, or a reconciliation of Exodus with Genesis, does not seem to be easy: however, the difficulty may not be insuperable to some of your learned correspondents; from whom I should likewise be glad to be informed, whether it is asserted on sufficient authority, that Jehovah was first worshipped on the banks of the Nile, and that he had an established priesthood at Egyptian Thebes, or at Heliopolis, before the sons of Jacob settled in the province of Geseu.

July 9, 1798.

M. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE justice and expediency of granting national relief under the pressure of peculiar calamities, are considerations which apply to the present deplorable state of great part of the property of the British manufacturers engaged in the European trade.

It has been the practice of all countries to extend assistance to those who have suffered the loss of their property, either by the extraordinary convulsions of nature, or by any of those numerous incidents for which the different institutions of indemnity have not provided.

In the prospect of an invasion, the legislature have lately made provision for the complete indemnification of those whose property should be applied to the service of our own country, or destroyed by the enemy, or by ourselves to prevent falling into their hands.

It is no sufficient objection to the relieving of some, that the losses and calamities inseparable from a state of war are so numerous, and would present such an endless variety of grievances, as to render it impossible to bestow national restitution on all; on the contrary, the impracticability of general relief leaves room for discriminating and granting relief to those who, besides partaking their share in the general calamities, have, moreover,

a large portion of their property exposed to sequestration and plunder, in countries where their own government can afford them no protection. Are not such sufferers equally entitled to national indemnity from the wanton invasion of their property in foreign countries by French commissioners, or new revolutions, as they would be if their property was destroyed by an invasion in the bosom of their own country?

From the unprecedented situation of most of those countries—such as Holland, Italy, Spain, and others, in which the manufacturers have considerable property owing them—and the uncertainty whether, before a general peace is attained, other changes may not take place to sweep most of it away, it must be admitted, that they are already sustaining more than their portion of the present calamities, besides being oppressed with present inconvenience from the want of remittances, and exposed to the distress attending the great uncertainty whether their property will ever be recovered.

The wisdom of the legislature, the justice and humanity of the nation, seem properly appealed to and interested in granting an indemnification to so useful a class and industrious a part of the community as the manufacturers for these foreign markets, who, under the suspension of their trade, are gradually suffering in their circumstances; and, if not exempted from the weight of their accumulating calamities, must, after all their past industry and pious frugality, be hopelessly ruined, and with them their rising families.

Y. Z.

June 1, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the course of last month, an event took place which is of the greatest importance to the dissenting interest. I allude to the sudden dissolution of the academy at Northampton, instituted for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry amongst protestant dissenters. Such a remarkable circumstance happening at a time like the present, must surely be occasioned by some very potent reasons: but, as I learn, from the strictest inquiry, that the young men educated in that seminary have in general been useful and acceptable christian ministers, in those places where they have been situated; that no degree of immorality is chargeable to the character

of any who were students at the time of the dissolution; that the funds left for the support of the institution by its generous founders, are in the most flourishing state, I am entirely at a loss to form any rational conjecture, why the reverend gentlemen who compose the board of trust, should adopt such a very extraordinary expedient.

Probably they may consider themselves as not obliged to be accountable to any, for their conduct in this affair; but it certainly becomes them, as christians, as dissenting ministers, to do justice at least to the characters of those whom they have thus abandoned; and also to vindicate themselves from being guilty of the heinous crime of persecution, for conscience sake, by a fair and honest avowal of those motives which influenced them to pursue such a course of conduct.

Should the gentlemen alluded to, refuse to satisfy the dissenting body in this particular, I shall trouble you, Mr. Editor, at some future period, with a few observations on the subject. The insertion of this, in your valuable Magazine, will much oblige your's, &c.

July 9, 1798.

A DISSENTER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE IRISH NATION.

By the late Bishop LOWTH.

(Extracted from an unpublished Sermon of Bishop Lowth's, preached for the Benefit of the Irish Charity Schools, 1773.)

THAT the native Irish, so closely connected with England, should have continued for so many centuries, and should, in some degree, still continue, in such a state of darkness and barbarism, might seem incredible and inexplicable, were not the fact evident, and did not history point out to us the causes of it.

The fate of that nation has been somewhat singular, and the disadvantages, under which it has laboured, in a manner peculiar to itself. No time can be assigned within the period of certain history, in which Ireland had any favourable opportunity of making those improvements, which its natural capacity admitted, or its happy situation even pointed out. As it escaped the dominion of the Romans, so was it likewise deprived of the benefits which this government generally introduced; order, laws, civility, cultivation; and being separated from other nations in a remote corner of the then known world, and unskilled in navigation, it had little inclination

inclination or opportunity to profit by intercourse with them.

We have, indeed, notices from undoubted history, of a subsequent age, in which Ireland was celebrated for literature and sanctity. Learning, driven out of the rest of Europe, by the incursion of the northern nations, seemed for a while to take refuge there; and from thence letters and religion were propagated to the neighbouring countries. But this bright age was of no long continuance: the light of it was soon obscured, and at last utterly extinguished, by repeated invasions of still more northern barbarians. And it must also be observed, that their learning, at best, was such as could only have shined in dark times; and that their religion consisted chiefly in the extravagant austerities of the monastic life, unfavourable to improvement of every kind, as it encouraged and sanctified inactivity, and considered the cultivation of the arts of civil life as profane, and even sinful.

Whatever their former attainments might have been, the English certainly found them relapsed into a state of extreme barbarism, in respect of science, manners, laws, and religion; without arts, manufactures, and almost without agriculture, that first mark and most essential part of civilization; in a country eminently fruitful, and abundantly supplied with every thing proper for the accommodation of its inhabitants, in a manner destitute of the conveniences and even the necessaries of life. To this state they were reduced by a perpetual succession of domestic wars, between their several elective kings, under whom they were canted; and of foreign invasions, to which they lay entirely open and exposed; and whatever short intervals there might be of either, public depredation only gave place to private rapine; and military law was only exchanged for tyranny or anarchy. Nor was their condition mended when their dissensions had thrown them into the hands of the English: the same series of contentions, either among themselves, or with their invaders, succeeded. In despite of many solemn acts of forced and insincere submission, they perpetually revolted against an ill-established and ill-supported, a weak and unsteady government; the effect of which was little more than to keep up their resentment against their new governors ever fresh and keen, and to mature it at length into an inveterate hatred.

Thus, for many centuries, this unfortunate nation laboured under all the dis-

advantages of subjection to a superior power, without partaking of any of the advantages, with which it is often accompanied. The conquerors even refused to impart the benefit and protection of their laws to the conquered. Unable to reduce them to order by force, they would not condescend to try the gentle but more powerful influence of benevolence; and, instead of reforming the natives, suffered even their own people, settled among them, to degenerate and become barbarians. The constitution of the times, the manners of the people, were unfavourable to every kind of civil improvement. Those, who are accustomed to live by rapine and plunder, always look upon manual labour, and the arts that depend on it, with contempt and aversion: and who, in a state of civil confusion, will bestow his pains, the fruits of which he can have no reasonable expectation of enjoying? Their very laws were calculated to extinguish every inclination to industry, by affording no security in the possession of property, nor certainty of its descending by inheritance.

When the light of the gospel was re-illuminated by the Reformation, the same pillar of fire which gave a guiding light to England, became a cloud of darkness to the Irish; making a still greater separation between both, so that one came not near the other. It threw them more irrecoverably into the arms of Rome; and made them seek alliances with every popish nation that could flatter them with promises of protection. These connections formed so long ago, still subsist: hence the constant supplies which they afford to foreign armies; doubly destructive to their country, as they diminish its force, and at the same time increase the strength of its enemies.

The next age was unhappily distinguished by discord and devastation, more violent and more general; by rebellions and massacres; by civil wars, inflamed and heightened with religious fury; rendering ineffectual every approach, which had before been made, to order and government; embittering and confirming old animosities, aggravating ancient prejudices, and rendering them invincible.

The great era of British liberty, the revolution, marks the commencement of peace and prosperity to Ireland, after at least nine centuries of uninterrupted discord, confusion, and desolation. The way to happiness was then laid plainly open: but in so long a course of time, as hath passed since, what advances have been

been made towards it? Much less than in reason might have been expected, even allowing to every obviating cause its full efficacy. Barbarism hath retreated with a slow pace: some remains of it at least still appear in the manners of the people, by its genuine marks, ferocity and indolence; outrageous acts of lawless violence, unheeded or in any civilized country, are still frequently committed there; and hardly any other country bears on the face of it such plain indications of the bounty of God, in imparting the gifts of nature, and of the sloth of man in neglecting to improve them.

POPERY, that more than Egyptian darkness, still covers a great part of the land; a darkness, which may be sensibly felt in its pernicious effects and destructive consequences. It is the great obstacle that stands in the way of every beneficial, every generous design: it counteracts every principle that leads to loyalty and true piety, to industry and useful knowledge, to national strength, security and happiness. It inspires its wretched votaries with a detestation of that government which protects them, because it is administered by those whom they call usurpers and heretics; and makes them ready to join the enemies of their country, because they call themselves catholics; a name perverted in the application to the very contrary of its true meaning. The love of their country being thus extinguished in their breasts, one of the strongest incitements to the noblest exertions of the powers of body and mind is destroyed. Their understanding subdued to the belief of gross falsehoods, and habituated to absurdities, is weakened and depraved; it becomes impervious to the light of truth, and callous to the force of argument. Intrenched in ignorance, and in a language of their own, little known to others, and difficult to be attained, enslaved to the peculiar customs and superstitions of their ancestors; fixed in an obstinate adherence to hereditary errors, and a determined hatred of those whose duty it is to remove them; awed by the terrors of dreadful anathemas, and (in the case of converts at least) by the obligation of oaths, binding them not to hearken to reason, or yield to conviction; they render themselves inaccessible to human instruction, and give up their claim to the direction of the word of God: "Seeing they see not, neither do they perceive; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand. The heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears

are dull of hearing, and their eyes have they closed; lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their hearts, and should be converted and healed."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent V. O. V. (vol. v. p. 425.) is not satisfied with the arguments that I have already adduced in favour of an improvement in our mode of spelling. He continues to think that an alteration would be prejudicial to the language; that etymology would be thereby destroyed; and that it would be a means of consigning our best authors to oblivion.

A wish to see the subject of orthography fully discussed, induces me to trouble you with another letter in support of my former, and to reply to the above objections of V. O. V.

It is out of my power to conceive, how a well regulated alteration in spelling, a systematic orthography, can be prejudicial to any language; and we know, that in other European languages, this has been adopted, much to their improvement. V. O. V. says, that this has been the effect of fashion and caprice, but in this he is certainly mistaken. It was reason, and a conviction of the necessity of the alteration, that produced it, as would have been apparent to your correspondent had he taken the pains of inquiring into it. The mode of spelling in France, prior to the present century, was very different from that now in use, and, in those times, the propriety of an alteration was frequently discussed by the learned, but the same reasons that your correspondent now adduces, influenced them, and no alteration took place. The editors of the "*Treux Dictionnaire*," as it is called, were, I believe, the first who made any considerable attempt towards an improvement: they published a complete dictionary of the language, in five folio volumes, about the year 1714, in which they distinguished all the letters not pronounced, by printing them with a different type, thus DOUBTE, ESPEE, &c. this was a considerable advance towards the great improvement of the French language, which afterwards was accomplished, under the influence of the French academy.

Would the French have attained that distinguished rank among the European languages, which it now possesses, if this alteration had not taken place? Surely not. The success then of this amendment,

is an argument strongly in point to shew the advantage that would be derived to the English language from a similar improvement.

I thought I had, in my former letter, refuted the objection that the change in orthography would destroy etymology, but your correspondent permits in asserting, that we should thereby be deprived of the means of tracing the derivation of words. If we examine a little, we shall certainly be convinced that this assertion is not well founded.

The following words, for instance, would be changed in their spelling thus—

Ever	<i>pronounced</i>	Ever
Improve		Improv
Honour		Onnor
Stronger		Stronguer, or gher
Danger		Dainger
Travel		Travvel
Port		Portt
John		Jon.

Surely the means of tracing the origin of the above words is not destroyed, and scarcely rendered more difficult: and a great many words would not require to be more altered than these.

But etymology, as I have before stated, would, in many instances, become more clear and easy, of which an example may be given in the word *people*, the immediate original of which is the French word *peuple*, not *populus*, as the *o* would lead one to suppose; now if it were written as it is pronounced, *pepel*, we could not be misled as to its etymology.

It is a very strange idea which your correspondent entertains, that the proposed change in spelling would consign to oblivion the works of our best authors. Are the beauties of Dryden and Pope, of Addison and Bolingbroke, so difficult to be discovered that they cannot be seen in a new dress? Are the following lines rendered unintelligible?

“ Oh cood dhe muze my ravvish'd brest inspire,
 With warmth like yours, and raise an equal fire,
 Unnumber'd buties in my verse shood shine,
 And Virgil's Italy shood yield to 'mine.”

A child of four years would be able to answer the question.

I cannot think, that an alteration so absolutely necessary to the perfection of the English language, should be prevented by arguments so little forcible as these.

The absurdity of our present spelling is so very glaring, that it may perhaps be thought unnecessary to descant upon it,

but as the generality of people seem not to know that they are unable to spell their own language, I will give them a few examples in proof of my assertion.

Here follow a very few of the innumerable instances, in which precisely the same letters, or combination of letters, are used, to represent perfectly different sounds: can any thing be more ridiculous and irrational?

Give	Gin	Chamber	Character
Even	Ever	This	Thisle
Head	Mead	Stranger	Stronger
Alone	One	Show	Drew
Cough	Cough	Enough	Enough.

It is lamentable, that one of the most useful languages in the world should be shut up from the knowledge of foreigners, by such a determined attachment to barbarism.

Perhaps the best way of removing the objections that have been made to an alteration of our spelling, is to require the objectors to betake themselves to the school-room of some old dame employed in teaching children their A B C—then they will see a want of amendment; they will there become acquainted with the immense difficulty with which children acquire a knowledge of the incongruous jargon called spelling: and there they may hear the good woman expatiate on the obstinacy of this child, and the stupidity of that, because she cannot make them understand that *pe o* spells *pe*; that *p l e* spells *pel*; that *o n e* spells *wun*; that *o u g h* spells *au*, and *ou*, and *of*, and *o*, and *uf*; that *o v e* spells *ove*, and *oov*, and *uv*, &c. &c!!! Poor children! it is a wonder it can ever be beat into them.

Other arguments in favour of an alteration may be adduced; at present I shall only mention the advantage which would be derived from it to our poetry. The best poets scruple not to use as rhymes, words which never rhyme but to the eye. This is another disadvantage of the absurd custom of making the same combination of letters represent different sounds. An improved orthography could not tolerate this absurdity, and then our poets would be ashamed of presenting, as rhymes, such opposite sounds, as *mead*, *hed*, *luv*, *mcov*, *rove*, &c. &c.

There can be no doubt, that an alteration in orthography must and will take place, but probably it will be by slow degrees, which will be so far disadvantageous, that the alteration will not then be systematic, and the opportunity of fixing pronunciation will be lost.

July 5, 1792.

S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent C. P. says, he has long had a desire of discovering the "Origin of this extraordinary ceremony, the Lord's Supper," and has quoted a very pertinent passage from Vaurien on that subject.

From the early accounts of this ceremony, it is unquestionable, that it received its origin from the last passover-supper which Christ eat with his disciples; at which time, agreeably to the custom of the Jews at their ordinary meals, and continued to this day, "perform'd," as Vaurien very properly observes, "every sabbath night," Christ took bread, and blessed it, or gave thanks, and afterwards gave thanks for the wine. At the passover supper, it was usual for the master of the house to break the bread into morsels and to deliver it to the guests, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Jews out of Egypt, saying, "this is the bread of affliction, which your fathers eat in Egypt." In allusion to this custom, Christ said, "this do in remembrance of me," speaking to persons (Jews) in the habit of practising such ceremonies, and in order to preserve the distinction from *the body of the passover*, (for so the lamb was called), said, "take eat, this is my body."

Vaurien is unquestionably right, in ascribing the *origin* of transubstantiation, and, he might have added, consubstantiation, to the allegorical style of a young rabbin, when speaking of the bread and wine, he says, "this is my blood, and this is my body." But he should likewise have taken into his account, an important doctrine of the Romish church, believed also by the majority of christians. They believe, that Jesus Christ is the Jehovah Eloheim of the Jews, and that the words of the priest transubstantiate, as others did that they consubstantiate, the bread and the wine into the body and blood of Christ. Hence, in the Roman church, proceeds the custom of taking the sacred wafer in the kneeling posture, the posture of adoration: hence too, in the church of England, that embraces the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, the consecrated bread is received in the same posture of adoration, kneeling: whereas the Socinians, who believe that Christ is only a man, and a few other christians, receive it sitting:—which of these christians' belief is most accurate, I shall not determine.

With respect to the origin of the Lord's

Supper, your correspondent, C. P. may find some observations on it in "Abauca on the Eucharist," "Dr. Gill on Corinthians," 1 Cor. xi. and "DYER'S Inquiry into the Nature of Subscription to the 39 Articles," p. 382, 383, 2d edition, which may illustrate and confirm the opinion of Vaurien. I am, yours, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ESSAY on the PERSONIFICATION of
ABSTRACT IDEAS in POETRY.

(Continued from page 409.)

THE "Faery Queen" of Spenser, that inexhaustible store-house of poetical invention, abounds with allegorical portraitures, some of which are of the simple and natural kind we are now considering. Thus, in the "Masque of Cupid," one of the figures is FEAR, who is strongly painted as a man entirely possessed with that passion.

Next him [*Danger*] went *Fear*, all armed
from top to toe,
Yet thought himself not safe enough
thereby,
But fear'd each shadow moving to and fro;
And his own arms when glittering he
did spy;
Or clashing heard, he fast away did fly;
As ashes pale of hue, and winged-heel'd;
And evermore on *Danger* fixt his eye,
'Gainst whom he always bent a brazen shield,
Which his right-hand unarmed fearfully did
wield. F. Q. iii. 12.

It may seem extraordinary that Collins, in his "Ode to Fear," has made little addition to the descriptive part of Spenser's personification: however, in his fine "Ode on the Music of the Passions," he has denoted Fear by a striking circumstance of action, which was probably suggested to him by the stanza above quoted.

First *Fear* his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewild'rd laid,
And back recoil'd, he knew not why,
Even at the sound himself had made.

It is still in the same natural style that Spenser paints Fear in the following lines:

And trembling *Fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe he shoud him
might. F. Q. ii. 7.

DESPAIR, a passion a-kin to Fear, is drawn by Spenser, with amazing force of expression, under the form of a man sunk in the deepest melancholy. The whole allegory concerning this personage is so admirable, that I shall enter into the detail of it, as an instance of the most natural-conception and judicious nature-

ment of a poetical fiction any where, perhaps, to be met with. It is in Canto I. of the "*Faery Queen*."

The Red-cross Knight, or Champion of true Religion, accompanied by his adored Una, is travelling in search of adventures, when they meet an armed knight, riding full speed, and continually looking behind him, as if he fled from a foe. As he approaches, they detect in him all the marks of the wildest horror and affright. The Red-cross Knight stopping him, inquires the cause of his dread. He at first makes no answer:

..... but adding new
Fear to his first amazement, staring wide
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espied
Infernal furies wick their chains untied.

At length he stammers out,
For God's dear love, Sir Knight, do me not
stay,
For, lo! he comes, he comes fast after me.

He is, however, detained by force, and at length recovers himself so far as to be able to tell his story; from which we learn, that in company with another knight, he had fallen in with the cursed wight, *Despair*; who, by his devilish arts, had persuaded his comrade to stab himself, and had presented him with a halter for a like fatal purpose; but that he had exerted himself so far as to mount his steed and fly. The Knight of the Red-cross now resolves to encounter this dangerous fiend; and Trevisan consents to shew him to the cave, provided he may then be allowed to depart;

For lever had I die, than see his deadly face.

The abode of *Despair*, with all the dreary and terrific scenery around it, is then painted; after which follows a description of the being himself:

That darksome cave they enter, where they
find

That cursed man low sitting on the ground,
Musing full sadly in his sullen mind;

His grisly locks long grown and unbound
Disorder'd hung about his shoulders round,
And hid his face, thro' which his hollow eyne
Look'd deadly dull, and stared as astound;
His raw-bone cheeks, thro' penury and pine,
Were shrunk into his jaws, as he did never
dine.

Beside him lay the corse of his late victim, wallowing in blood, with a rusty knife fixed in his breast. The Red-cross Knight, inflamed with virtuous indignation, threatens revenge on the wicked author of this murder; but the phantom, instead of confessing his guilt, boldly

vindicates the deed, and begins a subtle defence of himself. The knight is somewhat disconcerted with this unexpected turn; however, he repels to the arguments of *Despair*: but the artful fiend retorts with so much skill and force, personally attacking his opponent, and awakening all the tings of conscience within him, that at length he is visibly disordered, and his many powers begin to fail. The foe, perceiving his advantage, urges him further with a horrible view of the pains of hell, awaiting those who continue to accumulate guilty acts; when, remarking that his mind was totally subdued by this last assault,

He to him raught a dagger sharp and keen,
And gave it him in hand: his hand did
quake,

And tremble like a leaf of aspin green,
And troubled blood thro' his pale face was
seen

To come and go with tidings from the
heart,

As it a running messenger had been.

At last, resolv'd to work his final smart,
He lifted up his hand, that back again did
start.

At this critical instant, his *Una*, all dismayed, interposes, snatches the weapon from his hand, upbraids him with his want of fortitude, and consoles him with the promises of heavenly pardon. The knight mounts his steed, and flies from the accursed place.

In this allegory, a striking effect is produced, by means the most simple and natural, and strictly conformable to the character of the agent. It would have been an obvious expedient to have represented *Despair* as a huge giant, armed with a club; and to have imagined a terrible conflict between him and the knight; and, to acknowledge the truth, Spenser was likely enough to have adopted such a fiction. But, in that case, the attention would have been drawn from the real nature of the passion, to the type under which it was concealed; and, however the fancy might have been amused, the heart would certainly have been much less interested. It may, indeed, be said, that, as it is, the scene is scarcely at all allegorical, and that *Despair* is only a gloomy fanatic, such as real life often exhibits. But besides the accumulation of every characteristic circumstance, and the assignment of a local habitation which could not belong to a human individual, the concluding stanza clearly marks out the visionary or supernatural quality of the being.

Which when the carl beheld, and saw his guest

Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight,
He chose a halter from among the rest,
And with it hung himself, unbid, unblest.
But death he could not work himself thereby,
For thousand times he so himself had drest,
Yet natheless it could not do him die,
Till he should die his last, that is, eternally.

MELANCHOLY, in its softest and most pleasing character of contemplative pensiveness, is portrayed by Milton merely as a religious recluse:

Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step, and musing gait,
And looks commercing with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes:
There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad leaden downward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast.

Spenser.

She is, indeed, invoked as a goddess; and a splendid poetical genealogy is framed for her: but this does not affect the truly picturesque part of the description, which is entirely human. Perhaps somewhat of emblem may be contained in these lines:

Whose faintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human sight,
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue.

Yet the appendage of a black veil is congruous enough with the figure of a beautiful devotee.

On the same natural model are formed two elegant sketches of *Melancholy*, by Warton and Collins. The "Ode to *Fancy*" of the former describes her as the

Goddeſs of the tearful eye,
Who loves to ſold the arms and ſigh.

And in the "*Musiſt of the Paſſions*" of the latter, her air and attitude are thus vividly represented:

With eyes up-raiſ'd, as one inspir'd,
Pale Melancholy fat retir'd.

The affinity between this character and RELIGIOUS CONTEMPLATION is such, that we need not wonder to see the latter made a counterpart of the former, and only differing in sex and age. Spenser describes a hermitage on the top of a hill, which an aged man inhabits, named *Heavenly Contemplation*:

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Great grace that old man given to him had,
For God he often ſaw from heaven's height;
All were his earthly eyes both blunt and bad,
And thro' great age had loſt their kindly ſight,

Yet wondrous quick and perſeant was his ſpright,

As eagle's eye that can behold the ſun.

The hill they ſcale, &c.
There do they find that godly aged ſire,
With ſnowy locks adown his ſhoulders ſhed,
As hoary froſt with ſpangles doth attire

The moſſy branches of an oak half dead.
Each bone might thro' his body well be read,
And every ſinew ſeen thro' his long ſaft;
For nought he cared his carcaſs long unſaft;
His mind was full of ſpiritual repaſt,
And pin'd his fleſh to keep his body low
and chaſte. F. 2. i. 10. 4. 7.

The exquisite beauty of the simile in these lines need not be pointed out to those who have the least relish for poetry.

Under a form not very different, though less spiritualized, the same poet represents HYPOCRISY. The description would certainly not appear drawn from the fancy in the times of monkery:

At length they chanc'd to meet upon the way

An aged ſire, in long black weedsyclad,
His feet all bare, his head all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had;
Sober he ſeemed, and very ſagely ſad,
And to the ground his eyes were lowly bent,
Simple in ſhew, and void of malice bad;
And all the way he prayed as he went,
And often knocked his breaſt, as one that did
repent. F. 2. i. 1. 29.

Hypocrisy has his hermitage too, but its situation is much more snug and comfortable than that of the enraptured solitary before-mentioned. His conversation is very naturally derived from the legend and breviary.

He told of ſaints and popes, and evermore
He ſtrowed an Avemary after and before.

It is obvious that Spenser has copied this character from that of FRAUD in Ariosto, which, in most of its circumstances, is equally a natural one. She is made an inmate of the cloyster, and is thus described:

Avea piacevol viſo, abito oneſto,
Un' umil volger d'occhi, un' andar grave,
Un' parlar ſi benigno, e ſi modeſto,
Che pareo Gabriel, che diceſſe, ave.
Era brutta, e deſormè, in tutto il reſto;
Ma naſcondeva queſte fatezze prave
Con lungo abito, e largo; e ſotto quello
Attoſſicato aveva ſempre il coltello.

Orl. Fur. xiv. 87.

Her garb was decent, lovely was her face,
Her eyes were baſhful, ſober was her pace;

With speech whose charms might every heart
 assail,
 Like his who gave the blest salute of—hail!
 But all deform'd and brutal was the rest,
 Which close she cover'd with her ample vest,
 Beneath whose folds, prepar'd for bloody strife,
 Her hand for ever grasp'd a poison'd knife.

Hooke.

The deformities hidden under her long robe, and the poisoned knife, are emblematical circumstances, which perhaps render this figure more properly referable to the class of *mixed* personifications.

I shall conclude the head of natural representations, by two figures in Pope's "*Rape of the Lock*," evidently drawn from the life. They are made attendants on the Goddess of Splendour:

Here stood ILL-NATURE like an ancient maid,
 Her wrinkled form in black and white array'd;
 With store of prayers for mornings, nights,
 and noons,

Her hand is fill'd; her bosom with lampoons.

There AFFECTATION, with a sickly mien,
 Shews in her cheeks the roses of eighteen;
 Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,
 Faits into airs, and languishes with pride;
 On the rich quilt sinks with becoming woe,
 Wrapt in a gown, for sickness, and for shew.

The very beautiful description of DISCIPLINE, in COWPER's "*Task*," book ii, is so merely that of a wise and benignant master of a college, that it can scarcely be ranked under the head of poetic fabrications. J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING searched in vain to discover the exact situation of Mohoz, where Lewis II. of Hungary and king of Bohemia, was slain, I flatter myself some of your correspondents will favour me with its situation, through the medium of your Magazine.

Another place, not to be found in any of our popular books of geography, is Saltzbach, where the great Turenne was killed. I am yours,

July 4. An Admirer and constant Reader.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is very little reason to think that peace can be obtained with the present rulers of the French nation, on such terms as are consistent with the preservation of the liberties and independence of this country. It is therefore the business of the English government to

adopt such measures for the defence of the kingdom, and the support of the national credit, as are the least oppressive to the subject, and the best calculated to bring us safely through the arduous contest in which we are engaged. When peace cannot be had but by the sacrifice of christian principles and civil rights, war becomes just and necessary.

It is supposed that, by the sale of the land-tax, a large portion of the funded debt of the nation will be taken out of the market, which will advance the prices of the stocks, and inspire the country with an increased confidence in government securities, and thus facilitate the means of borrowing money for the prosecution of the war. But, I am afraid, that the inducement to purchase the land-tax will not be so operative as has been supposed, and that the scheme will fail of success.

The land-owners, who are now possessed of stock, receive an annual interest of *six*, or near *seven*, per centum on the present value of it; and if they are in possession of money, they may receive the same interest on it by vesting it in stock. By the purchase of the land-tax of their estates, they will receive little more than *five per cent.* interest on their money; and they may certainly expect a new land-tax at no very distant period.

There is another impost which is far more grievous to the land-owner, and which he would much more readily purchase than the land-tax: I mean TITHES. This tax the land-owner would buy up at a much higher rate than eighteen or twenty years purchase; and, by the annihilation of tithes, the agriculture of the nation would be relieved from a great and increasing burden; and the quantity of stock, which would be absorbed by the value of the tithes which belong to the church, would undoubtedly be very great.

It may be difficult to form an estimate of the value of the tithes in the kingdom, which are in ecclesiastical hands; but it is easy to shew that the clergy would derive a great increase of revenue from the sale of the tithes, if the value of them were converted into stock during the present prices of the funds. Many land-owners would gladly buy the tithes of their estates at *thirty* years purchase, on a fair valuation of them. If, then, a clergyman be entitled to tithes worth 100*l.* per annum, the value of those tithes, at thirty years purchase, would be 3,000*l.* which would purchase 6,000*l.* stock in the 3 per cent. consol. annuities, at 50*l.* per cent. and thus

thus the income of the clergyman would be 180*l.* instead of 100*l.* per annum. But if 5 per cent. annuities were bought with the money, the income of the clergyman would be increased still more. The annual value of 100*l.* in tithes, sold at thirty years purchase, and laid out in the 5 per cent. annuities, at 75*l.* per cent. would purchase 4,000*l.* stock, which would produce an annual income to the clergyman of 200*l.* just double the sum which he now receives.

I know that the clergy will be alarmed by any measure which may in any way affect their revenues. But by the scheme which I have stated, a great increase of revenue is proposed to them, subject to no alteration in peace or war, and as secure as the government of the country can make it.

I wish to draw the attention of the public to this matter, through the medium of your Magazine, and I shall be obliged to you for the early insertion of this letter. I am, &c. QUÆSITOR.

June 28, 1798.

I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents can give me any information with regard to tithes in Ireland, or inform me of any publication in which may be found an account of tithes in Ireland, whether they are taken in kind, &c.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE observations of so ingenious and so well informed a man, as Horace Walpole, on life and literature, are certainly worthy of attention. Your "*Walpoliana*" are, therefore, curious: but the assertions and opinions of Mr. Walpole must not always be relied on too implicitly. We wonder at the taste of the man who was not pleased with the celebrated production of Cervantes; and the late Earl of Orford appears to have been much prejudiced against Dr. Johnson. Notwithstanding what Walpole said upon this subject, I have no doubt, but that the reputation of Johnson will be lasting; and, though his manners were often arrogant, and he had strong prejudices, it is not just to say, that he had a bad heart. H. Walpole is stated to have said, that he detested the essays of Johnson; but his "*Rambler*" is certainly a work of real and splendid merit. Walpole also said of the essays in the "*Rambler*," "They are full of what I call *triptology*, or repeating the same thing thrice over, so that three papers to the same effect

might be made out of any one paper in the "*Rambler*." But if any man were to make the experiment, he would find that his assertion is totally untrue.

Walpole's ideas of Burnet appear to have been very just; and I think him right in his sentiments respecting Mary, queen of Scots. The arguments brought in defence of that princess will not stand the test of an accurate investigation, though a zeal for her character has occasioned the most illustrious man that Scotland has produced, *George Buchanan*, to be treated with the grossest illiberality and injustice, both by Mr. Whitaker, and Mr. George Chalmers.

In one particular, the late Earl of Orford and Dr. Johnson appeared to concur in sentiments, though not in practice. His lordship said, "I have always rather tried to escape the acquaintance and conversation of authors;" and Johnson once remarked, that "the best thing authors could do, was to keep out of the way of one another."

H. Walpole said of Lord Anson, that "he was one of the most stupid men he ever knew." In the account given of this nobleman, in the "*Biographia Britannica*," the writer of that article, speaking of some of his earlier naval services, says, "It appears, from some original letters of Mr. Anson to the board of admiralty, with the sight of which we have been favoured, that he conducted himself, in these several employments, with an ability and discretion which gave general satisfaction." He was several years first lord of the admiralty; and it is also said of him, in the above work, that "his conduct, as first commissioner of the admiralty, was crowned with success, under the most glorious administration which this country ever saw." The abilities of Lord Anson may have been over-rated; but is it credible, that this celebrated circumnavigator was really one of the most stupid men with whom the late Earl of Orford ever was acquainted? H. S.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I BEG leave to submit to your notice, the following formula, which it has been customary for the Druids to repeat at the opening and closing of the bardic circles, from the seventh century, being the period when it was adopted, down to the present time: and it is given as one, out of the many proofs, of the purity of the principles of the British bards:

Duw dy nawz! ac yn nawz nerth; ac yn nerth pwyll; yn mhwyll cyvawnder; ac yn nghyvwander cariad; ac yn nghariad caru Duw; ac yn ngharu Duw caru pob peth!

Which, literally, runs thus in English—

God grant thy protection! and in protection strength; and in strength discretion; and in discretion justice; and in justice love; and in love the love of God; and in the love of God the love of all (living) things.

This form is generally called the prayer of *Tabaiarn*, because it was he who drew it up for the use of the meetings, at which he presided; and being approved of by other societies, it came into general use. *Tabaiarn* was a celebrated bard, who flourished in the seventh century; and is mentioned by *Nennius*, and other writers; but we have not the pleasure of having any of his poetical works preserved. I am, Sir, your's, &c. MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PHENOMENA of the WYE, during the Winter of 1797-8.

(Concluded from page 346.)

IN the phenomena hitherto described, there is nothing absolutely peculiar to the present year. They occur, in a smaller degree at least, almost every winter. I come now to describe a spectacle more singular and more splendid, I mean the icicle frost that ushered in the month of December.

This very curious phenomenon was introduced by a heavy fall of melting snow, which took place in this part of the country, on Wednesday, the 29th of November, and was succeeded, on the following day, by a cold and drizzling rain, which continued to fall, without intermission, for three successive days, freezing as it fell, and incrusting every object with icicle upon icicle, till nothing but frost work was to be seen. On Sunday the rain was suspended; a sharp and unmitigated frost succeeded, and the serene and cheerful transparency of atmosphere, with which it was accompanied, revealed a scene of novelty and splendour not to be equalled even by the extravagant fictions of necromancy and fairy land.

Mountains and valleys, orchards and hanging forests, pastures, hay-ricks, and roofs of houses, all were incrusting alike, and presented one wide landscape of the most beautiful crystal. But the tints of nature, (such as the season can boast) were rather shaded than concealed; and the transparent veil that was thrown over them, only increased their beauty. The

young wheat that had ventured its green blade above the earth during the milder part of November, was still conspicuous through the ice that incrusting it; and the sheep that wandered about over the slippery pastures, might behold the grass which they were forbidden to taste. The woods and orchards, in the mean time, were so laden with icicle, that but for the transparency of this wintry foliage, (if I may so express myself) they would have been as impervious as in the full luxuriance of summer.

But the most splendid of all the objects presented to the eye, during this remarkable frost, were the evergreens, and particularly some towering and majestic firs, whose dark hair-like leaves were incrusting over in the most beautiful manner, and whose spreading branches beading beneath the load, exhibited a magnificent succession of glittering festoons, not to be imitated by any of the puny efforts of human art.

In the midst of this scene of splendid novelty, the Wye itself did not lose its share of attraction. In many places even this rapid stream was nearly frozen over, and shoals of ice floating down the contracted channel, and crushing among the rocks, produced a sort of wild and awful music, that harmonized with the magnificence of the scene.

Upon the whole, the eye, perhaps, was never presented with a more magnificent spectacle. Fortunately, however, it did not long continue; if it had, whole flocks of sheep (particularly on the mountains) must inevitably have perished for want of food. Even as it was, summer, in some degree, will mourn its ravages. The orchards, wherever they were at all exposed, have been cruelly shattered; and the woods and plantations have suffered in a still more considerable degree; the weight of icicle tearing down whole limbs and branches; and, in many instances, entirely breaking off the tops, so as to mar the future growth of the timber. Even whole trees, where they happened to stand in a reclined position, as soon as the earth began to soften with the approaching thaw, were torn up by the roots, by the enormous weight of ice that loaded their branches. The hanging groves at the Priory Walks, near Brecknock, which, pursuing the romantic curves of the Hon- dy, constitute a principal beauty of that fairy scene, exhibit a mournful picture of desolation: and I passed the other day through an extensive plantation in Radnorshire, belonging to Mr. WILKINS,

member for the county, the injury sustained by which, is estimated at a sum of 500l.

In disasters of this kind, however, the consolation is, that they necessarily fall upon such persons as are best able to support them. The ruin of an extensive plantation, or the conflagration of a splendid mansion, makes a figure, it is true, in the chronicles of the year; and when the mercantile genius of the nation has reduced the damages to a calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence, the ruin appears prodigious; and sympathy is immediately excited. But if we calculate, as we ought, the quantum of human misery, and consider the drofs of traffic as an inferior consideration, we should find that calamities of this kind are, in reality, less to be deplored than the ruin of a cottage, or the destruction of some poor labourers' little crop of leeks and potatoes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MODERN FRENCH GREECE.

THAT part of the Venetian Republic, which by the treaty of Campo Formio, acceded to France, consists of the largest district of the ancient and celebrated kingdom of Epirus, and of the islands formerly belonging to the Venetian Republic in the Ionian and Ægean seas. Epirus, the ancient kingdom of King Pyrrhus, who carried his victorious arms to the very gates of Rome, lies in the vicinity of the island of Corfu, the situation of which, at the extremity of the Adriatic gulf, secured to the republic of Venice the empire of these seas. The present French Epirus consists of the following places.

Larta (Arta), a large and well-built trading-town, and at present the see of the Archbishop of Lepanto. The river, on which it is seated, connects it with the bay of Ambracia.

Butrinto, a good sea-port, on the bay of the same name.

Pieveza, a town founded by Augustus, under the name of Nicopolis, city of victory, on the spot where he pitched his camp previous to the battle of Actium.

Vonitza, a fortress on the entrance of the bay of Larta.

The Acheron, that famous river of the underworld of the ancients, intersects this country. It rises in the Dodonian forests, where the oaks were said to converse in fabulous times.

The records of history concur with the

fictions of mythology, in consecrating to celebrity this new possession of the French republic; nor are the islands in the Ionian and Ægean seas, less famous than the former.

Corcyra, now called Corfu, and in the most ancient times Phœacia, was the kingdom of Alcinous, whose gardens are celebrated by Homer. Corinth considered it as one of its colonies. The Corcyreans formed once a powerful republic. The island is 135 English miles in length, but 22 only in breadth. Corfu, the capital, possesses a sea-port, fortifications, which have cost immense sums of money, an archbishopric of the Greek persuasion, and an academy of arts and sciences. The air is extremely pure; the soil is fruitful, and produces honey, wax, and delicious fruit and wine, in great abundance; its springs of brine are very productive. The population of this island is estimated at 60,000 souls.

From the neighbouring part of the continent of Epirus, the apricot-tree was transplanted into the other parts of Europe.

Paru and Antipaxu, are two small isles in the vicinity of Corcyra.

Leucadia, now called Santa Maura, and in ancient times Neritis, was a peninsula, the isthmus of which was cut through by the Corinthians. One of these islands formerly afforded a view of the temple of Apollo, so long celebrated from its being the spot from which ill-fated victims of love were accustomed to precipitate themselves into the sea, to extinguish an unfortunate, unrequited passion. Leucadia abounds in grain, wine, oil, lemons, oranges, and almonds; it also possesses fine pastures, and contains the ports of Englinero, Demata, and Santa Maura.

The Echinades are a group of isles, of which Dulichio and Ithaca, the kingdom of Ulysses, immortalized by Homer and Fenelon, deserve peculiar notice.

Cephalonia, anciently called Epirus Melaina, Black Epirus, is larger than Corcyra. The capital of this island was formerly Samos, which, in the general opinion, was seated near Porto Guiscardo. The fruitfulness of its soil surpasses belief; the fruit-trees bear twice every year. Currants are chiefly exported from this island.

Zacynthus, now called Zante. This island is said to derive its name from one of the sons of Dardanus. It is 18 English miles in length, four in breadth, and has a good harbour. Homer praises its forests and woods, which, however, have

have been long outlived by the poem of their encomiast. Wood is now very scarce in the island, but the soil has not lost its former fruitfulness.

The Strophadian isles are but of a small compass. The mythologists considered them as the residence of the harpies, after they had been banished from Bithynia.

In the *Ægean* sea, the French republic possesses the isle of Cythera, now called Cerigo, lamentably fallen from that high state of celebrity, which it anciently derived from the temple and worship of Venus. Of all its ancient charms nothing now remains, but some pleasant fruitful vallies.

Modern French Greece offers the best opportunity for subduing all ancient Greece, which will not remain unimproved.

N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent * * *, expresses much surprize, that it is not generally understood that money constitutes *no part* of the wealth of a nation; but I apprehend there are many who will be equally surprized at such an assertion. The subject is not, perhaps, so little understood as he imagines; and though it is generally admitted, that money being nothing but the representative of labour and commodities, the greater or less plenty of it is of no material consequence, if we consider any nation by itself; as the prices of all other commodities will be regulated in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation; yet it appears equally evident, that if we consider a nation in its commercial and political connections with other countries, the money it possesses forms a very important part of its wealth; independent of the intrinsic value of the metal, as an article which may be converted to other useful purposes, which alone would entitle it to be considered as some part of the wealth of a nation.

If a country produces more of a particular commodity than the inhabitants can consume, such surplus is considered as a part of its wealth, because it can be exchanged with other countries for some article which the country producing the surplus may want; but it is an inconvenient species of wealth, because the country possessing the article wanted may have no occasion for the article to be disposed of, and therefore will not accept it in exchange, whereas, if the surplus produce is sold for its value in money, the latter can readily be converted at any time, into the article wanted, and certainly the

country cannot be said to possess less wealth, when, instead of the surplus of commodity, it possesses its value in money, which will purchase an equal, or perhaps greater quantity, of the article for which the surplus produce would have been exchanged.

The distinction between the circulating capital, which must always exist in a commercial country, and the nett revenue, or profit, of the country, must not be overlooked; "money, the great wheel of circulation, the great instrument of commerce, like all other instruments of trade, though it makes a part, and a very valuable part of the capital, makes no part of the revenue of the society to which it belongs*"; but till it can be proved, that an equal profit could be derived without any such capital, money, which forms a most useful part of it, and which enables a nation to command the produce and labour of other countries, must be admitted to form a part of national wealth.

12th July.

G.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 430.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

SEPTEMBER 17. Barnet to London, nine miles. This day's journey affords me another proof that the metropolis is not encircled with the finest tracts of land: much of the soil has a sterile appearance; and here also a large common is suffered to disgrace the vicinity of the capital. Highgate, and the places adjacent, stand on a high ground; and from whence, I suppose, one of the finest views of London may be had. Much of this district is in cow-pasture.

September 27. From London to Hampton Court, in Middlesex, fourteen miles. The road leads through Hammer-smith, Kew, and several other pleasant villages; and crosses the Thames at Kew bridge. The country level, and very pleasant, particularly to those who delight in scenes where a great multiplicity of fine houses and gardens are interspersed. The soil

* Smith on the "Wealth of Nations."

is in some places rather light, and a small part of the land is ploughed, but not much of it bore marks of the best husbandry. The palace at Hampton Court is a magnificent structure. The gardens adjoin the Thames, which they overlook for some distance. In these gardens is a most remarkably large vine, which is now laden with the largest crop of grapes I ever saw or heard of: the gardener told me 1550 bunches of grapes are now hanging upon it; and the whole weight of which is estimated at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. The surrounding country is beautiful, and the adjacent park still more so. The language, the manners, the ideas, the opinions, &c. of people in this neighbourhood, are those of London.

September 28. Went from Hampton Court to Windsor, Berkshire, fourteen miles. A most pleasant country, and excellent road. Pass along the Thames side for several miles. Crois Runnemed, which is a fine extensive meadow, and famed for being the place where King John laid the foundation of English liberty by signing the *Magna Charta*. Windsor is a small and pretty town, and supposed to contain near 3000 inhabitants: it is connected with Eton by a bridge over the river, which separates the town. Of these two noted places, viz. Windsor palace, the principal country residence of his Majesty, and Eton college, the first public school in the kingdom, it is unnecessary to say any thing in addition to what is contained in numberless printed accounts.

September 30. Went from Windsor to Farnham, in Surry, through Bagshot, twenty-four miles. The road goes directly across Windsor forest about six miles. From Windsor I passed along a fine avenue of about two miles in length, in a direct line to the Lodge, which is a large modern-looking building: it stands on a rising ground, in the middle of the park, and is the occasional residence of the Duke of Gloucester. Elm is the most prevailing sort of wood in this fine park. About Bagshot there is a mile or two of inclosed and arable land, and about the same quantity towards Farnham; but all the rest of this extensive district, except Windsor park, is very barren common, producing little besides short heath or ling; and in some parts a little fern and rushes. The soil of the inclosed ground is a deep loam, for the most part; and that of the common, a thin stratum of black moorish earth, upon a gravelly yellow sand. A great

part of this tract is rather hilly, and the commons very extensive on every side; and is, upon the whole, a naked, barren district: the road exceedingly good, and crosses a new canal not far from Farnham. The king is cultivating and improving several parts of Windsor park; and I took notice, as I passed his farm there, that in ploughing and carting, his majesty's people make use of small bullocks: four or five of these animals generally draw a cart, and as many a plough. This seems, however, not to be the general practice in this country. About Bagshot and Farnham a considerable number of oak-trees are growing: I observed some fir-trees planted near the road; they seemed to have been set upon the surface, and small mounds of earth raised about them, the soil being there very poor; but they make a bad progress: the reason is obvious—these trees are planted in single rows, and therefore want company, without which that sort of wood never answers any good purpose. Neither Scotch nor larch fir is much known here; indeed, I rarely saw either in the south: but am of opinion, that in these barren commons nothing would pay the proprietors so well as plantations of these sorts of trees, if planted close; and, besides their intrinsic value, they would nurse up the oak, and other valuable timber. Approaching Farnham, I find myself entering one of the first hop countries in England; and, as I had not before seen any hops cultivated, the appearance of hop fields was novel. The season for picking hops is almost expired; but there are yet several fields not finished. Hop grounds are let for 4l. to 10 or 12l. an acre: about 1400 small hillocks are raised in one acre, on each of which two hop plants are set: two, and sometimes three poles, of about four or five yards long, are stuck into each hillock annually for the plants to climb up. Of these poles they generally reckon 3000 to an acre, which are purchased here at 30 shillings per hundred. The hop ground is dug over with the spade annually, and has a covering of dung once in two years, when it can be had. When the hops are ready to pick, the poles are pulled down, or bended downwards, so as the labourers can reach every part of the plant; and as soon as the crop is gathered, the plants are cut close to the ground, stripped off the poles, and carted home for the fire, while the poles are piled up endways in the field till next spring. The hop plant grows

grows several years from the same root. Near Farnham I observed a field of young furze, or whins, which had been sown there last year: I was at first rather surprised to see that plant cultivated with such care, which we in Cumberland endeavour by every means to eradicate. I did not, however, consider the great want of fuel in this country, which is the reason why the farmers raise it in such quantities. It is cut at a proper age, and sold in faggots. Farnham is a small, but very pleasant and clean market-town, containing near 3000 inhabitants. Buildings of brick and tile. Farms generally small. The vicinity of this town is very beautiful, although the surface is uneven: rising grounds are seen at a distance on almost every side, yet no high hills appear. The sheep of this country are rather small, and have horns. Here the people complain much of the farmers not bringing their corn to market as formerly: it is now generally sold by sample; a practice which at present prevails in most parts of the kingdom, and which occasions a general murmur not only among the poor, but very sensible tradesmen. They observe that bread, by that means, goes through two or three hands before it comes to the consumer, all of whom must have a profit thereby: the farmer sells it to the miller, the miller to the baker, and the baker to the consumer. This may be disadvantageous to a few individuals; but I am of opinion, that the partial inconvenience of selling grain by sample is outweighed by the benefits ultimately accruing to the community in general by discontinuing the old mode of selling it in the open market. In Cumberland and Westmoreland the farmers generally spend a day or two every week in going to market with a load of corn upon the backs of their horses: thus the labour of a man and horse on every farm, for thirty to sixty, or eighty days in a year, is lost to the public. The farms are very small in these counties, and the farmers work almost as hard as hired labourers; consequently, should one, two, or three purchasers buy the whole of a farmer's little stock, he may send it away in his carts when he found it most convenient, and thereby save much time, expence, and labour, which might be employed in cultivating or improving his farm. The country people in the north will probably be a little surprised, when I tell them that every description of people, almost without exception, in these southern counties,

buy their bread of common bakers, which is of wheat; and the inhabitants of the south will, I fancy, think it no less strange, when they are told that the people of the north almost universally bake their own bread, particularly in country or farming parishes; where, to buy a loaf of brown bread, would be thought a mark of great laziness and want of economy. And, in fact, there are few public bakers to be found, even in market towns, if we except a poor old woman here and there who makes penny loaves of white bread, which people in market towns, and the less provident in the country, buy for their tea. Most of the country people, even if they are mechanics, occupy a little piece of ground, on which they grow corn for bread; and those who have not that opportunity, purchase their *baibes* in corn, which consist of barley, or barley and rye, and get them ground at the mill; the meal is then leavened; and when it has stood a proper time, made up into large round loaves, which is baked in an oven in quantities of one to three or four bushels (Winchester) at a time. Towards the borders of Scotland they generally bake their common bread in large cakes over the fire unleavened. Such is the force of habit in diet on the human frame, that what is by some considered as the coarsest kind of food, and scarcely fit to be eaten but by animals, is found to be the most nutritious and wholesome to those who have been accustomed to feed thereon from their infancy.

October 2d. Farnham to Petersfield, in Hampshire, twenty-two miles. The surface of this country is very unlevel, but not mountainous; the soil generally a whitish loamy clay, mixed with chalk and flint. I passed some tracts of woodland, chiefly filled with beech-trees and hazel-bushes: the hedges are tall, and almost universally planted with the hazel, and sometimes in double rows; the quantity of nuts hanging by the sides of the roads is very great. Farms and fields are rather small, and pretty fertile; the inclosures seem old. In this district the road crosses a large dry common, producing a great deal of furze, fern, &c. but might be turned to a good account by inclosure and cultivation. Buildings, and particularly farm-houses, are thatched in general. This district reminds me very much of some parts of Cumberland: the small fields, old crooked hedges, lesser sorts of sheep feeding on commons, and little thatched cottages standing among

tufts of trees by the sides of these moors, form quite a northern scene, and which is still rendered more striking by the irregular face of the country; only, in passing a hollow here, I do not meet with a bubbling transparent brook, the sure concomitant of every dell in Cumberland. Petersfield appears at two miles distance, on a low, extensive plain, the descent to which, from the higher ground, is down a steep bank: it is a very small market-town; but open, and very clean: the country around it is level, and fertile in corn and grass. Potatoes are a late article of cultivation here, and found very useful and profitable. A great number of pigs are bred and fed in this neighbourhood; pork and bacon being almost the only animal food used by the poorer sorts of people. A number of French prisoners, many of whom are petty officers, are kept in this town: they walk at large in the streets, and behave very well.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FINDING from the English publications, that much discussion has taken place in Great Britain, on the method of destroying contagion and infection by means of nitrous gas, or smoking nitrous acid, I send you an American publication, which is the result of much discussion too, published in the city of New-York, soon after its last visitation by the plague in 1796. The history of the pamphlet is briefly this; for very strange causes, an act had been passed (sect. 4. in the first chapter), in 1797, ordering all manufacturers of soap and candles out of the city, under pretext of producing pestilential air, and generating yellow-fever. This grievance was so great, that the trade took counsel, and were advised to remonstrate against the act during that very session, and state their grievances to the representatives of the people, then sitting in Albany. This memorial is contained in sect. i. of the 2d chapter. They employed Doctor MITCHILL further, as counsel to argue their case before the legislature; and the argument contained in the second section of the 2d chapter, was drawn up and employed for the purpose. In consequence of this, the act of mitigation contained in the fifth section of the first chapter, was passed a very short time after the first.

While these things were doing, the citizens of New-York were greatly agi-

tated. The healthiness of their city, and the preservation of their lives, were at stake. The subject was viewed, turned and examined in all manner of ways. Finally, the aggrieved tradesmen begged their counsel for a copy of his argument, of the affidavits, proofs, and illustrations he had made use of in their behalf, and caused them to be published in the form of a pamphlet, together with all the existing laws of the state of New-York, concerning infectious distempers. The publication has had its full effect. The public is satisfied, the reasoning is conclusive; and a few weeks ago, when Dr MITCHILL (who is one of the members of the legislature for the city of New-York) moved the repeal of the statutes of 1797, and the old ones printed in this collection, the motion was agreed to almost without debate; and a new and modern Pestilential bill introduced and adopted. The legislature are thus satisfied of the fairness of the reasoning.

Even the municipality of the city agree to the statement; and the commissioners of the health-office read the pamphlet, quote it, and refer to it as an authority. It stands unaniversed; and nobody has attempted to refute it.

A discussion thus seriously and publicly carried on, among a people where a spirit of free inquiry prevails, and on a subject in which their lives and property are so deeply concerned, may be fairly considered as of some importance. The argument, though particularly referring to certain trades and manufactures, is so drawn up, as to involve the general principle of the *septic nature* of pestilential air. And as it was addressed to a body of people, few of whom were much versed in deep speculations of a chemical nature, the counsel endeavoured, as much as possible, to divest it of technical language, and to render it as familiar as possible, by obvious figures and plain allusions.

If your useful Magazine can be made the vehicle of laying the whole of this memorable public proceeding before the readers and lovers of science in Great Britain, there is little doubt it will have a tendency to expose the fallacy of a mischievous practice, now, or lately, much in vogue in the British navy.

A Friend to the Monthly Magazine, New-York, May 1798.

The other pamphlet came out a few days ago, an inaugural exercise, by one of the medical graduates in the college of New-York. You will see he adopts MITCHILL's principles entirely. Much more

more on these subjects may be seen, in the work published quarterly in New-York, under the title of the "*Medical Repository*."

(Note by the Editor.)

The pamphlet accompanying our correspondent's letter, is entitled, "*The Case of the Manufacturers of Soap and Candles in the City of New-York, Stated and Examined*," &c. printed at New-York in 1797.

The history of the affair being stated in the preceding letter, all that is necessary to be selected for the information of our readers, consists of certain facts contained in the affidavits, and the reasoning upon those facts by Professor MITCHILL.

It appears from the evidence of a number of tallow-chandlers and soap-boilers, at New York, that during the height of the yellow-fever in that city, in the year 1795, while great numbers were dying of the disease in their immediate neighbourhood, themselves, their families and workmen, enjoyed an uniform state of good health; and that, in the few instances occurring among them of infection from visiting their neighbours, or assisting at their funerals, they not only terminated favourably, but appeared radically and speedily counteracted, on return of the person infected to his usual work.

The origin of the yellow-fever, is attributed, by Dr. MITCHILL, to the putrefaction or spontaneous decomposition of such substances as contain much azote (according to Dr. MITCHILL's Nomenclature *septon*) particularly the cruciform vegetables and the muscular parts of animals; the azote, by the absorption of oxygen, is converted into nitrous acid gas (septic acid), which is supposed to be the efficient primary cause of infectious fever. On this theory, therefore, Dr. MITCHILL argues, that the manufacture of soap, far from being a process injurious to health, is a very salubrious business, as the lime and alkaline ley made use of, attracts and neutralizes the contagious miasms, forming with them nitrate of potash, of soda, and of lime.

This theory is essentially opposite to Dr. CARMICHAEL SMITH's, who has lately introduced into the navy, the practice of fumigating with nitrous gas, the hold and lower decks of men of war, for the purpose of destroying infection. Which of these two systems is true, or whether either of them is, must be submitted to the decision of future experiments.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNEY from NEW-YORK to PHILADELPHIA and the BRANDYWINE, in the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from page 436.)

THE Pennsylvanians, the quakers especially, appear in their politics to be determined republicans; yet some of them often express esteem for their for-

mer monarch—and inquire respecting his habits of life and domestic welfare. Of our eminent patriots, and illustrious literary characters, as well those of the past as of the present times, they speak with the same warmth as a native Briton. In fact, the names of Shakespeare, and Milton, Pope, Dryden, and Thomson, Hampden, Sidney, and Fox, are as familiar among the well-educated Americans, as those of their own patriotic and erudite countrymen — Franklin, Jefferson, Rush, or Rittenhouse. Undoubtedly, there exists a degree of acuteness, manly dignity, and strength of understanding, among the generality of Americans, which are rarely to be met with in any part of Europe, Switzerland and Scotland, perhaps, excepted. The very farmers are in the practice of buying useful books, on visiting the chief towns of their respective states. They converse sensibly on the various interesting topics connected with geography, history, politics and agriculture. This general diffusion of knowledge is improved by their admirable establishment of parochial free grammar-schools; and confirmed by the rapid strides made in commerce, arts, and agriculture, since the revolution.

The day after my arrival in Philadelphia, I eagerly went to the state-house, where congress was then assembled. I there had the satisfaction to behold the free representatives of a free and uncorrupted people! at once decorous and sedate in their deportment, and manly and dignified in their language, they seemed actuated by a conscious sense of their own independence, and of the high trust reposed in them. It was impossible to regard such an assemblage of virtuous and exalted men, without the mingled emotions of awe and respect! Several were pointed out to me as distinguished orators, among whom, the eloquent MADISON principally attracted my attention; his thoughtful brow indicated anxiety and deep reflection; a shade of fallow tinged his complexion (the hue natural to most southern people), whilst the firmness and honesty of a republican beamed in his expressive countenance. But the far-famed character whom I was most anxious to see, I could not obtain a glimpse of—I mean the virtuous WASHINGTON. I now sensibly regret leaving Columbia without seeing and conversing with that extraordinary man! On the day previous to my departure from Philadelphia, dining with a party of friends, the venerable mistress of the family, (a Mrs. PLEASANT),

asked whether I had seen the president? Upon my answering in the negative, she rejoined, "well then, friend, if it is thy wish to visit the general and his lady, and take a cup of tea with them in the family way, I will gladly introduce thee—our long intimacy and friendship permit my doing so." Unluckily, I was engaged to make one of a travelling party to New-York, on the following day, and consequently was compelled to decline her friendly offer.

The hospitals and prison of Philadelphia, may serve as patterns to Europe. There humanity and cleanliness are eminently conspicuous. It is thus the worthy descendants of Penn and Franklin venerate their memory, by evincing themselves worthy of the blessings of the poor and unfortunate.

The Philadelphia theatre is tolerably large and commodious. The performers were mostly English, and some of them possess a portion of the true "*vis comica*." Among them was a sister of the celebrated SIDMONS, whose figure and performance did not discredit the dramatic talents of the family of KEMBLE. WHITLOCK, CHALMERS, BATES, BROADHURST, &c. contributed not a little to the public amusements: though it has been asserted, that a latitude alternately scorching and freezing is unpropitious to theatrical genius. With Mrs. Pownal, *ci-devant* Wrighten, I passed some very social evenings at her house in New York. Her vivacity, wit, and love of anecdote, had not forsaken her; nevertheless, a certain air of melancholy appeared in her looks and conversation, that denoted her regret at leaving Europe. I heard her more than once exclaim, with an involuntary sigh—"Ah! good old England and cheerful France, I love you well!" the tear gushing from her eye, and trickling down her cheek. Who could avoid compassionating the warbling fugitive and still attractive fair-one, and not forget and forgive her errors? She continued to sing her favourite "*Tally ho!*" in public with as much glee, though not with the same *eclat* as when in her meridian of Vauxhall celebrity. She had two beautiful and promising children by her last husband. She is since dead, and regretted by her neighbours and friends. Our party, one night at the Philadelphia theatre, was seated next to Capt. BARNEY, an intrepid American seaman, famous for his enterprising disposition, which he has signalized in the late and present war. On politics he expressed

his opinions with temper and moderation. He is a comely, smart little man, of a dark complexion, of neat active make, and genteel address. In the front boxes was as great a display of ladies of a certain description as I have seen in our London theatres. This did not augur well of Philadelphian morals; but the fact is, that like other rich and commercial towns, it abounds with prostitutes and luxury—the natural accompaniments of wealth and foreign commerce under all forms of government in every clime.

The principal market deserves notice for its admirable regularity and neatness, as well as for the excellency and variety of its provisions. The butter and butcher's-meat were particularly good, as was the French bread. The quality of the former articles was surprisingly good, considering the excessive heat of the weather, Fahrenheit's thermometer standing in the shade at 82, 85, and 88, although in May! warm enough to melt a Briton, and reconcile him to the cloudy sky and moist atmosphere of his native isle.

The Delaware laves the whole extent of the eastern-side of the city, having depth sufficient for merchantmen of the largest tonnage. The elegant construction and number of the shipping, add, indeed, very conspicuously to the beauty of the river-scenery. Several vessels are built in this port, for sale abroad, after they have disposed of the cargoes they carry out. A productive traffic this must probably be, judging from the facility of the equipment, and the abundance of naval stores, which are the natural produce of the country.

Having tolerably well satisfied my curiosity in Philadelphia, and being glad to breathe a cooler air, I cheerfully embraced the offer of some quaker-gentlemen of my acquaintance, to make a trip into Chester-county, and visit their kindred at Penn-Farm, on the Brandywine-creek, about 35 miles south-west. Having hired a single-horse caravan and driver, we set off early in the afternoon for Chester; the sky was lowering, and ere we reached that small town, a tremendous hail and thunder-storm overtook us—we pushed on, however, and safely arrived at a comfortable inn, where a cup of coffee and cream quickly revived our hopes of the morrow's pleasure. After dusk I ventured out, to reconnoitre the place, in spite of the big rolling clouds and distant peals! however, nothing could be seen, save some grand floating

masses of light and shade hovering in the eastern horizon, which were kindling anew in the murky air, another electrical explosion? The frequent heavy thunder-forms, and prodigious falls of rain, in the American climate, are wonderfully awful to foreigners, but the natives, seemingly, regard them with indifference. On the following morning, we rose with the dawn, and pursued our journey with redoubled pleasure, for the preceding tempest had cleared and cooled the air deliciously, and all nature seemed to be revived. The novel appearance of hill and dale, and the uncommon beauty of the country through which we passed, left an impression on my mind which cannot be effaced. The most predominant soil was a light red mould, highly productive, as well in grain as grass. In general, the crops looked healthy and clean: the tilth also denoted good husbandry. If the eye was delighted with a landscape so rich and diversified, another sense was no less gratified, by the frequent odours exhaled from the clover-fields and new-mown hay. The rugged narrowness of the road proved likewise a source of amusement, because it compelled us to walk and examine more leisurely the adjacent farms, and their rural economy. Having now left the dull level far behind, we found ourselves gradually advancing into a fine variegated country, agreeably uneven, without being mountainous. The land, in every direction, gently swelled into slopes and hillocks, pleasantly chequered with arable and pasture grounds, and enlivened here and there with hamlets and farm-houses, peeping forth amidst orchards and gardens, or deeply embosomed in woods and vales. Numberless copses and clumps of beautiful trees, in all their diversity of vernal tints, interspersed among the fallows and cultivated inclosures, gave a lively finish to the perspective: whilst the mild serenity of the blue expanse threw an inexpressible charm over the whole, leaving the spectator nothing to wish for, but the view of the Delaware, which lay concealed from sight only by the intervening hills. Such a specimen of the interior of America, was really enchanting, when compared with the low lands and mosquito-swamps which abound near the sea.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The KING an ILLUMINÉE.

AMONG the ridiculous trash which has been published in Germany,

purporting to be the correspondence of individuals and societies involved in the intrigues of the *Illuminées*, it may, perhaps, be worth while to reprint two letters as a specimen, which are inserted in the 35 and 42 numbers of SCHLÖTZER'S "*Staatjanzeig.n.*" They will serve to shew that, if any reliance could be placed on such absurd documents, the highest personages in this country might be thought to have interfered in these combinations.

No. 1. "Omni bus presentes literas inspecturis salutem in domino sempiternam. Tenore presentium notum facimus universis quod capitulum armigerorum militum & equitum, ordinis regii silentii jam dudum ex proprio motu membrorum ruptum est.

"Rationes sunt multe. Nunquam nobis in votis erat dirigere principes ad religionem Rom. Cath. sicut calumniatores verbum nostrum, pro fide servanda in alium sensum torquerunt. Nunquam nobis in mentem venit rempublicam condere, nec regia secreta deferre. Abiit hoc de Ebelingio nostro defuncto magistro cogitare. Sed quam maxime verum est quod omnia templariorum arcana in manibus nostris odium hujus ordinis excitaverint.

"In nos templarii milites Dei sicut draconarii papæ animo infensis & inimico erant quia inscripserunt expeditiones sceleri. Operta recludit ebrietas. Scala algebraica œconomica eorum est omen detestabile & elien principes defensores hujus ordinis incenditis per ignem cineri supposito doloso.

"Securitas regni est Vappam sociorum sempiternorum concordie Constantinis & societatis Thruellæ non amplius sub signis Δ. □. X. bilere. Mellius est dirimere pacem et conjunctionem cum iis. Didicimus nunquam inter Coimopolitas—Equites silentii adfunt & erunt. Gratiã tibi, o rex Angliæ, sit pro benefactis tuis. De patria de religione bene meritis es. O Cives, o Senatus valete favete nobis.

"Datum ex capitulo nostro regii silentii

1781."

No. 2. " * * * Societas de Orienti ut regne le plus profond silence non noisicum leporavit quia eunuchis hominibus defensoribus dicitur concedebant quos regii ordinis leges semper excludunt.

"De virginis immaculatæ nativitate solum modo inter theologos lis est; ergo res que ad nos non attinet.

"Regum principumque numerus inter nos emiauit; & brevi tempore præterlapso regi Angliæ solum tribuendum quod sic dicta societas benefactens Londini in nihilum redacta sit. Male hærentes gradus scalæ semper relinquimus. Ars regia & protocolium latine tractantur quo per linguam hanc additus non omnibus in societatem nostram pateat. Mytheria illuminationis templorum nunquam nostram religionem pertrayerunt.

Turces bellum non amplius indicimus ne superbos nos præbeamus. Regibus officia nostra & securitatem offeramus. Artium & scientiarum solummodo amatores sumus.

“WALTIMORE.”

“Datum ex Musco, L. A. & S.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY observations on Mr. TENNANT'S bleaching liquor, were made upon the specification of his patent, such as I found it stated in your Magazine for March. By that statement it appears to me, that the salt in the receiver is a necessary ingredient; nor could it be imagined, that Mr. TENNANT would incur his process with so heavy an expence, if he had not found it indispensable. But as Mr. TENNANT assures us, in his letter of the 13th June, “that the salt is now regularly omitted, mere agitation being found perfectly sufficient;” my objection to his liquor, in point of expence, is removed; and I acknowledge, with pleasure, that Mr. TENNANT'S process, in its improved state, is a valuable discovery. The matter being considered as it ought to be, in this point of view, it cannot be justly said that my conclusion was too hasty, and calculated to mislead the public.

I agree with Mr. TENNANT, that, in order to bleach coloured goods chemically, it is proper to add alkaline salts to the oxygenated muriatic acid; but I cannot admit that the acid should be saturated. The proportion of alkali, mentioned in my observations on Mr. TENNANT'S patent, is the same with that which I stated in another place, where it would have answered my purpose to assign a larger portion, if truth had permitted it. I do not doubt but a greater quantity of alkali is employed by some bleachers; but there is no occasion for it; and complete saturation would entirely destroy the bleaching power of the acid. The experiments by which I proved that the oxygenated muriatic acid loses its power in proportion as it is neutralized, are before the public, who will judge of their validity. Those celebrated chemists, Mr. WATT and M. BERTHOLET, made use of the same method to ascertain the strength of the bleaching liquor; and the quantity on which I operated, was sufficiently large for accurate investigation. But though the bleaching of coloured stuffs may require a partial neutralization of the acid, white goods, and those destined for dyeing and printing (and these appear more than three-fourths of the

produce of the manufacture), do not only require it, but are better adapted to the subsequent processes of dyeing and printing, when they are bleached with the pure oxygenated acid; nor is there any danger in the use of it, when it is properly managed. This I have ascertained by my own experiments. Mr. TENNANT'S objection to the use of the apparatus, described in the 5th vol. of the “*Manchester Memoirs*,” (viz. that a bleacher cannot calculate so exactly as to have exhausted the acid every time he finds it necessary to remove the goods from its action, and that there is no other way of preventing the escape of the gas, whenever this operation becomes necessary), is easily answered. A few days experience will teach a person, of common understanding, to adapt the quantity and strength of his liquor to the quantity of goods he has to bleach, so nearly, that the liquor, after the operation, if not exhausted, will be so weak, that hardly any gas will escape during the short interval of time which a change of goods requires. It is, moreover, probable, that every bleacher would have occasion to employ two or more machines for his business, which being placed one higher than the other, the liquor which has served in the higher may, if not exhausted, be drawn into the lower apparatus, without inconvenience, or any sensible loss.

It is a known fact, that a decoction of madder, and other dyeing materials, will precipitate lime from its solution in acids. Dyers and printers also know to their cost, that lime will obstinately adhere to cotton stuffs. From these facts I inferred that there might be danger in the use of the oxymuriate of lime, in bleaching goods destined for dyeing or printing. Time and experience will shew whether my suspicion is well or ill founded. The enlightened chemist will appreciate, as he ought, Mr. TENNANT'S sneer at *chemical theory*. As he affects to dispute theory, it will not be unfair to inquire, whether he made his discovery by a judicious application of the theory and principles of chemistry? or whether he, like many others, is indebted to some lucky accident?

I think it my duty to state, that several respectable bleachers in this neighbourhood have made trial of Mr. TENNANT'S process, of which they speak in favourable terms. I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THEO. LEWIS RUPP.

Manchester, July 12, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazines.

A VIEW of the TEA TRADE of EUROPE.

AT the commencement of the preceding century, and for several years subsequent to that period, tea was a beverage altogether unknown in Europe, except from the narratives of a few travellers who had tasted it in China, or other Asiatic countries. Texeira, a Spaniard, who visited the East Indies about the year 1600, saw the dried tea-leaves first in Malacca, and was there informed that the inhabitants of China prepared a drink from this commodity*. Olearius, a German, found the custom of drinking tea prevalent among the Persians anno 1633, and gives the following description: "They drink a kind of black water, prepared from the decoction of a certain shrub called *cha*, or *chia*, which the Usbeck Tartars import from China. The leaves are long and taper, measuring nearly an inch, of a black colour when dried, and welked and shrivelled like worms †." In Russia, at the period alluded to, tea was totally unknown, notwithstanding the Asiatic tributaries and allies of this empire had adopted the practice of drinking it from the Chinese. Starkow, who in 1639 resided at the court of the Mogul Chan Altyn, in quality of Russian Ambassador, and partook of this beverage, says, "I know not whether they are the leaves of a tree, or an herb. They are boiled in water, with the addition of some milk." At his departure from the Mogul court, the Chan offered him 200 *bachtische* of tea, as a present for the Czar Michael Romanof; but the ambassador declined the compliment, as it would only incumber him with a commodity for which he had no use ‡.

By whom, and in what country of Europe, the custom of drinking tea was first introduced, is at present a problem of difficult solution. Its original consumption, however, could not have been very considerable, as it was administered *medicinally* §, till the potent recommendation

* *Relaciones del Origen de los Reyes de Persia y de Hormuz.* Amberes, 1610. p. 19.

† *Persianische Reisebeschreibung*, p. 325.

‡ Fitcher's *Sibirische Geschichte*. Vol. ii. p. 694—697.

§ Ramusio, a writer who lived in the first half of the sixteenth century, informs us, in his "*Raccolte delle Navigazioni e Viaggi*," vol. iii. p. 15, that the Chinese drank tea as an antidote against the fever, head-ache, and indigestion. This declaration is corroborated by the testimony of the Arabs, to whom we

of Bontekoes brought it into general request towards the close of the seventeenth century. As the Dutch East India company engrossed, for a length of time, the greatest share of the Chinese trade, a reference to the company's books in Amsterdam and other factories would considerably assist in ascertaining the exact period at which tea began to be imported into Europe in large quantities. But, till this can be effected, we must content ourselves with partial information. Franz Valentyn, a native of the Netherlands, who possessed extraordinary knowledge of Indian and Chinese affairs, informs us, (in his "*Oud ennieuw Oostindien*," iv. Deel ii. *Stuck*, p. 18.) that in 1670, the use of tea was totally unknown in his native town of Dort. About this time, he adds, *van den Brouke* and *Doffor de Leoncrdis* (in all probability two physicians) introduced the custom of drinking tea, but with so little success, that the new beverage was publicly ridiculed under the name of *heuwessjer* (hay-water). It should seem, however, that in other towns and countries the custom must have been become prevalent much earlier; for in 1665, we find a treatise published at Strasburg, by Simon Pauli, on the "*Abuse of Tobacco and Tea*;" whence it may be justly inferred, that the consumption of these articles must have increased considerably.

From Holland tea was introduced into England by Lords Arlington and Ossory, Anno 1666, but at so high a price, that a pound of tea sold for 3l. (Lettfom's "*Natural History of the Tea-Tree*.") A long time, however, elapsed, before it became an article of extensive traffic, though it was subjected to a duty as early as 1695. Even so recently as at the commencement of the present century, the London East India company were not in the habit of selling more than 50,000 pounds weight annually. In 1721, according to Valentyn, ("*Oud ennieuw Oostindien*," Deel iv. *St. ii.* p. 18.) the quantity of tea imported from China to

stand indebted for the first accounts of the tea-*shrub*, and its properties. Two Arabian travellers, whose report has been handed down to us by Renaudot, in his "*Anciennes Relations de la Chine et des Indes*," Paris 1718. p. 31. and who visited China about the year 850, related, "that the inhabitants of that empire had a medicinal beverage, named *chab*, or *jab*, which was prepared by pouring boiling water on the dried leaves of a certain herb. This decoction was reckoned an efficacious remedy in a variety of maladies."

Holland, England, France, and Ostend, amounted to 4,100,000 lbs. Since that period the consumption of this commodity has so rapidly increased, that Europe, with the free ports of America, import annually 30,000,000 lbs.

The *Commutation Act*, which passed in 1784, may be said to have effected a perfect revolution in the tea trade of Europe. Prior to this measure, the English were, indeed, in the habit of importing a greater quantity of tea from China than any other individual nation; but the several powers of Europe collectively employed more shipping in this concern, and conjunctively brought home larger freights, of which, during the American war, not less than 12,000,000 lbs. were smuggled into England. During the years 1772 to 1784, the foreign powers of Holland, France, Denmark, Sweden, &c. employed 138 vessels, which imported from Canton 152,525,482 lbs. of tea. In the course of the same period, the English East India company sent out 107 vessels, which brought home 69,726,048 lbs, from which Ireland, and the British possessions in the West Indies, were supplied. At present, since the passing of the *Commutation Act*, Great Britain imports, in its own bottoms, from three to four times the quantity of tea, which it formerly was able to dispose of within itself, on account of the great encouragement held out to smuggling. In the same proportion as the English trade has increased, that of the other powers of Europe has declined. They not only no longer import such large quantities of tea as formerly, but frequently cannot even find purchasers at their public sales, though their prices have been considerably reduced.

Though the object of the embassy to China, under Lord MACARTNEY, was not satisfactorily accomplished, the English still reap essential benefit from their trade to that empire. The quantity of tea sold by public auction, by the East India company, from Sept. 1, 1784, to Mar. 1, 1797, amounts to 216,273,685 lbs. for which the purchasers have paid 37,647,230*l.* * The company's annual imports of tea, and other productions of China, amount, annually, on an average, to from 15 to 1,600,000*l.* according to the purchase price in Canton. These goods, on their arrival in England, on account of the expence of freight, insurance, and other incidental charges,

may be valued at 30,000,000*l.* The articles which they export in return, consisting of woollens, tin, lead, and iron, may be computed at 1,000,000*l.* In addition to these articles of home production, they carry to China, from their East India possessions, cotton †, sandal wood, pepper, wax, ivory, &c. to the value of 700,000*l.* not including 250,000*l.* worth of opium, which is smuggled. The East India provinces of the British empire receive in return 330,000*l.* in silks, nankins, porcelain ware, tutenag, quicksilver, &c. Before the breaking out of the present war, the rest of Europe sent out annually to Canton, goods to the value of 200,000*l.* for which they imported Chinese commodities, of the value of 600,000*l.*

Of these articles of importation, tea forms the chief and principal commodity. The following is a correct register of the ships employed in this trade, from 1776 to 1795, with the returns of their freightage.

ENGLAND.		
	No. of ships.	lbs.
1776	— 5	3,402,415
1777	— 8	5,673,434
1778	— 9	6,392,788
1779	— 7	4,372,021
1780	— —	—
1781†	— 17	11,592,819
1782	— 9	6,857,731
1783	— 6	4,138,295
1784	— 13	9,916,716
1785	— 14	10,583,628
1786	— 18	13,480,691
1787	— 27	20,610,919
1788	— 29	22,096,703
1789	— 27	20,141,745
1790	— 21	17,991,032
1791	— 25	22,360,620
1792	— 11	13,185,467
1793	— 16	16,005,414
1794	— 18	20,728,705
1795	— 21	23,733,810

The other powers of Europe, including the states of North America, which have carried on a regular trade with Canton since the year 1785, have, during the above period, imported 229,742,540 lbs. of tea in the following proportions:

1776.	Sweden	— 2	— 2,562,500
	Denmark	— 2	— 2,833,700
	Holland	— 5	— 4,923,700
	France	— 3	— 2,521,600
			12,841,500

† Bombay sends annually to China 275,000 cwt. of cotton, exclusive of other commodities. See MOORE'S "Narrative of an Expedition against the Sultan of Mysore," page 381.

‡ The extraordinary increase of this year's imports,

* This sum includes the duty, amounting to 4,832,189*l.*

A View of the Tea Trade of Europe.

	No. of Ships.	lbs.		No. of Ships.	lbs.
1777. Sweden	2	3,649,100	1786. Sweden	4	6,212,400
Denmark	2	2,487,300	Denmark	3	4,578,100
Holland	4	4,856,500	Holland	4	4,458,800
France	5	5,719,100	France	1	466,600
		16,112,000	N. America	1	695,000
					16,410,900
1778. Sweden	2	2,851,200	1787. Sweden	1	1,747,700
Denmark	2	2,098,300	Denmark	2	2,092,000
Holland	4	4,695,700	Holland	5	5,943,200
France	7	3,675,500	France	1	382,260
		13,302,300	N. America	5	1,181,860
					11,347,020
1779. Sweden	2	3,258,000	1788. Sweden	2	2,890,900
Denmark	1	1,388,400	Denmark	2	2,664,000
Holland	4	4,553,100	Holland	5	5,943,200
France	4	2,102,800	France	3	1,728,900
		11,302,300	N. America	2	750,900
			Prussia	1	499,500
1780. Sweden	2	2,626,400			14,328,900
Denmark	3	3,983,610	1789. Sweden	2	2,589,000
Holland	4	4,687,800	Denmark	2	2,496,800
France	—	—	Holland	4	4,179,600
Austria	1	1,375,900	France	1	294,300
		12,673,700	N. America	4	1,188,800
1781. Sweden	3	4,108,900	Spain	2	318,400
Denmark	2	2,341,400			11,064,700
Holland	4	4,957,600	1790. Sweden	—	—
France	—	—	Denmark	1	1,773,000
Austria	1	317,700	Holland	5	5,106,900
		11,725,600	France	1	294,300
1782. Sweden	2	3,267,300	N. America	14	3,093,200
Denmark	3	4,118,500			10,267,400
Holland	—	—	1791. Sweden	—	—
France	—	—	Denmark	1	520,700
		7,385,800	Holland	3	1,328,500
1783. Sweden	3	4,265,600	France	2	442,100
Denmark	4	5,477,200	Prussia	3	743,100
Holland	—	—	Genoa	1	260
France	—	—			3,034,660
Tuscany	1	933,300	1792. Sweden	1	1,592,330
Portugal	8	3,054,110	Denmark	—	—
		14,050,200	Holland	2	2,051,330
1784. Sweden	3	4,878,900	France	4	784,000
Denmark	3	3,204,000	N. America	3	1,863,200
Holland	—	—	Prussia	1	5,970
France	8	4,231,200			6,294,930
Austria	5	3,428,400	1793. Sweden	1	1,559,730
Prussia	2	3,329,800	Denmark	1	825,670
		19,072,300	Holland	3	2,938,530
1785. Sweden	—	—	France	2	1,540,670
Denmark	4	3,158,000	Tuscany	1	343,870
Holland	4	5,334,000	N. America	6	1,532,400
France	4	4,960,000	Spain	3	400
Portugal	4	3,109,000	Genoa	2	578,930
N. America	2	880,100			9,403,200
		17,531,100			1796.

imports, is to be attributed to no English vessels having traded to Canton the preceding year, on account of the America and Indian war.

	No. of Ships.	lbs.
1794. Sweden	1	756,130
Denmark	—	—
Holland	2	2,417,200
France	—	—
N. America	7	1,974,130
Genoa	2	289,470
		5,436,930
1795. Sweden	—	—
Denmark	1	24,670
Holland	4	4,096,800
France	—	—
N. America	7	1,438,270
Genoa	1	17,460
		5,577,200

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL endeavour, with your permission, to answer the questions which M. N. (p. 327 of your Magazine) has put to the society of Friends, on the subject of its opinions with regard to the Trinity: and if any person, who is, like myself, a member of the society, shall see any thing objectionable in my account, he will do well to communicate his remarks to the public through your miscellany.

The society consists, in general, of persons more disposed to believe than to inquire, and more studious of following the example of Christ than of penetrating the mysteries of his nature. I have heard several of my brethren, when the doctrine of Three Persons has been proposed to them, treat it as a great absurdity; but without being able to substitute in its room any clear and definite opinions of their own. They believe Christ to be, as he is declared in scripture, the Son of God: but whether adopted, created before the worlds, eternally generated, or co-eternal, they are not anxious to determine. The miracles which he wrought are sufficient to prove his divine commission, and to give full authority to the precepts and promises of the gospel. This inattention to a subject which other christians consider in so important a light, appears to be very prevalent in the society, and to arise from a persuasion that discussions so abstruse and interminable are little calculated to promote the cause of genuine piety and virtue. A public creed, such as may satisfy the systematic theologian, the society does not appear to possess: nor have I ever heard of its censuring any of its members on account of opinions which the perusal of the MONTHLY MAG. No. xxxiv.

scriptures might lead them to form on this abstruse subject.

A similar disposition, if we may credit the more moderate ecclesiastical writers, seems to have prevailed amongst the primitive believers, before the spirit of metaphysical inquiry was unhappily introduced by the philosophising converts of Greece and Syria. The writers of the New Testament, whatever were their sentiments, used considerable latitude of expression. Perhaps they were less solicitous to deliver a metaphysical system of theology, than to enforce the observance of moral duties, by inculcating the belief of a future retribution: perhaps they were far from imagining the nature of their Master's being could ever become the subject of eager and rancorous contention among his disciples. However this may have been, it does not appear easy to reconcile their writings with the orthodox or socinian creed, without a liberal use of the scholastic subtlety of the athanasians, or the dexterous pruning-knife of Dr. PRIESTLEY.

Some of our members, who have thought on the subject, seem to apprehend the names of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, as designative of the same Divine Being under different relations to man; as the Creator, as the Redeemer, and as the Comforter and Instructor of the human race. Your correspondent will perceive this to be sabellianism: I cannot, however, assure him of its being the universal sentiment of the society; nor will I undertake to pronounce it less objectionable than the simple creed of Socinus.

Permit me to remark, that I. N. (p. 252) appears to have quoted an early edition of Hume's "Essays." That philosopher is known to have frequently altered and corrected his writings. In the present case, he seems to have received more accurate information; for, in my edition, (8v. 1793) the passage quoted by I. N. is considerably changed. Yours, &c.

6th Month, 2d.

W. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN turning over your Magazine, I observed some essays on Spanish Poetry. As the ingenious author seems to have begun with the poets whose pieces are contained in the "Parnasso Espanol," I mean to give you some account of the more ancient Spanish poets, derived from a publication very scarce in this country, the "Coleccion de Poetas Castellanas,

E

anteriores al siglo XV." by Sanchez, librarian to the king; of which I have three volumes, published at Madrid in the years 1779, 80, 82. To the first volume is prefixed a letter, from the Marquis of Santillana to the Constable of Portugal, written in the middle of the fifteenth century. The Marquis, himself an eminent warrior and poet, presents in that epistle curious details concerning the state of Spanish poetry prior to his time: and the numerous learned notes of the Editor furnish almost a complete history of that literary department. I mean to send you a free translation, somewhat abridged, of the Marquis's letter; and afterwards to make loose extracts from the notes by Sanchez, if I find the subject pleases your readers.

But in the first place permit me to give as it were a bill of fare, in an extract from the preface to a recent publication of Scottish poetry.

"In Spain, a country vying with Italy in every branch of literature, there is no poetry extant more ancient than the Life of Rodrigo de Bevar, more known by the epithet of the Cid, written in about 3800 long lines, by an unknown author, near sixty years after the death of that hero, or in the year 1160; and first published by Sanchez in the year 1779. The next poet is Gonzalo de Berceo about 1220, who wrote lives of saints, and other pious works, in stanzas of four alexandrine lines, to the same rime; a mode of poetry generally prevalent in Spain till the year 1400. Then follows the long poem of Alexander the Great, partly translated from Gualter, by Juan Lorenzo of Astorga about the year 1250, in the same disagreeable stanza. In the same century King Alfonso the Wise wrote poems, not to mention his books of philosophy, and code of laws, in prose: and in Portugal under King Dionis, himself the earliest Portuguese poet, lived Vasco Lobeira, the author of the famous romance of *Amadis de Gaula*. The prose chronicles of Spain, in Spanish, also began in this century. The fourteenth century produced in Spain Ruiz, the arch-priest of Hita, a pious rimer; the Jew Don Santo, a moral one; Don Juan Manuel, the biographer in verse of the Conde Lucanor; and him of the Conde Fernan Gonzalez; Pero Gomez; the historian of Alfonso XI. in verse; Pero Lopez de Ayala, who wrote his satire on courts in England in prison: and toward the end of this, or beginning of next century, Mosen Jordi, and Mosen Febrer. The fifteenth century has ex-

cellent Spanish poets, Villafandino, Juan de Mena, Jorge Manrique, Ausias March who wrote in the Valencian dialect, the famous Marquis of Santillana, Diego de St. Pedro who wrote the *Carcel de Amor*; and Juan Alonso de Baema, who compiled the Lyric poems of his predecessors under the usual title of *Cancionero*, MS. in the Escorial. To this century also most of the short Spanish romances belong; and particularly those in the history of the civil wars of Granada.*"

That I may not occupy too much space in your miscellany, the remainder of this first letter shall be confined to a brief account of the celebrated Marquis of Santillana, to whom we are indebted for the first sketch of a history of Spanish poetry.

Don Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, afterwards Lord of Hita and Buytrago, first Marquis of Santillana, and Count of Real de Manzanares, was the son of Don Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, admiral of Castille, by his second wife Donna Leonora de la Vega. He was born at Carrion de los Condes, a villa that came with his mother, on Monday the 19th of August 1398.

From his seventh to his sixteenth year he was educated in the principles of religion, in letters, and military exercises. He is said to have studied the Latin tongue, rhetoric, erudition, and philosophy.

In 1414, when he was aged sixteen, we find him at Zaragoza as one of the principal barons of Castille, at the coronation of the king Don Fernando. At eighteen years of age the king granted him, according to his request, permission to manage his own estates, his father being dead long before. At the same age he married Donna Catalina de Figueroa; but by other accounts the marriage did not take place till two years after, or in 1418.

In 1420, and 1427, we find him engaged in settling some disputes that had arisen in the royal family. In 1429, he was sent with 300 lances, or men at arms, (a force, with their usual followers, amounting to about 1800 men,) against the troops of Arragon and Navarre, and distinguished himself in the military career. Having defended himself with a few troops against a great number, the king, to reward his valour, gave him the town of Yunquera, with 500 vassals.

* Preface to Barbour, London 1790, vol. I. p. xiv. xv.

In 1430 he had a further present of twelve farms, which he shared among his sons. About the same time he refounded the monastery of Sopenan.

He appears as a warrior against the Moors in 1431. In the same year, the king having imprisoned some of his relations, Don Inigo fortified his castle of Hita, till the king sent to do away his suspicions.

In 1433 he was one of the maintainers of a famous tourney at Madrid. A dispute concerning the inheritance of the Duchies of Arjona involved him in a feud with Don Diego Manrique; which was appeased by the royal interference. In 1437 he was one of the commissioners appointed to swear, and confirm, the solemn league between the king of Castille, and Don Alonzo king of Aragon.

Next year, being *capitan mayor* of the frontier of Jaen, on the 20th of April he took from the Moors the town of Huelma, after four days of uninterrupted conflict, in which two of his sons, Pero Lazo and Inigo Lopez, greatly distinguished themselves.

In 1440 he was one of the ambassadors to conduct the princess Donna Blanca, daughter of the king of Navarre, about to be wedded to the prince of Castille Don Henry. Next year Don Inigo, our poet, was again involved in civil contests. He distinguished himself, in 1442, by assisting Prince Henry in effecting the liberation of the king his father, held in captivity by the Navarrese monarch. Three years after he lent such eminent service at the battle of Olmedo, in which the king of Castille conquered his antagonist of Navarre, that his sovereign created him Marquis of Santillana, and Count of Real de Manzanares, being the first marquis ever created in Castille.

Several of his military exploits, donations to monasteries, &c. we shall pass over. In 1452 he joined in a vigorous opposition to the constable Don Alvaro de Lemo.

The celebrated poet Juan de Mena, dying in 1456, the marquis, his friend, erected a sumptuous monument over his remains in the parochial church of Tordeleguna. Juan de Mena had, in praise of the Marquis, composed his poem of the *Coronation*, which consists of fifty stanzas, in ten lines of eight syllables. The muses, and cardinal virtues, are introduced crowning the Marquis.

Next year he excused himself, on account of his age, from joining personally in the war against the Moors at Granada. And observing the disorders of the king-

dom, occasioned by the monarch's mal-administration, he joined the archbishop of Toledo in remonstrances. The king promised that the *Cortes* should meet, to arrange proper remedies.

The Marquis died at his city of Guadalajara in 1458. He was handsome and well-proportioned, and alike eminent in prudence and war.

His works are:

Las Proverbios, or Proverbs, printed at Seville 1494. They were composed at the request of the king John II. for the instruction of his son Henry prince of Castille. They are in short stanzas, in lines of nine down to four syllables. The first line is—

“Fijo mio mucho amado.”

They were reprinted, 1515, 1525, 1532, 1552, 1558, 1594.

Letter to the Constable of Portugal, on Spanish poetry; about to be translated.

Several small poems, and songs; of which a list may be seen in Sanchez.

Several sonnets.

Poems on the canonization of saints.

Doctrinal de Privados, fifty-three octave stanzas, on the tragical death of the Master of St. Jago, beheaded in 1453.

Bias contra Fortuna, a Dialogue between Bias and Fortune.

Six exquisite Serranillas.

Proverbs in alphabetical order, to the number of 625; the earliest collection of modern proverbs.

If this prove acceptable, I shall in my next proceed to the translation of his letters on the progress of Spanish poetry. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT India rubber is an electric, I discovered some years since, in a way similar to that mentioned by your correspondents * HOWLDY and † GRIFFITHS.

Being engaged in writing, where I had occasion for pencil lines, I made use of India rubber to take them out; and, in order that the writing might be perfectly dry, I held the paper to the fire, then laid it on another piece on the table, and discharged the lines, by several strokes of the rubber, when the two pieces were so strongly connected by the attractive power of the electric fluid, as to require some force to separate them. I repeated the experiment several times, with the same success, but found, that if the paper were not previously warmed, the rubber had no effect.

I shall mention, as a phenomenon, not often observed, that in the hard frost, the beginning of Jan. 1797, as my child's hair was combed, it became so strongly electrified, as to fly off like that of a person standing on an insulated stool, and to approach my hand when applied to it.

I. S.

WALPOLIANA;

*Or Bons-Mots, Apophthegms, Observations on Life and Literature, with
Extracts from Original Letters*

OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER V.

LXXIV. ANECDOTES OF THE STREETS.

THERE is a French book called *Anecdotes des Rues de Paris*. I had begun a similar work, "Anecdotes of the Streets of London." I intended, in imitation of the French original, to have pointed out the streets and houses where any remarkable incident had happened. But I found the labour would be too great, in collecting materials from various resources: and I abandoned the design, after having written about ten or twelve pages.

LXXV. BONS-MOTS.

I have made a collection of the witty sayings of Charles II. I have also a collection of bons-mots, by people who only said one witty thing in the whole course of their lives.

Charles II. hearing a high character of a preacher in the country, attended one of his sermons. Expressing his dissatisfaction, one of the courtiers replied that the preacher was applauded to the skies by his congregation. "Aye," observed the king: "I suppose his nonsense suits their nonsense."

LXXVI. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

George the First did not understand English. George the Second spoke the language pretty well, but with a broad German accent. My father "brushed up his old latin," to use a phrase of queen Elizabeth, in order to converse with the first Hanoverian sovereign: and ruled both kings in spite of even their mistresses.

LXXVII. GEORGE I.

I can tell you, from unquestionable authority, a remarkable fact generally suspected, but not accurately known. The count Koningmark, who assassinated Mr. Thynne in Pall-mall, afterwards became an admirer of the wife of the Electoral Prince of Hanover, who was to succeed to the English throne by the style of George I. The prince was often absent in the army, and Koningmark was suspected to have occupied his place. The elector being enraged at the real or supposed insult, ordered Koningmark to be strangled. When George II. made his first journey to Hanover, he ordered

some repairs in the palace, and the body was found under the floor of the prince's dressing room.

It is supposed the first cause of suspicion arose from Koningmark's hat being found in the apartment of the prince's Dr. Hoadley, in his "Suspicious Husband," introduces a similar incident while the lady remains immaculate. This pleased George the Second, who was convinced of his mother's innocence. It is whimsical that this prince often expressed his anger by throwing down his hat, and kicking it about the room.

George I. was however separated from his wife; and there was no queen in his reign. He had two mistresses. One was Miss Schulenberg, afterwards created Duchess of Kendal, a tall thin gawky. The other was the Countess of Platen, who was created Countess of Darlington: and who for size might have been compared to an elephant and castle. This couple of rabbits occasioned much jocularity on their first importation.

LXXVIII. UNIVERSITIES.

King William asked Mr. Locke how long he thought the revolution-principles might last in England. The philosopher answered, "Till this generation shall have passed away; and our universities shall have had time to breed a new one." Many things I disapprove in our universities, where the country gentlemen are educated in toryism by tory clergy.

LXXIX. HISTORY.

Smollett's history of England was written in two years, and is very defective.

Thinking to amuse my father once, after his retirement from the ministry, I offered to read a book of history. "Any thing but history, said he, for history must be false."

LXXX. STYLE.

With regard to style I think Addison far inferior to Dryden—and Swift is much more correct.

Every newspaper is now written in a good style. When I am consulted about style, I often say, "Go to the chandler's shop for a style."

Our common conversation is now in a

good

good style. When this is the case, by the natural progress of knowledge, writers are apt to think they must distinguish themselves by an uncommon style—hence elaborate stiffness, and quaint brilliance. Had the authors of the silver age of Rome written just as they conversed, their works would have vied with those of the golden age. What a prodigious labour an author often takes to destroy his own reputation! As in old prints with curious flowered borders, uncommon industry is exerted—only to ruin the effect.

LXXXI. FAME.

Much of reputation depends on the period in which it arises. The Italians proverbially observe that one *half* of fame depends on that cause. In dark periods, when talents appear, they shine like the sun through a small hole in the window-shutter. The strong beam dazzles amid the surrounding gloom. Open the shutters, and the general diffusion of light attracts no notice.

LXXXII. TRIFLES.

Literature has many revolutions. If an author could arise from the dead, after a hundred years, what would be his surprise at the adventures of his own works! I often say, "perhaps my books may be published in Paternoster-Row."

The name of *Horatio* I dislike. It is theatrical; and not English. I have, ever since I was a youth, written and subscribed *Horace*, an English name for an Englishman. In all my books, (and perhaps you will think of the *numerosus Horatius*;) I so spell my name.

I always retain the *To* on my letters, and I think the omission an impropriety. The mere name is too naked, while the old addresses were too prolix. We do not now address an Earl as "Right Honourable:" the bare title is thought more than "right" honourable.

LXXXIII. BISHOP HOADLEY.

Bishop Hoadley was a true whig. He once preached a sermon on the anniversary of the Restoration, and printed it with this witty title, "The Restoration no blessing without the Revolution." He used to express great contempt for the universities; and observed, as an instance of their great progress in learning, that the one had published Shakespear, and the other Hudibras.*

LXXXIV. SECRET SERVICES.

I observe that Sir John Sinclair, in his book on the revenue, builds much on

Holingbroke's assertions, which as proofs amount to nothing.

Some have confidently asserted that Sir Robert Walpole's large secret service money went to newspapers, while in fact it was necessary in order to fix this family on the throne. Lord Orrery, secretary to the pretender, had a pension from Sir Robert Walpole of two thousand pounds a year. The lord, his successor, who wrote the life of Swift, took Lord Orford aside in the House of Peers, and told him he had made strange discoveries in his father's papers. "Aye, said Lord Orford, but the less you speak of that, the better. You are an honest man, and that is enough."

LXXXV. FACTION CONFUTED BY FACTS.

It was not lord Bath, but lord Egmont, who wrote the famous pamphlet, "Faction confuted by Facts."

LXXXVI. PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES.

The king had quarrelled with Bute before he came to the throne: it was his mother, the princess dowager, who forced her son to employ that nobleman. I am as much convinced of an amorous connection between B. and the P. D. as if I had seen them together.

The P. D. was a woman of strong mind. When she was very ill, she would order her carriage, and drive about the streets, to shew that she was alive. The K. and Q. used to go and see her every evening at eight o'clock; but when she got worse they went at seven, pretending they mistook the hour. The night before her death they were with her from seven to nine. She kept up the conversation as usual, went to bed, and was found dead in the morning. She died of the evil, which quite consumed her.

LXXXVII. MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

Here is a list of curious articles, which I intended for other Numbers of my Miscellaneous Antiquities, if that publication had been encouraged.

1. Original Remonstrance from General Monk to King Charles II. concerning the plan of government he was to follow, 1660.

2. Co. Letter from Mr. William Neve to Sir Thomas Holland, touching the death and funeral of James I.

3. Co. Singular Letter from Sir John Stanhope, 17 April, 1597: a specimen of the Court bribery of the times.

4. Co. Letter from the Duchefs of Cleveland to King Charles II. from the original in Lord Berkshire's hands, Paris 1678.

* Hanmer's and Dr. Grey's.

5. Co. Nine Letters from the celebrated Earl of Rochester to his Countess.

6. Description of a curious MS. temp. H. VI. with a French poem addressed by the Earl of Shrewbury to that king's queen.

7. (Printed Tract) A relation of Lord Nottingham's Embassy to Spain 1604, by Robert Trefwell, Somerset Herald, 1605. 4to.

8. Co. The Bee, a poem by the Earl of Essex, 1598.

9. A letter of news from T. Cromwell, 1634.

10. Co. A singular letter from a rich heiress upon her marriage.

11. (Printed Tract) A masque, in which Prince Charles acted, 1636.

12. Extracts concerning the Wardrobe of Edward II.

13. Co. of a long and curious letter of Father Petre, Confessor of James II. to Father La Chaise, Confessor of Lewis XIV. on the state of affairs in England, dated 1st March, 1687.

14. Original Letter of Oliver Cromwell to his Wife, after the battle of Dunbar 1650.

15. Co. Letter from Sir Edward Herbert father of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

16. Co. Singular Letter from Sir Symonds d'Ewes 1625.

17. Relation of the Duke of Buckingham's

Entertainment in France 1671, and some notes, &c. by Lord Clarendon.—A most remarkable account of the murder of Lady Leicester by her Lord.

18. Co. Letters from Queen Mary to Lady Russell, Widow of Lord Russell, from the Originals in the possession of the Duke of Bedford.

19. Original Letter from Queen Katherine Par, the year she died, 1548, to the Lord High Admiral Seymour, her husband.

20. Letter from Lady Hastings to Cardinal Pole.

21. Original Letter from Lady Huntingdon to Cardinal Pole.

22. Another Original Letter to Cardinal Pole.

23. The Original Expence Book of the Marquis of Buckingham, the most magnificent peer of his time, 1622 and seq. as kept by his Treasurer. (From this large volume only extracts should be made.)

LXXXVIII. LIFE OF MRS. BELLAMY.

I have been reading a book called Mrs. Bellamy's Apology for her Life. To my certain knowledge one half of it is false; and I therefore believe the whole is in the like predicament.

[To be continued regularly.]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, LETTERS, &c.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE JEWISH SOCRATES.

THE national character of the Jewish people has proved so aversive to letters, that some will not easily believe that they can boast of no concise catalogue of illustrious men. Obsolete superstitions, hereditary customs, and political oppressions, have isolated this people; but the human intellect was never crushed out of this diffusion of men. In every age they may point to some of their brothers, whom, perhaps, they are incapable of esteeming, but whom posterity remembers. Whenever a nation suffers, it thinks; and the Jews have, therefore, had bold thinkers, but often situation has made these bold thinkers timid men. In this more polished age, they have not been without some, whose minds have caught the enthusiasm of fame, and who have breathed a portion of that ethereal spirit, which is touched by the glory of philosophy and of letters, and consoles feeble humanity, amidst its human afflictions.

Of the modern literary Jews, many have been opulent, and their productions, elegant and refined, want the energy of originality. Urbane, timid, and desiring nothing but public esteem, they have rested satisfied in embellishing the gay pre-

dicaments of the more agreeable literature. Yet they have had (and still have in Berlin*), students, whose science now enlightens

* Such are the celebrated MARK ELEAZAR BLOCH, whose splendid works on fishes, and on aquatic animals, has diffused his reputation, which has injured his fortune. His medical works are not less highly esteemed.

SOLOMON MAINION, a great metaphysician, whom some have considered equally profound, and philosophical, with the philosopher whose life we record, but not his rival in elegance of diction. A warm advocate for Kant.

MARK HERZ, a great natural philosopher, who found a patron in the Prince of Waldeck, and whose experiments in natural philosophy attract 400 auditors, of the first rank and genius in Berlin.

LEON GOMPERTZ, who does not compose works of philosophy as Mendelssohn and Maimon, nor of natural history and physics, as Herz and Bloch; but on literary topics and the drama. All these Jews have found themselves in parallel situations, and emerged from their tribes under the same difficulties.

It is a tribute due to the Baroness of RECKE, the eldest sister of the reigning Duchess of Courland, to acknowledge her as the patroness of all literary men; and to have abolished that melancholy prejudice which even in this age has formed odious distinctions.

lightens Europe. But a sublime genius; an Israelite, who feels no degradation when associated with a Locke and a Leibnitz, was hardly expected to arise; although a Spinoza had already opened the vast career of philosophy.

Such a Jew has appeared, amidst peculiar and controuling accidents of fortune. In his youth perplexed by the voluminous ignorance of judaical learning; in his middle age oppressed by comfortless indigence and excruciating malady; and in his mature life unpatronised, but by public applause; persevering in the unphilosophical avocations of a petty commerce. By the force of his reasoning, Germany calls him the Jewish Socrates; and by the amenity of his diction, the Jewish Plato. Moses Mendelssohn is the name of this illustrious Israelite.

MOSES MENDELSSOHN was born at Dessau, in the province of Anhalt, in the year 1729. In this town his father was a Jewish schoolmaster, and though this avocation would seem not unfavourable to a literary youth, the reader must be told, that a Jewish schoolmaster, is necessarily the most illiterate of men. The Jewish schools, formed merely for their own youth, exhibit to the philosopher no incurious spectacle. He beholds, in this age, the antipodes of the human understanding; youths, with the assiduity of students, exerting themselves in systematical barbarism. The summit of Hebrew studies closes with an introduction to that vast collection of puerile legends, and still more puerile superstitions, the Talmud. The student consumes the season of youth in growing pale over this immense repository of human follies. With a pious abhorrence, he would reject every science, did he know to distinguish them by their names.

The boy, Mendelssohn, with a great appetency for instruction, had a vigorous digestion of genius, and was, at first, not undelighted by feeding even on the garbage of curiosity. Ardent and constant in his reading, he soon selected from the mass of rabbinical dreamers, the superior works of the celebrated Maimonides; but such was his untired application, and

distinctions, unfavourable to the Jewish nation. The Baroness receives, with equal politeness and affection, the wife of Dr. Herz and the widow and daughter of Moses Mendelssohn, with the German princesses, whose imperial pride she sometimes castigates by the presence of these Jewesses; and whose titles to her regard, she considers more honourable than those of the husbands of German princesses.

such the agitation of a very delicate mind, that the fever struck on the irritability of his frame. At the early age of ten years, he was attacked by a nervous disorder of a very peculiar nature, and all his future life may be termed a protraction of sensibility.

Extreme poverty seemed to be his destiny. So miserable was the penury of his father, that he could no further maintain him; and Mendelssohn travelled on foot to Berlin, to find labour, or bread. He lived there several years, indigent, unknown, and often destitute of the first necessities of existence. The houseless wanderer was invited by a rabbin, to transcribe his MSS. and this man initiated him into the mysteries of the theology, the jurisprudence, and scholastic philosophy of the Jews. Labouring in these mines of lead, it would not then have struck a sagacious observer, that the humble copier of the reveries of a talmudist, was one day to open a quarry of platonic marble; and to erect a graceful column of genius, which was to endure with a future age. A Hebrew writer, in his barbarous learning, was to become one of the purest models of composition to a literary nation.

The afflictions of poverty, and the fervours of study, were, at length, alleviated, and animated, by the consolations of literary friendship. The first companion of his misfortunes and his studies, was another Jew, of the name of Israel Moses. This Poland had been the master of a little Jewish school; and the freedom of his inquiries, and his love of philosophy, had received the honours of persecution, from the bigots of his town. Calumniated without remorse, this sensitive student was expelled from the communion of the orthodox; and his heart having more sensibility than fortitude, wasted without energy, in the mental disease of melancholy. He protracted a sorrowing existence; he perished by the gradual torture of dependence; and closed his existence by a premature death!

We may justly suspect, whether this Israel Moses was not one of the sublimest philosophers. He conversed and composed in no other language than the Hebrew; and with this feeble instrument of human reason, Mendelssohn declared, that he had become so acute a mathematician, that he discovered, without other aid, the most important demonstrations; not only endowed with a genius for science, he was an able naturalist, sensible to the charms of the fine arts, and with a mind, which,

At times, was a volcano of poetry. He voluntarily undertook the literary education of Mendelssohn; he taught him Euclid, by his own Hebrew version; and threw into the soul of Mendelssohn, the first electrical spark of genius. Two young rabbins sat in the corners of retired streets, the one with a "*Hebrew Euclid*," instructing the other; and the scholar was one day to be classed among the great preceptors of the human understanding! This singular spectacle may instruct the youthful and indigent philosophers of Europe, that the cold touch of poverty can never paralyse the sublime industry of resolute genius.

But Mendelssohn enjoyed not the pleasures of friendship, without paying, at length, its heavy price, in the affliction he suffered at the death of his friend. Dr. Kisch, a Jewish physician, supplied the loss, and afforded him essential assistance. By his advice, our author applied to the Latin language; he was so indigent, that he could not purchase a Lexicon. By the benevolence of this physician, he not only obtained the utensils of study, but, with rare kindness, Dr. Kisch devoted, during the space of six months, some hours of every day to the instruction of a student, whose capability of intellect, he had the discernment to perceive, and the affection to aid. Mendelssohn was soon enabled to read Locke in a Latin version, but with such pain, that, compelled to seek for every single word, hours were wasted on pages; he had to collect words, and then to arrange periods, and, at the same time, to unite in his mind the metaphysical ideas. He (as Mirabeau expresses himself), did not so much *translate as guess*, by the force of meditation.

This prodigious exercise of his intellectual powers, in retarding his progress, invigorated his habit. By running against the hill, the racer at length courses with facility. What we expect to do greatly, we must at first learn to do difficultly.

In 1748, Mendelssohn formed an acquaintance with Dr. Solomon Gumpertz; another literary Jew, who, to his professional studies, added those of the mathematics, and was well acquainted with modern languages. He introduced Mendelssohn to a literary circle, and this intercourse enlarged his mind. Our philosopher now applied himself to the living languages, and chiefly to the English, that he might read his favourite, Locke, in his own idiom. It was the opinion of Mendelssohn, that the knowledge of va-

rious languages is of great utility, and, in the plan of education he sketched for his own people, he insists at large on their necessity. He considered, that to deprive a student of a knowledge of many languages, was to mutilate the human mind. Yet, on the other side, it may be opposed, that the Grecians found no want of more than one language, and the Romans could employ at the most but two.

The literary friends of Mendelssohn were soon numerous. The Abbé Denina, in his "*Prusse Littéraire*," tells us, that it was the celebrated Lessing who encouraged and aided Mendelssohn in his Latin studies. The scholar amply repaid the efforts of his master; for he soon became his rival, his associate, and the defender of his fame, even, as we shall shew, at the cost of life!

In 1751 Denina dates his earliest productions. He first published some philosophical dialogues; a translation of "*Rousseau's Essay on the Inequality of Men*;" and a little dissertation "*On the Sensation of the Beautiful*." Denina, in his *Dry Catalogue of Dry Authors*, further informs us, "that Lessing assisted him in all his productions; at least Mendelssohn composed with him the "*Philosophical Dialogues*." The awkward malice of this insinuation is sufficiently palpable; and the low efforts, in other parts, to sneer at a philosopher, whom he calls "the poor clerk of a Jewish manufacturer," hardly merits recrimination. If Mendelssohn was enlightened by Lessing, we may justly suppose that Lessing received some illumination from Mendelssohn. If Lessing was the author of any considerable portion of Mendelssohn's works, he might have been silent; but Mendelssohn had spoken. The silence of this virtuous philosopher controverts the affirmation of the catalogue writer.

Of these dialogues the Count de Mirabeau tells us, that they were published in 1755, and were the first fruits of his connection with Lessing. That they were the compositions of our author, appears by this circumstance, that they bear the marks of his defects at this period of his literary life: defects derived from his poverty, his Jewish education, and his numerous impediments in literature. Such are the local and moral influences fatal to genius; for, as a writer has observed, "many of the conspicuous blemishes of some of our great compositions, may reasonably be attributed to the domestic infelicities of their authors. The desultory life of *Cæcæus* probably occasioned

the irregularity of his epic; Milton's distracted family, those numerous passages which escaped erasure; and Shentstone his deficiency in excellence, through the languor and inactivity of his day.

In this work, the intellectual powers of Mendelssohn followed the traces of Baumgarten and Wolff; for his genius was not yet emancipated from the bonds of authority. It was a great deal to have familiarised his mind to their systems; but still he wanted a great deal to form systems of his own. It was the style, however, that indicated a new model was arising. The German language was then in a neglected and unpolished state; and the lucidity, the precision, and the elegance of the style of the Hebrew philosopher, were exhibited to great advantage. Mirabeau observes, that Mendelssohn was a profound thinker, sagacious and methodical, yet had not a very extensive compass of mind. It is certainly true, that Mendelssohn eminently possessed a depth of thinking; and this may be often incompatible with a vast superficies of mind.

Mendelssohn now associated himself with Lessing, Abbt, Ramler, and Nicolai, in a literary journal, composed in the form of letters on German literature. No review ever yet attained the celebrity of this one, composed by Mendelssohn and his associates. It forms an epocha in German literature. Less could not be expected from the philosophical Mendelssohn, the critical Lessing, the poetical Ramler, the energetic Abbt, and the ingenious Nicolai*.

* LESSING, who reflects so much honour on German Belles Lettres, was for a long time a mere compiler and translator for booksellers. At length he gave freedom to his enthralled genius. He has published many delightful pieces of literature and fables; but the work which gives celebrity to his name, is, "The Laocoon," or, "Observations on the Limits of Poetry and Painting." He afterwards published his "Dramaturgie," which Mr. Pye, in his "Commentary on Aristotle," has largely quoted, and largely praised. His dramatic pieces were highly esteemed in Germany; he is the author of "Emilia Galotti, Nathan the Wise," &c. He had all the infirmities of genius; the inconveniences attending strong passions; fond of play, ever restless, ever desirous of variation of place; it is said he was never three years in one employment. He was a private tutor, a public professor, librarian to the Duke of Brunswick, manager of a theatre, compiler, translator; at length a man of genius! He was an enemy to religious superstitions; and

In 1764, Mendelssohn obtained the prize of the Berlin academy, for his "Essay on the Evidence of the Metaphysical Science."

It was in 1767 that he published his immortal "Phædon, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul," in the manner of that of Plato's; but in which the arguments his Socrates delivers, are those of modern philosophy; where reason triumphs over the fancies of Plato. It is considered as the most curious disquisition, on a topic so abstract and sublime. It diffused the celebrity of the Hebrew philosopher throughout literary Europe. Among the various versions of this model of logical dialogue, may be distinguished that of M. Junker, in French, published in 1773; and an English one by C. Cullen, in 1789.

After this eminent labour, our philosopher was satisfied to be useful, and not celebrated. Amidst the daily occupations of commerce, he still stole to his studies; and, like our Milton, this great man condescended to compose elementary books for the use of the youths of his neglected nation. To give elevation to the degraded character of his people, was his cherished passion. Mr. Dohm informs us, that one of his publications, "Ritual of the Jews," was formed by the advice, and under the direction of the chief rabbin, Hirschel Levi. The virtuous philosopher submitted to an honest priest; yet was Mendelssohn no advocate for sacerdotal usurpations.

His next great work, intitled, "Jerusalem," proves this assertion. It is a performance as singular for its manner, as its merit; applauded by philosophers, and denounced by bigots. It disturbed the quiet of its author. Its humanity alarmed those who had encroached on the imprescriptible rights of humanity. The compilers of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique," tells us, that "it is replete with daring and condemnable propositions." The powers of the hierarchy

he was calumniated. At the close of his life, he was called the Great Lessing.

RAMLER is a German lyric poet. THOMAS ABBT was a most promising writer, who died prematurely. Shaftsbury was his favourite author, and Tacitus his model. Obscurity was the literary blemish of his noble and energetic style. NICOLAI is a learned bookseller, and multifarious writer at Berlin. His "Schaalder Neobanker," relished in Germany for presenting pictures of their former manners, is, in our country, sufficiently prolix and Germanic, not to give pleasure to the reader of taste. See *Denina's Prusse Litteraire*.

are attacked with an energy, the more remarkable as proceeding from the wild Mendelssohn. The jewish rabbins at Berlin agreed with the catholic priests at Paris; the cause was common. Mendelssohn, perhaps, even repented of the ardour of his labour. The philosophic Jew, by his situation, has been often rendered timorous; and this timidity was doubly oppressive to the delicate frame of the nervous Mendelssohn.

His tranquillity was now broken in by the fanatics of every profession. Lavater, who is a kind of *illumineé* in religion, awakened the vigour of Mendelssohn's faculties. The fanaticism of Lavater has been long known on the continent; and he has given us the physiognomy of his disordered mind, in his "*Diary*," lately published in England. He had translated a work of M. Bonnet, in which was introduced, as Mirabeau terms it, a kind of evangelical demonstration of the truth of the christian religion. Conceiving his own conclusions irresistible, he dedicated the whole to Mendelssohn; but the dedication was not the gift of a friend, but the challenge of an enemy; and he exacted nothing less from the unfortunate Jew, than a refutation, or a baptism. Mendelssohn wanted fortitude, or did not consider it as safe for himself and his little people, to stand forth the champion of a system of natural religion, which he considered the Mosaic code simply to be; and which, should the arguments of the philosopher have prevailed, might be considered fatal to the very foundations of christianity. The great Frederic was not his friend; this enlightened monarch, long under the tuition of Voltaire, had formed a strong prejudice against all German writers, and could not believe that a Jew, and a Jew who wrote in the German language, was a person either to be admired or protected. He was told that Mendelssohn wore a beard, was a petty merchant, and could not write in the French language; and what appeared to him more absurd, that he had composed a very elaborate work on the immortality of the soul. Frederic never testified a wish to read the works of the jewish philosopher, and the jewish philosopher never could read the works of the Prussian monarch.

Mendelssohn opposed the degradation of the national language, when the great Frederic ordered all literary compositions to be made in the French *idiom*; and by this incurred the resentment of the monarch. Yet there were among the cour-

tiers those who admired the philosopher; and the once celebrated Marquis d'Argens addressed a petition to the king, for letters of naturalization in favour of our illustrious Jew. It is drawn up with great wit in these words: "A philosopher, a very indifferent catholic, intreats a philosopher, as indifferent a protestant, to grant this privilege to a philosopher, as indifferent a Jew. In all this there is too much philosophy for reason to refuse the claim of the petitioner."

Resolved not to sink into the grave, without opposing so audacious and so public a challenge, Mendelssohn replied to the officious fanatic, by a letter remarkable for its pathetic remonstrance and cogent reasoning. This controversy was happily not prolonged; the sagacity and the justice of M. Bonnet hastened to remedy the imprudence of the enthusiast Lavater. He corresponded with Mendelssohn, and affairs were arranged with a prudent secrecy. Of what use, at this day, are such inept and delusive discussions? Whatever the learned Jew may urge, every honest christian would not be less persuaded of the evidences of christianity; and whatever the most ingenious christian may press on his antagonist, can have no effect on the honest Jew*.

But although this controversy thus closed, it was the prelude of a disquietude which those who knew him confess occasioned his death. Having lost his beloved associate, the great Lessing, M. Jacobi (a German writer, known more for the number than excellence of his works) privately wrote to Mendelssohn that Lessing, with whom he had past some days before his death, declared to him, that he had completely adopted the principles of Spinoza. This Jacobi (and we have

* Admire the following passage of Rousseau: "We who converse with the Jews are not nearer truth. Those unfortunate men are entirely at our will; our tyranny renders them timorous; they know that injustice and cruelty cost little to christian charity; dare they speak, when they know we can call out blasphemy? You may convert some miserable men by paying them to calumniate their sect; some vile knaves will speak, and yields to flatter you. Their doctors will smile in silence. In the Sorbonne the predictions of the Messiah relate to Jesus; among the rabbins of Amsterdam they bear not the slightest affinity. I will never believe that we have heard the arguments of the Jews till they are free, and have schools and universities where they may speak and dispute without risk." *Emile*, liv. iv. p. 130.

now a vast populace of Jacobis) concluded, that therefore all philosophy terminates in the grossest Spinozism; and that we can only extricate ourselves from the labyrinth of metaphysics by submitting our clear-eyed reason to be led along every dark passage by the blindest faith. May we not reply to this monstrous extravagance of FAITH in the following manner? It is agreed, that metaphysics often present us only with an unintelligible jargon, or with uncertain evidence formed on loose analogies; but if the system of faith presents us with equal jargon, and with similar evidence, what motive can induce an intellectual being to chuse one in preference to the other? That man believes a variety of dogmas contradictory to human reason; but he is led to this by the immensity of his faith. This man believes in a variety of opinions which appear not less wild, and which he dignifies by the name of a philosophical system. The true philosopher rejects both; because one unintelligible thing is not more valuable than another unintelligible thing. Here there is no motive to preference, and therefore no action of the mind. The true philosopher is modest and resigned; he believes nothing but what he comprehends: the fanatic is impious, for he dares to penetrate into the concealment the Author of nature has diffused around; he seems to aspire to an equality with God. Mendelssohn replied to the letter of Jacobi, to explain and to exculpate the sentiments of his departed friend. A correspondence was industriously pursued by Jacobi. This man had written the first volume of a romance, and the public was not willing to receive its continuation. Suddenly, from a blasted and arid imagination he plunged into the awful depth of metaphysics. This tyro in these sublime speculations could not even comprehend the letters which a great master addressed to him. With the temerity and vanity of his age, he ventured to publish this private correspondence. The modest and the timid Mendelssohn experienced agonies of sensibility. He was again menaced by a theological controversy: and the reputation of Lessing was cherished by him as his own. It was in vain to complain of the treachery and the ignorance of the accuser: he refuted Jacobi; he struck one annihilating blow; he avenged Lessing; but with that effort his faculties expired*.

* It is worth while to observe, that Ja-

All Germany knows, and I have heard it from men of letters of that country, that his death was occasioned by the agitation of his mind on this controversy. It exhausted his feeble and too sensitive frame. His whole character was too subtle a composition of sensibility; his whole life was a malady; his every day seemed to be his last. Zimmerman, who well knew him, acquaints us, that his whole nervous system was deranged in an almost inconceivable manner. Resignation and docility tempered his infirmities. He was placid in pain; but, whenever this great philosopher protracted his studies to an unusual hour, or when deeply engaged in a profound discussion, a strong fainting fit was the consequence of his intellectual exertion. He would sometimes retire suddenly from such conversations to avoid the danger of fainting. "In these moments," says Zimmerman, "it was his custom to neglect all study, to banish thought entirely from his mind." A physician asked him how he employed his time, if he did not think? "I retire," said Mendelssohn, "to the window of my chamber, and count the tiles upon the roof of my neighbour's house."

I imagine he has described his own character in that of Apollodorus, who is supposed to be present at the last interview of the friends of Socrates. Phædon says, "Alternate sensations of grief and joy agitated the minds of all who were present, but appeared still more strongly marked in our countenances. Sometimes we laughed, and sometimes we wept; a smile was often on our lips, and warm moisture in our eyes. But Apollodorus exceeded us all. You know him, and his sensibility of temper. His emotions were the most singular; every word and look of Socrates penetrated his soul; what made us only smile, frequently threw him into rapture; and while drops were but gathering upon our sight, the eyes of Apollodorus appeared swimming with tears. We were almost as much affected at the sight of him, as with the contemplation of our dying friend."

He died the 4th of January, 1785.

cobi, who could not be taught silence by defeat, attempted to defend himself by veering to a new point, and giving a new explanation of the term *faith*. Such is the usual progress of these absurd inquiries! On this event, very unfeelingly, Denina says, that after his death the controversy did not close: all Germany was desirous of knowing the religious sentiments of a poor clerk to a Jewish manufacturer!

In closing this slight sketch of the life of Mendelssohn, I lament that the nature of this publication will not admit of a critical discussion and analysis of his two great performances, "*The Phædon*," and

"*The Jerusalem*." These would form the most interesting portion of this literary biography; but are here unavoidably omitted, as we have already transgressed on our limits.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

NOTE, written in 1778, by the late Mr. WILKES, to Mr. TOWERS, now Dr. TOWERS.

Prince's Court, Aug. 18, 1778.

"MR. Wilkes presents his compliments to Mr. TOWERS, and submits to his happy accuracy, and true judgment, whether the following short observation deserves to be mentioned in a subsequent edition of his "*Observations on Mr. Hume's History of England*."

Mr. Hume says, "The street before Whitehall was the place destined for the execution (of Charles I.): for it was intended, by choosing that very place, in sight of his own palace, to display more evidently the triumph of popular justice over royal majesty."

The intention, in choosing that very place, is stated very differently in the account published at the time by special authority. The words are: "He was accompanied by Dr. Juxon, Col. Thomson, and other officers, formerly appointed to attend him, and the private guard of partizans, with musquetiers on each side, through the Banqueting-house, adjoining to which the scaffold was erected, between Whitehall gate and the gate leading into the gallery from St. James's." There is the following marginal note to the word *scaffold*. "It was near (if not in) the very place, where the first blood in the beginning of the late troubles was shed, when the king's cavaliers fell upon the citizens, killed one, and wounded about fifty others."

TWO LETTERS of JAMES VI. of SCOTLAND, to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

RICHT, &c. This berare, our cousing, the Earl of Cassillis, ane young nobleman of great accompt and expectatioun, being disposed to visit forane countries, for his better experience and sight of civile behaviour; We haif accordit to accompanie him with this our recommendacioun, affecteoussie requeisting yow, oure dearest suster and cousing, to gif directioun that he, his tryne, and servants, may courteoussie be used and created, during the tyme of thair resi-

dence within your realme; and haif sic favourable and ample passport and conduct, as is requisit, for their reddie and sure passage throw the same. And thus, Richt Reich, &c. From our palace of Halyrudhous, the penul day of December 1595.

Your maist loving and affectionat broder and cousing, JAMES R,

RICHT excellent &c. This berare George Montgomerie, a gentleman of honourable raice and parentage, having spent ten or twelf yeiris within your realme, his douteful behaviour and desert has procured sic favour and good will, that the respect therof, with the veritie and pleasour to be reaped in that soill, has animat and allured him, (gif therewith he can enjoy that preferment expected,) to continue his residence and habitatioun within the samyn. Quhais good intention we have willinglie accordit to further be this our recommendacioun; affecteoussie requeisting yow, our dearest suster and cousing, to gif ordour to infrank and indemnie him, with the accustumat immunities and libertie of sic strangeris inhabiting within your realme, quhairby he may be capable of quhatsumever preferment or benefit his good desert can acquirre, of yourself or any your loyall and worthie subjectis. And heirwithall that, by your moyen and directions, he may reape the favorable admissioun of the ecclesiastical governours, to that quhairunto he sal happin to be preferrit. Thus Richt, &c. From our palace of Halyrudhous, xii Marche 1595, and of our reigne the xxix.

Your maist loving and affectionat broder and cousing, JAMES R,

CURIOUS PRIVILEGE to the SHIP of the KING'S PAINTER.

(From the Latin.)

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all and singular, whom knowledge of these presents interests, or may interest, safety. We desire it to be known and testified to you by these presents, that the ship called the Sun, Master John Johnston of France, pertains by right

right to Hadrian Wanfon, our painter *, a citizen of Edinburgh: wishing to request you, all and singular, preserving to each his dignity, that the said ship of the above citizen, our servant and painter, may be acknowledged as his property: and it, with its freight, failors, merchandize, and all its apparel, with your grace and favour, and other kind offices usually paid by friendly nations,

may on our account be honoured and respected. And whatever labour or favour to our said painter, (whom for many reasons we greatly favour, and wish him well,) may be granted or indulged by you in this business, we shall esteem as rendered to ourselves. Given under our signet, from our palace of Holyrood-house, the 20th day of November, the year of grace 1594. JACOBUS R.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

On Mr. PITT'S Scheme for taxing ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

SHADES of those heroes, whose conflicting years

Were spent in knighthood's toils and war's alarms;

Whose deadly battle-axe, or pond'rous spear,
Maintain'd the honour of your blazon'd arms;

Who proudly bore th' imperious crest aloft,
While pard or lion glar'd upon the shield,
Trophies of high exploits, and granted oft
By princely chieftain in the tented field;

Rise, rise, from *Acres*' or from *Cressi's* plains,
From towering barriers, or from ruined towers!

And while the moon in trembling lustre reigns,
Range your grim casques round *Halswood's*
foidid bowers.

Dead to the feelings of a noble soul,
The crestless statesman trafficks in your fame;

Forbids your sons their blazon'd shield unrol,
And claims a tribute from the noblest name.

Degraded sons of *Richard's* bold compeers,
Whose fathers, more than life, their honour priz'd;

Th' insulted crest provok'd their vengeful spears,

Nor left the recreant mission unchastiz'd:

O tributary honours! fallen how low!
Disgrac'd, excis'd, dependant, tarnish'd,
scorn'd!

In vain thy heroes, *Poitiers*, deck'd their brow,
Thy trophies, *Asincour*, their shields adorn'd.

The glorious banner which the warrior won,
His race with purchas'd privilege displays:

Frown, *Talbot*, frown, upon thy vassal son
Who bears thy arms, the *sief* of abject days.

Who now shall boast th' *eschutcheon's* ermin'd pride,

The crest of *Montacute*, or *Howard's* shield?
Norroy and *Garter*! throw your coats aside,
For *Pitt* and *Grenville* dare ye to the field.

I. W.

* "Ad Hadrianum Wanfonium pictorem nostrum." This high favour could hardly be bestowed on a *house-painter*. The name seems to be *Van Sen*, of which there are jatter painters of Antwerp.

The TERMITES, or WHITE ANTS.

MANKIND, in general, are prone,

Finding it may be done with ease,
To study policy, as shown

Among the beavers, and the bees.

Their vices, too, from insects earn'd,
The flatt'rer got his trade from slugs;
War, from the wasps, no doubt, we learn'd,
And blood-sucking, found out from bugs.

The beavers teach the art of weiring,
The arts of fishing, diving, steering;
Also to build with mud for mortar,

To make a trowel of a tail,

Empty a pond without a pail,

And keep our noses above water.

They even teach to dam a breach,
And in their silence are great preachers,
Teaching, without the aid of speech,
Those who should be their teachers.

One trick we learn'd without their teaching,

The left-hand trick of over-reaching;

To hunt our tutors for their jackets,
Break up their tribes with guns uncivil,
Send home their skins in packs and packets,
And blow their cities to the devil.

As for the bees, we use them better,
We spare their lives, and take their honey,
Copying their manners to the letter,
Working all weathers to get money.

PITT says—All hail! to industry!

Let infants toil, let beauty spin,

Labour, my loves, without repose!

What you can do, I mean to try;

What you can earn, I mean to win,

What you can bear, nobody knows.

Work, says the statesman, like a slave,

Work, says the churchman, like an ant;

The more you work, the more you'll have,

The more you have, the less you'll want.

Work, says the merchant, like a horse,

Work hard, you'll never be the worse;

Work on like oxen, asses, camels,

Habit will reconcile your trammels;

Work on, brave boys, both soon and late,

'Tis all for commerce, church, and state;

Work from day's dawn till setting sun,

If you cease working we're undone.

Thus, ever pointing to his neighbour,

All th' examples of hard-labour,

The vet'rans, wags, and wealthy write;
With *PAPER SMITH* or *YOUNG* we travel
O'er labour's lands—till *PAINÉ* unravel
The coarse-spun webs, and snaps them
quite.

Even blacks are told, even while driving,
Digging in droves with bleeding backs,
That daily labour keeps them thriving,
And God made planters to work blacks;
That free-born Britons may enslave them,
And none but Jesus Christ can save them.

Time out of mind, 't has been the cant
In *Solomon's* and *Aesop's* fable,
To bid us *imitate the ant*,
And toil as well as we are able.

'Tis not, because I hate advice,
I call it cant—I do declare,
One should take advice, even from lice;
Sent to warn man to comb his hair:

But, that I like advice to spring
From the pure fountain of equality,
Whose only test is rationality,
Neither drawn forth from slave or king.

Yet, if *ants* *must* our models be,
Give me *the ants of Africa*:
They build their cities, large and strong,
By the joint labours of the throng;
Equality is there no shame,
All fare alike, all lodge the same;
Their armies plann'd by common sense,
Few, sturdy, only for defence;
Confiding in their num'rous bands,
Steady all march, when fate commands;
Their customs lean to general good,
No less in punishments than food:
That which I like the best of any,
Their lords are few, their commons many,
A state contriv'd for use, not show,
A kingdom high, a palace low,
A king, doom'd evermore to dwell
Perforce within his royal cell,
With room to act his part, tho' small,
Cas'd in a constitution-wall,
So thick, no traitor can come near him,
Nor statesmen whisper his opinion;
Nor bribery get through, to try him,
Nor he go forth to stretch dominion.

G. L.

A MORNING WALK.

NOW slow retire the shades of night,
And morning beams with orient light;
The fadden'd clouds, empurpled o'er,
Sudden a flood of glory pour,
While the majestic orb of day
Ascends with renovated ray,
And tips with gold each distant hill,
Or sparkles in the murmuring rill.
The tuneful lark, with speckled breast,
Forsakes her dew-besprinkled nest,
On quivering pinion upward borne,
Salutes, with thrilling note, the morn;
Till melting in ethereal blue,
Soon she eludes th' observer's view.
Adown yon steep, whose rugged brow
Casts a projecting shade below,

Where the white-thorn's modest bloom
Sweetly relieves the sombrous gloom,
With cautious step the hoary swain
The river's margin strives to gain,
And, seated in his leathern boat,
Smoothly down the stream doth float;
While the blackbird pours his song,
Echoing the woods and wilds among.
The playful lamb, with anxious bleat
Pursues his dam, and seeks the teat,
Or wantons o'er th' enameil'd ground,
Where thousand diamonds glitter round—
As through the verdant meads I stray,
And thus the rural scene pourtray,
The verdant meads, and shady dells,
"Where penfive contemplation dwells,"
And mark the lowly primrose pale,
Or view the shadowy vapours fall
Over Sabrina's silvery tide,
As gently on her waters glide,
I envy not, from tumult free,
The boasted sons of luxury.

G.

TO SYMPATHY.

O SYMPATHY! whose magic aid can
chafe
The groan that rends the bosom of despair,
And sooth the restless soul, oppress'd with
care,
Sure in Helena's form thou dwell'st: her face
With gentle pity's mildest lustre beams,
(The bright tears glitt'ning in her angel
eyes)
While o'er a wasted brother's shade she sighs.
Thus pictur'd to my anxious mind, she seems
Like some benignant spirit from above,
Deck'd with each charm of tenderness and
love.

G.

THE FIRE-FLY.

Imitated from the Italian.

NIGHT her moist wings extends o'er hill
and dale,
And spreads on shadowy earth a misty veil;
The pictur'd forms of vivid nature fade,
And melting, sink in undistinguished shade.
Unheard the dews descend, unseen the
showers
Cool the parched earth, revive the fainting
flowers:

—Beneath the friendly covert of the sky,
Winged his illumined way, a glow-worm fly,
Swift as his rays advance, or swift retire,
The living meteor tracks the night with fire;
Now with instinctive art conceals, now shows
Th' uncertain light, which round his body
glows.
—In gathering crouds the simple rustics gaze,
As round, and round, the lucid wonder plays,
With loud acclaim the sparkling fly prefer;
To all the wing'd inhabitants of air;
Scorn the bright spots the peacock's plumes
unfold,
And scorn the pheasant's wing bedropt with
gold—

* The *coracle*, a boat peculiar to the Severn,
and formed of ozers and leather.

Elate with praise, and of their homage proud,
In lofty words he thus address'd the crowd—

“ Sprung from the gods, no mortal birth
am I,

Apollo's kindred fire illumines his fly;
Yon twinkling stars, that light the throne of
Jove,

Are but the fire-flies of the realms above;
With us from heaven descends the spark di-
vine,

That gives the di'mond diadem to shine.”

He spoke, and vanish'd.—But the childfish
crew

With eager steps the phantom fly pursue:
Darkling through brakes and tangled thorns
they run,

Till, rising from the waves, the eastern sun
Scattering with many a beam the fogs of night
Flings on the rocks and hills his ruddy light.

Where now th' extinguish'd glories of the
fly?

Shorn of their beams on the low ground they
lie;

Contrafing darkness shew'd his feeble ray
Unseen, unnotic'd in the blaze of day.

Hence infect tribes of vain pretenders, know
What transient fame to ignorance you owe;
Shine in the night of dulness still—but shun,
Ye fire-fly-wits, the splendour of the sun.

R. L. E. and S. E. 11 years old.

PROSERPINA,

A MONODRAMA,

From the German of J. W. Von Goethe, author
of “ Werter's Sorrows, Iphigenia in Tauris,
Stella,” &c.

SCENE.—A cavernous rocky wilderness; on one
side a pomegranate-tree.

PROSERPINA.

STAY, wretched maid, in vain thou roav'st
across

This blasted wilderness: the fields of woe
Before thy footsteps spread their endless
horror;

But what thou seek'st, alas! is far behind thee.

Forward nor upward dare I cast my eyes;
The swarthy caves of Tartarus conceal
Heaven's lovely face, in which with looks of
fondness

I oft have sought my father's glad abode;
Daughter of Jupiter, how art thou fallen!

Ye nymphs, my lost companions, while
together

We loit'rd in the flow'ry vales of Eana,
Or in th' sky-clear stream of Alpheus plung'd,
Sprinkl'd each other in the evening ray,
Twin'd garlands for each other; but, in secret,
Thought on the youth for whom our hearts
had meant them;

No midnight, then, had gloom to check our
prattle;

No day was then too long to hear and tell

The tales of friendship. Not the sun himself
Started more gleeful from his silver bed,
Than we arose, alive to ev'ry joy,
To drench our rosy feet in morning dew.

But now, ye nymphs, in scatter'd solitude
Ye steal along the stream, pick up those
flow'rs

Which I, the booty of a ravisher,
Dropt from my lap, stand gazing after me,
And moan about the spot that saw me vanish.

Yes! the swift steeds of Orcus bore me off;
And with firm arm, relentless, Pluto held me!
Love! cruel love! flew laughing to Olympus—
Art thou not satisfied with heaven and earth,
Ambitious boy? must thou have hell besides,
And with thy flames increase the flames be-
low?

Snatch'd hither to this endless deep, and made
A queen—a queen? whom only shadows bow
to.

Hopeless the woe, and hopeless is the bliss
Of the departed; and I may not change it.
Their awful doom shall never be repeal'd
By fate. And I among them rove along,
Queen, goddess, but, like them, the slave of
fate.

How I could like to stop for Tantalus
The fleeting wave, or satiate his dry lip
With the coy fruit: I pity the old man,
A victim of ungratify'd desire.

Fain would I seize Ixion's wheel to stay
His sufferings; but we, gods, are pow'rless
O'er th' eternal torments. Then I wander
And look upon the busy Danaids
Alike uncomf'ring, uncomf'ort'd:
Still empty, empty still,

No drop of water reaches to their lips,
No drop of water loiters in the sieve:
Still, empty still, and so art thou
My heart; and wience shalt thou be fill'd?
and how?

Glide on, ye chosen shades, glide calmly by me,
My steps are not with yours. In your light
dances

In your deep groves, your whispering dwell-
ing-place,

I hear not, as on earth, the stir of life.
No; do ye know the agony of bliss
That waits on sudden change from woe to joy?
Joy—can it settle on his gloomy brow,
Or in the hollow of his eye, whom I
Must, tho' I loath the title, call my husband?
Love, wherefore didst thou for a moment open
A heart to me that soon should close for ever?
Why chose he not some one of my com-
panions

To place beside him on the doleful throne,
And not thy daughter, Ceres?—Mother,
mother,

How little all thy godhead now avails thee,
That thou hast lost thy daughter; whom thy
love

Imagin'd in security to sport
And trifle the bright hours of youth away!
Ere this thou hast been there to seek for me,
And ask my little wants, if I would have

Some golden sandals, or a purpled robe ;
And thou hast seen my nymphs, chain'd to
the mead

Where late they lost me, but have found no
more—

There with torn locks my darling maidens
mourn.

“Whither,” thou askest, “whither is she fled?
Which is the road the daring ruffian took?
Shall he unpunish'd stain the race of Jove ?

Say, whither sped his couriers ? Bring me
torches !

I'll seek him thro' the night, nor spare a step
That may explore his haunt.” The wakeful
dragons,

Went to all paths, are fasten'd to thy car,
And roll about their eyes, and speed along
Thro' wilds untrodden and frequentless woods.
But hither, hither to the deeps of night,
Where the immortals never care to tread,
Where under loads of horror groans thy
daughter,

They do not come. Guide upwards, up-
wards, mother,

The lightning-swiftness of thy winged snakes
To Jove's abode : his all-discerning eye
Alone has seen thy daughter's deep retreat.

Father of gods and men, if still thou sit'st
Upon the golden seat to which thy hands,
When I was little, often mildly rais'd me,
And playful heav'd me toward the endless
heavens,

That in my childish terror I have fear'd
To lose myself in air—if thou beest still
My kind fond father—oh!—not toward thy
head,

Nor toward the fire-inwoven firmament's
Eternal bow, but hither, hither guide her,
That with her I may leave this prison-house—
That the dear rays of Phœbus may once more
Beam on my eye, and Luna once again
Smile from between her silver locks on me.
Thou hear'st me, my dear father ; thou wilt
lift me

Once more to light, wilt end my heavy woe,
And grant me to behold thy skies rejoicing.

Recover, my torn heart ! Hope, hope can shed
The blush of dawn upon the tempest-cloud.
This ground now seems less rocky, or the moss
Lies wither'd. Now such grisly gloom no more
Shrouds the black mountain-top ; and here
and there

I spy a snowret in the rocky clefts :
These faded leaves still live and linger here
That I may joy therein. Strange ! that below
Should grow the fruit that in the earthly
gardens

I lov'd to cull. (*She gathers a pomegranate.*)
Welcome, thou pleasant fruit !

Let me forget awhile where 'tis I pluck thee,
Again believe myself, as heretofore,
Sporting away the smiling days of youth
With heavenly cheerfulness, in blooming
bowers (*She eats.*)

For ever redolent of joy and transport
It banishes my languor, 'tis delicious

What breaks upon my fleeting happiness,
Thro' the warm bosom of my joy transfixing
The iron claws of hell ? What was my
crime

In tasting this ? Why does the first of all
My pleasures here produce such torment ?
Why ?—

Ye rocks, methinks, impend more horribly
To wall me round ; ye clouds, to press me
lower :

And from the womb of the abyss I hear
A louder howl of storms. These wide do-
minions
Seem to groan fullenly, * Thou now art
ours.”

THE PARCÆ, UNSEEN.

Yes ! thou art ours ; for so thy fire has doom'd.
Fading thou wast to have return'd ; but now
The apple makes thee ours. All hail, our
queen !

PROSERPINA.

Hast thou decreed it, father ? Wherefore ?
wherefore ?

What had I done, that thou should'st cast me
from thee ?

Why not recal me to thy shining throne ?—
Wherefore the apple ? Curfed be its fruit !—
Why, if so fatal, was it made so sweet ?

THE PARCÆ.

Mourn not : thou now art ours. All hail,
our queen !

PROSERPINA.

That Tartarus were not your dwelling-place,
So could I wish you thither ! That Cocytus
Were not your bath ! then I had flames to
plague you.

I, I your queen, and cannot work you woe.
My link to you be then eternal hate.
Draw still, ye Danaids ! still spin on, ye Fates !
rage on, ye Furies !

Unchang'd, eternal be your misery.
I rule you, and am only more unblest.

THE PARCÆ.

To thee we bow. Hail, mighty queen, our
queen !

PROSERPINA.

Away ! away ! I curse your whole allegiance.
Oh ! how I hate you ! and how ten times
more

I loath thee—ah ! methinks I feel already
Thy dire embraces—Wherefore stretch to me
Those hated arms ? Go, plunge them in
Avernus !

Call up the horrors of a Stygian night,
And they will meet thy call ; but not my
love.

My husband and aversion, Pluto, Pluto,
Give me a fate like that of all thy damned ;
Call it not love, but cast me with those arms
Into destroying torments.

THE PARCÆ.

Hail, our queen !
Thou now art ours for ever, mighty queen.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THREE Sonatas for the piano-forte or harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for a violin, composed and dedicated to the Dukes of Gordon, by John Ross, organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen, 7s. 6d. *Preslon.*

In these sonatas Mr. Ross has judiciously introduced, for the subjects of the slow movements, some of the most favourite of the Scottish airs. As here managed, they afford a charming relief to the prior movements, and conclude the pieces with a particularly impressive effect. The work, taken in the aggregate, is highly respectable, and exhibits as much fancy and science in those movements, which are wholly new, as taste and skill in arrangement in those which borrow their themes from ancient melodies.

The Rose, a moral song, for the use of children, the words from Dr. Watts, and the music composed by J. Ambrose. 1s. Riley.

We are glad to understand that Mr. AMBROSE has adopted the laudable plan of setting to music the whole of Dr. WATTS's lyric poetry; professedly written for juvenile instruction. When moral tuition becomes blended with elegant amusement, the former is more persuasively urged, while the object of the latter is turned to a double account, since virtue is invigorated by artificial accomplishment. The present composition is pleasingly simple, so easy of execution as to be inviting to the young practitioner, and so adapted to the purpose, as to lead us to hope, that the composer will be encouraged to pursue his useful design.

Book XXVth. for the year 1798, of Strathspeys, Reels, Waltzes, and Irish Jiggs, for the harp, piano-forte, or violin, with their proper figures, as danced at Court, Bath, Willis's Rooms, &c. by Martin Platts, jun. 3s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

This collection comprises twenty-eight dances; the majority of which are sprightly and engaging. The disposition of the basses, as well as the general construction of the melodies, are superior in their style to what are usually found in compositions of this kind; and qualify the book for the practice of young performers on the harp, piano-forte, or violin.

Duo pour harpe et piano, dédié a Mad. la Noire, par A. Boieldieu. 5s.

Longman and Broderip.

This duo, the parts of which are printed separately, comprises two movements; the first in common time, *allegro*, and the

second in $\frac{3}{4}$ *allegretto spiritoso*. The general style of the composition is attractive, the modulation is masterly, and the parts associate with much happiness of effect. Indeed, we are so much pleased with the present effort to unite the piano-forte with the harp, that we wish the junction of these instruments was more frequently attended to. Composers of merit would find, by cultivating their union, an ample field for the display of their imagination, and have the gratification of extending the present boundaries of their art.

Twelve Waltzes, for the piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a tamburino and triangle, composed by Muzio Clementi. 5s.

Longman and Broderip.

Mr. CLEMENTI has given much exertion to his fancy in these waltzes. To compose twelve successive movements in the same time, and yet avoid a wearisome monotony, required considerable energy of imagination. We were indeed surprized at the variety and relief with which the collection is enriched, and cannot but allow considerable praise to the skill and invention of the author.

Popular Cheshire Melodies, dedicated to Sir JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER, by Edward Jones, harpist to the Prince of Wales. 5s. Jones.

This collection consists of the celebrated song of the "Cheshire Cheese," the "Cheshire Round," with variations, the "Grand March of the Cheshire Cavalry;" the "Royal Cheshire March," and the "Shropshire Round," with variations; all of which Mr. JONES has harmonized for the harp, harpsichord, and tambourin, and also adapted for two flutes. The airs in general are pleasing; some of them particularly so; and the variations are managed with a skill that at once bespeaks the ingenuity of the composer, and his familiarity with the instruments to which he has accommodated his music.

The Toil-sworn Seaman, as sung by Mr. Dignum, composed by Mr. MOULDS. 1s. Rolfe.

We find some very interesting passages in this composition. Were we to speak of the ideas, as detached expressions, or sentences, we should be justified in awarding them very considerable praise; but considering them as parts of a whole, which should possess an unbroken continuity of melody, we cannot indulge ourselves in so great a degree of approbation. But, though this song has the drawback of so common a defect as want of connection,

it is characterised by much strength of fancy and propriety of expression, and, on the whole, ranks among the superior productions of its kind.

The Song of the Gentlemen Volunteers of England, composed by an eminent Musician. 1s. Dale.

This ballad, which is adorned with a frontispiece, designed and etched by ROWLANDSON, is accompanied with a chorus, consisting of a repetition of the whole air: and, with those who think loyalty the sum of all human virtues, will be found to produce much effect. Who the composer is we do not profess to know. The eminent musician does not point himself out.

"A Pray to tender Anguish:" a favourite song, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; composed by Dr. Haydn. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

"A pray to tender anguish" is one of those plaintive little strains which interest by their simplicity, and melt by their dying falls. The passages flow sweetly into each other, and form a melody which touches the heart, and dwells upon the delighted ear.

"When Britain's Sons to Arms are led:" sung by Mr. Dignum at Vauxhall; composed by James Brooks. 1s. Rolfe.

We find a great portion of merit in this song. The melody, we must say, does not possess all the ease and freedom which should characterise vocal composition; but a certain manliness of conception and of disposition serve to distinguish the author from common composers. The bass, in many places, is, strictly speaking, his own; and the inner part, with which he has filled up the accompaniments, evinces theory and contrivance.

"Ob! Listen to a Sailor-Boy:" a sea-song, as sung at the public concerts; written and composed by a Naval Officer. 1s. Rolfe.

This song is set in an affecting style. The melody throughout is calculated to enforce the sentiment of the words, and is at the same time regular, connected, and scientific; and although we are obliged to notice the defect of a falsety of accent which occurs in the last bar, and some want of judgment in the choice of the bass, we can, nevertheless, afford it

much commendation, and announce it one of those productions which deserves to become a favourite with the public.

"Moll of the Wad:" a favourite Irish air, with variations for the harp or piano-forte, by P. Gardiner. 1s. Skillern.

"Moll of the Wad" is here made the basis of an agreeable exercise for the voice or piano-forte. The variations are conducted with vivacity and freedom, without digressing from the air, and succeed each other with progressive volatility of execution.

The Multiplication Table, adapted for juvenile improvement in arithmetic: a lesson for the piano-forte. 1s. Preston.

The present attempt, the idea of which originated with Mr. CALCOTT, is conducted with tolerable skill; and if it cannot claim the merit of novelty of design, deserves praise for the style of its execution. The treble possesses much air, and the bass is calculated to improve the hand.

"Dear Ladies, to you:" an enigma, set to music by Mr. Suetts, and sung by Miss Loake. 1s. Preston.

The air of this composition flows with tolerable ease and smoothness, but is no way qualified to strike the auditor. It no where offends, and yet is every where too inspid to attract: and is best described by being compared to those pictures which serve to cover the wall, but leave the mind of the spectator as blank as the space they occupy.

Adeste Fideles: a favourite Portuguese hymn on the Nativity, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

With the melody of this justly favourite piece the public are well acquainted; we therefore only have to pronounce on the merit of the accompaniment, and the harmonic addition presented to us by way of chorus. The first of these is evidently given by a thorough master of the instrument for which it was written, while the parts of the latter, which are for four voices, are put together with theatrical propriety, and close each of the verses with a fulness of effect characteristic of the subject of the composition.

NEW PATENTS.

MR. MURDOCK'S, FOR A COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING THE BOTTOMS OF VESSELS.

IN May, a patent was granted to Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCK, of Redruth, Cornwall, for a method of producing from

the same materials, and by processes entirely new, copperas, vitriol, and different sorts of dying stuff, paint, and colours, and also a composition for preserving the bottoms of vessels.

This invention consists in collecting a quantity

quantity of mundic and pyrites, containing sulphur, copper or iron, zinc and arsenic; with these materials a common sulphur kiln is to be charged, and a gentle heat to be applied: part of the sulphur, and the zinc and arsenic, in the state of oxide, will rise together into the receiver in the form of a bright yellow sublimate, which constitutes the basis of the new paint: the remainder, consisting of iron or copper, with a portion of sulphur, is to be washed in warm water, and the water set to evaporate by the heat of the sun, or in a trough upon the kiln: when the liquor is thus brought to a sufficient degree of concentration, crystals will be deposited of green or blue vitriol.

It may be remarked, that the merit of invention in this patent is very small: consisting merely in the mixture in due proportion of the materials: the process of roasting differs in nothing from that at present practised in Anglesea and other parts of the kingdom; and the mode of procuring the vitriol is now, and has long been, in use in Germany.

Mr. WHITMORE'S, FOR IMPROVED MACHINES OR ENGINES FOR WEIGHING WAGGONS, &c.

A patent was granted, in January, to Mr. WILLIAM WHITMORE, of Birmingham, engineer, for improvements in machines or engines for weighing waggons, &c.

The chief defect in machines of this kind is their being subject to rust, and to

being out of order on account of great friction. To remedy this, Mr. WHITMORE proposes that the fulcrums and bearings should be inclosed in boxes made of cast-iron, wood, or brass, and filled with oil, so that the edges of the fulcrums should be completely immersed. By this means the edges are preserved sharp, and the machine is very little liable to inaccuracy.

Mr. HAZLEDINE'S, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN ROLLING IRON, COPPER, LEAD, &c. INTO PLATES OR SHEETS.

In July, 1798, a patent was granted to Mr. HAZLEDINE, of Salop, iron-founder, for an improvement in rolling iron, copper, lead, &c. into plates or sheets.

Instead of a single pair of rollers, Mr. HAZLEDINE proposes that three or four pairs should be erected adjoining to each other, with guards of metal to deliver the lead, &c. from one roller to the next: the cylinders of each pair of rollers are to be placed at different proportional distances, so as that a bar of metal being flatted in its passage through the first pair, may be still further expanded in going through the second, and so on till it is delivered out of the last, of the requisite thinness. Thus by a single operation, a bar of copper may be reduced to a sheet; which in the common way requires several repeated operations.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.		Chlorosis	
	No. of Cases.		
PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA	3	Gastrodynia	7
Inflammatory Sore Throat	2	Enterodynia	2
Typhus Mitior	6	Dyspepsia	3
Rhemeura	3	Vomitus	2
Measles	4	Colica Pictonum	2
		Worms	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.		Procidencia Vaginae	2
Dyspnoea	2	Diarrhoea	2
Cough	5	Hæmorrhoids	2
Cough and Dyspnoea	7	Dysuria	2
Hoarseness	2	Nephralgia	2
Hæmoptysis	3	Icterus	3
Pulmonary Consumption	4	Scrophula	6
Pleurodyne	1	Hypochondriasis	2
Hydrothorax	2	Hysteria	2
Ascites	3	Palpitatio	2
Anasarca	4	Convulso	3
Ophthalmia	3	Epilepsy	3
Fluor albus	2	Hemiplegia	1
Menorrhagia	3	Paralysis	2
Abortus	2	Tremor	2
Amemorrhœa	6	Cephalalgia	6

Vertigo	-	-	4	some time, its peculiar character is discovered
Herpes	-	-	5	by the cough becoming more rapid and violent, and the inspiration being attended with
Pustulosus	-	-	3	that peculiar sound from which the disease
Prurigo	-	-	6	has derived its name. This disease generally
Urticaria	-	-	2	proves obstinate and tedious. The cure is to
Pfora	-	-	2	be conducted rather by an attention to the
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	7	various circumstances under which it occurs,
Lumbago	-	-	1	and the different symptoms which arise, than
PUERPERAL DISEASES.				
Ephemeia	-	-	4	in any dependance upon specific remedies.
Menorrhagia Lochialis	-	-	2	Gentle laxatives are necessary, to keep the
Mammary Abscess	-	-	1	bowels open, and emetics are frequently
Mastodynia	-	-	3	used with advantage: the latter remedy is
Rhagis Papillæ	-	-	5	often rendered more necessary by the patient's
Stranguria	-	-	2	being suffered to take in two large a quantity
INFANTILE DISEASES.				
Aphthæ	-	-	4	of food at once, by which the stomach is op-
Convulsions	-	-	1	pressed, and for the speedy relief of which,
Erysipelas Infantile	-	-	1	as well as for other purposes, the emetic is
Hooping Cough	-	-	4	to be administered. If the cough be violent,
The different species of cutaneous disease, which were noticed in the last number of this work; still prevail, and, in some instances, prove very obstinate. Cases of hooping cough still continue numerous, and have proved fatal to several. This disease, being of a contagious nature, is generally propagated through the family where there are children who have not before been affected by it. In some instances, this disease has succeeded the measles, and has been supposed, for some time, to be that kind of pneumonic affection, which frequently follows that disease; but, after				

V A R I E T I E S,

L I T E R A R Y. and P H I L O S O P H I C A L ;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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

DR. WHITE, the Laudian professor of Arabic at Oxford, is far advanced in printing the New Testament in Syriac: He has a press for this purpose in his own house.

Dr. WILLICH, physician to the Saxon embassy, author of the "Elements of the Critical Philosophy," &c. is circulating proposals for publishing by subscription, at half a guinea, his Course of Lectures on general Diet and Regimen, being a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. The work is calculated chiefly for the use of families, with a design to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, and to counteract the destructive rage for modern quackery. The whole was delivered at Bath during the last winter, and at Bristol in the spring of 1798.

The second and last volume of the "Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic," will be ready for delivery in a few days. This volume

will complete the interesting and curious biography of those extraordinary characters who have filled the world with the splendour and fame of their actions. The value of the first volume has been evinced by the rapidity of its sale.

In August will be published, with a map and plates, "A Tour through the Island of Man, in 1797 and 1798;" comprising sketches of its ancient and recent history, constitution, laws, commerce, agriculture, fishery, &c. by Mr. JOHN FELTHAM, a member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. FAIRMAN has in the press a new edition of his "Guide to Purchasers in the Public Funds," in which the Appendix will be incorporated with the original work, and the accounts continued to the present time. The whole has been revised, and such additions made as appeared interesting to stockholders in particular, or to convey a clear idea of the nature and extent of the public debts.

The first volume of "The Necrology, or Annual Biography for 1797," will be delayed till after Michaelmas, on account of the unavoidable delays which have attended the collection of new and interesting materials: The editors intend to give place in this volume, to memoirs of the following, amongst other persons; and they hereby solicit the communication of any authentic particulars respecting them, addressed to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

Earl of Orford	M. Briffot
Mr. Smeeton	M. Petion
Sir R. Arkwright	Miss Ryves
Mr. Burke	Mr. J. Hunter
Count Hertsberg	Mr. Parkhurst
Count Bernstorff	Mr. Travis
Mr. Tissot	Dr. Pegge
Dr. Enfield	Paul Jones
Dr. Rittenhouse	Kings of Poland and
M. Lavoisier	Prussia
M. Bouille	General Hoche
Mr. Wedgwood	Lord Montmorris
Don Juas Ulloa	Mr. Burns
M. Condorcet	Mr. Keate
Mr. Wilkes	Dr. Kippis
Mr. I. P. Andrews	Dr. Gilbert Stuart
Mrs. Godwin	Mr. Bakewell
Col. Frederic	Mr. Martin, painter
Dr. Warren	Mr. James Boiwell
Sir W. Chambers	Mr. Lambton
Dr. Farmer	Bishop of Exeter
Dr. Robertson	Capt. Stedman
Mr. Anderson	Mr. Fell
Mr. Macon	Mr. Armstrong
Sir W. Jones	Mr. Macklin
Mr. Wright, of Derby	Mr. Rolle, &c. &c. &c.

Regular memoirs, original letters, or separate anecdotes of any of those persons, will be thankfully received.

The first number of a new and very promising Philosophical Journal, has lately been published in London. The subjects professedly comprehended in it, are, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, economics, natural history, mechanics, geography, statistics, astronomy, meteorology, antiquities, &c. It is to be conducted by Mr. TILLOCH, who, for the last seven years, has been editor of that respectable Evening Paper, the Star.

We understand Major CARTWRIGHT is preparing "An Appeal, Civil and Military, on the subject of the English Constitution."

A series of poems is preparing for the press, on a plan suggested by the "Fasti," of Ovid. Their title will be the "Calendar," but the subjects and metres will be more varied than those of the Roman poet.

Mr. G. GOODWIN, of Lynn, is preparing for the press a volume of poems, to be entitled "Rising Castle," and other poems.

Mr. W. G. LAWRIE will speedily publish a novel, under the title of "The Dependent, or Suppressed genius," in 2 volumes.

Mr. T. S. SURR has a novel in the press, which will be published in the course of this month, founded on the interesting story of George Barnwell.

Mr. THELWALL's Memoirs are almost ready for the press. We understand he is proceeding, in some degree, on the plan of Rousseau's Confessions; tracing the progress of his opinions, moral and political, and the sources of the most prominent peculiarities of his character.

We understand that a magnificent Map of Kent, together with that part of Essex which borders on the Thames, is, with the permission of government, now engraving by Mr. FADEN. It is executed from an actual survey, made by Mr. GARDNER, chief draftsman to the board of ordnance, founded on the recent trigonometrical operations carried on by Captain WILLIAM MUDGE, of the royal artillery, and Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Mr. FADEN is also preparing for publication, a volume containing the several papers which have appeared in the philosophical transactions, relative to the trigonometrical survey, from the commencement of it, under the late Major General Roy, to the present period.

The Voyage of Captain COLNET, to the South Atlantic and by Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of extending the spermaceti whale fisheries, and other objects of commerce, by ascertaining the ports, bays, harbours, and anchoring births, in certain islands and coasts in those seas, at which the ships of the British merchants might be refitted, will be published in August.

Mr. EGERTON announces a work of Military Maps and Charts, forming a Collection of Plans of Ancient and Modern Battles, Sieges, and Military Manœuvres, with an Explanation and Historical Account of each: to be dedicated by permission to the Duke of York.

Dr. HERSCHELL has communicated to the Royal Society, his discovery of four new satellites to the Uranus, or Herschel Planet, in addition to the two which he discovered 11th January, 1787. This circumstance gives a strong colour of probability to the hypothesis of the celebrated astronomer WURM, (who, in his "Ideal über die Anordnung der Trabanten-Systeme," published in the "Berlin Astronomical Journal, 1791," page 188.) conjectures the number of these satellites to amount

amount to eight, and has even calculated their several distances from the planet. According to WURM, the two satellites first discovered by HERSCHELL, are the second and third, in the order of distance. The following table exhibits WURM's system, with the period of their several circumvolutions, as computed by Major VON ZACH, of Weimar.

No. of Satel- lites.	Distance in semi diameters of the planet.	Period of circum- volution.
I.	5.27	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.
II.	9.85	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
III.	13.6	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
IV.	20.7	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
V.	40.2	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
VI.	70.8	160 $\frac{1}{2}$
VII.	129.9	398 $\frac{1}{2}$
VIII.	261.1	1136

Mr. FABRONI has discovered, that a juice expressed from the leaves of the locotorine aloe yields, by simple exposure to the air, a very deep and lively violet-purple dye, which is not acted upon by acids, alkalies, or oxygen gas. He thinks it may be highly useful in forming a pigment for miniature painting; and also, dissolved in water, for dyeing silk, which it will effect without the use of a mordant. Though this aloe is a native of a tropical climate, it is supposed that it might be readily cultivated in the south of Italy.

From the relation of the late embassy of the Dutch East India company to the Emperor of China, published by Van BRAAM, it appears that the court of Peking has not in the least relaxed in its jealousy towards Europeans, since the embassy of Lord MACARTNEY. The Dutch were, if possible, more closely watched than the English. The account given of the origin of this jealousy is, that a former Emperor of China, conversing with a Spanish jesuit, who was deficient in the craft of his order, expressed his astonishment at the vast acquisitions made by the king of Spain in South America; on which the jesuit informed him, "that the Spaniards having gained a footing in the country, sent missionaries in order to convert the people to the catholic faith; after which their subjugation followed of course." English and Dutch missionaries are a more harmless kind of people; but Lord MACARTNEY's light infantry and artillery might well appear as formidable to the Chinese as a company of barefooted friars.

From a report made to the council of the mines in Spain by D. FERNANDEZ,

their inspector, concerning a new dying wood from Guiana, named *paraguatan*, it appears to possess a superiority over brazil and logwood in producing shades of red of a more durable nature. Its botanical species is not yet ascertained; but the knowledge of the wood seems to be extending. The bark is the part most valuable in dying.

Citizen BAUDIN, sent on a voyage of discovery by the French government, has returned from America with the richest collection of living exotic plants ever brought into Europe. The number is estimated at 3500, among which are trees 25 feet in height, and from 12 to 15 inches diameter. On his attempting to enter the port of Havre, he found the English Squadron blockading it. The English commander, however, though his order would not permit him to suffer any vessel to enter Havre, very handsomely directed Citizen BAUDIN to proceed to the nearest place in the channel not under blockade. What pity that two such nations should be involved in perpetual hostilities through the pertinacity of their rulers! Decade Philosophic.

Dr. BARTON, of Philadelphia, in his "*Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States*," gives the following account of two articles of food, hitherto little known, the products of North America:

"There grows upon the river Mobile a species of palm, which is but little known to naturalists, but which promises to be an important article of food to man. It has no stalk or stem above ground. The leaves spread regularly all round, and when fully expanded are flabelliform. In the centre of these leaves is produced the receptacle of the fruit, which is of the form and size of a common sugar-loaf. This receptacle consists of a vast number of drupes, or berries, of the size and shape of common plumbs: each is covered with a fibrous, farinaceous, pulpy coating of considerable thickness. This substance is said to resemble manna in texture, colour, and taste; or, perhaps, it still more resembles moist brown sugar, with particles of loaf-sugar mixt with it. It is a most delicious and nourishing food, and is diligently sought after in the places where it grows. Upon first tasting it, it is somewhat bitter and pungent."

"The large tuberous roots of the Smilax China afford our southern Indians a nourishing food. The fresh roots are well macerated in wooden mortars. The mass is then put into vessels nearly filled with clear water,

* From the information of Mr. WILLIAM BARTON. MS. Geom. Vol. 1.

where it is well mixed with paddles. It is decanted off into other vessels, where it is left to settle, and after the subsidence is completed, the water is cast off, leaving the farinaceous substance at the bottom. When this is taken out and dried, it is an impalpable powder of a redish colour. Mixed with boiling water, it becomes a beautiful jelly, which, when sweetened with honey or sugar, affords a most nourishing and pleasant food for children or aged people. The Indians sometimes use it mixed with fine corn-flour, and fried in fresh bears' oil*."

Citizen OLIVIER, who has been travelling in the east, by order of the French government, is arrived at Constantinople, where he has brought from Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia, Cyprus, and Caramanian, the seeds of more than 200 plants in good preservation, many medals, (Greek, Roman, and Parthian) mummies, manuscripts, &c. His accounts of the Turkish empire announce such symptoms of misgovernment and decline, as seem to portend its speedy subversion.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE at Paris, has applied to the government to convoke a deputation of men of learning from all powers in amity with the French republic, to establish a uniformity in weights and measures, throughout the civilized globe.

The society of *Felix Meritis*, some years since instituted in Amsterdam, is the first literary society in Holland. It consists of about 300 members, and is divided into five departments, viz. 1. Literature. 2. Painting. 3. Commerce and Navigation. 4. Music. 5. Natural History. The latter class is by far the most numerous; and their weekly meeting is attended by upwards of 150 members, one of whom reads a treatise on some subject relating to natural history. The society is in possession of a very excellent and complete physical cabinet, which is in a state of constant improvement and augmentation, and the instruments are kept in the best order. Astronomy, which hitherto has been neglected, is now in an equal degree cultivated and admired. The third story of the interior of the building, is converted into an observatory. A cabinet, twenty-four feet in length and ten in breadth, is appropriated to calculations of the meridian. The observatory is eighty feet (Rhine measure) above the level of the sea, and commands an uninterrupted prospect, except towards the east, where a few buildings obstruct the horizon from five to six degrees. The instruments consist of, 1. An acromatic meridian telescope, by Sisson, three feet, Rhine mea-

sure, in length, the axis twenty-eight inches and a half. 2. A moveable quadrant, of the semidiameter of two feet, by Bird, finished with great care. &c. &c. &c.

A very valuable Survey of the Province of Moray; historical, geographical, and political, has just been published, by Mr. ISAAC FORSYTH, a spirited young bookseller, of Elgin, and deserves notice in this place. The two first chapters, on the inhabitants and antiquities of Moray, are from the pen of the Rev. Mr. GRANT, one of the ministers of the established church of Scotland. The other two, containing a particular account of every parish, and a dissertation on the agriculture of the country, are written by the Rev. Mr. LESLIE, of Darkland. Mr. MILLAR, engineer of the Sutherland coal work, has given an excellent view of the cathedral of Elgin, and the most correct map of the province hitherto published. In short, this is an interesting work, not only to the native, but also to the antiquary and man of science.

Professor BURTON, of Philadelphia, is preparing for the press a work, intitled, "*Strictures on the Arrangement of the Materia Medica, adopted by Dr. Darwin.*"

Dr. CURRIE, of Philadelphia, is about to publish an elaborate treatise on the yellow fever.

Dr. BRICKELL, of Savannah, has discovered, in Georgia, a new plant, which he has named JEFFERSONIA, in compliment to the vice-president of the United States; of which the following is a description:

JEFFERSONIA pentandria monogynia.
Calyx, below, composed of five short oval imbricated leaves; *corolla*, monophyllous, funnel shaped, on the receptacle, sub-pentagonal, bearing the filaments near the base, its margin hypocrateriform, divided into five round ducts nearly equal; *style*, pitiform, shorter than the petal, but longer than the stamens; *stigma*, quadripid; *anthers*, erect, linear, sagittated; *fruit*, two-univalved, carinated, polyspermons capsules, united at the base, opening on their tops and contiguous sides, having flat seeds, with a marginal wing.

Only one species is as yet discovered, *Jeffersonia sempervirens*. It is a shrub with round polished twining stems, which climb up on bushes and small trees; the petioles short, opposite; leaves oblong, narrow, entire, evergreen, acute; flowers axillary, yellow, having a sweet odour. The woods are full of this delightful shrub, which is covered with blossoms for many months in the year.

A great

A great variety of medical and chemical works have lately made their appearance in America on the origin and mode of prevention of the yellow fever. It seems to be generally admitted, that the fever is not an imported disease, at least that it has, in several instances, originated from the putrefying offal of animal and vegetable matter about the docks of the American ports: with the removal of this infecting mass, the fever has uniformly been mitigated, and gradually removed. Upon this fact Dr. MITCHELL has founded a theory, which is at present very popular, that azote, or nitrous gas (called by him Septon and the Septu acid), is the proximate cause of infectious fever; and that lime and the alcalis, by neutralizing the acid, destroy the source of infection.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's "last Defence of the declining Cause of Phlogiston," has been answered in America by citizen Adet, envoy from the French republic, and by Dr. MACLEAN.

The epidemics which have lately ravaged so large a part of the United States of America, have not been confined to the human species: the cats have been affected with a distemper similar to that which proved so fatal to them in London last year: horned cattle, also, have been very generally diseased: the foxes in some parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, have fallen in great numbers by disease; and, in some of the eastern states, geese have been affected in a very singular manner: many have been seen to seize some object with their bills, and adhere to it till they died.

The chemical society of Philadelphia have appointed a committee of five members to analyse, gratis, any ore or mineral substances that shall be sent by any citizen, free of expence, and accompanied with an account of the place and situation in which it was found.

Extracts of Letters from LA LANDE, inspecteur du College de France, Directeur de l'Observatoire de la Republique Francoise, &c. &c. to Major Von ZACH, of Gotba.

FIRST EXTRACT.

The Turkish ambassador shows me great civility and friendship, being very partial to the study of astronomy. On the 15th of November, 1797, he attended, in company with the rest of the foreign ambassadors, the annual opening of the sessions of the *College de France*, in which I read my "*History of Astronomy*" for the year 1797. After the terminations of the sittings, he honoured me with a visit,

accompanied by his whole *suite*, and drank coffee at my house. He is a person of strong intellect, well informed, and interests himself greatly in acquiring a knowledge of our arts, sciences, and literature. He is very constant in his attendance at the Lyceum, where a sofa is appropriated to his separate accommodation. Whenever he sees me, he beckons me to him, and insists upon my seating myself next him. His interpreter, a native of Athens, named CODRIKA, is likewise a man of good abilities, and has translated several of my writings into the Greek language. Notwithstanding the prejudice generally entertained against the Turks, as promoters of learning, it appears they are not totally neglectful of the sciences. A mathematical school has lately been established at Constantinople, consisting of four professors and fifty pupils. Citizen BEAUCHAMP has transmitted to us proof sheets of the tables of logarithms now printing at Constantinople with Turkish types.

The printing of my "*Connoissance des tems Anceés*," viii. (1800) which is carried on at the national printing-office, being suddenly suspended, I immediately waited on the Director BARRAS, who received me with the greatest affability, and insisted on my staying to dinner. No sooner had I returned home, than I experienced the beneficial effects of my visit, being most agreeably surpris'd with the receipt of the proof sheets from the office. I shall not attempt to describe the high satisfaction I enjoyed in the unexpected obligation. It affords an incontestible proof that barbarity and Gothic ignorance no longer usurp the reins of government.

My astronomical lectures in the *College de France* are attended by sixty hearers, and their number increases yearly: a pleasing proof that the love of knowledge gains ground among us. The sanguinary *Kobepierre* glutted his thirst for blood with the murder of men of science; he hated them, and not without reason, for he was a tyrant.

SECOND EXTRACT.

Paris, January, 1798.

BUONAPARTE holds the study of astronomy in high esteem, not merely as a patron of science, but because he has a practical knowledge of its value and importance. His acquirements in this branch are not superficial; he has entered into the *detail*, as I have had an opportunity of discovering in the course of my conversations with this extraordinary man.

THIRD EXTRACT. (Of a later date.)

I have had the honour of dining with General BUONAPARTE. Our conversation turned chiefly upon astronomy, the great progress this science has made, and the high patronage it experiences at Gotha. It is truly surprising to wit-

ness the profound mathematical knowledge which BUONAPARTE possesses. Not even the most trifling circumstances have escaped his notice; he is familiar in every branch, and constantly attends the sittings of the *National Institute*, of which he has been elected an associate.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ARCHITECTURE.

AN Essay on British Cottage Architecture: an attempt to perpetuate, on principle, that peculiar mode of building, which was originally the effect of chance, supported by designs, comprising dwellings for the peasant, and retreats for the gentleman, by James Malton, 4to. 1l. 7s.

Hookham and Carpenter.

DRAMA.

Don Carlos, Prince Royal of Spain: an historical drama from the German of Frederick Schiller, author of the Robbers, &c. by the translators of Fiesco, 5s. Miller.

Don Carlos, a tragedy, translated from the German of Frederick Schiller. Harding.

The Forrester; or the Royal Seat, a drama, written by John Bayley, 1s. 6d. Lee and Hurst.

Clavidgo, a tragedy, from the German of Goethe, author of the Sorrows of Werter, 2s. 6d. Johnson.

The Inquisitor, a play in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, 2s. Robinfons.

The Inquisitor, a tragedy, (never performed) altered from the German, by the late James Petit Andrews, Esq. and Henry James Pyc, 2s. Hatchard.

EDUCATION.

Minor Morals, interspersed with sketches of natural history, historical anecdotes, and original stories, by Charlotte Smith, 2 vols. 4s. 6d. Law.

Essay on the Education of Youth, by John Evans, A. M. 1s.

Keeper's Travels in search of his Master, 1s. 6d. Newberry.

Select Lessons in Prose and Verse, designed for the improvement of youth, 1s. 9d. Lee and Hurst.

Geographical and Biographical Exercises, designed for the use of young ladies, by W. Butler, 3s. 6d. T. Conder.

True Stories, translated from the French, for the amusement of good children, 1s. 6d. Egerton.

GEOGRAPHY AND VOYAGES.

Sketch of the Voyage of Discovery undertaken by M. de la Perouse, drawn from the original lately published at Paris, 1s. 6d. Allen.

The Voyage of La Perouse round the World, in the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, arranged by M. L. A. Millet Mureau, translated from the French, in three large

volumes 8vo. without omissions of any kind, with nearly 50 plates. Johnson.

HISTORY.

An Introduction to the Literary History of the 14th and 15th Centuries, 5s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

A Vindication of Homer, and of the Ancient Poets and Historians, who have recorded the siege and fall of Troy: in answer to two late publications of Mr. Bryant; with a map and plates, by I. B. S. Morrill, Esq. 4to. 12s. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

Observations on the Statutes for registering Deeds, with Cases upon the Operation and Intent of those Statutes; and Instructions for carrying them into Effect, by John Rigge, deputy register for Middlesex. 5s. boards. Butterworth.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Easter Term 1798. vol. 7. part vii. by Domford and East. 5s. Butterworth.

MAPS.

The Hibernian Atlas; or, General Description of Ireland, beautifully engraved on 78 plates, comprising 37 maps, 1 vol. 4to. 10s. 6d. Laurie and Whittle.

MEDICINE.

A Lecture on the Situation of the large Blood vessels of the Extremities, and the Methods of making effectual Pressure on the Arteries in Cases of dangerous Effusions of Blood from Wounds, a new edition; to which is now added, an Explanation of the Nature of Wounds, more particularly those received from fire-arms, by W. Blizard, F. R. S. 3s. Dilly.

The Substance of a Lecture, delivered July 7, on the Inoculation of the Cow Pox, with a View to extinguish the Small Pox, by George Pearson, M. D. physician to St. George's hospital, &c.

An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a Disease discovered in some of the western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the Name of the Cow Pox; with Observations on the Origin of the Small Pox, and on Inoculation, by Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S. 7s. 6d. bds. Murray and Highley.

A comparative View of the Chemical and Medical Properties of the Bristol Hotwell Water. 6d. oogle Lee and Hurst.

METAPHYSICS.

Intellectual Freedom: an Essay on the Source and Nature of moral Evil, by *Richard Hayes Southwell*. 3s. Lee and Hurst.

MISCELLANIES.

The August Fashions of London and Paris; containing six beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month: intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country. To be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. per month. Hookham and Carpenter.

Count Rumford's Experimental Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical.

Essay VIII. On the Propagation of Heat in various Substances.

Essay IX. An Inquiry concerning the Source of Heat excited by Friction. 2s. 6d. Cadell.

The above complete the 2d volume.

The Beauties of Burke, selected from his writings, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. Myers.

Lottery Book; or, An Account shewing the Tickets entitled to Benefits in the Lottery for the year 1797, published by the special order of the managers of the lottery. 10s. 6d. Woodfall.

Letter to the Author of a Pamphlet, intitled, "Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature," dated, Cambridge, May 1, 1798, containing Observations on the Remarks. 1s. Lee and Hurst.

An Appendage to the Toilet: an Essay on the Teeth, dedicated to the ladies, by *Hugh Meises*, M. D. 2s. 6d. Hookham and Carpenter.

A general Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, in which it has been attempted to improve on the plan of Mr. Sheridan, by *Stephen Jones*. 8vo. 8s. boards. Vernor and Hood, Lee and Hurst, &c.

A Complete Treatise of Land Surveying, by the Chain, Cross, and Offset Staffs only, in three parts, by *William Davis*, Author of the Use of the Globes, lately published, and Member of the Philosophical Society, London. Baynes.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 6. 4to. xi. 1s. boards. Elmsley and Bremner.

Some new Experiments, with Observations upon Heat, shewing the erroneous Principles of the French Theory. Also a Letter to Henry Cavendish, containing pointed Animadversions and Strictures upon some late chemical Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, by *Robert Harrington*, M. D. 3s. Cadell and Davies.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1798, Part i. 8s. 6d. Elmsley and Bremner.

The select Works of Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, containing his Microscopical Discoveries, in many of the Works of Nature, translated from the Dutch and Latin editions,

by *Samuel Hooke*. Part i. 4to. Illustrated with copper-plates. Part i. Price 10s. 6d. Nicol. Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vol. 4. 4to. 1l. 5s. White.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Medical Discipline; or, Rules and Regulations for the more effectual Preservation of Health on board the East India Company's Ships, by *Alex. Stewart*, Surgeon. 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

Elucidation of several Parts of his Majesty's Regulations for the Formations and Movements of Cavalry, with thirty copper-plates. 6s. Egerton.

General Regulations and Orders relative to the Duties in Field and Cantonments. 1s. Egerton.

Instructions for the Provisional Cavalry, by command of his Royal Highness, the commander in chief. 1s. 6d. Egerton.

Minutes and Observations for the Use of the Herefordshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry, by the Adjutant of the corps. 1s. Egerton.

Minutes of the Proceedings of a Naval Court Martial, held on board his Majesty's Ship Prince, before Cadiz, on June 12, 1798, to try the right hon. Lord Henry Paulett, captain of his majesty's ship the Thalia, on a charge exhibited against him by Lieut. Robert Forbes, taken, by permission of the court, by R. Tucker, purser of the London. 1s. Debreitt.

NOVELS.

Melbourne, a Novel, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane and Miller.

Ella; or, He's always in the Way, by *Maria Hunter*, 2 vols. 7s. Lane and Miller. Godfrey de Hastings, a Romance, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane and Miller.

Rosalind de Tracey, by *Eliza Sophia Tomlins*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. sewed. Dilly.

The Story of David Doubtful; or, The Reprobate Reformed, from the Fool of Quality. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

Mort Castle, a Gothic Story. 3s. 6d. bds. Wallis.

POETRY.

The Patrons of Genius, a satirical Poem, with Anecdotes, &c. 2s. 6d. Patons.

Extracts from the Works of the most celebrated Italian Poets, with Translations by admired English Authors. 8s. Rivingtons.

POLITICS.

The fatal Effects of French Principles, exemplified in a Narration of Facts, to which the author was an eye-witness, by *William Wise*. 6d. Rivingtons.

Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs in the Year 1798, part iii. The domestic State and general Policy of Great Britain. 2s. Rivingtons.

Buonaparte in Britain! Every Man's Friend, or Britain's Monitor. Observations on the fatal Consequences attending every Class of Persons in this Kingdom upon a successful Invasion by the French. 2s. 6d. Symonds.

The Trial of James O'Coigly, Arthur O'Connor,

O'Connor, esq. John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary, for High Treason, at Maidstone, on the 21st and 22d day of May 1798, taken in short-hand by Joseph Gurney, 8vo. gs. boards. Gurney.

Parliamentary Register of the last Sessions, 3 vols. 1l. 12s. Debrett.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, June 2, 1798, on the Consecration of the Colours presented by the Right Hon. Lady Loughborough to the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association, by the Rev. T. Willis, L. L. D. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

The Superiority of Christian to Heathen Morality, instanced in the Virtues of Charity and Humility, a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, on Quinquagesima Sunday, 1798, by William West Green, Vice Principal of Magdalen Hall, 1s. Rivington.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Towcester, at the Triennial Visitation of the Bishop of Peterborough, on June 16, 1798, by Ralph Churton, Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. 6d. Rivingtons.

Radical Reform; addressed to All, particularly the Clergy of the Established Church, by a Clergyman. 6d. Rivingtons.

Religious Conduct the most beneficial Proof of Patriotism, a Sermon preached at St. Andrews, Holborn, on July 1, 1798, by Charles Barton, Rector of St. Andrew. 1s. Rivingtons.

The Consequences of French Invasion considered as Motives to Union and Exertion, in an Address to the Parishioners of Woolwich, on their Meeting to form an Armed Association, by G. A. Thomas, Rector of Woolwich. 4d. Rivingtons.

The Beauties of Saurin, and a Sermon on the Difficulties of the Christian Religion, never before translated, by the Rev. D. Rivers, 2s. 6d. Lec and Hurst.

Philosophical Letter to Lady Loughborough from the Earl of Abingdon, in consequence of her Presentation of the Colours to the Inns of Court Association. 6d. Burnis.

A Sermon preached before the University at St. Mary's, Oxford, on the 29th May, 1798, being the Anniversary of the Restoration, by Charles Sawkins, Student of Christ Church, 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A View of Ancient and Modern Dublin, with its Improvements. To which is added, a Tour to Bellevue in the County of Wicklow; also a Tour from Dublin to London, by Bangor, Langollen, Shrewsbury, Oxford, &c. by John Ferrar, of Dublin, with plates, 8vo. 6s. 6d. Becket.

USEFUL ARTS.

An Epitome of Book-keeping; shewing at one View, on a single sheet of Paper, the true Method of keeping a sett of Books in the Italian Method. Vernor and Hood.

A Complete Treatise of Land Surveying, by William Davis, Author of the Use of the Globes, lately published, and Member of the Philosophical Society, London, 7s. boards. Faulder.

IN FRENCH.

Recueil de Contes d'Auguste Lafontaine, traduits de l'Allemand. 4 toms. ros. Elmsley and Bremner.

Historie de la Republique, par Fontin, 2 vols. 8vo. Elmsley and Bremner.

Voyage de Starovinus à Batavia, 8vo. Elmsley and Bremner.

Essai sur L'Espece Humaine, par Walkener, 8vo. Elmsley and Bremner.

Demonstration de la Fausseté de la Nouvelle Chemie, par Monet, 8vo. Elmsley and Bremner.

Vie de Marie Antoinette, Reine de France. Description et Usage des Globes pour les écoles; suivi d'un traité du calendrier, et d'une Table des principales époques de la Chronologie, pour servir d'Introduction à la Géographie, à la Navigation et à l'Histoire, par M. Desplais, Ancien Professeur de Mathématique et de Physique. 12mo. boards. 2s. 6d. Daleau and Co.

Augusta, Roman, 3 vols. 12mo. Daleau and Co.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In July, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE account of the parliamentary proceedings in our last number, was closed with his Majesty's message to both houses, respecting certain British regiments of militia proceeding to Ireland.

Mr. DUNDAS, on the 20th of June, presented offers, to go upon the same service, from the Oxfordshire, Old Bucks, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Warwickshire, and Merionethshire.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the bill for authorising the militia to go to Ireland. General TARKLETON entered upon a general

opposition to the principle of the bill. The measure, he contended, was not more objectionable in a constitutional point of view, than it would prove ineffectual in producing any benefit to the country. He said, the militia in this country had been estimated at 100,000 men. Upon investigation, however, this number would be found to be reduced to 32,000, of which administration were now intending to send away 12,000. He also enumerated the number of the supplementary militia and the volunteer cavalry, and declared the number of effective men, exclusive of the 12,000, which by the present bill were to

be sent to Ireland, would not amount to more than 20,000. Of the whole of the force to be mustered in this country at this moment, there were not more than 37,000 men who had carried arms for more than one year. The military force in Ireland, including the yeomanry and other corps, consisted of 80,000 men and 30 general officers; yet the peasantry alone were able to make head against them. What then would the small addition of 12,000 be able to effect? The expedition to Ostend, which was a mere chimera of the right honourable gentleman's, had swallowed up 1500 men, whose services would have been much more effectual in defending the country at this moment, than in executing the chimerical enterprise in which they were employed.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS replied, that General TARLETON was wrong in his statement. Upwards of 40,000 men had been under arms in this country for three years past. The honourable general, when he said that an army of 80,000 men in Ireland could not make head against the peasantry, should have recollected, that in America the peasantry had made head against a well disciplined army, commanded by able officers. With regard to the expedition to Ostend, it should be recollected, that it was not only undertaken by the advice, but by the earnest intreaty, of Sir CHARLES GREY.

Mr. JEKYLL strongly defended the arguments of General TARLETON, and contended, that the measure was unconstitutional. The present was the first time that he, as a member of that house, had received any intimation from the executive government, concerning the rebellion in Ireland. "And how can I know," said Mr. JEKYLL, "but, that this is a resistance which the people of Ireland have a right to make."

Mr. DUNDAS, upon hearing this last expression, stood up, and moved to put in force the standing order for clearing the house of strangers; which was done accordingly, and none were admitted during the remainder of the evening—but the debate, we understand, continued for some time; after which the house divided on the question for the second reading of the bill. Ayes 43—Noes 11. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the 22d of June, Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH introduced into the house of commons a series of resolutions relative to Ireland, but the order of the house relative to the exclusion of strangers, being

enforced, the public were again deprived of the opportunity of knowing the sentiments of their representatives. The resolutions proposed by his lordship, were similar to others which had been proposed upon the same subject, and they experienced the same reception from the ministerial side of the house.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH, on the 25th of June, moved, in the house of lords, an address to his Majesty on the affairs of Ireland, which was seconded by the Earl of Suffolk, and was negatived by 51 votes and proxies, against 21.

The Duke of BEDFORD also, on the same day, after a very able speech, moved a resolution upon the same subject, which was negatived by 63 to 20.

Nothing further of importance occurred in either house of parliament, till the 29th of June, when his Majesty prorogued them until the 8th day of August. The speech from the throne, on this occasion, assured the two houses that they had, during the present session, amply fulfilled the solemn and unanimous assurances which his Majesty had received from them at its commencement. That a spirit of ardent and voluntary exertion diffused itself through every part of the kingdom, had strengthened and confirmed our internal security—that his fleets and armies had met the menaces of invasion, by blocking up our enemies in their principal ports—that the extensive and equitable scheme of contribution, by which so large a portion of our expence will be defrayed within the year, had defeated the expectation of those who had vainly hoped to exhaust our means and destroy our public credit—that the provision which had been made for the redemption of the land-tax, had established a system, which, in its operation, might produce the happiest consequences in the diminution of our debt, and the support of public credit. His Majesty next announced to his parliament, that the designs of the disaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, had been unremittingly pursued, but had been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the zeal and loyalty of his subjects. In Ireland, they had broken out in acts of the most criminal rebellion. That every effort had been made on his Majesty's part to subdue this dangerous spirit. The honourable conduct of so many of his regiments of militia in this kingdom, in offering their services to subdue the rebellion in Ireland, afforded the strongest pledge of the military ardour which actuated this va-

luable part of our national defence. With the advantage of this support, and after the distinguished successes which had already attended his arms against the rebels, he trusted that the time was fast approaching, when those now seduced from their allegiance would be brought to a just sense of the guilt they had incurred, and would intitle themselves to forgiveness. That this temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities, must be attributed to those pernicious principles which had been so industriously propagated in that kingdom.

The capture of La Seine, by Captain STIRLING, off the coast of France, claims particular notice, from the extraordinary defence made by the enemy. On the morning of the 29th of May, Captain STIRLING, with three ships of war, gave chase to the French frigate La Seine, off the Saintes; one of his ships, the Piquet brought her to action about eleven at night, and continued a running fight till the Jason passed between the two; at this instant, the land near the Point de la Trench, was seen close on the larboard bow of the Jason, and before the ship could answer her helm, she took the ground close to the enemy, who had grounded also; the Jason swung with her stern close to the enemy's broadside, who, although he was dismasted, took advantage of his happy position; but a well directed fire was kept up by the English, and at half past two she struck. She was commanded by LE CAPITAINE BRIJOT; her force 42 guns and 610 men, including troops; she sailed from L'Isle de France three months before, bound to L'Orient.

The Pique, as has been observed, brought the enemy to action, but the main-top-mast being carried away, she was obliged to drop astern; ardour urging her on to renew the combat, she did not hear Captain STIRLING hail her to anchor, and she, therefore, grounded on the off-side the Jason, near enough to receive the enemy's shot over the latter. The Pique, therefore, became bilged, and was ordered to be destroyed the next morning. It was with great difficulty the prize was saved, even after throwing her guns, &c. overboard. The carnage on board La Seine was very great, 170 men were killed, and about 100 wounded. Captain STIRLING's ship, the Jason, had not one mast or yard undamaged, nor a shroud or a rope, that was not cut. The loss on board the Jason was seven killed, and twelve wounded. The loss on board the Pique, was one killed and nine wounded.

IRELAND.

In our last number we left the insurgents, in Wexford, in great force, and the king's troops making approaches to attack them. The long expected engagement took place on the 21st of June, but with much less slaughter and effect than had been expected. On that morning, about seven o'clock, the rebel camp upon Vinegar Hill, was attacked and carried in about an hour and a half. General LAKE commanded upon this occasion, and ordered the attack to be made in several columns, under Generals DUNDAS, JOHNSON, CUSTACE, DUFF, and LOTTUS. The rebels maintained their ground obstinately for the time above-mentioned; but, on perceiving the danger of being surrounded, they fled with great precipitation. General LAKE said their loss could not then be ascertained, but it must have been very considerable. The rebels lost thirteen pieces of small ordnance, of various sizes. After this action the king's troops entered the town of Wexford, and the insurgents retreated. General MOORE entered so opportunely, as to prevent it from being laid in ashes. Previous to the insurgents evacuating Wexford, they deputed a Captain M'MANUS, to inform the commander of the king's troops, that they were ready to deliver up the town without opposition, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, provided their persons and property were guaranteed by him; General LAKE returned for answer, that he could not attend to any terms offered by rebels in arms against their sovereign. The insurgents, after the affair at Wexford, assembled in great force in the mountains of Wicklow, and on the 25th of June, several thousands of them made an attack upon Hacketstown. Lieut. GARDINER, with the forces under him, took an advantageous position to endeavour to prevent the rebels from gaining possession of the town, but was soon obliged to retreat, to line the walls and windows of the barrack. A contest continued in the midst of flames (for the rebels set fire to the town) for nine hours, when they were obliged to retreat. The insurgents must have suffered greatly, for thirty cart loads of killed and wounded were carried off by them in their retreat. There were ten killed and twenty wounded of the king's troops, upon this occasion.

Notwithstanding these successes, the rebellion was far from being entirely suppressed. Large bodies of the insurgents made approaches towards Dublin, stopping all the mail-coaches on the roads,

and committing other depredations; large bodies of those who had been in the mountains, passed over to the bog of Allen, and on the 12th of July, a body of about fifteen hundred, attacked the town of Clonard, where they were repulsed, with the loss of sixty men, by Colonel BLAKE. This body, after their defeat, moved towards Longwood, whence they were pursued almost to Culmullin. About thirty were killed in the pursuit. The main body of the insurgents having reached Dunboyne, the next evening proceeded to the hill at Garrettstown, whither General MYERS, with the troops under his command, was ordered to pursue them. The rebels, however, went off in the night for the Boyme, and possessed it: they were pursued by two divisions under Generals WEMYS and MEYRICK; and their cavalry having come up with them, they formed a strong position in the road to Ardee. As soon as the Sutherland regiment, with the battalion guns arrived, the rebels fell into confusion, and were soon afterwards forced into the bog, where a very considerable number were killed, and a quantity of pikes and muskets taken.

Lord CORNWALLIS, the new Lord Lieutenant, sent a message on the 17th of July, by Lord CASTLEREAGH, to the house of commons, purporting, that he had received the King's commands to acquaint them, "that he had signified his gracious intention of granting his general and free pardon for all offences committed on or before a certain day, upon such conditions and with such exceptions as may be compatible with the public safety; for carrying which purpose into execution, his Majesty has signified his gracious intention of sanctioning, by his royal signature, a bill for that purpose, previous to its being submitted for the concurrence of parliament.

FRANCE.

The extraordinary expedition of Gen. BUONAPARTE has excited the attention not only of the French republic, but of all Europe. Victory, still constant to his standard, has led him triumphantly into Malta. The French effected a landing on the morning of the 10th of June, and having invested the town, proceeded immediately to cannonade it on all sides. The resistance of the Maltese appears to have been very slight; a sortie was made from the fortress, in which the standard of the order of Malta fell into the hands of the French; and, on the following day, the knights surrendered the town, and re-

nounced their property in the island to the captors. Several ships, immense quantities of cannon, muskets, powder, and other ammunition, were the fruits of this conquest; which the directory stated was undertaken in consequence of the protection afforded by Malta to French emigrants; the ill-treatment which the "friends of liberty" experienced in the island; the shutting of the ports against French vessels; the refusal of the grand-matter, by a manifesto of the 10th of October, 1793, to recognize the French ambassador, but as a *charge d'affair* of the thing; and, finally, the refusal made to the request of BUONAPARTE for water, on the day previous to the landing of his troops.

L. PUYREVEAU, after remarking in the council of five hundred, on the 3d of July, that the public assemblies were infested with royalists; and pointing out the necessity of checking the enterprises of the emigrants and emissaries of the English government, expressed his opinion, that domiciliary visits ought to be renewed according to the 359th article of the constitution. He concluded by moving a message to the Directory to inquire, whether the laws were sufficient to remove the obnoxious persons to whom he had adverted?

The Directory in answer declared, that the English government was employing every means to avert the fatal blow by which it was threatened, and called for powers to enable the executive to arrest emigrants, and other enemies of the public tranquillity, wherever they might be concealed. A message to this purpose being read from the Directory, the council entered into several resolutions, empowering the executive government to order domiciliary visits, during one month from the date thereof, for the purpose of apprehending the agents of England, emigrants who had returned, and transported priests.

LECOINTRE, in the council of five hundred, on the 11th of July, in the name of the Directory, demanded the sum of 15,000 livres for the purchase of foreign and domestic newspapers. He likewise produced, on the 14th, an account of the directorial expences for the seventh year, which amounted to 3,536,544 livres, including 756,000 for personal services, and 1,150,000 for what was termed "extraordinary contributions." The council of five hundred decreed, by a majority of 52, that the vacant places of judges in the tribunal of Cassation should

be filled up from the suppléans, according to seniority, instead of leaving the appointment to the directory. BUONAPARTE, brother of the general, on this question, voted against the directory.

HOLLAND.

A kind of revolution, or rather an elevation of one party over the heads of another, has lately taken place in the Batavian republic. A grand supper was given, on the 11th of June, at a tavern at the Hague, where most of the officers in the garrison were present, with General DAENDELS at their head. There were also some commissaries belonging to the former government and the ancient corporations. A paper was here produced for the signature of those present, of which the principal purport was, that the legislative assembly should leave their post. Several arrests took place on the same night. On the following morning the legislative assembly declared their sittings permanent, and procured the assistance of five companies of infantry, and a detachment of cavalry. In the afternoon, at five o'clock, Gen. DAENDELS, at the head of three companies of infantry, went to the department of war, and afterwards to the hotel of Amsterdam, with intent to arrest the executive directors, who were supposed to be sitting there. He only took citizen Van LANGEN, who was sent to confinement at Woerden. Two directors accepted their dismissal. A great number of the legislative body were afterwards arrested, the decree which perpetuated its powers repealed, and a new provisional executive power created. The utmost joy, it is said, prevailed in consequence of this event, and a general illumination took place at the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places. General JOUBERT openly approved of this revolution, and C. LACROIX protested, in vain, against it; but a courier was soon afterwards dispatched commanding his attendance at Paris. Two contradictory accounts were given to the French directory of this affair; but, upon the whole, they approved the proceedings.

WEST INDIES.

Brigadier-gen. MAITLAND, command-

ing his majesty's forces in the island of St. Domingo, has been obliged to evacuate the towns of Port-au-Prince and St. Marc's. There appeared to this commander but two modes in any degree practicable to effect the hazardous affair with safety to his Majesty's troops. The one to withdraw the small British force, and such of the colonial troops as he could induce to go with him, in a precipitate manner, after blowing up the forts; the other, to state fairly to the enemy his determination, and, acting as events occurred, to endeavour, in a deliberate way, to withdraw the whole force, and, at the same time, to attempt to make some terms for the numerous inhabitants who wished to remain. Upon mature deliberation, the general embraced the latter mode. He accordingly sent a flag of truce to the republican general TOUSSAINT, to acquaint him with his resolution. The humanity of the French general induced him to agree to the last proposition, and to send to Port-au-Prince, on the 28th of May, a confidential officer, on his part, to agree to terms. In two days an agreement was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties. The French general stipulated, in this agreement, in the most solemn manner, to guarantee the lives and properties of all the inhabitants who might choose to remain.

AMERICA.

The house of representatives of the United States, on the 16th of May, passed a bill which had originated in the senate, authorizing the president to direct the commanders of the American armed vessels to take and bring into the ports of the United States any French cruizers which shall have committed depredations on the citizens thereof, or which shall be found hovering on the coast for that purpose; and also to retake any American merchantmen that may have been captured by such cruizers. This vigorous measure was soon followed by another; a bill to prohibit all commercial intercourse between France and the United States, passed the house of representatives a few days afterwards.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] Mr. Griffiths, of Whitechapel, to Miss D. Battery, of Mary-le-Bone.

At Walthamstow, Mr. Northage, of Laurence-lane, to Miss Holloway.

Mr. M. Robinson, of Red-lion-street, to Miss Carter, of Woodbridge.

J. Holmes, esq. late of Calcutta, to Miss Wellows, of Epping Forest.

At Grove House, the hon. J. Olmius, to Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Morgan, esq. of the Inner-temple.

Mr. E. Merton, of the Piazza, Covent-garden,

garden, to Miss F. Phillips, of Northumberland-street, Strand.

At Woodford, Job Matthew Raikes, esq. of London, to Miss Bayly, daughter of N. Bayly, esq. of Bayly's-vale, in Jamaica.

At Pinner, John George Childrens, esq. only son of George Childrens, esq. of Tunbridge, to Miss Holwell, daughter of Lieut. Col. Holwell, of Southborough.

At St. James's, Dr. Vesturme, physician to the foreign troops, to Miss Paillet, of Sloane-street.

Captain James Salmond, of the Bengal military establishment, to Miss Louisa Scott, 3d daughter of David Scott, esq. M. P. of Upper Harley-street.

At Tottenham, Robert Prickett, esq. of Manson-house-street, to Miss Salte, of Tottenham.

Mr. John Browne, jun. of Fish-street-hill, to Miss Horston, of Leicester-square.

In London, William Moore, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Gale.

Died.] At St. James's palace, Lewis Albert, esq. one of his majesty's pages.

In Weymouth-street, Edw. Reeve, esq.

Mr. Matthew Whiting, of Ratcliff-crofs.

After a short illness, Mrs. Glover, of the White-horse, near Holland-house, Kensington.

At his house, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. Serjeant Adair, M. P. chief justice of Chester.

At Hampstead, in his 74th year, Mrs. Beckford, widow of the late right hon. Wm. Beckford, lord mayor of London, and daughter and co-heiress of the hon. George Hamilton, 3d son of James, 6th earl of Abercorn, lineally descended from the blood royal of Scotland.

In London, aged 70, Neil Jameison, esq. of Norfolk, in Virginia.

At Sunbury, Mrs. Rose Ann Borne, wife of Mr. Thomas Borne, surgeon.

In Sloane-street, J. Reid, esq. rear-admiral in the navy.

In Conduit-street, colonel John Cockerell, late of the East India service in Bengal. His death was occasioned by a sudden accumulation of water in the chest and brain.

In Somer's Town, William Hannam, esq. for many years, and until lately, provost-marshal of the Savoy.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Exton, widow of Dr. Exton.

At Tottenham, H. Grace, esq.

At Walthamstow, Mr. H. Plimpton.

After a short illness, in London, E. Fugion, one of the Bow-street officers.

Suddenly, at his house, at Charing-crofs, Mr. Harrison, sadder to the king.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Miss Duckett, daughter of Sir G. Duckett, bart.

In St. Sepulchre's workhouse, aged 84, Mr. Jobson, well known in all parts of England as an itinerant puppet-showman.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Hand, who for more than sixty years kept the royal bun-house.

In New Bond-street, Mrs. Godbold.

In Howland-street, Mrs. Saxby, widow of George Saxby, esq. formerly receiver-general of South Carolina.

At his house on Snow-hill, after a lingering illness, Mr. Jacob Meane, coffin-plate-chaser.

In Portland-street, Mrs. Hastie.

In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Mr. Jaques, carpenter.

[Respecting the late *William Henry Lambton*, esq. we have been favoured with the following interesting particulars. Amongst those distinguished characters, whose laudable career of patriotic exertion, or private benevolence, has been cut short by a premature death, few can more justly claim the affectionate regard of posterity, than the late *William Henry Lambton*, esq. As a star of superior magnitude, he shone for a moment above the political horizon, and enlivened with his benignant influence, the orbit of his private life. Yet, whilst his public merits, as one of those (few, indeed, in number) who dared to stem the torrent of popular delusion, will stand recorded in the history of his country, the remembrance of his private virtues, and the example of his domestic life, confined to a narrow sphere, may perish in the bosoms of his associates and his friends. To snatch these from oblivion; and point them out to the general admiration; to trace the early dawnings of his youth, and the successive development of his acquisitions in mature years, would require the pen of genius enlightened by the torch of intercourse; a short sketch, however, of his public and private life, may not be unworthy of attention, and authenticity of facts make some atonement for deficiency of illustration. If the pride of ancestry was not soon forgot in the contemplation of personal merit, we might largely expatiate on the advantages he derived from birth, and trace the family of Lambton, residing on their patrimonial estate in the county of Durham, from the Saxon ages; or enhance the value of his maternal descent from a line of Scottish nobles. But the reputation of the progenitors was eclipsed by the virtues of the descendant, and the light they afforded reflected strongly back in the lustre of his fame. This inestimable character was born on the 15th of November, 1764, the son of General John Lambton, of the 68th regiment of foot, and Lady Susan Lyon, sister to the Earl of Strathmore. His predecessors had frequently represented the county and city of Durham in parliament, and his father had seated himself with considerable popularity for the latter, by asserting the privileges of the freemen, in opposition to the usurpations of fictitious votes. The fond affection of a parent, hoping his son might one day hold a seat in the national councils, determined that no advantage of education should be wanting to render him worthy of the important trust. In conformity to this design, Mr. Lambton was

placed, at the early age of seven years, at Wandsworth school, in Surry, which is generally regarded a nursery for Eton. To that seminary he was removed at twelve, and there discovered the dawnings of his genius, in passing through the different forms till he reached the sixth class. His reputation was deservedly high amongst the scholars of his day; and in the composition of Latin verses he particularly excelled. The "*Musa Etonensis*," affords a valuable specimen of the elegance and purity of his odes. He was entered a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in Oct. 1782, and continued there till July 1784, pursuing the career of his studies, and unfolding the vigour of his mind. As it is pleasing to contemplate the early connection of men, afterwards united in the noblest pursuits, we recognize with peculiar satisfaction, among the companions of Mr. Lambton's academic life, those steady opponents of corruption, WHITEHEAD and GREY. To give a polish to his early acquisitions, and extend his knowledge of the world and mankind, Mr. Lambton proceeded, with a private tutor, to the continent. The extent of his tour embraced France and Switzerland, with a short excursion into Spain; but the principal places of his residence were Paris and Versailles. There he distinguished himself by the elegance of his appearance, and the liberality of his disposition, and returned to England with all the requisites of an accomplished gentleman. The sequel of his life exhibited him more fully to the public eye, and the acquisitions of the youth, were amply displayed in the development of the man. Soon after his return from the continent, Mr. Lambton became a member of the British legislature, being returned, on the resignation of his father (in Feb. 1787), for the city of Durham, which place he continued to represent during the remainder of his life. In the senate, Mr. Lambton soon distinguished himself as a speaker, in seconding the motion of Mr. Fox, for a repeal of the shop tax, on the 24th of April, and then afforded a very promising prospect of those talents which he afterwards, on many occasions, displayed. The questions to which, in the sequel, he principally directed his attention, were such as related to the constitution of his country, or in which the welfare of the public was materially concerned. As an orator, his elocution was clear and articulate, his language manly and energetic, his arguments pertinent and often cogent; in quotation he was apt, happy in his allusions, and in his manner graceful. To the honour of Mr. Lambton, as a man, and as a senator, be it recorded, that he never voted for a measure in which millions were lavishly squandered for the purposes of corruption, or blood wantonly wasted for the prosecution of intrigue. The benevolence of his heart inclined him to detest the calamities of war, and the soundness of his judgment enabled

him to detect those fallacious sophisms, by which nations are frequently involved in desolation and ruin. Of this, ample proof is afforded by his censures on the conduct of ministry concerning the Spanish and Russian armaments, and his decided opposition to the commencement and prosecution of the calamitous war with France. During the agitation of various motions relative to the abolition of the slave trade, Mr. Lambton always divided with the friends of humanity, in opposition to the continuance of that abominable traffic. But the most important features of Mr. Lambton's political conduct, were his attacks on the corruptions of parliament, and his vindications of the necessity of reform. In March 1792, he ably exposed the corrupt practices of the agents of government in the Westminster election of 1788, in seconding a motion for an inquiry into that subject. In the following month, his name appeared as an original member of the society of "*the Friends of the People associated for the Purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform*," and, as chairman, he signed their *celebrated declaration and address*, of the 26th of April. This association being exposed to considerable obliquity, Mr. Lambton came forward in defence of its principles and proceedings; on various occasions in the house of commons; and once as a freeholder in the county of Durham. In the former he was particularly animated in repelling the attacks of Mr. Baker in May, 1794—and, on the latter occasion, he opposed the Bishop of Durham and other ministerialists, with ability and with considerable effect. When the nation was panic struck with alarms, in December 1792, Mr. Lambton nobly withstood the delusions of ministry, and united with a band of generous patriots in support of the liberty of the press. It could not then be expected, that he would escape the malicious insinuations with which the friends of peace and reform were, at that time, assailed by the advocates of war and corruption; and accordingly, we find him refuting a false accusation and defending the general tenor of his conduct, in a letter published in a provincial paper of Dec. 1792. In the course of this letter, he very truly observed, "From a state of confusion I have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain; and I must hope, that neither my head is so weak, nor my heart so wicked, as to seek the misery of others at so great a personal risk. All I wish is, to see this happy constitution reformed upon its own principles, and that every reparation may be made in the style of the building." The proceedings in parliament, relative to the memorable state trials of 1794, met with Mr. Lambton's decided opposition, both before and after the acquittal of the prisoners; and the principles which actuated the whole tenor of his public life, induced him to make his last effort in the service of his country, by opposing the bills for altering the treason and seditious laws in

November 1795. It is impossible for the candid observer to attribute the spirited conduct of Mr. Lambton, to any other motive than a generous impulse of disinterested patriotism, for though his ardent attachment to the welfare of his country induced him to exert himself in the great theatre of political transactions, his own conviction led him to place real happiness in the enjoyments of domestic life. In this he was peculiarly fortunate, and admirably calculated to shine, for in addition to a valuable society of friends and acquaintance, his felicity was crowned by the endearing relations of a husband and a father. He married June 19th, 1791, the amiable and accomplished Lady Anne Villiers, whose beauty, however attractive, was the least of her charms, and their union was blest with four sons and a daughter. In an age when gallantry is said to be so generally prevalent amongst the fashionable circles, the connubial felicity of this amiable pair was unclouded and serene, and their conjugal virtues were their own reward. In his connection with the public, as a member of society, he was benevolent and hospitable; and though his deportment conveyed an idea of *bouteur*, it vanished on the slightest acquaintance. His general conversation was lively and intelligent, his information extensive, his resources various. By those who have partaken the hospitality of his table, and enjoyed the pleasure of his society, an ostentatious display of superiority was never perceived. His behaviour was such as to gain continually upon the esteem, and the most virulent of his political opponents would allow the blameless tenor of his private life. By the death of his father, on the 23d of March, 1794, he became possessed of a very considerable fortune, together with the family estate of Lambton, beautifully situated on the banks of the Dear, about nine miles from Durham. In the use of riches, he displayed liberality without profusion, and was ever ready to give a generous support to useful and beneficent undertakings. As an instance of this, we with pleasure record, that when a gentleman, of great abilities and public spirit, proposed to him a plan for the establishment of an experimental farm in the county of Durham, he handsomely contributed 200l. to the original fund, with an annual subscription of 100l. and added a general offer of any farm on his estates, which might suit the purposes of the institution. Hitherto fortune seems to have favoured him with her choicest blessings, wealth, rank, and talents, to shine, if he chose, in public; the esteem of his friends and connubial felicity to enhance the more congenial moments of his private life.—But the favours of fortune are precarious, and the lot of mankind daily informs us of the instability of human greatness, for

“*Linquenda tectus, et domus, et placens*

“*Uxor: neque barum, quas colis arborum*

“.....
“*Ulba brevem dominum sequetur.* Hor.

Mr. Lambton had just completed his thirty-first year, when his friends were alarmed by the symptoms of a consumption, a complaint which nearly at the same age had carried off his mother. Retiring to the north, from the bustle of parliamentary exertion, in December 1795, he was unable to resume his seat after the winter recess. In the spring (1796) he returned towards the south, for the advice of some distinguished physicians, and consulted those ornaments of the profession, Dr. Beddoes and Dr. Darwin. Being advised to try the effects of a warmer climate, he embarked with his wife and family at Woolwich, on board a Swedish vessel, (29th of August) and after a two months voyage landed (26th of October) at Naples, fortunately escaping the dangers and inconveniences to which even neutral vessels are exposed, from the conflicts of contending nations. On his arrival in Italy, his health was so apparently recovered, that little doubt was entertained of his perfect restoration. At Naples he was introduced to whatever was valuable in society, and the force of his personal merit soon attracted a very general admiration. In a country, which boasts the noblest remnants of the classic ages, the choicest productions of Italian genius, and the wonders of volcanic nature, Mr. Lambton found ample exercise for his capacious mind; where, too, the boastful degradation of the human species, proclaimed the evil of despotism, even under a benevolent monarch; and proved the necessary result of that corruption he was so anxious to award from his country. From Naples Mr. Lambton proceeded to Rome, to survey the curiosities of that celebrated capital of the ancient world, and emporium of the tinsel pageantry of catholic superstition. In a city which beheld the fall and encouraged the revival of literature and the arts, as a man of observation, he would doubtless have enlarged the sphere of his intellectual acquisitions; and to have surveyed the expiring struggles of the papal power, as an awful lesson of human mutability, was worthy of the liberal politician. But the return of his complaint put a period to his further prospects, and declining health convinced him of the approach of an early dissolution. In Rome his health was visibly impairing, and he departed thence to try the effects of a more congenial air in Tuscany. After being detained some days by illness at Siena, he at length reached Pisa, where his life was closed on the 30th of November, at the early age of thirty-three years; and four days after he was interred, at his own request, in the burying-ground of the English factory at Leghorn.]

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES, and of DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

- Anderson, J. Birmingham, coach-founder. *Messrs. Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry*
 Andrews, J. Little East-cheap, victualler. *Smith, Gr. St. Helens*
 Blake, W. Strand, baker. *Patrick, Road-lane*
 Broadbent, B. Stanton, bookbinder. *Taxley, Bread-street*
 Bing, A. J. Pretoria, merchant. *Jacob, Mansell-street*
 Beyer, M. Chancery-lane, linen-drapeer. *Palfreys, Kirby-street*
 Berry, N. H. Head, Kirkbrun, York, clothier. *Batts, Chancery-lane*
 Barfoot, W. and Barfoot, T. Coleman-street, grocers. *Wild, Warwick-square*
 Croft, W. Bishop, soap-boiler. *Lewis, Inner-temple*
 Chatteris, Leicesters, druggist and grocer. *Messrs. Wylshaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn*
 Charters, R. Manchester, grocer. *Ellis, Curfior-street*
 Campton, C. Clifton, fruiterer. *Foules, Hart-st. Bomsbury*
 Cunningham, G. Well-close-st. carpenter. *Kirby n. Mansell-st.*
 Droughts, T. F. Hininger, druggist. *P. Lewis, Kings-S.-walk*
 Davis, G. Hininger, draper. *Jugan, Walwick-curt*
 Ewbank, T. Barwick, Caltie, Durham, woollen-manufacturer. *Raine, Seething-lane*
 Frailing, E. Canon-street, merchant. *Jackon, Walbrook*
 Garland, C. Brackley, Northampton, Thomas Brackley
 Gretton, T. & A. Lamb, Darmouth, money-fruiterer. *Messrs. Money and Lopez, Middle Temple*
 Gosh, J. Gilt-spur-street, Compter, Insurance-broker. *C. Madford, Gray's-inn*
 Haynes, R. Swallow-st. Hackneyman. *Mathews, Castle-street*
 Hudson, J. Bedford-street, Tottenham-court-road, broker. *Messrs. Blandford and Sweet, Kings-Bench-Walk*
 Howe, J. Shedd, dr. inn-keeper. *Wils, Castle-st. Holborn*
 Howes, H. Broad-lane, grocer. *Messrs. Blake & Co. Carey-st.*
 Horris, J. O. Carraig, shop-keeper. *Messrs. Boten and Horvalls, Carraig-lane*
 Jarrit, J. The younger, Water-l. merchant. *Fintbets, Great*
 Johnson, E. Bath, haberdasher. *Maddocks, Grays-inn*
 Jones, W. Clerkenwell, carver. *Carter, Great-Project-street*
 Kelly, J. Woodwick, lawyer. *Carter, Great-Project-street*
 King, Lucas, W. St. Albans, tuncion. *Flaxney, Warwick-c.*
 Langdon, G. Long Acre, coach-maker. *Batts, St. James-square*
 Maclean, A. Manchester, cotton-spinner. *Ellis, Curfior-st.*
 Moe, Rd. King's-wind, Stafford, sai-monger. *J. Hardwicks, Lincoln's-inn*
 Mallin, J. Fleet-st. merchant. *Messrs. Maddock and Prefsand*
 Manly, C. Coventry, money-fruiterer. *Brown, Bedford-row*
 Newby, P. New Alford, currier. *Brown, Bishop-joke*
 Porter, E. and Davis, J. Birmingham, Steel Toy-makers
 Lloyd, Ravenhall Birdseye, near Birmingham
 Prichard, J. and Pitchard, H. Battle-bridge, tile-makers
 Scott, Midland's-court
 Page, W. Eydou, Northampton, dealer. *Messrs. Fridlin, and*
 Payne, Doddington, York
 Pitcher, H. King's-Bench Prison. *Luxmore, Red-lion-square*
 Prichard, G. Well-st. pork-butcher. *Garfield and Fanner, Bishop-gate-street*
 Pomeroy, Joseph, and Money-penny, S. Falmouth, grocers.
Patrick Lewis, Inner Temple
 Parkes, R. Highbridge inn, Somerset, victualler. *T. Lewis, Gray's-inn square*
 Simpson, J. Macclesfield, silk-thrower. *Messman, Old-South-st. Hoyle*
 Schy, J. Nottingham, hofer. *Holmes, Mark-lane*
 Southan, T. Worcester, linen-drapeer. *Lewis, Red-lion-st.*
 Smith, W. Norwich, colouman. *Windus and Holloway, Chancery-lane*
 Soeuer, J. A. Birmingham, merchant. *Egerton, Gray's inn*
 Sawyer, J. Leeds, Clothier. *Batts, Chancery-lane*
 Stagerwick, W. Red-lion-yard. *Hillsdale, Clement's-inn*
 Spaldow, W. Spalding, draper. *Harvey, Lincoln's-inn-holds*
 Stillite, Tower-street, plumber. *Jukes, Nicolson-lane*
 Tory, J. Himborne, Minder, Dorset, dealer. *Baldwin, Ring-*
road, Hants.
 Tait, J. Paul-street, Finbury, carpenter. *Messrs. Townshend,*
and Russell, Hdg-street, St. Dunstons
 Vay, G. Gloucester, carpenter. *J. Lewis, Gray's-inn*
 Walter, J. Limehouse, lighterman. *Martley, New-road, St. G.*
 Weightman, W. Dorset-st. builder. *Harman, Wine-Office-c.*
 Whitford, R. Bartholomew clove, mariner. *Messrs. Grouder,*
and Lewis, Frederick's place
 Wadd, J. Bowington, dealer. *Messrs. Impy and Wightman,*
St. Paul
 Williamson, J. Fleet, linen-drapeer. *Messrs. Mason, Curfior-st.*
 Wilkinson, G. Fenchurch-st. mercer. *Messrs. Dabary and Cope,*
Temple
 Wilkinson, J. Rotherham, druggist. *Taxley, Bread-street*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Armitage M. Newport, miller. Aug. 7
 Atkinson G. Bishop Wearmouth, furgeon. Aug. 14

ERRATA, in our last.—P. 402, for "Thou" read "Thor." P. 441, for "Hoxen" read "Horen." Page 367, line 10, for "Constantine" read "Constantine;" and line 14, for "bear" read "beast"

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Ralph Rewcastle, to Miss Isabella Watson. Mr. George Wood, of Blyth, to Miss Wilson, of the Sandhill. Mr. William Robson, to Miss Elizabeth Smoult. Mr. William Hind, to Miss James. Mr. Christopher Sundins, merchant of London, to Miss Smith, of Newcastle. Mr. Percival Fenwick, attorney, to Miss Leaton.

At Morpeth, Mr. Hawden, surgeon, to Miss Crozier, of Glorum. Mr. Coulson, to Miss Woodman.

At Hexham, Mr. Edward Parker, to Miss Gibson.

J. Surtees, of Carville, esq. to Miss Lewis, youngest daughter of the late dean of Osbory.

At Lorton, Mr. Fletcher, of Buttermine, to Mrs. Pearson, of Lorton Bridge-end.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Mr. William Grieve, of Samoneal, to Miss Marsh, daughter of the late rev. George Marsh, rector of Ford, in Northumberland.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Wright. In her 71st year, Mrs. Chapman. George Forster Tuffnell, esq. colonel of the East Middlesex regiment of militia. Miss Reed.

At the same place, where he had arrived but two days before for the recovery of his health, aged 37, Mr. John Hall, surgeon in the service of the Sierra Leone company.

At Durham, aged 84, Hen. Wilkinson, esq. At Stockton, Mrs. Hutchinson. Mrs. Cofer.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Stainthorpe, master of the Phoenix inn. Mr. Tho. Fenwick, innkeeper. Mr. Philip Joffenton. Mr. Joseph Wood, currier, and agent for the bank of Messrs. Surtees and Burdon.

At Middleton, in Teedale, county of Durham, aged 22, after a lingering illness, Mr. T. Gibson.

At Edrington, Mrs. Marshall.

At Ouseburn, near Newcastle, Captain Rutherford.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The *Cumberland Packet* gives the following comparative statement of the rain that has fallen at Kendal and Whitehaven, during the first six months of the present year, from rain gauges kept at each place:

	Kendal.	Whitehaven.
	Inches of rain.	Inches of rain.
January	4.85	1.54
February	3.025	2.25
March	3.353	1.28
April	3.615	2.53
May	2.13	1.75
June	1.45	1.53

A shot or blast was lately fired at Mr. Walker's lime-quarries, near Disington, which threw out of the solid rock two stones of extraordinary dimensions. One of them measured 13 feet in height, 16 in length, and 15 in breadth—solid contents 3120 feet,

weight 218 tons, 7 cwt. 2 qrs. The other was 13 feet high, 20 long, and 17 broad—solid contents 4420 feet, weight 310 tons, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lb. These are much the largest solid stones ever raised by one blast in this part of the country; and perhaps we may add, the largest ever seen in the kingdom.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Capt. Anthony Moore, to Miss Cruthers. Mr. Dickson, surgeon, of Dumfries, to Miss G. Wylie, of the former town.

At Brampton, Mr. Whitfield Walton, of Hill, near Aliton, to Miss Meser, of Tarnhouse, near Brampton.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Prickett, of Cattle Mills, to Miss Davis, of Barnard Castle. Mr. Thomas Hudson, to Miss Barrow.

At Workington, Mr. Swinburn, engineer, to Miss Watson, of Whitehaven.

At Whittington, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. James Jenkinson, of Kendal, to Miss Fawcett, of the former place.

Mr. John Jackson, of Aglionby, to Miss Sarah Carlyle.

At Camerton, near Workington, Mr. Edward Rogerfon, moulder at Seaton ironworks, to Miss Hall.

At Cockermouth, Capt. Hayton, to Miss Hadwen.

At the quaker's meeting-house in this town, Mr. Thomas Sturdy, of Carlisle, to Miss Sarah Watson, of Greyfouthen.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Farren. Mr. William Simpson.

At Carlisle, Mr. Daniel Matthews.

At Kendal, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Gough.

At Wigan, in her 20th year, Miss Eccles. Mrs. Ratcliff. Mrs. Leyland.

At Cockermouth, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Wilkinfon.

At Tarraby, near Carlisle, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Sutton.

At Endisco, near Egremont, in the prime of life, Mr. Sharpe Moslope.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Wilson, of Armathwaite Castle.

At Abbey, in Middleton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. William Knife.

At Booton, aged 67, Mr. Peter Elwin. This gentleman had the misfortune to lose three amiable daughters in the course of last month.

YORKSHIRE.

A battery, consisting of several 24 pounders, is erecting near the entrance of the Humber, for the protection of the trade of Hull, and the adjacent country.

At the annual show of ranunculuses held at Mrs. Cavood's, Sandhill, Colliergate; Mr. Meynell's model of perfection obtained the first prize; Mr. Joseph Smith's *l'antique* the second; and Mr. Barker's *l'antique* the third.

Pursuant to the will of the late Mr. Thomas Hanby, of Sheffield, 38 poor men were lately

lately presented each with a great blue coat, a hat, and 20 shillings in money; and the same sum, with a hat and a blue cloth cloak, was given to 19 poor women. Six boys were under the same will admitted into the charity school, dressed in the uniform of the children of Christ's hospital in London.

At York, Mr. Bewlay, to Miss Moiser, of Huntington. Licut. Wm. Johnson, of the 43^d regiment, to Miss Maitland, only daughter of the late George Augustus Maitland, esq. of Pine Grove, near Wakefield.

At Hull, Capt. John Scholes, to Miss Cammiell.

Sir Samuel Brooke; bart. of Seaton, to Mrs. Costelloe, of Bryn, in Anglesea.

Mr. William Beaumont, of Lane, near Huddersfield, to Mrs. Ryley.

At Hatfield, Mr. Hough, attorney, of Thorne, to Miss Kighley, of the former place.

At Brompton, Walter Stephenson, the noted pedestrian cobbler, to Margaret Ward, of Eberston.

At Ackworth, Mr. Herring, of Doncaster, to Miss Hepworth, of Wragby, near Wakefield.

Mr. John Pierston, of Walsgrave, near Scarbro', to Miss Sowden, of Brompton.

Richard Stanley, esq. of Rotherham, to Miss Miller, of Wrexham.

At Snaith, Mr. John Carter, of Howden, to Miss Elizabeth Sykes, of Cowick.

At Dronfield, the rev. J. Ruffell, vicar of that place, to Miss Bridgland, late of Kentish Town, London.

At Govendale, near Porklington, Mr. George Myles, of Green Hills, near Northallerton, to Miss Singleton, of the former place.

Died.] At York, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Walker, glove-manufacturer, and a common councilman of Bootham ward. In his 82^d year, Mr. John Hall. Mr. Thomas Brown. Aged 72, Mr. Robert White. Mr. James Nelson. James Hafey, aged 49, son of J. Hafey, esq. of Great Portland street, London.

At Hull, aged 71, Mrs. Wilberforce, mother of W. Wilberforce, M.P. esq. In his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Haworth: he was the senior elder brother of the Trinity-house, had served the office of warden six times, and been a member of the corporation 47 years.

At the same place, Robert Wells, tide-waiter. Mrs. Boyle, wife of Capt. Boyle, of the Neptune Baltic trader.

At Leeds, in an advanced age, Mr. Christopher Routh: he was formerly an eminent merchant, but had for several years retired from business. Mr. R. was one of the common council, and the oldest member of the corporation.

At the same place, aged 27, Miss Bromby, daughter of the late John Bromby, esq. and sister of the vicar of Holy Trinity church, in Hull.

At Scarbro', in his 93^d year, Mr. Thomas Hinderwell, father of the corporation.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Barbara Lumb, a maiden lady.

At Knarebro', Miss Nurfaw.

At Acomb, Mrs. Dalby.

In his 40th year, Mr. Stephen Maram, of Wriple, near Howden.

At Spennithorn, Miss Harriet Claytor, youngest daughter of Wm. Claytor, esq.

At the Abbey, near Knarsbro', Mrs. Hobart, lady of the hon. G. V. Hobart.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Whitaker, of Howden.

At Eastthorp, Mr. Francis Ellis, of Wansford, formerly in the service of the East India company.

At Whitby, in an advanced age, Thomas Auddleton, esq.

At Kilston, near Skipton in Craven, Miss Forster.

At Thornhill, near Wakefield, Miss Elmfall.

Aged 99, Wm. Westmoreland, esq. of Harrogate: he enjoyed such an excellent state of health, that he attended constantly at the spa, till within a fortnight of his death.

After a long and painful illness, supported with manly fortitude, James Hoyle, esq. of the Royd, near Halifax.

At Great Driffield, Mr. Robert Hudson, late of Wold Newton.

The rev. Mr. Clapham, rector of Clapham, near Settle.

Mr. Taite, of Thorp Arch.

Mr. Grimshaw, of Hosforth, mercer, late of Leeds.

At Beverley, Mr. Epworth, formerly a considerable chiefmonger at Hull.

LANCASHIRE.

The Lancaster quarter session removal bill has received the royal assent.

The Manchester board of health has made a call upon the manufacturers and artificers in that town to adopt immediately regulations for diminishing the vast quantity of smoke arising from their several occupations. In this view the board has informed them, that they are at liberty to make use of Messrs. Bolton and Watts's method of consuming smoke, without risking any opposition from those gentlemen.

The late Mr. Ralph Kirkham, cotton-merchant, of Manchester, has bequeathed 500l. to the Liverpool marine society.

As the rev. Dr. Coxe was preaching in a chapel at Macclesfield, an old woman gave the alarm that the roof was falling in, in consequence of which the congregation hurried with such precipitation out of the place, that six women and a child were trodden to death.

Messrs. William and Thomas Cowdroy, of Manchester, printers, have been discharged from their confinement in London, after an imprisonment of twelve weeks, on a charge of high treason.

Married.]

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Hofkings, attorney, to Miss Smith, of Lancaster. James Gregory, to Miss Sarah Dale. John Henry Courtenay, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, of Liverpool. Mr. Richard Roftron, to Miss Holt. Mr. John Holt, jun. brother to the above lady, to Miss Peggy Cowpe.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Shepley, to Mrs. Wroe. The rev. Mr. Davies, of Makeney, in Derbyshire, to Miss King, of Preston.

At Lancaster, Mr. A. Stephens, to Miss Margaret Stout.

At Whalley, Mr. John Briggs, printer, of Sadden, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Mr. Calderbank, of Golden Hill, near Chorley, to Mrs. Lowe, of the same place.

At Penwortham, near Preston, Mr. James Pollitt, to Miss Margaret Pearson.

Died.] At Liverpool, the rev. William Wife, chaplain of St. James's church. Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Clowes. Mr. Edward Whitehead. Miss Alkew. Mr. Thomas Holmes.

At Manchester, Mr. William Shaw, master of the Bull's-head inn. Mr. Wrigley. Aged 74, Mr. Charles Cooke, formerly an African merchant in Liverpool.

At the same place, in extreme wretchedness, unpitied and detested by mankind, Thomas Dunn, who suffered two years' imprisonment, and stood in the pillory at Lancaster, for perjury, in swearing against Mr. Walker, and other very respectable characters in Manchester, on a charge of conspiring to subvert the government.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Richardson. Mr. Thomas Bland.

At Blackburn, in his 74th year, Mr. James Walkden. After a long and severe illness, Miss Mary Pomfrett.

At Prescott, aged 59, Mrs. Chorley.

At Summer Cattle, near Rochdale, John Smith, esq.

At Mount Pleasant, near Liverpool, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Major Brooke, of the 20th regiment.

At Nohold, Mr. Francis France: his death was occasioned by prematurely leaving off a flannel waistcoat.

At Worrington, Mrs. Eliz. Richardson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Thomas Cain, to Miss Ann Sproston.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Rebecca Garnett, of the former place.

At the quaker's meeting-house, near Middlewich, John Butterworth, printer and dyer, to Ann Fallows, of Nantwich.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Jenkins. Mrs. Martha Phillips. Mr. Coy. Mr. Ashton.

At Peover, Thomas Manwaring, esq.

At Nantwich, Mr. Snellon, bookseller.

At Stapely, near Nantwich, Mr. John Hamnett.

At Audlem, Mr. Sam. Harding, attorney.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. John Drewry, printer of the Derby Mercury, to Miss Harrison, of Ash.

Sir Henry Every, bart. of Eggington, to Miss Penelope Molley, daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, bart. of Rolleston.

At Castleton, Mr. Samuel Turner, to Mrs. Greaves, of Sheffield.

At Aithorne, Wm. Carter, esq. to Miss Goldicutt, of Charges-street, London. Also Mr. John Chatterton, to Miss Fletcher.

At Smalley, Mr. Thomas Martin, of Mapperley, to Miss Hannah Elle, of Heanorgate.

Died.] Mrs. Marfden, Mrs. of the inn at Kedleston.

NOTTINGHAM.

At the *Florist's Feast* lately held at Nottingham, the prizes were adjudged as follows: First red-laced pink, *West's Midshipman*, Mr. Lee, of Lenton—second ditto, *Muggleston's Miss Bardett*, Mr. G. Turner, of Breadfall—first purple-laced pink, *Felton's Cleopatra*, ditto—second ditto, *Pole's Gloria Patria*, Mr. Lee, Lenton—first plain pink, *Alford's Victory*, ditto—second ditto, *Reynold's Honourable Miss Whisford*, ditto.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Bradley, to Miss Jerram.

At Greatley church, in this county, Mr. Jackson, of Mooregreen, to Miss Elle, of Underwood.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. George Mann, landlord of the White Lion public-house. He had been trilingly indisposed a few days, and was sitting in his house, when feeling himself more than usually ill, he desired to be taken into the street for air, where he fell, and instantly expired.

At the same place, aged 55, Mr. John Handley. Mrs. Atherstone. Mrs. Tansley.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Mr. Haiper, of the Struggler public-house.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Randall. Mrs. Oicrft, bookseller.

At Bingham, aged 65, Mr. Richards, of the Wheat-sheaf public-house.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Seeley, to Miss Wilkinon.

At Boston, Mr. Edward Arling, jeweller, of London, to Miss Brelsford of the former place.

At Grantham, Mr. Martin, of the Cross Swords inn, to Miss E. Cooke. Mr. Thomas Huft, printer and bookseller, to Miss Mitton, of Brandon.

At Thorby, Mr. Gamaliel Capes, jun. to Miss Haldenby.

At Louth, Mr. Healey, chemist and druggist, of Hull, to Miss Wilson, of the former place.

At Binbrook, Mr. Thomas Carr, of Normanby, to Miss Melfon, of the former place.

The rev. Robert Nelthorpe Palmer, of Redburn, to Miss Whiting.

Died.]

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Joseph Hayes, house and sign painter. After a few days illness, Miss Mary Bellaers.

At Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Wm. Holder. Aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Reafon.

At Skellingthorpe, near Lincoln, aged 23, Mr. Johnson.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Knipe, a gentlemen of extensive benevolence, and who will long be regretted by his acquaintance.

At the same place, in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Gabriel Hand, grocer. He bore a long and distressing state of health with a degree of fortitude and resignation, rarely to be met with. He died universally respected and regretted, especially by the Grantham Volunteer Infantry, of which he had been a member from its first establishment. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Stamford, aged 40, Mrs. Fairchild. In her 81st year, Mrs. Spur.

At Carby, near Stamford, Mr. Robert Templeman.

At Long Bennington, the rev. Mr. Grey, rector of Stalton, in Northamptonshire. Also Mr. Walter Brown, master of the Peacock inn.

At Lough, Mr. Wharfe, of the Blue Stone inn. He rode from Spillby to Louth the preceding evening, supped with some friends at his own house, from whom he parted about twelve o'clock in good health and spirits, but was soon after taken ill, and expired before three in the morning.

At Horbling, Miss Tommiffman. At the same place, Mrs. Ellis, widow of the late rev. Mr. Ellis, vicar of Scredington, the emoluments of which she enjoyed to the day of her death, through the benevolence of the rev. Mr. Pugh, of Raceby.

John Hogard, gent. of Deeping, St. James's, in this county, lieutenant in the Ness troop of yeomanry. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Boston, of a putrid fever, aged 28, Miss Dorothy Elwin, eldest daughter of Peter Elwin, esq. Six days after died, the second daughter, Miss Mary Elwin, aged 24: and within two days more, Miss Martha Elwin, aged 22.

At Boston, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Fields.

At Stamford, aged 86, Mr. Greenwood.

At Grantham, suddenly, Mr. Neeves, apparitor to the corporation, in which office he is succeeded by his son.

At Carlton, near Grantham, Mr. James Wilson.

At Linwood, near Market Rasen, Mrs. Flintham.

At Howell, near Sleaford, after an illness of six months, Mr. John Elkington, aged 37.

Mr. Brown, master of the Peacock inn, at Long Bennington.

After a severe and lingering illness, in her 51st year, Mrs. Hutchinson, of Little Hale Fen, near Donington.

At Hallarton, near Uppingham, Mr. Colman, jun.

At Stebbington, near Wansford, the Rev. James Swann.

By the breaking down of his chaise, Mr. Mallard, of Humby.

Aged 67, the Rev. Talbot King, rector of Uffington, near Stamford, and vicar of Ketton cum Tixover, in Rutland.

At Waddington, near Lincoln, aged 57, Mr. Benjamin Clarke.

At Houlton Beckering, near Wragby, Mr. Peter Groves.

RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Seaton, of Manton, to Miss Seaton, of Tinwell.

At Teigh, Mr. Wamer, mercer, of Milton Mowbray, to Miss Bunting, of the former place.

Died.] At Glaston, aged 96, Mrs. Allen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. John Padmore, to Miss Eleanor Moore. Mr. Thomas Cooper, to Miss Sarah Peet.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Thomas Bull, to Miss Burton.

Mr. Pywell, jun. of Kileworth, to Miss Hawkins, of Frowesworth.

At Hallaton, Mr. J. Vows, surgeon, to Miss Ward, of Gainsborough.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Wright. Mr. Folbrooke.

At Cotes, near Loughborough, in her 70th year, Mrs. Hall.

At Loddington, in his 71st year, universally respected, Charles Morris, esq. This gentleman served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1777, and was justly esteemed an able, upright, and active magistrate. At one of the earliest meetings at the castle of Leicester, convened to take the sense of the county respecting the navigation, he shewed himself a warm and powerful advocate for the measure, in a speech delivered with great energy, and received with universal applause.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Samuel Grey Simpson, esq. of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, M. D. Mr. R. Brown, to Miss Dudley.

At Lechfield, Mr. Walton, druggist, to Miss Muchal, of Longdon.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, after a lingering illness, aged 27, Mr. J. Corfor, nephew of Mr. Benjamin Corfor, ironmonger, at the Deanry.

Aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes, widow of the late Mr. Richard Wilkes, of Chapel Ash, near Wolverhampton.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds, of Bridgeford-hall.

At Swinfen, near Litchfield, after a severe illness, Mr. William Wright.

At Blithfield, the infant son of the hon. and rev. Augustus Legge.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Jagger, clerk of the old bank, to Miss Ralph, of Beaconsfield.

Feaconsfield. Mr. S. R. Jackson, to Miss Williams. The rev. S. Hartley, of Lillishall, near Newport, Salop, to Miss S. Spokes, of Bellefield, near this town. Mr. James Wood, to Mrs. Fletcher.

At Coventry, Mr. William White, to Mrs. S. Smith, of the Royal Oak.

At Lydbury North, Mr. George Star, of Totterton, to Miss Bright, of the Harp inn, Bishop's Castle.

At Lea Morston, Mr. J. Paddy, of Withaw, to Miss Hannah Cudd, of the former place.

Mr. George Ganfield, of Warwick, to Miss Elizabeth Huff, of Liek Wootton.

At Tardebig, Mr. J. Boulton, of Shuttley, to Miss Ann Holyoake, of Alvechurch.

At Walfall, Mr. John Hughes, to Miss Sarah Stone.

Sir Richard Winter, of Fradley, to Miss Catharine Lakin, of the Sale, near Alrewas.

At Aston, Mr. Francis Tibbs, to Miss Bennett, both of Birmingham.

At Folehill, Mr. William Riley, of Longford, to Miss Parish.

At Shustock, Mr. Wm. Payne, of Dale-end, to Miss Ann Brearley, of the former place.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Webb, Sheriff's officer. In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. King, of the navigation school. Mrs. Fallows, of Spring Gardens. Miss Ashley. Mr. William Adams. Mr. John Minter. Mr. William Whorwood. Mrs. Mary Lane. Mrs. Jones.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Eaves.

At Warwick, Mr. George, surgeon and apothecary.

At a small cottage in the parish of Edgbaston, at the great age of 93, Wm. Oram, who more than 50 years ago kept the Saracen's inn in Edgbarton-street. In the early part of his life he was porter to the London carriers at the Red Lion inn; and from his uncommon powers in lifting heavy parcels, was esteemed the strongest man in Birmingham.

At Lapal-house, Mrs. Ann Venables.

At May-hill Brook, Mrs. Rose.

At Horborne, aged 83, Mr. James Green.

At Bliston, Mr. Akew, miniature-painter.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Shrewsbury Free School bill has passed the forms of parliament, and received the royal assent.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal from Lillishall to Market Drayton, to form a junction with that from the Trent to the Merley.

Married.] At Wern, Mr. John Nicholas to Miss Mary Higgins.

Mr. Owen, of Streford, in this county, to Miss Sandford, of Litton, Herefordshire.

At Lillishall, Mr. Cornelius Higgins, of the Wrekin cavalry, to Miss Barber, of Unington.

At Hanmer, Mr. Robert Gregory to Mrs. Alice Edwards. Mr. Thomas Brereton to Miss Barrow, of Halton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Gwyn. Mrs. Sandford.

At Nobold, near Shrewsbury, aged 42, Mr. Francis France.

At Boycott, suddenly, Mr. Ellis, an opulent farmer.

After a lingering illness, Thomas Boycott, esq. of Rudge.

At Middleton Priors, Mrs. Baxter.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. John Clifton, jun. to Miss F. Hill, of Roodwood. Mr. Milner, to Mrs. Morton.

At Quenchill, Mr. Joseph White, sen. to Miss Ann Hutch.

At Feckenham, Mr. Benjamin Johnson, to Miss Sarah Butler. Mr. Millinton, of Skilt's Farm, Wauwickshire, to Miss Ann Hardy, of Feckenham.

At Leigh, Mr. Benbow, jun. of the Wood, near Malvern, to Miss Hadley, of the former place.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Richard Davies, to Miss Corick, of the Old Club inn, Mr. Thomas Green, to Miss Vaughan.

The rev. Thomas Clare, of Whitford, to Miss Bishop, of Golden's-hall, Middlesex.

At Upton upon Severn, Mr. George Rogers, attorney, and chapter clerk of the city of Bristol, to Miss Sandlands, of the former place.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Duncan. Aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Yorke.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Nicholas Pearfall. He has bequeathed a handsome legacy for the endowment of a free-school to teach Latin, English, writing, and accounts.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Penrice, wife of Mr. Robert Penrice, attorney.

At Badsey, Mr. John Wilson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Richard Edwards, Mr. George Hayward; both of these gentlemen were members of the corporation. Mr. Richard Taylor.

At Ross, Mrs. Wellington, widow of Mr. James Wellington, formerly of the King's Arms inn, but who had for many years retired from business.

At Leominster, in her 62d year, Mrs. Rebecca Brown.

Mr. Baldwin of Sedgwood Farm, in the parish of Upton Bishop.

MONMOUTH.

At Monmouth, Mr. Davidson, dentist, to Miss Mary Phillips, of Gloucester. Mr. J. Hatton, to Miss Bowen. Mr. Webb, wine-merchant, of Swansea, to Mrs. Coman, of the former place.

At Chepstow, Zouch Turton, esq. to Miss Bayley.

GLoucestershire.

Government has accepted the offer of the pilots and inhabitants of Pill to serve as volunteers in vessels or boats on the river, and within the port of Bristol, from the passage eastward to the Holmes westward; and on shore in the exercise and use of the great guns, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol,

Bristol, and on the shores of its rivers and port within the limits abovementioned.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Dando, to Miss Sarah Pearson. Mr. William Trotman, to Miss Ponsford. The rev. William Phelps, master of the grammar-school, Wells, to Miss Harford, of Bristol. Mr. Pewters, to Miss Tucker, of Over, in this county.

At Cheltenham, S. Alleyne, esq. to Miss Childe, daughter of Mr. W. Childe, of Kinet, in Shropshire.

At Storud, Thomas Morgan, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss C. Scott.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Salmon. Aged 83, Mrs. Lucas. Mrs. Hingston. In her 82d year, of the small-pox, Mrs. Langley. Aged 83, Mr. Bayly. Mr. Robert Lee. Mr. Macracken. Mrs. Cornish. Mrs. Addison. Mrs. Sheriff. Mrs. S. Haden. Mr. Nathaniel Greenlade. Mrs. Deering. Mr. Harding. Mr. Simmons. Mr. Enfon. Mr. George Concannon, jun. attorney.

At Painfwick, in his 93d year, Mr. Zachariah Horlick, formerly an eminent clothier. In him the poor have lost a liberal benefactor.

At Chalford, near Michenhampton, Mr. Ballenger.

At Cam, Mrs. Barker, wife of the rev. J. Barker, curate of Dursley. She was an amiable person, and had been married but four months.

At Hambrook, suddenly, aged 84, Mrs. Hannah Hall.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 55, Mr. Henry Tawney, carpenter and builder.

At Chipping Norton, after a very short illness, aged 23, Mrs. Deeves.

At Banbury, aged 60, the rev. Robert Spillman, alderman and justice of the peace for that borough.

At Bloxham, near Banbury, Mrs. Mary Councer.

NORTHAMPTON.

A cow belonging to Mr. Thomas Gallard, of Grafton Regis, in this county, lately dropped three fine calves, which with the cow are likely to live.

A very alarming fire lately broke out at Blifworth, near Northampton, which in a few hours consumed 50 dwelling-houses, besides barns, stables, hay and corn ricks, to a very considerable amount. This disaster was occasioned by a person heedlessly throwing live ashes into the yard, which immediately communicated to some straw, and the wind being very high, it was impossible to arrest the destructive progress of the flames. Property to a large amount was destroyed, and to aggravate the distress of the sufferers, not the smallest art was insured.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. James Dunkley, to Miss Kirby, of Blackesley.

Mr. Thomas Boddington, of Finedon, to Miss Catherine Bennett.

Died.] At Peterborough, in his 46th year, MONTHLY MAG. No. XXXIV.

Mr. James Rutland Jacob, printer and book-seller.

At Woodcroft, Mr. Bellairs.

At Moulton, near Northampton, Mrs. Manning, aged 39.

At Dallington Lodge, near Northampton, after a lingering illness, Mr. West, sen.

At Towcester, Mr. John Elliot, grocer. He has bequeathed 100 l. to the general infirmary in Northampton, and 50 l. towards erecting a spire to Norton church, if ever rebuilt.

Aged 19, Miss Jemmett, eldest daughter W. of Jemmett, esq. of Little Mifston.

Mrs. Tour, of St. Martin's, Stainford Barn. At Woodcroft House, near Peterborough, Mr. Thomas Bellaers, jun.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Mr. Edward Palmer, to Miss Isaac, of Banbury.

Died.] At Turvey, aged 35, Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. Richard Gee, land-surveyor.

On his return from Buxton, Mr. Whitworth, of Harold, in this county. He had the misfortune to be twice overturned in his carriage, and died of the bruises he received.

HUNTINGDON.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. G. Aikin, of Elstow, near Bedford, to Miss Vipian, of the former place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

The prizes of 15 guineas each by the representatives in parliament for this university, for the best exercises in Latin prose, have been adjudged to Mr. Samuel Butler, of St. John's college, and Mr. Wordsworth, of Trinity college, senior bachelor. The subject, *Utrum Troja unquam existerit?* And to Mr. Creswell, of Trinity college, and Mr. Leigh, of Christ college, middle bachelor. The subject, *Utrum gloria cupido plus boni quam mali hominibus attulerit?*

Two of Sir William Browne's gold medals were awarded to Mr. B. Frere, of Trinity college, for the best Greek ode and the best Greek epigram. The third medal was adjudged to Mr. Pelham Warren, of Trinity college, for the best Latin odes.

Married.] At Cambridge, the rev. J. Haggitt, fellow of Sidney college, to Miss M. Godfrey, of Ilington. Also Busick Harwood, M. D. professor of anatomy in the university, to Miss Peshall, only daughter of the late Sir John Peshall, bart.

At Witbech, Mr. James Bellamy, attorney, to Miss Fawcett. Robert Wing, gent. of Walsoken, in Norfolk, to Mrs. Kelk, widow of the late Mr. Kelk, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miss Jermin, of Charter-house-square, London. She was present at the commencement ball the preceding Monday, and being over-heated by dancing, was seized at the senate-house with a violent fever next morning.

At his apartments, in Christ's college, the rev. Adam Wall. He was senior fellow and

compiler of an account of the different ceremonies observed in the senate-house of the university, together with tables of fees, and other articles relative to the customs of the university.

At Stebbington, the rev. James Swan.

At Newmarket, in his 49th year, Mr. G. Rowning, whitesmith, post-master, and surveyor of the window-tax.

At Landbeach (of which parish he was lately the rector), on the 5th instant, in the 84th year of his age, the rev. Robert Masters, B. D. F. S. A. and one of the justices of the peace for the county. Mr. Masters was formerly fellow and tutor of Bene't college, where he proceeded B. A. 1734, M. A. 1738, and B. D. 1746, and was the author of "the History of the College of Corpus Christi" (commonly called Bene't), in the university of Cambridge, 4to. 1753, adorned with cuts and coats of arms. He published some remarks on Mr. Horace Walpole's (late Earl of Oxford) "Historic Doubts on Richard III." to which Mr. Walpole made a reply. Mr. Masters wrote, likewise, the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the celebrated Antiquary, the late rev. Thomas Baker, B. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge," 8vo. 1794, and even the compiler of the catalogue of the several pictures in the public library and respective colleges in his University.

NORFOLK.

The hair of rabbits, spun with silk, to remedy the want of length, is manufacturing at Norwich, into stockings, gloves, &c. and promises to answer admirably well.

Married.] At Norwich, W. W. Wilkin, esq. to Miss Watfon. Mr. Charles Martin, to Miss Mary Alderman.

Captain Crump, to Miss M. Wilson, of Dedlington.

Mr. John Briham, jun. school-master, of Brooke, to Miss Lydia Norton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 66, Mr. John Warner. In his 57th year, Mr. John Waters. Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Frost. Mrs. Sufannah Woods. At an advanced age, Mrs. Livingston, of the Clofe. Aged 79, Mr. Abraham Lincoln. In her 32d year, Mrs. Sudbury.

At Yarmouth, Lieut. Ellis, of the royal navy.

At Wymondham, aged 69, the rev. Wm. Meyler, many years pastor of a dissenting congregation in that place.

At Deepham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Boufell.

At Docking, J. Hare, esq. He had left written instructions that his head should be severed from his body previous to interment, and sewed on again; which operation was accordingly performed.

The rev. Nathaniel Gerard, rector of Waxham, and vicar of Palling.

Aged 20, Mr. James Cay, of Ratthorpe-hall.

At Wroxham, Mrs. Gurney, wife of Mr. Bartlett Gurney, banker, Norwich.

At Nefton, Mrs. Elizabeth Crispe.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. T. Savage, merchant, to Miss S. Teague. Mr. Charles Cardinal to Miss Tills, of St. Osfyth.

At Nayland, Mr. Robert Adams to Miss Leah.

Died.] At Ipswich, in an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Lee. In her 39th year, Mrs. Taylor.

At Bury, aged 84, Mr. Henry Twight.

At Beccles, Miss Pullyn.

At Bentley, near Ipswich, in his 36th year, Mr. Thomas Lay, a wealthy farmer.

At Bungay, Mrs. Hunt.

At Carlton, near Saxmundham, Miss Johnson.

At Ashfield, near Debenham, Mrs. Cole.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Wormley, the Rev. B. Fowler, rector of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Rolt Livermore, to Miss Cudworth, of London.

Mr. John Mayhew, of Hover-hall, Colne Engaine, to Miss Baker, of Strifed.

Mr. T. Saville, of Sudbury, to Miss Choute, of Coggleshall.

Died.] At Colchester barracks, Captain Schutz, of the Suffolk militia.

At High Ongar, John Prince, esq.

At Halstead, suddenly, Mr. John Downing.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Lebon.

At Stortford, William John Tyler. Mr. George Scott, of Wickham-hall.

In his 20th year, Mr. John Perkins, son of the rev. Mr. Perkins, vicar of Arkefelden.

Aged 66th, Mr. Ingledeu, farmer, of Purlleigh.

At Braintree, suddenly, in his 71st year, Dr. Perrott.

At Broomfield, Miss Martha Owen.

KENT.

A communication between the counties of Kent and Essex has been projected by Mr. R. Dodd, engineer, by means of a cylindrical tunnel under the Thames from Gravend to Tilbury. The tunnel to be constructed wholly of keystones; therefore, the greater the pressure the stronger will be the work. The diameter to be 16 feet in the clear, which Mr. D. imagines will be sufficient for foot, horse, and carriage passengers—the passage to be illuminated with lamps, and a steam engine to be erected in a proper situation to draw off the drainage water, if any should accumulate.

The expence of this stupendous undertaking is estimated at so low a sum as 15,955*l.* for 900 yards of tunneling, relaying the bottom, lamps, lamp-ions, steam-engine, pipes, and other necessary machinery.

This projected measure will save a circuitous route of fifty miles by land—the distance from Gravend to Tilbury, crossing London

London bridge. Independent of the advantage it would afford to commercial establishments and agricultural improvements, the general benefit to the counties of Kent and Essex will be immense.

SURRY.

Married.] Mr. John Lett, of Lambeth, to Miss Louisa Court, daughter of David Court, esq. of the Trinity House.

Died.] In the Paragon, Southwark, J. Turing, esq. a member of the regency of Middleburgh, before the revolution, and an eminent merchant in that city.

At Richmond, Mrs. O'Grady.

In Southwark, aged 47, Mrs. Dorothy Wale.

At Peckham, in his 21st year, Mr. Charles Hall.

At Dulwich, Mr. Richard Hopkins, brandy merchant, of Lower Thames-street.

At Lambeth, aged 62, John Kent, esq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, W. Carey, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Taaffe.

At Rye, Joseph Haddock, esq. son of captain Haddock, of the Stag revenue cutter, to Miss Kennet.

Died.] At Lewes, in his 18th year, Mr. Plan, a promising youth in Mr. Raimond's academy. He was a native of Switzerland, and is supposed to have contracted his illness by imprudently going into the water in a state of perspiration, during the late violent hail storm.

At the same place, after a lingering illness, Miss Sarah Harrison. Mrs. Verrall. Mrs. Chitty.

At Chichester, aged 80, Mrs. Susannah Sabatier.

At Shillinglee Park, the Hon. John Tournour, youngest son of the earl of Winterton.

By a fall from his horse, Mr. William King, farmer, near Battle.

At Ashhurst, aged 33, Miss S. Wilson, of Tenderden, daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, M. D. In consequence of being overturned in his chaise, Mr. Crow.

W. Smith, esq. of Horsham Park. He was a justice of the peace for the county.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Goodge, of London, to Miss Pennington, of the former place. James Hudson, esq. of Hallan Lodge, Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss Eliza Young, at Oxford.

At Newbury, Mr. T. Newman, of Oxford, to Miss S. Julian, of the former place. Mr. Brancomb, artist and student of the royal academy, to Miss Mary Blake, of Goring.

At Banfield, in this county, by special licence, the right hon. Wm. Wyndam, secretary at war, to Miss Cecilia Forrest, third daughter to the late Admiral Forrest, and sister to the hon. Mrs. Byng.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Leach. Mr. S. Lawless. Mrs. Goswell.

At Windsor castle, Mrs. Hannah Corbett,

a maiden lady. She was the last surviving sister and co-heiress of Samuel Corbett, esq. of Blakelands, in the county of Stafford. By her death that manor and estate devolved to the rev. John Charles Beckingham, of Owlwals, in Kent.

After a short but painful illness, in his 78th year, T. Sandby, esq. deputy ranger of Windsor great park. As an architect he possessed extraordinary talents, although his innate modesty prevented them from being appreciated as they deserved. One of his last works was a noble design for a bridge at Somerset house in the Strand. Of the royal academy he was one of the oldest members; and, like all truly great artists, so incapable of jealousy, that his advice and application have been many times instrumental in promoting the advancement of even his competitors. He has left a large family, heirs alone to his humble hopes, that the generosity of the crown, which he has served faithfully for upwards of 50 years, may kindly supply, by its spontaneous bounty, that which his scrupulous probity would never permit him to amass out of the perquisites and opportunities of his employment.

HAMPSHIRE.

The annual prizes given by the Prince of Wales to the young gentlemen of Winchester college, were, on the 5th instant, presented to the following successful candidates:

To Mr. Hobson, a gold medal for Latin verse.

Mr. Collins, a gold medal for an English essay.

Mr. Hilly, a silver medal for a Latin speech.

Mr. Lipscomb, a silver medal for an English speech.

Messrs. Bandinell, Slocock, and Rowden, afterwards repeated speeches from the play of Cato; and Collins's "Ode on the Passions," was spoken by Mr. Hobson.

Died.] At Winchester, William Herbert, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. C. Macaulay, mother of Mr. Alderman Macaulay.

At Lymington, Mrs. Bevis, widow of the late Captain Bevis.

The rev. George Watkins, M. A. rector of East Tysted, and vicar of Odiham.

At Old Alresford, Mr. Carey Bonham.

At Preston Candover, suddenly, Mr. T. Hall, jun.

Mr. Churcher, of Swaithland, near Southampton, dropped down suddenly, and expired in an instant.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the rev. W. Schuckburgh, to Miss H. Blake. Mr. Philip Whitaker, to Miss Ann Andrews. Mr. Randall, to Miss Frowd.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Ann Freke. Mr. Seymour, sen. Mr. Francis Randolph.

At Marlborough, Mr. Tufker.

At Westbury Leigh, aged 73, Mr. Stephen Brown.

in his 71st year, Wm. Moody, esq. of Bath.

Hampton, justice of the peace, deputy-lieutenant for the county, and an alderman of Wilton and Salisbury.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Quartermaster Gaigoine, of the 10th, or Prince of Wales's regiment, to Miss Powell, sister to Mrs. Brice, of the Red-lion inn.

Died.] At Sherborne, John Gollop, M.D. late of Dorchester.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Mealyard, of Hartgrove, near Shaftsbury.

Miss Hoffe, daughter of the late Mr. Hoffe, surgeon, of Compton.

In a state of hydrophobia, which defeated the skill of four gentlemen of the faculty, Mr. Knight, jun. only son of Mr. Knight, of Mutton; and not many days after, Mrs. Knight, his mother, through grief at the loss of her son.

At Poole, suddenly, on the 1st of July, James Hewett, esq. regulating captain in the impress service at that port. He rose in perfect health in the morning; and after breakfasting with his wife and family in very good spirits, went down to his office, where he dictated a public letter for the admiralty to his clerk; and as he was attempting to rise from his seat, dropt down, and instantly expired without a groan.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Several additional thousands of acres in this and the adjoining counties have been appropriated this year to the culture of the vegetable called woad, an article of great consumption among dyers and calico-printers.

Married.] At Bath, Captain Boland, to Miss Ross. Mr. Thomas Davis, to Mrs. Farr. By special licence, Edward Mowat Gale, esq. of Brockenhurst-house, Hants, to Miss Townsend, daughter of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, Warwickshire, and niece to the Earl of Plymouth. Mr. James Harris, of the Bladud inn, Lady-mead, in the vicinity of Bath, to Miss Ann Sorrell. Joshua Scrope, esq. of East Harptree, to Mrs. Ana Brydges. Mr. William Cox, of London, to Miss Sophia Bayly, of Bristol. Nicholas Loftus, esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Mowbray. Mr. G. F. Edwards, apothecary, of Walcot, to Miss Amelia Goodall, of Bath. Mr. Charles Smith, bookfeller, to Miss Mary Godwin.

At Wells, Mr. Irving, collector of excise, to Miss Trent.

At Fivehead, near Langport, Mr. Richardson, to Miss Charlotte Mottiebury, daughter of Mrs. Muttiebury, of Close-hall, Wells, and foster-sister of the Dutchess of Wintemburg, late Princess Royal of England.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Brabant. Mr. Davis, schoolmaster. Mrs. Matthews. Mrs. Dodd. Mrs. Woodcock. Mrs. Frances Viner.

At the same place, at his father's house, in

Marlborough-buildings, Charles Cobbe, esq. M. P. for the borough of Swords, in Ireland, and nephew of the Marquis of Waterford. He was captain of the 3d company of Bath volunteers, and a gentleman of the most engaging manners.

At Wells, the rev. John Golding, priest-vicar of the cathedral. He possessed the livings of Burnham and Critchett, and was universally esteemed by his parishioners.

At Taunton, in the prime of life, John Parlow, esq. late a major in the 3d or king's own dragoons. Aged 86, Mr. Sam. Brookes.

At Bridgwater, Mrs. Roliter, of the George inn.

At Wellington, the rev. Dr. Bovet, of Henfridge, one of the prebends of Wells.

At Churchill, in his 22d year, Mr. Wm. Chappell.

At Burrington, at a very advanced age, the rev. Thomas Vincent, M. A. archdeacon of Cardigan, prebendary of Wells cathedral, and rector of Yatton. He was of so benevolent a disposition, that when rendered incapable by age of performing the duties of his office, he gave up the entire profits to the gentleman who officiated for him. In the instance of Yatton, this singular bounty was of great service to the curate, an exemplary clergyman, with a family of ten children,

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. T. Furlongs attorney, to Miss L. Hobson. Lieut. Watts, of the Prince of Wales's dragoons, to Miss M^{rs} Kennia.

At Alphington, Henry Williams, esq. commissioner of prizes at Falmouth, to Miss Bell.

The rev. Edward Kelson, rector of Clift St. Lawrence, to Miss Margaret Blakes, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Exeter, in his 77th year, Richard Hereford, esq. brother of the late Sir James Hereford, of Sustin Court, Herefordshire. After a short illness, Mr. Wm. Colson. Mr. Robert Lynd, late surgeon in the royal navy. M. E. Mekewill.

Of a decline, aged 18, Miss Sarah Davison, second daughter of Mr. J. Davison, of the Seven Star's inn, St. Thomas, near Exeter.

At Totness, Mr. William Ashley, supervisor of excise; and three days after, Miss Ashley, his daughter, aged 18.

[Mr. Benjamin Donne, whose death was noticed in our last number, page 470; was a native of Biddeford, in the county of Devon. His father was an eminent schoolmaster in that town; and had three sons, Abraham, Benjamin, and George. The eldest was a very ingenious young man, and had the honour to instruct the reverend and pious Mr. James Hervey, author of the "*Meditations and Contemplations*," in the mathematics. He died of a consumption, in 1742; and his funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Hervey, from Philipians i. 21. "To me, to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Mr. Benjamin Donne

Donne succeeded his father in the academy at Biddeford; and, in 1758, printed a volume of “*Mathematical Essays*,” in 8vo. intended as an introduction to a course of mathematics. In 1759, he engaged in a survey of Devonshire, which was completed, on a large scale, in 1763, and for which he received the first premium of 100l. given by the society for promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce. About this time he was invited to Bristol by several eminent merchants, and was appointed librarian of the city library, then just instituted in King-street. In 1765, he printed his “*Accountant and Geometrician*,” 8vo. He had in the library-house at Bristol a very flourishing academy; but it is supposed that the testimony which he gave in favour of Jonathan Britain, who was executed for forgery, at Bristol, in 1773, offended some of his friends, and occasioned his being dismissed from the librarianship, and the declension of his school. That unfortunate man had been Mr. Donne’s usher. In 1771, he printed an “*Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*,” 12mo. This is rather an analysis of the author’s lectures, which he read, with great reputation, during school vacations at Bristol and in its neighbourhood. The writer of this sketch, who has often attended Mr. Donne’s lectures, remembers to have seen them fairly wrote and fitted for publication; and he is of opinion, that they would be even now highly acceptable to the scientific world. He has also read a manuscript treatise on navigation, by Mr. Donne, which he scruples not to say is superior to all those that are in common use. In 1774, he printed a valuable set of tables for nautical purposes, under the title of “*The British Mariner’s Assistant*,” 8vo. This

was followed by “*Essays on Trigonometry*,” in 1777, 8vo. Besides these performances, he published a Plan of Bristol; a Map of the country eleven miles round that city; a Panorganon and Analemma, two instruments designed as substitutes for the globes; an improved Navigation Scale; a large Map of the Western Circuit, &c. &c. This last he inscribed to the Marquis of Salisbury; who, in consequence of it, took Mr. Donne under his patronage; and on the death of Dr. Anthony Shepherd, in 1776, gave him the place of Master of Mechanics to his Majesty, the salary of which is 200l. a year.—No man, perhaps, ever struggled through more difficulties than Mr. Donne; and yet the writer of this, who knew him for many years, can safely assert, that he never once saw his temper ruffled, or heard him express any peevish complaint. He was always easy, cheerful, and contented. His disposition was most liberal; and he was ever ready to extend his hand to the assistance of others, even to his own disadvantage. He possessed a strong and acute understanding. His knowledge was very various and extensive; and his qualifications as a teacher were never surpassed. His mathematical and philosophical talents were of the first rate. His modesty bordered, in a great degree, upon diffidence; and though he was qualified to rank with the greatest mathematicians of the age, he was content with a lower station. Through life he was an useful member of society; a man of strict virtue; and, what is of higher consideration, he was a christian. He had three children, two sons and a daughter: the eldest is a clergyman of the established church, and vicar of Cranborne, in Dorsetshire.]

Report of the present State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c.

(To be continued monthly.)

THE merchants and ship-owners having failed in their attempt to get the responsibility, which some late legal decisions had thrown upon them, removed by an act of parliament, have held a general meeting, at which it was resolved, that the following alteration in the bill of lading be recommended to be generally adopted, viz. “The act of God, the king’s enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature and kind soever, excepted;” but in respect to the West India Trade, where a certain risk of boats is understood to attach to the ship, it is recommended to insert in the bills of lading, the words “save risk of boats, so far as ships are liable thereto,” immediately preceding the concluding word “excepted.” In the Coasting-trade, where no bills of lading are used, the words of the exception are recommended to be introduced in the receipts given for the goods.

A new register book of shipping, is about to be published, under the direction of a committee of merchants, appointed at a public meeting held for that purpose.

The Convoy act, passed in the last session, commences, with respect to vessels sailing from Great Britain, from 5th July, 1798; from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, the 5th August; from any other port in Europe, the 5th September; in the West Indies or America, the 5th October, and in Africa or Asia, the 5th November. The masters of ships have been ordered to provide themselves with flags to answer signals, without which they cannot be cleared outwards. By this act additional duties have been imposed on goods imported and exported, and on the tonnage of ships, entering outwards or inwards to or from foreign parts, during the continuance of the war. The following are the import duties on some of the principal articles of commerce.

Annatto,

Annatto, 18s. the 100 lb.	Logwood, 7s. 3d. ton.	Tallow, 1s. 6d. cwt.
Argol, 1s. 10d. per cwt.	Loh Hides, 1d. lb.	Tar, 2s. 6d. per last.
Barilla, 1s. 6d. per cwt.	Mahogany, 10s. 10d. ton.	Tobacco, 2s. 6d. the 100 lb.
Camphire, 1½d. per lb.	Molasses, 1s. per cwt.	Verdigris, 6s. 9d. the 100 lb.
Cochineal, 10½ lb.	Sallad Oil, 18s. the 100 gall.	Wine, Madeira, 61s. per ton.
Coffee, 3s. 4d. cwt.	Train Oil, 16s. 10d. per ton.	Wine, Portugal, 26s. 6d. ton.
Corrants, 1s. 2½d. cwt.	Pitch, 3s. per last.	Cotton Wool of Turkey, 6s. 6d. the 100 lb.
Flax, rough and undressed, 21s. per ton.	Pot Ash, 1s. 4d. cwt.	Ditto of America, 6s. 6d.
Ginger, 1s. 6d. cwt.	Saltpetre, 1s. 11½d. cwt.	Ditto British Colonies, 2s. 9d.
Hemp, rough and undressed, 19s. 3d. ton.	Silk, raw, 6d. lb.	Ditto of other Countries, 12s. 6d.
Iron, in bars or unwrought, 10s. 10d. ton.	Ditto thrown, 7d. lb.	Raw Linen Yarn, 3s. the 100 lb.
Minglafs, 5s. 9d. the 100 lb.	Brandy, 2½d. gall.	
	Rum, 15s. the 100 gall.	
	Sugar, 1s. 10d. cwt.	

The export duties are, for goods, wares, and merchandises, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain (with some exceptions) exported to any part of Europe, 10s. for every 100l. value; to any place not in Europe, or within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 2l. for every 100l. value. For every ton burthen of vessels entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from Ireland, the Islands of Guernsey, &c. the Greenland seas, and Southern Fish ry, 6l. Ditto, to or from any place within the Straights of Gibraltar, in Russia, or the Baltic sea, or any place in Europe, 1s. Ditto, to or from any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 3s. Ditto, to the Cape of Good Hope, 2s. 6d. Ditto, to any place in America, not otherwise described, 1s.

These duties in general will not fall heavy, except on the low-priced manufactured goods, on which they are about equal to the commission of the merchant who engages for the articles with the manufacturer, and gives credit for the same to his foreign correspondent; they are, however, found very troublesome, as by increasing the number of entries, they cause great delays of business at the Custom-house, the old ceremony of cockets being retained, which might now be easily dispensed with, if the patentees could be induced to relinquish their securities.

In the course of the month, several very considerable fleets have arrived safe, viz.

1. A fleet of sixteen East India ships, of which eleven are from Bengal and Madras, with the following articles:

Bengal.		Piece Goods.					
Mullins,	-	114,068	pieces.	Sugar,	-	28,203	cwt.
Callicoes,	-	169,260		Pepper,	-	328,050	lb.
Prohibited,	-	69,006		Saltpetre,	-	26,393	cwt.
Madras.				Redwood,	-	846	cwt.
Mullins,	-	4,630		Raw Silk,	-	111,550	gr. lb.
Callicoes,	-	240,602		Cotton,	-	200,068	lb.
Prohibited,	-	61,077		Indigo,	-	46,200	lb.
Cochineal,	-	17,600	lb.	Mace,	-	26,330	lb.
Shellack,	-	80	cwt.	Nutmegs,	-	31,568	lb.
Borax,	-	166	cwt.	Nutmeg Oil,	-	1,822	lb.
Cloves,	-	383,657	lb.	Ditto, distilled,	-	4	quart bottles.
							Benefices Privilege Goods.

The five China ships bring 14,736 lbs. of China raw silk, 10,000 pieces of Nankeen cloth, 10,000 pieces of white ditto, and the following assortment of teas:

Bohea,	3880	large, and	500	small chests,	1,459,786	lbs.
Congou,	-	-	33,137	-	2,912,348	
Souchong,	-	-	4,576	-	385,014	
Hyson,	-	-	2,324	-	153,853	
Hyson Skin,	-	-	507	-	33,206	
Superior ditto,	-	-	785	-	51,660	
Twankay,	-	-	3,683	-	293,542	
	3880	large,	45,512	small chests,	5,289,409	lbs.

2. A very large fleet, richly laden, from the Leeward Islands, which, however, has but little affected the price of West India articles. The entry of sugar, in the course of the last three weeks, has been 307,846 cwt.; of cotton wool, upwards of 2,428,000 lbs.; sugars are somewhat lower; clayed from 4l. to 5l. 9s.; lumps from 6l. to 6l. 6s.; single loaves from 5l. 19s. to 6l. 10s.; powder loaves from 6l. 3s. to 6l. 15s.

3. A fleet from Oporto, bringing about 18,000 pipes of wine, to Great Britain and Ireland; about one third being for the latter place, and about 5000 pipes for the port of London. This is the most considerable importation since the new duties on wine have taken place, and

and as the stocks of the merchants are known to be very low, the consumption must have diminished considerably, for the importers upon speculation find so little demand on the quays, that at least one third of the quantity imported into the port of London will be hoisted by the Excise for security of the duties.

4. About 15 or 20 vessels have arrived from Hamburgh, with brandy, geneva, and various articles of merchandize, the produce of Germany and Italy, which it has become necessary to ship through the medium of that port.

5. A fleet has also arrived from the Baltic, with naval stores; and several ships, both English and foreign, with wheat, oats, and other grain, from the Baltic, Embden, &c. The Greenland Fishery has turned out rather unsuccessful, two or three ships having arrived with only one fish each, and some clean; latter accounts are, however, more favourable.

The export trade of the port of London is in general heavy, except to North America, for the different ports of which, a considerable quantity of goods are shipping off. Several victuallers are leaving the Thames for Lord St. Vincent's fleet: Irish mews-beef is at present from 7l. to 7l. 4s.

With respect to our home manufactures, that of hardware, at Sheffield, appears to have suffered less than most others by the war; till the present, and a part of the last year, it experienced but little diminution, owing, in a great measure, to the increased demands from America, but the remittances from thence have of late been so irregular, that the merchants are by no means inclined to execute orders so readily as formerly; this, with the loss of the Spanish and Italian markets, has lessened the demand for many articles considerably, particularly saws, files, table knives, razors, and plated goods. The only branches of this manufacture which remain pretty good are scissars and pen-knives.

At Glasgow and Paisley, the labouring people are at present fully employed, while the manufacturer who employs them, driven by the vicissitudes of the war, from market to market, must feel much anxiety at the uncertainty and precariousness of his situation. The demand last month for printed goods, and for fancy muslins, has been very considerable. The manufacture of heavy cotton goods, of every description, has been unprofitable, owing to the high price of the raw material, which keeps up, notwithstanding the late importations. The export of cotton yarn to the Continent having, from the disturbed state of Switzerland, been much smaller this year than last, and the number of cotton mills in the country being capable of producing double the quantity of yarn our own manufactures can consume, the spinners are labouring under heavy stocks, and reduced prices. The manufacturing district of the west of Scotland, depending upon Ireland for an annual supply of grain, equal to one half of its consumption, must be expected to experience some inconvenience from the late devastations in that unhappy country.

The article of cochineal has fallen considerably, in consequence of the importation during the month: the present price is from 2l. to 2l. 5s. per lb.

The Public Funds have risen since our last, particularly the 5 per cents. which were, for some time, considerably below their proportionate value. The books of the 3 per cent. Consols. are now open for private transfers only.—The Omnium is at a premium.—Bank stock was, on the 28th of June, at 119; rose on the 13th of the present month to 123½, and since to 126. On the 26th it fell ¼ per cent.—5 per cent. Annuities opened on July 10, at 72¾; and have since risen to 75.—4 per cent Consols. were, on the 28th of June, at 61½; rose on the 13th of July to 63½; and were, on the 26th ult. at 63 3-8ths.—3 per cent. Consols. were, on the 28th of June, at 49 3-8ths. rose on the 13th of July to 49½; fell again, on the 20th, to 47¾; and have since risen to 48½.—Omnium was at a premium of 1½ per cent. on the 27th of last month; at 2½ on the 13th of July; at 1½ on the 17th; and at 2½ on the 26th.—Gold, in bars, is 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—Silver, in ditto, standard, 5s. rd. per oz.

N. B. In the prosecution of this plan, we shall be happy to avail ourselves of respectable communications on the subject, especially when confined to facts indicative of the real state of any branch of trade, its extent, value, advance, or decline.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, circumstances have in general been favourable to the products of husbandry. The effects of the drouthy weather in the beginning of the last month have been much less injurious than the farmer had reason to expect at that time. In the southern and south-western parts of the island our correspondents assure us, that the wheat crop is universally good and very forward: the barley and oats somewhat inferior, but vary considerably in different soils. These last have, however, been much improved by the late rains. In Scotland, too, the wheat crops appear in general to be good, and also forward. A few Poland oats have already been cut, and the wheat harvest must soon commence. Some damage has been done to the grains in this part of the kingdom by the heavy gale of wind which lately prevailed. The hay crops of both clovers and meadow-grasses, though rather light in some of the midland and northern counties, are generally full and good in the more southern districts. About this place, the hay for the most part has been tolerably well made and secured; but in counties more to the south and west, as well as

those to the north, in which the hay harvest is much later, the late rainy season has been very unfavourable; indeed, much grass in these situations is still to be cut. About Inverness, in Scotland, and some other places in that neighbourhood, the hay crops have also been very short. However, from the after-grasses being every where abundant, and the great stock of old hay in the country, there can be little apprehension of a scarcity. The pea and bean crops do not in general appear to be very favourable; nor even the turnips, except in a few districts where they were sown early. In Scotland, however, they have a more promising appearance, and the hoeing of them is already far advanced. In some districts of England potatoes have been much injured by the curl: this was, probably, in some degree caused by the dry weather, which we have noticed in our former reports. Fallows are mostly in a high state of preparation. Notwithstanding the flattering prospect of a good cyder crop, we are now informed that the apple-orchards every where fail. In some districts our reporters say that they will not produce the *ffstieb* part of a crop. Pears are, however, more plentiful.

Wheat averages 5s. 5d. and Barley 2s. 7d. per quarter. Beef sells from 3s. to 3s. 10d. and Mutton from 3s. to 3s. 8d. per stone.

Hops. Since our last, this plant has daily grown worse; the insects have so far over-spread it, that it has undergone the black blast, and many plants are completely ruined. The strong bine, however, throws out fresh shoots, and may yet produce some hops: the duty is, notwithstanding, still laid at 32,000l.; and some persons imagine it will not amount to 20,000l. The correspondent who furnishes this article, in the course of thirty years attention to the hop-plant, has seen in former seasons a wonderful amendment at a later period, and under similar appearances and similar weather. In 1762, on the 12th August, the duty was laid at 30,000l. though the produce proved to be 79,275l.; and on the 9th August, 1789, a season perfectly similar, the duty was laid from 35 to 38,000l. but the produce was £.104,063! It may, therefore, yet be expected, that the present prices cannot be supported, especially as the quantity in hand is enormously large, being not less than 140 to 150,000 bags. That our readers may form their own calculations, we have subjoined a very curious table of hop-duties from 1711 to the present time; and the extenuated consumption being about 82,000 bags, it will appear evident, on a comparison of the duties from the last clearing year, 1787, that the quantity in hand is not over-rated. The present prices are—of pockets, from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 10s.—of bags, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.

A TABLE OF THE DUTIES ON HOPS.

Years Growth.	Duty.	Years Growth.	Duty.	Years Growth.	Duty.
1711	£.43,437 16	1740	£.37,885 12	1769	£.16,201 11
12	30,278 16	1741	65,222 8	70	101,131 2
13	23,018 12	42	45,550 15	1771	33,143 5
14	14,457 5	43	61,072 12	72	102,652 4
15	44,975 7	44	46,798 12	73	45,737 18
16	20,354 16	45	34,635 0	74	138,878 1
17	54,669 2	46	91,879 10	75	41,597 0
18	15,005 15	47	60,000 0	76	125,602 13
19	90,317 19	48	27,000 0	77	43,581 13
20	38,169 15	49	96,305 19	78	159,891 2
1721	61,562 6	50	65,000 0	79	53,143 5
22	49,433 0	1751	73,954 0	80	116,880 122,724 4
23	30,279 9	52	79,000 0	1781	109,041 119,946 2
24	61,271 7	53	81,000 0	82	14,347 16,385 3
25	6,526 8	54	112,000 0	83	65,837 75,712 16
26	73,013 13	55	92,000 0	84	82,052 94,359 17
27	69,409 2	56	48,106 13	85	97,986 112,684 5
28	41,494 8	57	69,713 6	86	83,453 95,971 14
29	48,441 0	58	72,959 2	87	36,719 42,227 3
30	44,419 16	59	42,115 0	88	124,493 143,168 0
1731	22,600 0	60	117,992 12	89	90,489 104,063 7
32	35,135 0	1761	81,000 0	90	92,905 106,841 9
33	70,000 0	62	79,295 14	1791	90,056 103,505 5
34	37,216 0	63	88,315 16	92	140,967 162,112 19
35	42,745 0	64	17,178 1	93	19,669 22,619 14
36	46,482 0	65	73,778 17	94	176,576 203,063 2
37	56,495 10	66	116,503 15	95	69,997 82,342 19
38	86,675 17	67	25,998 10	96	63,943 75,225 17
39	70,742 6	68	114,102 0	97	132,380 157,458 11

* In the year 1779, an ADDITIONAL duty was laid, of 5l. per Cent. and 5 per Cent. more in 1781; and 5l. per Cent, in 1782—making in all 15 per Cent. additional duties.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. xxxv.]

FOR AUGUST, 1798.

[Vol. VI.]

On the first day of August was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER which completed the Fifth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and contained the following uncommonly valuable articles: 1. Half-yearly Retrospect of BRITISH LITERATURE. 2. Ditto of GERMAN LITERATURE. 3. Retrospect of SPANISH LITERATURE in 1797. 4. Ditto of FRENCH LITERATURE in 1797. 5. Mr. DYER on Coins. 6. Tour in the Vicinity of Dublin in the Autumn of 1797. 7. The TITLE, PREFACE, and INDEXES, to Vol. V.

These comprehensive Retrospects of Domestic and Foreign Literature will be regularly continued in the future Supplements, and be extended to the Literature of every civilized country, exhibiting therein a most complete Epitome of the Progress of Human Knowledge.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

AMONG those who have successfully contributed to inspire the American people with the love of literature and liberty, who directed their minds to sound views of the nature of government, and refined their taste by the twofold means of criticism and poetry, the author of "*M-Fingal*" deserves to be considered as one of the first. Indeed, before his time, however they might have been cultivated in the middle and southern portions of North America, letters were in a very crude and debased condition in New England. Efforts, it is true, had been made to lead the general mind towards their more assiduous culture; but the slightest comparison of Mr. TRUMBULL, with those of his immediate predecessors, will surprize the critic with a dissimilitude which in any European country could scarcely have been expected to have happened in less than a century.

JOHN TRUMBULL was born in the town of Waterbury, in Connecticut, in the year 1749 or 1750. His father, a wealthy and respectable clergyman of the place, early instructed him in the usual elements of education; and, flattered by his docile and active genius, led him from English to Latin and Greek. Nor were his cares unrewarded; for such was the uncommon vigour of the intellect of his son, and so assiduously did he apply himself, that at the age of seven, after a full examination, he was declared sufficiently advanced in his academic studies to deserve admission into Yale college. His tender years disinclining his parents to place him there so young, he was withdrawn, and did not join that institution till he was thirteen, or had entered his thirteenth year. His collegiate life was one continued scene of success. The fa-

riority of his genius, attainments, and industry, elevated him, on every trial, over all his competitors; and such of his collegiate exercises as have been made public, evidence a spirit and correctness of thought and expression rarely discernible in more advanced years, and after greater opportunities of instruction. Mr. TRUMBULL graduated in 1767. In what manner the interval between this period and 1771 was spent, the writer of this article is not particularly informed. He has an indistinct recollection, however, that Mr. TRUMBULL was engaged in the business of instruction, in some part of Connecticut. In 1771, he accepted a tutorship in Yale college; and, as has been before remarked in the account of Dr. DWIGHT, was concerned in various periodical publications with that gentleman; all of which contributed to his reputation. Some of these performances were satirical; and their surprizing success induced the author to turn his attention more particularly to a species of writing for which, till then, he had himself modestly questioned his qualifications. But, whatever might have been his own conceptions as to the peculiar bent of his talents, his companions were too often forced to smart under the lash of his satire to entertain any doubts of his success. Nor does he appear to have been long held in doubt himself; for, in 1772, he published his poem, intitled, "*The Progress of Dullness*," in three parts, separately printed. This poem had an amazing sale; and, notwithstanding several editions, and one as late as 1794, is now seldom to be met with either in the shops or in libraries. To judge properly of the merit of this performance, the reader should be accurately and even minutely acquainted with the peculiar manners of the New England people, and particularly

ticularly with their manners at that time—for twenty years have made many changes—and as few foreigners can acquire this knowledge, the perusal of the “*Progress of Dullness*” cannot be expected to interest the European reader in any remarkable degree.

Mr. TRUMBULL resigned his tutorship in 1773, and repaired to Boston. His original design was to devote himself to literature: but his father, judging, perhaps, more prudently for his son, obliged him to make choice of a profession; and Mr. TRUMBULL having determined in favour of the bar, he was placed under the direction of Mr. ADAMS, then a distinguished advocate and counsellor in Boston, now president of the United States. But though he was now condemned to a pursuit little congenial to one whose inclinations continually tempted his feet to stray into the *pleasant paths of poetry*, Mr. TRUMBULL did not forget the Muses; and an occasion soon presented itself worthy of his pen. How he acquitted himself may be seen in his “*Elegy on the Times*,” first published at Boston, in 1774. On his admission to the bar, Mr. TRUMBULL returned to Connecticut; and after no long time settled at Hartford, where he has ever since continued. Here he soon became one of the ablest and most popular advocates; and till within a few years, (when his health had been so much impaired as to oblige him to decline the exercise of his profession) he was considered as the ablest counsellor in the county, and among the ablest in the state. His domestic habits, which seldom permitted him to mingle much in society at large; and, perhaps, the fear of his satiric talents prevented that eager interest in his behalf, among a large body of men, which would have carried him forward into public life; and it is owing, perhaps, to these sedentary habits, and to this seclusion, that he has become the victim of hypochondriac and nervous affections, which now impair his usefulness and poison his felicity.

Mr. TRUMBULL has been the sole or part author of numerous periodical publications, on literary, moral, and political subjects, all of which have commanded great respect. Of those, in which he was concerned with others, none has attracted more applause than a series of papers, somewhat on the plan of “*The Rolliad*,” and executed with equal wit, and intrusted, “*American Antiquities*,” and extracts from “*The Aarcbiad*,” originally published in the New-Haven Gazette for

1786 and 1787. These papers have never been collected; but they were republished, from one end of the continent of America to the other, in the newspapers of the day. They were the joint work of Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. BARLOW, Col. HUMPHREYS, and Dr. HOPKINS.

But the work which has most contributed to establish the reputation of this poet, is the poem of “*M^cFingal*,” a poem which has been favourably received in Europe, and which was read with rapture in America.

Mr. TRUMBULL has published—

1. *M^cFingal*, a modern epic poem, in four cantos, printed in 1784—last American edition in 1796.

2. *The Progress of Dullness*, first printed in 1772—last edition in 1794.

3. *Elegy on the Times*, 1774—collected with his smaller serious poems, in *American Poems*, vol. i. published at Litchfield, Connecticut, 1793.

It is said that Mr. TRUMBULL is preparing a complete edition of his works, illustrated with notes, and comprising many unpublished essays and poems.

June, 1798.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the various topics from time to time brought forward in your valuable Miscellany, there can be none more truly interesting than that which refers to experimental agriculture.

In this science, many very important discoveries have been made within these twenty or thirty years past, and much, very much remains to be explored. The culture of bread-corn, about which so many millions of hands are constantly employed, is very remote, if I mistake not, from the point of perfection.

But the culture of another article, namely, the potatoe, which, in my estimation, is nothing inferior to the former, seems for the most part to be, as it were, in its infancy—at least in those districts with which I am acquainted—and improvement advances with tardy steps.

I have, during a period of several years, directed much of my attention to the cultivation of this esculent vegetable—and some occasional remarks of mine, on the subject, have been inserted in several periodical publications. But having it at this time in contemplation to publish an express treatise, I should be glad to trace, in future numbers of your repository, such observations as might conduce to render the design more perfect in its

its kind—and particularly as to the *great quantity actually known to have been produced on an acre, or any assigned quantity of ground*, together with the nature of the soil, the sort of potatoe, the time of planting, width of the intervals, the progressive mode of culture, &c.

Our common measure, in these parts, is the sack, containing four bushels, and weighing 2 cwt. net.

MR. ARTHUR YOUNG in his northern tour, mentions upwards of 1100* bushels to have been produced on a single acre, and I am far from thinking it improbable. Wishing you permanent success, I remain, sir, your friend and customer,

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

Lawrence-Hill, near Bristol,

July 20, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND OF THE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE sciences and the arts ought to have reaped substantial benefits from the wonderful change that has taken place in the moral and political state of France; they ought to have been disengaged from useless forms and ceremonies, and to have assumed a new aspect as well in respect to the learned as the unlearned. How far this has been effected will be explained by an account of the new system of instruction in the public schools of the republic; comprising also a general view of the present state of national improvement at large, as divided into

The Primary Schools.

The Central Schools,

The School of Health,

The School of Oriental Languages,

The Polytechnic School.

The National Institute.

The Jury of Public Instruction,

The Commission of Public Instruction.

The Legislative Committee of Instruction.

And the various other national establishments for the improvement of particular sciences.

The first degree of public instruction is to be met with in the *Ecoles Primaires*, established by a decree of the convention of the second *Pluviose*, in the second year of the republic. Every district is furnished with one of these schools; the professors, or masters in which, are paid

from the national treasury; and to which every head of a family, without exception, is compelled by law to send its children for instruction. The subjects taught in these primary or elementary schools are divided into nine classes:

1st. Instructions connected with the physical and moral situation of children, prior to their entering into these schools.

2d. Similar instructions as a guide to teachers in the national schools.

3d. The arts of reading and writing.

4th. The elements of French grammar.

5th. Elements of arithmetic and geometry, with the theory of the new measurement.

6th. The elements of geography,

7th. Explanations of the principal phenomena and productions of nature.

8th. Elements of agriculture.

9th. Elements of republican morals.

So that in future, on this admirable plan, no individual will be found, in France, destitute of these leading principles of knowledge, which are in the primary schools to be laid open, as well to all the children of the most obscure villagers, as to those of the most wealthy of citizens, from one end of the republic to the other.

Next to the primary schools in rank and consequence are the *Ecoles Centrales*, which were established by a decree of the convention of the seventh *Ventose* in the third year. They are situated in the capital of every department, bearing the proportion of one central school to 300,000 inhabitants. In these schools the republican youths are taught the sciences, and their application in real life. In each of them are professors for the following branches;

1. For mathematics.

2. Experimental philosophy and chemistry.

3. Natural history.

4. Agriculture and commerce.

5. Logic and metaphysics.

6. Political economy and legislation.

7. The philosophical history of nations.

8. The art of healing.

9. Arts and manufactures.

10. Universal grammar.

11. The belles lettres.

12. The ancient languages.

13. The modern languages. And

14. The fine arts.

Each central school is furnished with an extensive public library—a botanic garden—a cabinet of natural history—an apparatus for experimental philosophy—and a collection of machines and models connected with the arts and manufactures.

The professors of each school hold, every month, a public sitting, in which conferences are held relative to subjects connected with the improvement of letters, the sciences, and the arts, which are the most beneficial to society.

The object in the establishment of the primary and central schools was, the general instruction of all classes of the citizens; and it being incompatible with the perfect completion of that important purpose, to expect from them the propagation of particular branches of science, it became necessary to establish other literary and scientific academies.

Accordingly, the French government have founded, 1st. *Schools of health* (LES ECOLES DE SANTE), in Paris, Strasbourg, and Montpellier, where medicine and surgery are studied; which schools are universally allowed to be the most perfect of their kind, as well as new and unparalleled models for such institutions.

2d. *Two schools for Oriental languages*, in the national library, and in the college of France.

3d. *The Polytechnic school* in Paris, or central school for the direction of public works. This establishment is also universally admired and considered as a model for imitation. It contains more than 400 young persons, previously educated in the mathematics, and the majority of them intended for engineers in various lines; and they labour under the immediate direction of their tutors nine hours every day. It occupies the principal part of the *Palais de Bourbon*, in Paris, and is furnished with a large collection of instruments and models. The journal of the Polytechnic school, which is published by the bookellers REGENT and BERTRAND, at Paris, is a perfectly original work, and admirably calculated to convey useful information.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the National Institute, the object and whole constitution of which were so amply described in the second number of the "*Monthly Magazine*." This extensive scientific establishment, perhaps the most complete literary body in the world, is equally remarkable for its simplicity and its arrangements. It comprises all the branches of the seven academies that existed under the monarchy, and is conducted with admirable precision and regularity. The members are divided into classes and sections; each of which constitutes a separate body, but intimately connected with the whole. The idea of this institute originated with the truly illustrious,

but unfortunate Condorcet. Its important benefits to society, and to the progress of human knowledge, are abundantly evident from the interesting memorials, and the important proceedings of the public quarterly sittings: notices of which have regularly appeared in the "*Monthly Magazine*."

The measures adopted by the government of France in the economy of their public schools, are not less wise and just, than are the institutions themselves. The primary and central schools are placed under the controul of the Jury of Public Instruction (*Le Jury Central d'Instruction*). This jury appoints the professors, and examines and superintends their conduct: It is (something like the legislative body) renewed by a third every half year. When they have chosen a professor for a central school, they submit their choice to the department; and, in case of disapprobation, they make another appointment. To this Jury of Public Instruction the professors in the central schools are amenable for all misconduct connected with the offices; it may expel them, but all its decisions must be submitted for confirmation to the tribunal of the department.

There is also established, at Paris, a supreme council, called *The Commission of Public Instruction*, to which is entrusted the whole executive department. The president of the first commission was the celebrated GARAT; he was succeeded by GINGUENE, sent some months since ambassador at Turin; the name of whose successor is not known in England. The preservation of the national monuments, of public libraries, museums, cabinets, and valuable collections; the superintendance of all the schools and the modes of instruction; all new inventions and scientific discoveries: the regulation of weights and measures; national statistics and political economy, are all placed under the authority of this supreme commission. For the commodious and regular execution of so many complicated branches of business, there is a large office, called *Le Secretariat*, which is divided into three departments.

1. For the regulation of the different kinds of instruction; of the modes of education in the schools; and for the choice of elementary books.

2. For weights and measures; inventions and discoveries; libraries and bibliography; museums, works of art, and literary rewards and encouragements.

3. For theatres, national feasts, republican

lican institutions, and the erection of monuments.

As all public establishments require the superintendence and occasional correction of the legislature, in addition to that of their own immediate executive authority, it has been deemed necessary to appoint a permanent committee of instruction in the legislative body, to provide such sums as may be necessary for the preservation and improvement of this sublime system of instruction. This legislative committee are invested with due authority for these purposes. Their objects are precisely the same as those of the commission of public instruction, above described, only with this difference, that the latter superintends the execution of existing laws, whilst the former receives and improves them, or proposes new ones. This committee is divided into three departments, as is the commission, with exactly the same arrangement of their respective labours. The committee being charged with the enactment of all new laws, its members, with a view to obtain accurately all the requisite information relative to the numerous branches of the arts, have procured from the legislative body the appointment of a *commission temporaire des arts* to be annexed to them, and to meet in the same house with them; which temporary commission is divided into sixteen classes: viz. 1. For Zoology; 2. Botany; 3. Mineralogy; 4. Physics; 5. Chemistry; 6. Anatomy; 7. Machinery; 8. Geography; 9. Artillery and Fortification; 10. Medals and Antiquities; 11. Bibliography; 12. Painting; 13. Architecture; 14. Sculpture; 15. Bridges and Causeways; and, 16. Musical instruments.

This statement may evince how well adapted the republican form of government proves itself, in promoting scientific improvements, by means of general instruction, of public funds appropriated to literary pursuits, and the continual inspection of a popular legislature. But a view of what has actually been effected by these establishments, or rather by the revolution itself, will evince the rapid progress of the sciences in the republic of France.

As early as the year 1794, a report of Gregoire, of the 9th *Vendémiaire*, proves that about seventeen new inventions had been happily made. The extraction of kali and salt-petre—the preservation of gunpowder and steel—the cadastre—the new weights and measures—the air-balloon—the telegraph, &c. &c. “*La musique même*,” says the elegant reporter, “*a*

fait des conquêtes; et des instruments étrangers ou antiques, le tantan, le buccini, le tuba cer-va sont venus embellir nos fêtes!”

The improvements of the national literary and scientific establishments are numerous and important.

1st. By a decree of the convention of the 11th *Prairial*, in the second year, it was enacted, that means should be adopted by which every possible advantage might be derived from the botanic gardens of the republic, in Turkey and other foreign countries. This wise decree clearly tended to render France, in the language of the reporter, “*L'abrégi de tous les climats; et l'entrepôt de l'Europe**.” Those plants which thrive between the tropics may be cultivated in the south of France, and those which are the produce of northern climates, may be cultivated in the northern departments; by which means, France will be in possession of all foreign plants and drugs, without the exportation of specie.

2d. The *National Bibliography* was decreed in the sitting of 22d *Germinai*, in the second year. It consists of a complete catalogue of books of all descriptions, the property of the nation; it was then ascertained, that the republic possessed more than ten millions of books. The titles of them were to be adjusted by actual comparisons; and the manuscripts to be registered separately; and anonymous productions were to be arranged according to their subjects; and those of known authors in the alphabetical order of the names. The several editions to be classed according to their dates, and what may be deemed more important, this French National Bibliography will contain a dictionary of anonymous books, as well as those published under fictitious names, a desideratum in the republic of letters. It will also contain a genealogical map or tree of human knowledge; the subdivisions of which will be more extensive and at the same time more concise than the scientific pedigree of Bacon, as rectified by the learned editors of the “*Encyclopædia*.”

3d. The annihilation of all patois, or dialects, decreed in the sitting of the 16th *Prairial*, in the second year. Notwithstanding the universality of the French language, and that it was exclusively spoken in the majority of the inland departments, yet there existed thirty various dialects in France. It is more astonishing that ROZIER had remarked, that between

* The epitome of every climate, and the magazine of Europe.

one neighbouring village and another, there was so considerable a difference in the dialect, that the inhabitants could not understand each other; and the vine-stock had thirty different names. The naturalist, **VILARS**, has stated, that in the nomenclature of vegetables, in the departments, he had only met with an hundred which had a common appellation.

4th. The establishment of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, was decreed in the sitting of the 8th of *Vendémiaire*, in the third year. This consists of a spacious hall, in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains the instruments of the models of machinery connected with the arts, and a description of their uses, with every book relating to them. Annexed to this establishment, are three expositors and a draughtsman, who explain to the students the use of each instrument, and who register every new discovery, which is presented to the *Bureau de Consultation*, to the lyceum of arts, the *ci-devant* academy of sciences, or to the board of commerce.

5th. The establishment of the board of longitude was decreed in the sitting of the 7th of *Messidor*, third year. It was certainly a disgrace under the monarchy, that an astronomical and nautical establishment, which had already proved to be beneficial to Great Britain, should not have been adopted in France. In consequence of this decree, the French board is now as complete as the English. It consists of ten members, and has under its jurisdiction the national observatory at Paris, and all the astronomical instruments belonging to the republic. It corresponds with foreign astronomers; delivers public lectures on astronomy and navigation; and its proceedings are annually recited in a public sitting.

6th. The general school of the Oriental languages was established by a decree of the 10th of *Germinal*, in the fourth year. This school adjoins to the national library, and all the books and manuscripts relative to Oriental literature are deposited in it.

7th. The national museum of antiquities was decreed in the sitting of the 20th of *Prairial*, fourth year. A school of this description was successfully established at Vienna, by **ECKEL**; at Göttingen, by **HEYNE**; at Leipsick, by **ERNEST**; and even at Strasburgh, by the celebrated **OBELIN**: Paris was, however without one. This national archeology, or science of antiquity, is divided into nine different classes: inscriptions, characters, statues, *bas-reliefs*, sculptures, paintings, mosaics, medals, civil, religious, and military instruments. This extensive esta-

blishment is under the direction of two principal professors; *le Conservateur Professeur, et le Conservateur Bibliothécaire*. The province of the former is to deliver public lectures on the several branches of antiquities, to teach the theory of medals and engravings, the history of the arts among the ancients, &c. The duties of the latter are merely of a bibliographical nature.

8th. The new modelling of the Grand National Library, was decreed in the sitting of 25th *Vendémiaire*, in the fourth year. By virtue of this decree, the place of librarian in chief was suppressed, and the whole establishment placed under a *conservatoire* of eight members; of whom two were appointed for the superintendence of printed books; two for manuscripts; two for antiquities; and two for engravings. From these a temporary director is annually chosen, who superintends the whole acts occasionally as president of this assembly, and maintains a regular correspondence with the constituted authorities relative to the concerns of the library.

9th. The augmentation of the Museum of Natural History, formerly called *Le Jardin Royal des Plantes*. This establishment was decreed the 15th *Brumaire*, third year, upon a report of **THIBAUDEAU**, in the name of the committee of Public Instruction. Besides the addition of large rooms, and various other buildings, there are new collections of natural curiosities and productions; and the library is much increased. It is open to the public three times a week. At stated periods all the naturalists in Paris deliver courses of lectures in the various branches of natural history. The museum has received greater improvements from this augmentation than from all the labours of **Buffon**, or from its foundation, since the time of **Tournesfort**.

10th. The *Ecole des Mines* was established in the *Hôtel des Monnaies*, and has for its direction the naturalist **LE SAGE**. This institution is unrivalled in Europe; and the collection of mineralogical curiosities surpasses whatever can be conceived. It is matter of astonishment, that notwithstanding the vast burthen of expenditure to which the French government has been subjected since the revolution, it sent, at the instigation of this school, to St. Domingo, two mineralogists, who were shortly after joined; in consequence of a petition from the society of Natural History, by a botanist, a zoologist, a gardener, and a draughtsman, with a view to ascertain the state of the whole island, in its relation to the three kingdoms.

11th. The society of natural history in Paris, deservedly classes among those which have rendered the greatest services to the cause of science, since the revolution. A lecture of public instruction is held every ten days, which is generally given by one of the members, and which is open to all the lovers of natural history. Premiums are proposed for dissertations; one of which, by the late C. Herman, jun. (whose early decease was a great loss to the republic of letters) on the *apterous* class of insects, may be said to constitute an epocha in the annals of natural history. The society has published a volume of memoirs, in folio, entitled, "*Transactions of the Society of Natural History.*" It has likewise erected a statue to the great Linnæus, in the National Garden of Plants, and, at the period when every public instruction was suspended, gave lectures on the different branches of science belonging to its department. Several intelligent and skilful navigators, among others those sent in search of the unfortunate La Pérouse, as well as those which accompany the present expedition under BUONAPARTE, are members of this society.

The above is a brief statement of facts relative to the present state of public instruction, the sciences, the arts, and the progress of national literature in France; and although short, it will serve to prove, that so far from the French nation having degenerated into barbarism in consequence of the revolution, as a Republic it has carried every branch of human knowledge far beyond its former limits, and has claim to the reverence of the friends of mankind, more from its zealous exertions in this respect, than from the splendours of its martial triumphs. May the example be deemed worthy of imitation by some of the other governments of Europe!

A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine for June contained a letter from Dr. WILLICH, on which I beg leave to offer a few remarks.

Dr. WILLICH must undoubtedly have had much trouble in collecting his information on the state of literature in Germany; and exhibits, with great precision, the fecundity of the press in that country. It is not my intention to dwell on any of his remarks, except those which relate to "*Wieland's Oberon.*"

Dr. WILLICH states, that Mr. SOTHEBY, in translating this poem, has twisted

the original into a variety of turns and forms, merely for the sake of rhyme; and subjoins his own specimen in blank verse, saying that he has followed the author from line to line, without changing a single idea. Instead of this, it appears to me that he has, in the first stanza, entirely perverted the meaning of the author. The original commences thus:

“Noch einmal sattelt mir den Hippogryfen,
ihr Mufen,
Zum Ritt ins alte romantische Land!
Wie lieblich um meinen entseßelten bosen
Der holde wahnfinn spielt! Wer schlang das
magische band
Um meine stirne? Wer treibt von meinen
augen den nebel
Der auf der vorwelt, wundern liegt?”
Ich seh' in buntem gewühl, bald siegend,
bald beneigt,
Des ritters gutes schwert, der Heiden blink-
ende fäbel.

Dr. WILLICH's *literal* translation is as follows:

“Once more, *kind* Muses, saddle the Hippogryf,
And speed my ride to regions of romance!
What charms are these round my unfetter'd
breast?
Delightful dreams! who twists the magic
wreath
Round OBERON's brow? Who frees mine eyes
from shades,
That hide the wonders of the ancient world?”
I see, in various groupes, now victor, captive
now,
The knight's good sword, the pagan's dazzling
steel.

It has, I believe, ever been the custom of epic poets to precede their story by an invocation to the Muses, or to some one of them. Wieland may not, to be sure, exactly follow his predecessors, when he requests the ladies to act in the capacity of *grooms*; but their ready acquiescence in *saddling* his steed, evinces that they did not think themselves degraded by the employment. It is the poet, therefore, who is supposed to be speaking throughout the first stanza. Why, then, is Oberon introduced by Dr. WILLICH into the fifth line? The original plainly shews the error; for the words are, “*um meine stirne*,” which, literally rendered, imply “*around my brow*,” an expression that exactly agrees with the preceding and subsequent lines, and is equally adapted to Dr. WILLICH's purpose, because it contains the same number of syllables as his own. The inspired bard, speaking of himself, says, “*my ride—my unfettered breast—mine eyes—I see*”—and into the midst of these expressions is Oberon pushed by Dr. WILLICH, to be decked with

the magic wreath intended by the Muses for their votary. How much more faithful is Mr. SOTHEY'S line,

Who round my brow the wreath enchanted
braids?

As Dr. WILLICH asserts he has followed the author so *literally*, I may mention, too, that it was not necessary to use the epithet *kind* in the first line, as the German word *ibr* supplied him with *ye*, which is used by Mr. SOTHEY:

Yet once again, ye Muses, &c.

Dr. WILLICH having so freely commented on Mr. SOTHEY, I think impartiality requires that his own errors should not pass unnoticed: since, therefore, the Muses do not seem, on this occasion, to have been so *kind* toward him as he may have supposed, it is to be hoped he will rather devote his attention to some of the very useful and interesting subjects mentioned in the former part of his letter, and suffer Mr. SOTHEY (who certainly appears more capable of guiding the Hippogryf) to soar unmolested into the regions of romance. I am, sir, your humble servant,

Hull, BENJ. THOMPSON, jun.

Aug. 14, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THESE are few books which I have perused more frequently, with higher pleasure, or with greater advantage, than "*Warton's Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*." In consequence of this, I was among those who were the most impatient and the most sanguine in their expectations of the Critic's edition of the poet, whose character he had, before, so well illustrated. My expectations have been, like those of others, disappointed. But, expectation is, in such cases, tyrannical.

Yet, there is one species of imperfection which I can less easily pardon than I should many others, to a critic of the English and the Oxford school. If not the refinement and penetration of a philosopher; if not the wide yet accurate knowledge of human nature, which can only be gathered by genius, from the scenes of real life: give us—would I say to such a one—give us, at least, some proofs of classical erudition, and of that minute accuracy of reference and collation, which no truly learned, and curiously diligent classical scholar can ever fail to exhibit.

But, where were Dr. Warton's erudition and careful accuracy in matters of classical

literature, when he ventured to affirm, "that "*Pope's Poemata Italorum*" differs from the original edition of this selection, only by possessing the addition of the poem of "*Aonius Palæarius de Immortalitate Animæ?*" Instead of adding but a single piece of no eminent merit, Pope has, in truth, in his edition, inserted a great number of new pieces, not at all inferior in excellence to those of which the collection was before made up.

In the class of Pastorals, Pope has rejected one by Heinſius—one by Grotius—two by Buchanan; which appear in the original edition; but are none of them very excellent. He has introduced, instead of these, three by J. Bapt. Amaltheus Corydon, Sarnus, Siliis; and three by Vida, Daphnis, Corydon, Nice.

The "*Alcon*" of Fracastorio, and the "*Poetica*" of Vida, are, as well as the "*De Immortalitate Animæ*" of Aonius Palæarius, among the didactic poems, with which Pope's taste and learning led him to enlarge this collection.

All the elegies of Sannazarius, (some of which have been pronounced by the late Mr. Harris, of Malmesbury, to be the best of all that Neapolitan poet's productions,) are among the additions of Pope.

The pieces, too, by Molsa—the "*Nutricia*," "*Manto*," and "*Ambra*" of Politian—the "*Benacus*" of Bembo—most of the smaller pieces of Fracastorio—several small pieces by Castiglione—two epigrams by H. Amaltheus also appear in the edition by Pope, although wanting in the primary edition.

Pope has virtuously rejected one or two pieces which have a tendency to excite immoral sentiments in the mind.

I agree with Dr. Johnson in regretting that Pope did not preserve the preface of the original edition; which I think admirable, equally for the soundness of its criticism, and the elegance of its composition.

Such is the edition given by Pope of the "*Poemata Italorum*," when considered in comparison with that original edition to which Dr. Warton deems it scarcely preferable. Why should the Editor, whether *negligently* or *invidiously*, detract from the praise of his author's learning? Is it because Pope studied at *neither* university, that his learning is never to be otherwise than faintly and sneeringly praised? However this may be, I hope that you, sir, will have the goodness to give value and dignity to my correction of Dr. Warton's mistake, by inserting it in your excellent Magazine.

Edinburgh, May 7th.

RHENO;

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND IN RESPECT TO INDUSTRY, MANNERS, HABITS, AND LITERATURE.

THOUGH Ireland is a very poor country compared with Great Britain, or indeed with most of the European states, and though she continues unable to supply the heavy imposts which the exigencies of the empire have recently demanded, she has rapidly advanced in prosperity within the last eighteen years. For this prosperity she is indebted to the policy which removed the commercial restraints that had, previous to the year 1780, shackled the efforts of the people; and to the industry of her inhabitants, who applied themselves early to profit by those new sources of wealth which were then thrown open to them. The zeal with which the people engaged in the cultivation of those modes of industry which were placed within their reach by the opening of Irish commerce, may be judged of by one instance; namely, their rapid progress in the manufacture of *new drapery*. In the year 1780, the exported quantity of that article amounted to no more than 2,653 yards; but, by a progressive annual increase, it had arisen in the year 1785 to 770,032 yards. The increase in the quantity of *old drapery* exported within the same periods was proportional to the increase in the new drapery; and, indeed, there were scarcely any articles of manufacture, of which the export was then permitted, that had not increased in a ratio beyond what even a sanguine mind could have expected.

Unhappily for Ireland, its increased prosperity and wealth was confined to the mercantile and manufacturing part of the community. The peasantry, which formed by far the greater part of the people, were not benefited by this new arrangement, which diffused comfort and affluence among the rest of their countrymen. If, by the increased wealth of their country, the price of every article of consumption had been raised, and among the rest the price of the produce of the land, this supplied an increased rent to the owner of the soil; but the cottager, who cultivated it, had no share in the profit. The agent of the absent landlord, or the middle-man who rented the ground from the resident proprietor, and made a profit by letting it again to the peasant, raised the rent invariably in proportion to the growing value of its produce; so that the miserable animal, who had formerly been

obliged to live altogether on potatoes and butter-milk, found no addition to his comforts. Tithes, the great and inveterate root of discontent throughout the whole kingdom, and which had for fifty years disgraced it by causing petty injuries, continued to be exacted with unqualified rigor: in a word, the sunshine which warmed and comforted the rest of the community, only served, by the contrast, to render more dark and comfortless the situation of the great body of the Irish tenantry.

With the augmentation of wealth, which the increased manufactures and commerce of Ireland have produced, luxury has increased, perhaps, in more than an equal proportion. It has always been the misfortune of Ireland, that its people have begun to enjoy affluence before they possessed the power to secure its continuance. At present, Irish manufacturers, or traders, who are not possessed of a capital greater than in England would be thought enough to begin with, live in a style of expence which is not exceeded in England by those who, having secured an independence, are about to retire from business. It is not in the male sex in which this propensity to extravagant expence is the most prominent; it is a characteristic feature of the women, and seems to arise from the absurd plan of their education. In families of the narrowest circumstances, and in which the manual labour of the head constitutes the support of the whole, the daughters are almost invariably taught Music, French, and Embroidery; and, at the same time, suffered to continue ignorant of every domestic qualification. Every girl is designed by her parents for a match above her own rank; and the means taken to ensure the success of this design is to give her what is thought by them a genteel education, which is no other than to teach her every thing which, in her proper sphere, she can have no occasion for, and leave her unacquainted with all those arts which are of daily utility. The natural consequence is, that the great mass of Irishwomen are *lazy*; they are, however, possessed of good-breeding, and have a taste for elegance which would better suit the rank above them than that to which they belong. A love of society always accompanies the ability to shine in it; the middle order of Irishwomen, of course, think *parties* indispensable to their existence; and one of that class sees company five times for the once in which an Englishwoman, in similar circumstances, indulges

indulges in that way, and her parties are more numerous, as well as more expensive. From such a character it may be inferred *a priori*, that mothers in Ireland seldom nurse their children: in four cases out of five the mother commits her offspring to the care of a venal nurse, instead of discharging herself the duty which nature has urged by so many powerful sympathies.

An error similar to that in the education of girls prevails also, in some degree, in respect to boys. The liberal professions are too much followed. Whenever a father has so far succeeded in his business as to be able to live independently of it, his next care is to make his son a gentleman; the lad is, therefore, educated either for physic, the church, or the bar, but without genius to make his way, or a competence to enable him to live independently. The consequence is, that all the professions are overstocked; and it cannot be truly said that the evil is yet working its own cure. At this moment it is matter of very considerable difficulty in the university of Dublin to procure a nomination to a curacy of 50l. a year; yet, making due allowance for the diminution which always takes place in the number of students in time of war, the number is greater than at any former time. There are at present nearly six hundred names of students on the college books.

The constitution of the university of Dublin is generally known. It consists of a provost, seven senior fellows, fifteen junior fellows, and seventy scholars, on the foundation. The place of provost is worth 3000l. per annum; the emoluments of a senior fellow are estimated at 700l.; and the income of a junior at about 100l. per annum, exclusive of pupils, which on the average make his situation worth 400l. The emoluments of a scholar are only 4l. per annum and his dinner, with some casual exhibitions, at the discretion of the board. The scholarships last five years, and are given, after an examination of two days, to those students who have made the greatest proficiency in classical literature; that is, to those who can translate most correctly the several Greek and Latin authors which had been prescribed to them in the former part of the course. The fellowships are for life, or during celibacy; but the greater part of the body contrive to keep wives and their fellowships too, some of them by dispensations, others clandestinely. The paucity of literary works

which have issued from the university of Dublin has long been a subject of remark and reproach*.

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* There are some circumstances in the constitution of that body, which partly account for its inactivity. It is doubted whether, generally speaking, the fellows be men of sound learning, from the manner in which fellowships are obtained, and the kind of learning which is required in the candidate. When a fellowship becomes vacant, it is filled by election, after a public examination of three days, and a private examination on the fourth. The examination is made by the seven senior fellows, each of whom examines in a particular science or language. The course prescribed for the candidate is exceedingly voluminous and desultory. Besides the books which constitute the undergraduate course, they read in physics, the whole of the *Principia* of Newton, his optical works, and several of his annotators—They also read detached parts of the works of Cotes, Smith, &c. In mathematics they read the Elements, the Analytical works of Newton, the Conics of Hamilton, &c. In history they are examined only in that portion which is called antient, and seldom beyond the common Greek and Roman history. They read Beveridge and Newton for chronology—But, in logics and morality, their labour is great indeed—it would fill a page to enumerate the *mob* of authors from they are obliged to glean their learning on these subjects. What renders the task more difficult and less useful is, that the examiner who prescribes the course in a great measure *ad libitum*, frequently selects for the candidates three pages of one book, two pages of another, and five of a third, so that the student cannot exercise his understanding in judging the whole of a system, but must encumber his memory with detached passages. The same method is pursued respecting logic, in which is included useleſs metaphysics. The student is consequently exhausted, and he comes to his examination with a mind stuffed with the most heterogeneous and garbled materials. Even mathematics and physics are studied with a view to be able to answer questions of a certain cast, which are subtly dictated by a partial view, or comparison of two or three propositions, rather than from a comprehensive view of the whole science. It is much to be doubted whether the man who spends eight years of his time in this contracted and barren study, the operations of his understanding and his taste directing all his efforts rather to the being able to answer than to know, can ever acquire real learning. But if he does not acquire it in this stage, as a fellow of Dublin college, he can never obtain it: he is no sooner a fellow, than his hands become full of business. He rises at six o'clock in the morning to lecture a class of the students, and devotes the middle of the day and

One literary society exists in Ireland, the Royal Irish Academy, instituted and incorporated in the year 1786. This body is analogous to the Royal Society of London, except that they bestow more attention upon polite literature, and less upon the severer philosophy. It consists of all who are, or would be thought, literary men in the country; but as a recommendation of three members generally procures admission, without any proof of learning or talents on the part of the candidate, there are many members who have but little claim to literary distinction. There are on the books upwards of 250 names; but the number of attending members seldom amounts to thirty; and the number of the members who by their labours contribute to the *Memoirs* is not more than ten. The place in which this learned body holds its meetings is contiguous to the college: the acting and attending members are principally fellows of the university. The academy in March last published its sixth volume of *Memoirs*.

For some years past the taste for literature, or rather for reading, has been upon the increase. In the metropolis an excellent institution was formed four years ago, called *The Dublin Library*, for the convenience of reading modern works. The books are purchased by the persons who contribute, and continue to be increased every year by the addition of the new publications, toward the purchase of which, and the necessary expences of the institution, each member subscribes one guinea per annum. Such an establishment had been greatly wanted; for although there are in Dublin two very large libraries, the University, and St. Patrick's; they are of little use to the majority of the citizens: in the college library none are permitted to use the books without taking the library oath; and the other, though open to all, consists entirely of old books or works in the learned languages.

The state of printing in Ireland, though it has certainly much improved within a short period, is still at a very low ebb. The elegant edition of *Don Quixote*, published by CHAMBERS, of Dublin, some months back, is a proof of the zeal with

the evening to his immediate pupils. For improvement no leisure is left, until a senior fellowship is acquired; but who is he that, with a salary of 700l. per ann. in the decline of life, will sit down to abstruse studies for the world or for fame?

which the Irish are advancing toward excellence in this useful art. From the University-press, also, there now and then issues a good edition of some classic, and at present it is occupied in a new edition of *Livy*, with original notes by Mr. WALKER, a junior fellow, which it is expected will do honour as well to the press as to its truly learned editor. Generally, however, the productions of the Dublin printing-houses are coarse and slovenly.

The news-papers of Ireland ought not to be forgotten: these publications always marking, as faithfully, perhaps, as any other criterion, the state of literature and public taste in a country. There are but five of any consequence in this metropolis: the *Dublin Evening-Post*, and the *Hibernian Journal*, are temperate supporters of the popular cause; the *Dublin Journal*, and *Freeman's Journal*, are warmly in the interest, if not in the pay, of the Castle. *Saunders's Daily Advertiser*, which is as ably written as either of them, is nearly neutral in politics, and appropriated principally to commercial communications. As a reporter of the parliamentary debates, which is now become a prime object to the readers of diurnal publications, the *Dublin Evening-Post* stands far above its competitors. In other respects, they are all nearly on a par; but they are all of them necessarily inferior to some of the London prints in typographical execution, and variety of entertaining and instructive matter. The *PRESS*, a paper of well-known character, did once outshine all its contemporaries in energy and boldness, and I may add, in every excellence of composition; but the violence with which it was conducted accelerated its ruin, and with it, probably, the ruin of all the independent Dublin prints; for as the new *Press-bill* enables the sheriff, on the presentment of a grand jury, to seize all the printing materials, and detain them till trial, it is not easy to conceive that free discussion can continue to exist!

Dublin, July 25, 1798.

W.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE recent publications of Professor ROBISON and the Abbé BARRUZÉL have excited more curiosity respecting Free-Masonry, than was ever occasioned by the subject since its commencement.

Those writers have certainly been misled by violent prejudices, otherwise they never

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never could have formed from partial instances general conclusions, against an institution which evidently appears to be incapable of the evil they have charged it with. Its constitutional principles are diametrically opposite to those doctrines and practices which we are told have lately distinguished its members in foreign parts. The above-mentioned authors have exonerated the masons of these kingdoms from the heinous crimes with which they tax their brethren abroad. It is remarkable, however, that the learned professor, who is himself a mason, and has travelled, cannot speak any thing on this subject upon his own knowledge. He draws his information chiefly from anonymous, and that too very judicious, authority. The furious and credulous Germans, who have told the most horrible tales of the *Illuminés*, are, in his eyes, *infallible judges*, from whom there is no appeal. The Abbé's supports are of equal credit. They have, it is true, discovered that many distinguished anarchists and infidels were masons, they have learnt that these men associated much together, and were warm partizans of masonry; by putting all these things together, which separately are nothing at all, they have formed, in their fertile imagination, this dreadful conceit; that masonry has been one of the chief engines used in our times for the destruction of political and religious order.

It happens that I, as well as Mr. ROBISON, have been a member of this widespread society, for many years. My opportunities of information have been as extensive and as numerous as his; and my zeal for improvement (if it may be so termed) in masonry has equalled that of the most enthusiastic brother of the social band. Now what strikes me as wonderful is, that none of the many observing brethren of our country should have had discernment enough to discover this horrible perversion of the institution, during the freedom and secrecy of their intercourse with foreign masons? It is a bad compliment to their understandings to say, that they were duped by superior cunning, and that the foreign masons seeing them not yet sufficiently prepared for their refined state of improvement, were careful not to communicate to them any information respecting it. The fact, however, is, that the utmost familiarity has been of late years kept up between the British and foreign masons; but whence is it, that in a body so extensively numerous, not one Abdiel has been found to sound the alarm, to expose the apostacy

of his fellows, and to call the attention of his brethren to the dangerous state of their institution?—The obligations of the order, so far from prohibiting such a discovery, would sanction and would absolutely demand it.

From these remarks it will be seen, either that the accounts given of the state of masonry by these authors are wild and ridiculous, or else, that the whole society is made up of hypocrites, knaves, and fools. The last conclusion no one will readily admit, who shall turn his attention to the list of eminent brethren that at present ornaments the society in this kingdom, to say nothing of Scotland, Ireland, and America.

Having thus suggested these few observations, to clear this celebrated order from the wanton charges brought against it, of its being favourable to sedition and infidelity, I shall, with equal frankness, mention a few particulars respecting its present state, and those abuses which have crept into it.

Till the middle of the present century, Free-Masonry was regarded as an institution of peculiar value, from the respectability of its members, from their extreme caution in guarding their mysteries, and from the small number, comparatively, who were admitted to the knowledge of them. At length, when the grand lodge, in order to enhance its importance and to increase its fund, fatally began to grant warrants for constituting lodges at a less charge and with less caution, men of inferior conditions and of indifferent characters, got into the society.—Corruption soon extends itself. Lodges being now generally held in taverns and alehouses, degenerated into convivial meetings, and little recommendation was requisite to get introduced. This declension from first principles, was not confined to the ordinary lodges, but manifested itself even in those of superior rank. When Dr. Desaguliers and Martin Folkes presided, science and decorum were strictly attended to, and philosophical lectures were given in the principal lodges in London. About the period first alluded to, this practice was discontinued, and no science was to be found in a lodge except in the apparatus which ornamented it. The multiplication of lodges, and, consequently of masons, went on at a rapid rate. Every little town had its lodge, and, what was still worse, most of the marching regiments, dissolute men, who, in the cant phrase, are fond of society, and needy men who want business, got themselves initiated for no other purpose than

than to promote their particular interest, or to enjoy their pleasures. Such characters are well associated; they have a mutual liking for each other. The landlord (who is always a brother) promotes harmony, as it is called, by providing choice suppers and good liquors, the effects of which are, late hours and inebriety; and thus are made up two-thirds of modern lodges. What sort of rational conversation, what improvement in virtue, in religion, or in science, can be expected in such meetings?

There is one thing, which, while it confutes one of the illiberal charges brought against masonry, I cannot pass without very severe reprehension; I mean the treatment which the sacred volume of our religion meets with in these assemblies. This book is always kept open in the centre of a lodge, and frequent references are made to it, while the pious brethren around are enjoying themselves with a jovial glass, a pipe, and a song!—This is not intentional profaneness; but I contend that it has a greater tendency to root christianity from the mind, than all the attempts that ever were made by infidels, antient or modern.

I shall, in my next, Mr. Editor, point out some curious innovations which have got into Free-Masonry, with characteristic anecdotes. I cannot, however, conclude, without assuring you, that I am a zealous lover of the order; and that my only aim herein is, to call every brother to a consideration of the danger in which our venerable institution lies while such abuses are suffered to debase it. I am, your's, &c.

Z. H. J.

London, August 1, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a letter of one of your correspondents in your Magazine for last month, signed M. R. I beg leave to make a few observations. He points out in his letter three passages in the book of Genesis which he says appear to be quite inconsistent with what is mentioned afterwards in the book of Exodus. But what he asserts to be so inconsistent, upon examination, will not prove to be so: for, in the first place, the word JEHOVAH is, in the common translation of the Bible, rendered, in the three passages of Genesis he quotes, (ch. xii. 7, 8. xxi. 33. xxii. 14.) not as he translates it, but by the word *Lord*; which, by being so rendered, makes the sense and consistency of the verses per-

fectly conspicuous. In the second place, I need only quote Bishop Warburton's sentiments on this passage, to prove how much your correspondent M. R. must have been mistaken in his opinion. On the text, Exodus vi. 3. (which your correspondent asserts to be so inconsistent with the before-mentioned passages) "And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty; but by my name, *Jehovah*, was I not known to them," the bishop thus paraphrases: "As the God of Abraham, I before condescended to have a *name of distinction*; but now, in compliance to another prejudice, I condescend to have a *name of honour*." The learned prelate afterwards says, "This seems to be the true interpretation of this truly difficult text; for the word JEHOVAH, whose name is here said to be unknown to the patriarchs, frequently occurring in the book of Genesis, has furnished unbelievers with a pretext that the same person could not be the author of the two books of Genesis and Exodus. But the assertion is not that the word JEHOVAH was not used in the patriarch's language, but that the name JEHOVAH, as a title of honour, whereby a new idea was affixed to an old word, was unknown to them." These observations of Bishop Warburton, I think, render the passages quite consistent; and I have no doubt but that your correspondent M. R. will, upon consideration, be of the same opinion.—Your correspondent, "An admirer and constant reader," will, I believe, find the following to be the situation of the places he enquires after: Möhoz, or Mohatz, where Lewis the Second of Hungary was slain, is a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, seventeen miles north-west of Yseck, long. 20. 56. E. lat. 45. 46. N. —Saltzbach, where the great Turenne was killed, is a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, ten miles north-west of Amberg, long. 11. 56. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

By inserting the above in your Magazine, you will much oblige your constant reader,

August 6, 1798.

S. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TAKE the liberty of presenting you with the following translation of the form, by which great criminals were communicated and put out of the protection of the laws, by the bardic circles, convened

convened in the three classes of *Bards*, *Druids*, and *Ovates*.

“The complaint of the *people*, and the *prince*; the complaint of the *world*; the complaint of the *bards of the island of Britain*, participating in the grievances of the *black inhabitants of Africa*, who being ignorant and helpless, are therefore entitled to the rights and privileges of brothers; and to protection against all assaults. But men, who know, and ought to have done better, have with *war and depredation* afflicted their poor people; have captured them; have torn them forcibly from their country; from their dearest relatives; and, instead of affording to them the protection due to brothers, have enslaved them; have deprived them of all property; of all that was dear to them; and of their *liberty*; so that they are unable to escape from the *circle of necessity and evil*; or to attach themselves to anything that is *good*; and of the *circle of felicity*; and, by reason of such *oppressions and depredations*, they are miserable in this *world*; and, in *death*, must necessarily fall lower into the *circle of evil and necessity*; though they ought to have been left in possession of their *liberty*, which is the natural right of human nature, so as to be able to *chuse* for themselves, and to *act according to choice*.—Their oppressors have been repented; but they have not repented; nor will they desist from their *oppressions and depredations*; for this reason it is *lamentably necessary*, though a matter of great reluctance for us, to *wage the assault of war against the unmerciful oppressors!*”

“HE THAT KILLS MUST BE KILLED!”

The proclamation, as above modified, was made during the agitation of the question respecting the Slave-Trade, by a few persons, who held a meeting near London, for the sake of keeping up their venerated system of bardism. The leading formality observed, in pronouncing the excommunication, consists in this: three bards assist in raising the *sheathed sword from the stone of covenant*; and, untheathing it, one lifts it up, and repeats three times the words—*The sword is naked against * * * men attached to anarchy and devastation*. I remain, sir, yours, &c.

August 7. MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR ON RESPIRATION AND ANIMAL HEAT.

By ARMAND SEGUIN.

RESPIRATION comprehends inspiration and expiration.

It does not appear that the ancient physicians had clear ideas of this indispensable function to our existence. Empedocles had vague notions of that, and of the alternate motion of the blood; and

Aristotle declared, that the air introduced into the lungs served only to relieve the animal of superabundant heat; and he considered the opinion as very absurd which attributed the production of heat to respiration.

Hippocrates, Galen, Descartes, Vanhelmont, Stevenson, Malpighi, Lister, Vieussen, Robinson, Lower, Whytt, Boerhaave, Hales, Cigna, and many other physiologists, have given the like opinions on the cause of respiration; which, from not being founded on real facts, can only be held in the light of hypothesis.

They knew indeed, that respiring animals can only live a given time in a certain quantity of atmospheric air; that they soon grow languid and fall asleep in it; that this sleep, at first easy, is succeeded by great agitation; that respiration becomes quick and difficult; and that they die in convulsions. But the difficult problems necessary to be solved previous to forming just conclusions, are as follow: What are the effects of inspired air? what are its necessary qualities for producing those effects? what its changes during inspiration? and what the cause of animal heat?

Lavoisier, to whom the sciences are so much indebted, demonstrated, in 1776, that the purest atmospheric air, excepting the little quantity of water and carbonic acid gas which it keeps almost always in a state of solution, is a composition of two distinct substances, oxygene and azote, both fluidified by the caloric, and then forming a surcomposed homogene.

In 1777, the same philosopher announced, that in the act of respiration, a great part of the oxygene which enters the composition of atmospheric air is changed in our lungs into carbonic acid gas; which is afterwards expelled during expiration. It was he, in short, that after having demonstrated the composition of water, first surmised that some water is formed during inspiration: the result of which he presented in a memoir to the Medical Society in 1785.

Having introduced a Guinea-pig into a bell-glass filled with atmospheric air, and whelmed it over quicksilver, he collected the carbonic acid gas which was produced during this operation; and after having determined the quantity of vital air which entered into its composition, he found that it formed not more than four-fifths of the volume of air which had been consumed: it is then evident, said he, that independent

independent of the portion of vital air which had been converted into carbonic acid gas, a portion of that which entered into the lungs was not returned in the aeriform state: the result of which was, that during respiration one of two things came to pass; either, that a portion of vital air united with the blood, or, combined with a portion of hydrogene, and formed water. Unfortunately, the experiments which we are going to relate, notwithstanding their utility, are not sufficiently decisive on that point.

It had been already announced, that blood, during its circulation, undergoes a remarkable change of colour; that when it passes into the capillary veins, it takes a deep livid colour, which soon grows brighter, and becomes a vermilion red whilst it passes the lungs; but the cause of this phenomenon was unknown until Cigna and Priestley observed, that exposing venal blood to vital air, gives it the colour of arterial blood, which, when exposed to hydrogene gas, re-assumes the appearance of venal blood. I have repeated these experiments and have found that arterial blood put in contact with hydrogene gas, absorbs that fluid, and takes the livid dark colour of venal blood, whilst this latter, when in contact with vital air, converts it in part into carbonic acid gas, and then acquires the bright vermilion-colour of arterial blood.

The result of Hamilton's experiment is the same; he made three ligatures on the jugular vein of a cat, and having let out the blood contained between two of the ligatures, he introduced hydrogene gas, and retained it by closing up the aperture through which it was inserted; he then untied the middle ligature, and the blood contained between that and the third became in contact with the hydrogene gas; and, in an hour's time, this blood had acquired a colour nearly as dark as ink.

At the same time, he made two ligatures on the crural vein of the same animal, and there intercepted, for near an hour, the same quantity of blood as in the first experiment; which, when taken away, was not near so dark as the former.

The venal blood then undergoing in the lungs the same change of colour as when exposed to oxygene gas, we may conclude with Lavoisier and Crawford, that the venal blood, in passing into the lungs, takes a vermilion colour, because it yields a portion of its hydrogene gas to the vital air; and that, afterwards, in the course of its circulation, it grows

darker because it combines with the hydrogene which the system affords it: and, as all the hydrogene gas drawn from animal substances keeps a portion of carbon in solution, the result during inspiration is, that a portion of the vital air received into the lungs combines with the carbonated hydrogene disengaged from the blood, and forms carbonic acid gas with the carbon, and water with the hydrogene.

It cannot here be objected, that hydrogene gas and vital air do only combine when a heated body is presented to them; the experiments both of Bertholet and of Priestley prove effectually, that hydrogene, when near being fluid, unites with vital air, in the common temperature of the atmosphere.

It was also Lavoisier who first attributed animal heat to this decomposition of vital air in the lungs: he expressed this opinion in a memoir read before the society in 1777, if not as an absolute truth, at least as a conjecture very much resembling it.

Crawford had, the same year, a similar opinion, and in 1779 published a very interesting work, in which he collected a series of experiments adapted to realize this hypothesis. One of these experiments served to explain the permanence of the temperature in different parts of our system.

According to Crawford, the calorific capacity of arterial blood is to that of venal blood, as 11.5 to nearly 10; that is to say, if a quantity of caloric raises the temperature of a pound of arterial blood to 10 degrees, that same quantity of caloric will elevate the temperature of a pound of venal blood to 11.5 degrees.

The attraction of carbonated hydrogene for oxygene being then stronger than the united attraction of oxygene for caloric, and the carbonated hydrogene for blood; the vital air is decomposed during inspiration; and in that case it abandons a portion of its specific caloric which unites with the blood, the capacity of which is increased by the loss of a portion of its carbonated hydrogene: but the arterial blood, in its circulation afterwards, receives from the system a certain quantity of carbonated hydrogene; and during this absorption, its capacity being diminished, it abandons a portion of the caloric which it had absorbed in the lungs; this caloric then spreads itself over the surrounding humours, and promotes their temperature in a manner nearly uniform: thus, it is

to the rapidity of the circulation, the change of the venal into arterial blood, and of the arterial into venal, that we ought to attribute the almost constant permanence of temperature which is observed throughout the whole system.

Yet, as no exact experiment exists which demonstrates a perfect equality between the temperature of the extremities and that of the center, one may, strictly speaking, give a reason for the nearly constant duration of our temperature, without attending to the difference of capacity of arterial and of venal blood; but as this explanation is by no means so satisfactory, I think what is here offered by me may be admitted, until experiments more accurate than those of CRAWFORD have produced different consequences.

These observations lead us still to many other most important consequences.

The cold fit at the approach of fevers is preceded by languor, a sense of debility, and a diminution in the quantity of blood which passes the lungs in a given time; under which circumstance there is less vital air decomposed, and consequently less caloric disengaged: but soon after a spasm comes on upon the surface of the skin, the circulation is accelerated, and the blood rushes in abundance to the heart, which increases the consumption of vital air, and the communication of caloric to the whole of the system.

In putrid fevers, the putrescent state of the system which increases the quantity of carbonated hydrogen gas commonly contained in the venal blood, must still add to the acceleration of the circulation and of respiration. For this reason, probably, the temperature of the human body is never more exalted than in this kind of fever.

Topical or local inflammation is accompanied with a higher temperature than is natural to animals. The pulsation of the vessels, and microscopical observations, indicate an acceleration of the circulation of the blood passing through the inflamed part; on the other hand, the stagnation of the serous fluid in the adjacent cellular membrane occasions, under this circumstance, a tendency to putrefaction. These two causes concur in augmenting the temperature observed in topical inflammations; and, in fact, the blood, passing with greater rapidity, and combining itself with a greater quantity of carbonated hydrogen gas, gives out a much greater quantity of caloric in a given time.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the first volume of your Magazine, page 130, were some pertinent observations on the subject of Neglected Biography. It is a pity that those observations have not excited more attention in your readers, so as to have procured from them some valuable communications respecting those eminent persons to whose memories biographical justice remains yet to be paid. It was expected that the long-promised edition of the "*Biographical Dictionary*" would have amply supplied many of the deficiencies complained of, and that it would have been cast in an improved form. That work has, at length, appeared; but, to the surprize of many, the execution is uncommonly slovenly. All the old lives have been retained in their pristine wretched state, and with all their errors. The new lives are comparatively but few, and very ill-written. A great number of interesting names are entirely omitted; and others are just mentioned, without any traits of character, or any specification of their merits. The life of Badcock is taken verbatim from the sketch given in a Magazine of 1790 and 1791; and no notice is at all taken of the more finished and correct memoir of that ingenious man in Dr. WATKINS's Essays. The eccentric John Henderfon, of Oxford, is passed over in silence, though a curious account of him is to be met with in the volume just mentioned. Many others are also totally neglected, as Dr. Edward Cobden, the divine and poet; Dr. John Shebbeare, the politician; Dr. George Lavington, prelate, *cum multis aliis*. Some of the editors or publishers of that collection have dealt very unfaithfully with the public, in putting forth such an imperfect work, after so considerable a lapse of time since the preceding edition. No excuse can possibly be made for carelessness like this, when it is considered, that about four years have been consumed in preparing this impression; nor can any apology be urged for these omissions, when the necessary information was so very easy to be had.

With your leave, Mr. Editor, I will, in the future numbers of your valuable miscellany, communicate, under the head of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY, brief memoirs of such eminent persons as have been entirely omitted in biographical collections, or have been but slightly mentioned in them. And I shall hope that some of your intelligent readers will assist

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in this laudable design, by sending you occasional supplies of anecdotes and corrections, by way of illustrating the memoirs of distinguished characters. I trust, however, that the annual publication of the proposed *NECROLOGY* will in a few years prevent the necessity of continuing such an article in any miscellany like yours. I am, &c.

August 8, 1798.

W. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent CLEON (p. 414) has no reason to resort to an extraordinary state of the atmosphere for the visibility of *Venus* at noon, on the first of February last.

She had then passed her greatest elongation after her inferior conjunction, and come to the meridian of *Greenwich* two hours 39 minutes after the sun. This reduced to distance, is 40 degrees within one minute.

Now this is precisely the angle of her greatest illumination: when, though only $\frac{1}{4}$ of her disk is enlightened with respect to us, she exceeds the light of all the fixed stars, and has even been known to cast a shadow.

This phenomenon was calculated by the illustrious HALLEY.

The computation may be seen in "*Martin's Philosophia Britannica*," vol. iii. p. 137. I remain your's, sincerely,
Troston, July 20. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I Have just been reading in your Magazine for July, an excellent paper on the "*Progressive lateness of Hours kept in England*," and heartily concur with the sentiments offered there on this growing folly. It is a subject, indeed, on which I long intended to have addressed you; and I consider your correspondent's paper as a hint to my indolence, and an information, that now is the time to follow up the subject. He has, however, in a great measure anticipated my design; although I cannot say, as a certain author did, some time ago, in a bookseller's shop, when he took up a volume of Paley's "*Evidences of Christianity*;"—"Sir, this is the identical book that I have long intended to write!"

It is not easy to discover any other reason for late hours of dining, than what
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your correspondent has suggested, namely, a desire to be distinguished in *some* respect from all the rest of Europe; and, in *that* respect from the inferior classes of society in our own country. It is certainly a very singular mode of distinction, and I should think the upper ranks would have been far more happy if they could have invented a mode of eating and drinking different from all the rest of the world, and which could not be imitated. Merely to gratify ones appetite at a later hour than the rest of mankind is but a paltry distinction. Yet there is something in it perfectly consonant to the etiquette of high life in other matters. You may observe, that in processional ceremonies, the greater personages come last. The hint, I do suppose, of late dinners was taken from this, and the all-powerful and invisible deity of fashion ordained that the vulgar should satisfy the wants of nature first, in compliance with the general system.

I believe that *four* o'clock is the latest dinner-hour in the memory of the oldest fashionables now living. This was soon altered to *five*, which, with some, is still nominally the hour: I say nominally, for cards of invitation, like the beauties of Eastern writing, are not to be interpreted literally; and *five* generally means, and is fully understood to mean, any time between six and seven. Even this hour, however, with the utmost latitude of interpretation, began about ten or twelve years ago, to rank among the *early* hours; and as any farther extension of the time of dining might interfere with the opera, the theatres, the parliament, or other amusements, it was agreed that, with regard to the former, the *cloth* should be laid when the *curtain dropt*; and, with regard to the latter, it was thought very convenient to dine *just after the division*. One night at the opera, when the last dance was finished, I heard Mr. B— ask Lord D— to go home and take *pot-luck* with him, which the latter declined, owing to a previous engagement to dine with a select party, as soon as the Duke of Bedford's motion was got rid of! This Mr. B—, however, is a sort of wag—a plain country gentleman, who eats his mutton chop quietly at two o'clock at noon, and afterwards *sups* at his lady's midnight *dinners*.

Having now fairly got on the boundary of the day, it became necessary to give the other meals a corresponding shove. This was not very difficult: supper very quietly retired

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retired farther into the morning, and breakfast was obliged to comply with exciting circumstances. A public breakfast generally begins at the ancient dining hour, *three*, and concludes when the vulgar are beginning to spend the evening. It cannot be supposed, indeed, that all the world of fashion are punctual to these hours. In that world, as in other worlds, there are slight differences of opinion, and it may occasionally happen that one party has travelled over the first course, before another has sat down. For it must be remarked, that besides the lateness of the hour, there is another singularity attached to the manners of the great; which is, that whatever hour may be appointed, it shall not be kept. This elevates them to the rank of philosophers, by an extraordinary exertion of patience, and likewise by quietly submitting to have their dinner spoiled; and the hostess, if the pride herself on her entertainments, put into a very genteel state of ill-humour. With these enjoyments the vulgar are not acquainted.

It is none of the smallest advantages, however, arising from this proud distinction, that it is not wholly out of the reach of the poor and needy, if they chuse to imitate it; and if to appear *great* and *grand* it is merely necessary to be able to say, at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, that they have not dined, I am convinced a great many of his-majesty's subjects may aver it with great truth. It is also very convenient for that numerous class, whose study is to keep up appearances, that this may be done at a rate so convenient for the pocket as to make a late dinner atone for the want of a supper. Besides, persons of this class have lately discovered that suppers are unwholesome!

It is almost impossible for the great to establish any distinctions that the little will not somehow contrive to imitate; and he would deserve well of his country who could contrive impassable boundaries between parties who certainly were never intended to live together: but this has hitherto been attempted in vain. The meanest of the populace can get *drank* as a *lord*; and the inhabitants of Whitechapel may, if they please, dine as late as those of Grosvenor-square, and adjourn their supper till next day with perfect grace.

Upon the whole, however, it appears to me, that, by some appointment of the invisible goddess of fashion, *dinner* has been for many years performing a great revo-

lution round the twenty-four hours; and, although I do not pretend to much of a prophetic spirit, I should not be surprized if, in the course of this progress, it were again to come round to one or two o'clock. The velocity with which it has lately been impelled, induces me to think that it will not be long ere this take place. At that happy period, perhaps, we shall see the vulgar as late as the great are now: the great only will have the singular felicity to complete the business of a day within the day itself. Many disputes have lately been carried on, in your's and other publications, respecting the conclusion of the present century: but, whatever period may be fixed for that event, it is certain that, if we go on pushing our dinner into the night-season, it will be in the power of some fashionable party in St. James's parish to say, that they sat down to the bottle at eleven o'clock, and continued at it *for part of two centuries*. I am, sir, with respect, your humble servant, C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 21, line 12, of your last Magazine, instead of *length* we should read *circumference*. The length of the island of Corsu is under 40 miles. Page 34, line 48, Vasco Lobeira was author of the Spanish romance of "*Amadis de Gaula*," but the French lay claim to the original *Amadis*, which must, nevertheless, be taken *cum grano salis*. The only authority in support of this claim that I have yet been able to find, is the assertion made by D'Herberay, the French translator from the Spanish copy, that he had seen a fragment of it written in the old Picard language. What this Picard language was, or where any specimens of it are now to be found, would be a matter of some curiosity to ascertain.

Page 36, line 7, Qr. If the French book called *Anecdotes des Rues*, be not Mons. Saintfoix's entertaining work entitled *Essais Historiques sur Paris*, 5 tom. 1766, 12mo.

August 14, 1798.

D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING A HEBREW ELEGY.

AT the 13th verse of the liid chapter of Isaiah begins a very fine and pathetic elegy, which extends through the whole liid chapter, and terminates with it. Some commentator, Grotius surely,

fully, intimates a persuasion that this lamentation was composed for the death of Jeremiah. A minute attention to the allusions will probably be found to favour the hypothesis that it relates to the fall of the captived king Zedekiah.

From 2 Chronicles (xxxvi. 11.) it appears that Zedekiah was set up in his brother's stead by the emperor of Babylon, and held his satrapy or nabobship over Palestine on conditions of tribute and allegiance. This advancement was conferred on him at the age of twenty-one. For four or five years he governed conformably with the wishes of the Persian court; but he afterwards rebelled against Nebuchadrezzar, probably at the instigation of Pashur and Zephaniah, (see Jeremiah xx. and xxi.) who belonged to the Ægyptian faction, which employed as its prophets, or popular orators, Hananiah and Shemaiah (Jer. xxviii. and xxix.) and which seems to have had more sway with the aristocracy and people of Jerusalem than the king himself. Zedekiah was apparently a weak man, easily overruled, who, even while he lent his instrumentality to a revolt against the Babylonians, privately inclined to the Persian party, which was supported by * Ahikam (Jer. xxvi. 14.) and Jeremiah. At least, when Jeremiah was imprisoned at the instigation of the Ægyptian faction, for sedition and correspondence with the foreign enemy, king Zedekiah sought an interview with him (xxxviii. 14—24.) gave him private encouragement, and would have followed his advice, but that he was afraid of the princes (v. 24 and 25) who were supported by the king of Ægypt. On the capture of the town Zedekiah fled, was overtaken by the Babylonians, and was conducted to Riblah (xxxix. 6.) where his sons were butchered before his face, and his eyes were put out. He was carried in chains to Babylon, and, according to Josephus (Ant. x. 7.), perished there in prison.

Let us now return to the lamentation: Zedekiah (the poet seems to say lii. 13.) whilst he dealed prudently, was to be exalted and extolled, and to be very high.

His fall was to be as astonishingly great as his elevation: his visage was to be marred by the putting out of his eyes, and his form bruised and disfigured with fetters; so as to bring aspersions on many nations.

* Gedaliah, the son of this Ahikam, afterwards obtained the governorship of Jerusalem, and was assassinated by Ishmael.

The other satraps were to disdain speaking to him, as one without honour, as a traitor to his sovereign.

† To the youth of Zedekiah at the time of his accession the poet seems to allude (liii. 2.) by the words "tender plant;" to his mutilation, by the words "he hath no form nor comeliness, &c.;" and to the contempt with which he was treated by those who aimed at a high character for allegiance, by the words, "he was despised and rejected of men, &c."

But, adds the poet, no less truly than humanely, he was wounded for *our* transgressions, and bruised for *our* iniquities: he was hurried against his own inclinations into a foolish rebellion, and is punished for the criminality of a faction to which he did not belong: it is we of Jerusalem who went astray, but on him has been laid the iniquity of us all.

Mild, meek, and feeble characters commonly bear adversity with still resignation and calm dignity. To the ruler of his sons, the poet informs us, he was brought as a lamb, and was silent as the sheep before the shearers.

He was taken from prison and from judgment, and was cut off out of the land of the living—whence it may be inferred, that Zedekiah died a violent death, sentence of the law being pronounced on him for treason. He made his grave with the wicked—he was buried with other public criminals; and some persons, as the poet insinuates, were to become rich by his death—Gedaliah, perhaps, was to profit by the confiscation of his property.

The mythological allusions in the 10th, 11th and 12th verses are unclear: in general the poet seems to promise to the soul of the monarch posthumous exaltation and eventual gratitude; and to foretell that, in consequence of his suffering for others, he should be ranked with the great, and divide the rewards of the hero.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent of Cary-street, who signs himself W. A. S. is justly sceptical on the assertions which he has quoted from "*The Encyclopædia Britannica*," concerning the date of the in-

† The passage, Who hath believed our report? would admit a natural interpretation, could the poem be attributed to some secret agent of the Babylonians; to Jeremiah, for instance. Does Josephus (Ant. x. 5.) ascribe it to him, and explain it of Josiah.

roduction of points; and as he professes to wish for further information on this head, for his and your readers' satisfaction, I shall take up the subject where he has left it; and then, after his example, commend it to some of your other correspondents, who, from their collections of ancient books, are enabled to favour your readers with additional facts.

The semicolon, with regard to intention, is evidently a refinement of the more ancient colon; and with regard to figure, it seems originally to have been nothing more than an alteration of the old black-letter abbreviation *que*, in *atque*, *itaque*, &c. This might be made evident, not only from what W. A. S. has observed, but from the gradations of the character; and more particularly and satisfactorily from the very nature of those subdivisions of discourse, which are parted off by semicolon, and which generally correspond to those conjoined by *que* and its compounds.

W. A. S. cannot find the semicolon established so early as "*Fox's Acts and Monuments*," B. L. 1641: yet he must not conclude, that it does not exist in earlier books; for examples shall be produced, proving a much more ancient invention thereof, from which the reason may be found why it is not used in that and other black-letter books.

The first example I bring forward is a learned work, with fine wooden cuts, intitled, "*Imagines Deorum*," Vinc. Charterio: printed at Leyden, in 1581, in Roman letter. In this book all the usual points, viz. comma, semicolon, colon, and period, are employed exactly in the same form, and with the same intention, as we do now.

The next is the translation of a justly celebrated book, written in French, by that brave, wise, and good gentleman, Philip Mornay, Lord of Pleffis; whose excellence as a christian, a philosopher, and hero, receives several tributes of just praise, even from Voltaire in his "*Henriade*." This was made into English, by a character in some respects similar to the French author, viz. Sir Philip Sidney, who intitled it, "*The Trewnesse of the Christian Religion*:" printed by T. Cadman, 1587, B. L. Here are found the asterisk, the brackets, the interrogative, the comma, and the semicolon, all as we now use them; there are also the colon, and the period; but these are square dots.

The "*School-Master*" of Roger Ascham was printed in 1570, B. L. Therein I do not observe the semicolon; al-

though it contains many divisions, where, if we duly weigh the learning and judgment of the author, we might conclude he would have employed it, if a semicolon had then been customary: but in all such cases he contents himself with the colon or the comma, at least as far as my search gives me authority to speak.

Now, if the modern use of the semicolon was not known to Ascham in 1570, and as it was copiously used by Sidney; it is by no means impossible that fine gentleman and elegant scholar invented it, or at least brought it into fashion. Sir Philip's book, like many others printed in his age, is partly in Roman and partly in black-letter; from which circumstance I think I can deduce the causes that produced the modern use of the semicolon as they occurred to him, or to some other of his time. I have already remarked on the similarity of the sentences joined by *que*, and disjoined by semicolon; and noticed the transition of the contracted sign into that of semicolon. Let us now see how all this would operate in an age when books were dressed up in the party-coloured livery of Roman and black-letter. In the black-letter was found the colon, and the period formed by square dots; in the Roman was found the comma, and the semicolon; and all these he was in some measure obliged to use uniformly, inasmuch as he, with propriety, chose to point his whole book alike. Thus the ingenious application of a sort of accident has produced the superior modern method of pointing, whereby all the nice yet natural divisions of discourse can be accurately distinguished.

I am by no means, however, fully satisfied, that the invention of the modern use of semicolon lies with Sir Philip Sidney; since there is now open before me an alchemical manuscript, whose date is 1572; where semicolon, as well as the three other stops, are used as freely and properly as now, and in the same form. I am also in possession of a series of medical tracts in manuscript, with illuminated capitals, written in the year 1461, "*Ye Sighte of Vrynes*," &c. in which, although the hand-writing, from the antiquity and the number of contractions, is scarcely legible, yet there are some marks that *very much resemble* the comma, semicolon, colon, and period.

Indeed, the comma, the colon, and the period, are common in ancient printed books up to a certain age, which I shall speak of last of all; and in which there is scarcely to be observed any mark de-

noting pause or division, except a square dot. This may be proved from the Venetian folio edition of Terence, 1521; in which are also used the note of interrogation, paragraph, and hyphen.—N.B. This book is remarkable in the history of literature; inasmuch as it forms a sort of link between manuscripts, in which there are illuminated drawings, and books with wooden cuts; for the wooden cuts in this Terence are numerous, and are all slightly illuminated: a caution may also here be given to dabblers in collecting; for many illuminated missals on sale are printed, and the wooden cuts coloured like the drawings of the more ancient manuscripts.

After this account of the Venetian Terence, there is scarcely any need to mention some others now before me, in which colon is abundant: as, “*N. Testament. Erafmi*,” Londini apud G. Deeves, 1568. “*Magna Charta, &c.*” T. Bertheleti, Reg. Impr. 1531. “*Historia Mundi Plinii*,” Leyden, 1553, fol. In all of which there are no semicolons. In the last, however, it may not be unacceptable to the reader to be informed what notes are employed; they are as follow: 1. The single () Bracket. 2dly, The double () Bracket. 3dly, Interrogation (?): 4thly, The three accents (´) (˘) and (¨): 5thly The semicolon (;) as contracted *que*. 6thly, Reference (†): 7thly, Comma (,): 8thly, Colon (:); and 9thly, the Period (.). To these may be added, “*The Plato of Ficinus*,” Frobenian edition, anno 1532, which has the other pauses, but no semicolon.

In Lyte’s “*Herball*,” 1578, I notice the inverted commas, signifying quotation (“”).

The last printed books I shall now give an account of, are of the fourteen hundreds: of these I have only two. The first is “*Dionysius de situ Orbis*,” a thin quarto in Roman letter, printed at Venice in 1498. In this book the colon and the period are abundant, but no others.

The other is “*Lombardica Historia sive Legenda Sanctorum*,” commonly called *The Golden Legend*, black-letter, printed anno 1485. In this are seen the hyphen, formed by an oblique and acute angle; and the single point, which is used for various purposes: but I do not observe any others, except signs of contraction. As far, then, as at present can be accurately ascertained, we must declare the single point to be the most ancient. Since the year 1485 the colon was introduced; the comma is first seen about the year

1521; and the more refined semicolon was brought into use about the year 1570.

The honour of having invented the semicolon, probably belongs to the English nation; for from the Leyden edition of Pliny, 1553, it is evident that the Dutch printers were not then in the practice of using it; and if, in 1570, they were, Roger Ascham would probably have employed it; for the Dutch were the principal classical printers in his time; but we find that some English books were marked with it at that period.

The system of points, as they are now used, may be regarded as perfectly complete; but their perfection has, like all other inventions, been owing partly to accident, and partly to design and the search after novelty. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Aldermanbury,
August 7, 1798.

EDW. DOWLING.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF PORTUGUESE LITERATURE.

(In continuation of the *Retrospects of Domestic and Foreign Literature*, given in our late Supplement.)

AT the head of the Royal Academy at Lisbon, stands the Queen, as patroness. Perpetual president, D. JOAO DE BRAGANCA ET SOUSA, Marquis VON LASOES. — The members are: 1. *Natural History*. 1. A. A. DES NEVES. 2. A. S. BARBOSA. 3. B. DA COSTA. 4. D. VANDELLI. 5. J. CORREA DA SERRA. 6. J. FAUSTINO. 7. L. A. FURTADO DA MENDONCA. 8. M. L. ALVAREZ DE CARVALHO.

II. *Mathematics*. 1. CUSTODIO COMES DE VILLAS-BOAS, lieutenant colonel of the regiment of artillery; DO PORTO, professor of mathematics in the Royal Marine Academy, and director of the class. 2. FR. ANT. CERY, likewise professor of mathematics in the Royal Marine Academy. 3. FR. DE BORGA GARCAO STOCKLER, major of the regiment of artillery da Corte, and professor of mathematics. 4. J. C. PRAETORIUS, major of the Royal Engineers. 5. JOSE MONTEIRO DA ROCHA, vice-chancellor of the university of Coimbra, and dean and director of the Faculty of Mathematics, and the Observatory at Coimbra. 6. J. A. DELLA-BELLA, of PADUA. 7. MIGUEL FRANZIMENTE, at present residing in Venice.

III. *The class of Portuguese Literature*.

IV. *The class of Correspondents*; among whom are many German literati; as KASTNER, in GOTTINGEN; Capt. MULLER, in Stade, &c.

The following is a list of books, with their respective prices, printed by command of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences in Lisbon:

1. Brief Directions for the Correspondents of the Society relating to the Selection of Natural Curiosities, towards the Establishment of a National Museum. 8vo. Price 120 rees.

2. A Treatise concerning the best Method of bringing the Manufacture of Sweet Oil to Perfection in Portugal; presented to the Society by S. A. DELLA-BELLA. 1 vol. 4to. Price 450 rees.

3. Treatises on Agriculture, which have merited the prize given by the Society. 2 vols. 8vo. Price 960 rees.

4. A Treatise on the Cultivation of Olives. By S. A. DELLA-BELLA. 1 vol. 4to. Price 480 rees.

5. Ephemerides for Navigators. The yearly course. Price 360 rees.

6. Economical Treatises by the Royal Academy in Lisbon; written for the advancement of agriculture, arts, and industry in Portugal and its dominions. 3 vols. 4to. Price 2400 rees.

7. Remarks on the principal Causes of the Decay of the Portuguese Empire in Asia. By D. DE C. Written in the form of dialogue, under the title of "*The Experienced Soldier*," published by command of the Royal Academy of Sciences, by ANTON. CAJETAN VON AMARAL. 1 vol. gr. 8vo. Price 480 rees.

8. Flora Cochinchinensis, studio J. DE LOUREITIO. 2 vol. 4to. Price 2400 rees.

9. Remarks on the Use and Abuse of the Mineral Waters *das Caldas da Rainha*. Published by order of the Academy, by FR. TAVARES. 1 vol. 4to. Price 120 rees.

10. Lexicon of the Portuguese Tongue. 1 vol. large folio. Price 4800 rees.

11. A Summary of the Theory of Limits; designed as an introduction to the "*Calculus Fluxionum*." By FR. DE BORGIA GARGAO STOCKLER. Price 240 rees.

12. An Economical Essay on the Commerce of Portugal and its Colonies. By J. J. DA CUNHA DA AZAREDO. Price 480 rees.

13. A Treatise on Land-Surveying. By ESP. CABRAL. 8vo. Price 240 rees.

14. Chemical Experiments upon the Mineral Waters *das Caldas*. By WITHERING. English and Portuguese. Price 240 rees.

The following Works are in the Press.

1. Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Part i. and ii.

2. Astronomical Tables for the Use of Navigation.

3. Economical Treatises. 4to.

4. Memoirs illustrative of the History of the Nations belonging to the Portuguese Dominions beyond the Seas, or in their Vicinity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE SECRET TRIBUNAL.

THE Secret Tribunal, which existed in Germany about the 15th century, presents an interesting subject of inquiry at the present day. As it is described in the celebrated romance of "*Hermon of Unna*," and some other recent publications, it constitutes a remarkable picture of authority extending over a wide extent of territory, and acting with the most formidable severity and dispatch, whilst the whole of its operations were involved in impenetrable mystery. From the obscurity necessarily hanging over an institution of this kind, and from the consequent vagueness and uncertainty of historical documents on this subject, some persons have been induced to doubt its existence: it may therefore be worth while to notice the testimony of a writer, but little known, which proves that an inquisition of that kind existed, and traces it to a very remote origin.

John of Tritenheim (so called from a city on the banks of the Moselle, where he was born, A. D. 1462) was abbot of the monastery of Spanheim, and afterwards of that of St. James of Peapolis: he composed several works suited to the genius of the times, and to that of his profession; the most remarkable of which was his "*Polygraphia*:" a treatise, as he says, of *most recondite science*, whose chief object was to develop the several arts of secret writing by hieroglyphics, cyphers, or otherwise.

In the sixth book of the "*Polygraphia*," is the passage which appears to me to illustrate the subject in question; it is as follows:

"Carolus Rex magnus, Imperator Christianissimus, annis non minus triginta cum Saxonibus bellavit, quos tandem gladio superans Christianam convertit ad fidem. Veritus autem ne denuo, sicut plures fecerant, apostatarent a fide, *secretos* quosdam instituit exploratores, quibus *judiciariam* contulit potestatem, qui totam Saxoniam peragrantes, de fide, ac moribus gentis secretè inquirerent diligenter, et quoscunque reperissent apostatantes a fide, rapturos, adulteros, blasphemos, ecclesiæ ac sacerdotum ejus et mandatorum contemptores, seu notorios criminibus Christianam rempublicam perturbantes, aut populum ad Paganissimum revocantes vel sollicitantes, sine *dilatione*, imperiali et regali auctoritate, impune *Laqueo suspendent*, vel aliâ

ut possent necarent. Ut autem hæc institutio perpetuè maneret inconvulsa, dedit eisdem viris potestatem substituendi et alios sub certis conditionibus idoneos, qui memorata facultate gaudentes, officium inquisitionis et mortis in reos impunè exercerept. Leges denique secretas, et notas occultas, simul et juramenti eis formam præscripsit, quibus in judicando et puniendo justè procederent, sibi que mutuo notis alios laterent, et necessarium in terrâ Saxonica judicium secretis perpetuò conservarent. Alphabeticis etiam certis inter se utebantur ad tempus, quæ tamen ab usu penitus jecerunt. Inquisitionis tamen hujuscemodi officium ad præsens uique tempus permanet, cujus ministri Feimeri vulgò nuncupantur. — Joannis Tritheimii Polygraphia. Liber sextus.

The amount of this testimony seems to be, that in the time of Tritheimius there actually existed a secret inquisition; the members of which exercised a judiciary power over the whole of Saxony; that they took cognisance of all sorts of crimes against religion; that their process was summary, and that they put to death the persons whom they had secretly adjudged, by any means in their power. This formidable tribunal perpetuated itself by electing into its own body whomsoever it thought fit; the members so admitted were bound by an oath to adhere to the regulations of the institution, and to preserve the secrecy of its operations; in order to do which more effectually, they had secret laws, occult signs, and a peculiar kind of writing, known only to the initiated: and, though some of these latter contrivances had fallen into disuse, the existence of such a tribunal was certainly, at that time, a matter of notoriety; since the ministers of it are spoken of as popularly known under the name of Feimer.

The observations which I shall make on this account will be very brief. In the first place, it is a kind of evidence which is least liable to suspicion, because it is not the direct object of the author in writing his work; but merely an incidental circumstance connected with a detached branch of his subject: with such a view he would not surely have noticed any thing which was not generally known to exist, however the details of its proceedings might be involved in obscurity.

It is remarkable that this Secret Tribunal was supported by the very same contrivances which a late author has described as the practice of the *Illuminées*, though the supposed aim of the latter be exactly contrary to that of the former; the one conspiring to subvert a religion, which the other conspired to establish,

I shall not compare this system of espionage and arbitrary punishment with some of more recent date; but conclude with recommending it to the serious consideration of every one, how much the purest cause, and the most worthy motives may be disgraced by the employment of means so dark and dangerous. J. S.

JOURNEY FROM NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA AND THE BRANDY-WINE, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from page 28.)

WE guessed at the opulence of the yeomanry from the solid construction of their houses, and the capacity of their barns and granaries. The latter, on inspection, we found well-stored with hay and corn, considering the time of year. These worthy people, in the fruit-season, allow strangers to gather and eat apples, cherries, peaches, or any other productions of their orchards. And if you ask for liquor to assuage your thirst, they will frankly make you welcome, and regale you with cyder, mead, milk, or whatever else their houses afford. This good-humoured hospitality is not uncommon throughout the interior of all the states; nay, I have myself experienced it also upon the farms of Long-Island. To see the quakers here pacing along to market, well-mounted, and well-clad, after the garb and fashion of their society, and conversing fluently in the same mother-tongue, concurred almost to persuade me that I was in reality not so many thousand miles from Britain, but actually within it: nothing but the frequent appearance of negroes dispelled the delusion. One proof of the good morals of the white residents was, the unfrequency of the mulattoes and other people of colour, although the blacks were so numerous. It was highly gratifying, to notice the white and negro children trudging to school promiscuously together, and carelessly sauntering with their satchels and well-replenished wallets slung across their shoulders, and cheerfully saluting the passing stranger. In travelling through the North-American forests, nothing more astonishes the European, than their usual freedom from brambles and under-wood: the ground beneath being covered with a smooth green sod, refreshing to the eye, and at once inviting to the horseman and pedestrian. Naturalists impute this singular exemption to the inherent nature of a virgin soil: but the American climate, so unlike that of parallel

parallel latitudes in Europe, may possibly contribute to it more than is generally imagined. We occasionally discerned the vestiges of some Indian wigwams, or huts, the forest residence of the Aborigines. We likewise saw several block-houses, rudely built of unhewn timber, in a ruinous condition, having been long since abandoned by their owners, the primitive white-settlers, who erect such tenements as temporary habitations, until they have leisure and means to raise others more durable and convenient. In the uncleared parts of the country, the back-woodmen do the same at this day, and fortify them when necessary, against the attacks of savages and wild-beasts. Happily, neither of these dangerous neighbours are known in the well-peopled districts, except from tradition: and it is now as safe to travel in the Federal-states as in most European countries, and perhaps more so, because there are no robbers: footpads and highwaymen they have no idea of, except through the English newspapers. No snakes, or poisonous reptiles of any kind, appeared in our way, though the peasantry assured us of their prevalence; particularly in the sandy-bottoms, swamps, and deep recesses of the woods. They may, perhaps, abound in the southern and uncultivated districts of the other states; but I suspect the danger to be magnified, that class of creatures being naturally timid, and cautiously avoiding man. Being in the native country of the rattle-snake, I made particular inquiry respecting its boasted powers of fascination; which, like other marvellous tales, is palmed upon the credulous, and swallowed by the multitude. The result of my inquiries convinced me of its absurdity, and explained the whole wonder briefly thus: in the breeding-season, when a snake discovers a bird's-nest, in devouring the contents, the parent-bird, urged by its fond anxiety to rescue her young, will sometimes venture too near the voracious animal, whose well-known agility and cunning, if suddenly exerted, often proves fatal to the unfortunate bird. I was desirous of seeing this remarkable snake alive, but never could be gratified. Along this interesting route, even the most sterile spots were attractive. On them, grew spontaneously, the American fir and pine, whose bold spiral heads and dark evergreen foliage contrasted finely with the other gay and lighter hues. The variety of trees growing naturally in the American forests, would baffle the knowledge of the professed botanist, and would be well-deserving

of attentive investigation. Considerable advances have lately been made in this, and every other useful and elegant branch of natural-history; but much yet remains to be done, ere the American naturalists can vie with those of Europe. What, however, may not be expected from the acute and enterprising character which distinguishes the Americans? The fields within the compass of our observation, were large and regular in form, and covered, for the most part, with luxuriant crops of wheat, barley, Indian-corn, rye, and clover. In the midst of each inclosure a tree of the largest growth is usually planted, serving the double purpose to the cattle, of shade from the burning rays of the sun, and shelter from the rains, which fall there in torrents, and not as with us, in soft drizzling showers. These many dotted trees give a very picturesque effect to the cultivated parts of Pennsylvania, and, in some degree, make amends for the want of hedges: wood or stone fences being the usual substitute in this country, for that beautiful feature of the English landscape. After a slow, but charming ride, we arrived about noon at the place of our destination, called Pennsbury-farm. It is situated on the Brandywine Creek, a fine secluded spot, thirty-three miles south-west from Philadelphia, and is the estate and residence of a respectable member of the society of friends, related to my companions, Messrs. ABRAHAM FRANKLIN, of New-York, and ISAAC MORRIS, of Philadelphia. Mr. W. received us with that cordial and genuine hospitality, equally distant from the repulsive formality, or obsequious insincerity, so prevalent in certain families, where wealth and its usual concomitants, avarice, or silly pride and ostentation, have overcome every generous feeling of the heart. Pennsbury-farm seemed an epitome, on a small scale, of old patriarchal times and primitive simplicity, united at the same time to modern taste and neatness. The house and furniture were new, and of the best materials. At dinner, conformably to the quaker custom in the country parts of America, the guests were placed at the upper end of the table, next to the heads of the family; then, in rotation, sat the sons and daughters, and below them the servants, whites and blacks, indiscriminately. The contented looks, cleanly apparel, and respectful orderly behaviour of these domestics, eloquently bespoke their fortunate situation; the benevolence of those whom they served, and the well-regulated discipline of the

the household. It was to me an original picture set in its fairest light, and pleasant to contemplate after having been so long habituated to artificial and vain distinctions in Europe. The table was graced with the best, and plenty of it, quite in the plain English manner. The cloth being removed, and the servants having retired, Madeira and other foreign wines were introduced, and soberly quaffed until the cool of the evening. We then walked over the farm; and visited the high rocky banks of the Brandywine, which we found thick-shaded with noble timber. We loitered along the margin of this winding stream, whose pellucid waters rippling among the scattered fragments of the fallen rocks, reflected like a mirror the fleeting clouds and waving pines to the admiring spectator. It was truly the most romantic spot that I had yet seen in America; and so very unlike the country contiguous to the sea-coast, that fancy led me to doubt whether the magic spell of some sylvan deity had not suddenly transported me into the sequestered wilds of Savoy, or Switzerland, or Cintra in Portugal, countries where, in my youth, I had the happiness to dwell.

Under the umbrageous canopy adorning these romantic heights, we tarried awhile to inhale the welcome land-breeze, which is so reviving after the fervour of the noontide sun. We reclined ourselves upon a moss-covered rock, which projected its rugged front over the dashing current below. Unobserved, we listened to the cooings of the dove; the capricious melody of the mock-bird; and the mingled choir of unknown warblers, pouring forth their evening-song. The faint rustling of the westerly wind playing amongst the tall firs, enhanced the charms of this woodland concert; while at times it was interrupted, not unpleasantly, by the shrill and singular notes of the cat-bird, the cries of the woodpecker, and the shrieks of the owl. It occurred to me, that this identical spot might formerly have been, and at no very remote period, the secret haunt of prowling savages, or beasts of prey; but now happily changed into the safe retreat of social and enlightened friends. Having admired the finest points of view, and examined the different shrubs and flowers, plants and trees, growing wild among the rocks, we returned slowly homewards. It was time; for the flitting bat and drowsy beetle, with the shriek-owl, summoned us away. The deep-low-

ing herd and tinkling heifer's bell were also heard echoing from within the hollow vale, slow-pacing on their return to fold. In descending the pine-clad hills we could not refrain from casting an admiring look towards the glowing west, where the rays of departing day beautifully streaked the hemisphere with purple hues and golden tints of strange fantastic forms. Like the ideal prospects of fond delusive hope, they quickly vanished from the gaze, and left us to explore in darkness the weary herdsman's track. The immense horizon was now completely overhadowed with the heavy mantle of night. Her starry host twinkling overhead, enabled us, however, not long after sunset, safely to regain the peaceful mansion of Pennsbury-farm. In the cheerful hall we afterwards partook of a repast of fillabub, curds, and cream, with other viands of a more solid kind, prepared by our hospitable friends. On rising in the morning, I was surprised by the appearance of a thick fog, which, however, was soon dispelled by the increasing warmth of the sun. These mists, I was told, are not unfrequent after alternate changes of heat and rain, but are not hurtful either to health or vegetation.

At breakfast we again perceived the strong and disagreeable flavour of garlic in the milk and fresh butter; occasioned by the abundance of a wild sort of that herb growing naturally in the pastures, notwithstanding every precaution taken to eradicate it.—The cows are fond of it, and to this unfavourable quality is attributed the loss on the sale of much of the butter brought to the Philadelphian market. In the course of our morning's walk we revisited the delightful borders of the Brandywine, and listened among its woods and rocks to the melodious strains of the songsters, concealed within their recesses. Happy warblers! for the benevolence of our friend would not permit them to be wantonly destroyed, or even disturbed in his neighbourhood. The murderous and cowardly sportsman, who brutishly makes the destruction of the most innocent portion of animated nature his amusement, must have sought there for a more humane employment. This expansive charity, which extended itself to all around, readily explained why those sequestered groves abounded more with the feathered species than the country which we had hitherto traversed.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a part of your excellent Magazine is appropriated to literary subjects, I beg leave to propose the following queries: By what method may a person be supposed most likely to acquire a good prose style? What are the best elementary books? What authors may be considered as standards? and, What are the peculiar excellencies of each?

Leeds, May 16, 1798.

L. R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE discussion you have admitted into your Magazine respecting the tenets of the Quakers, is of sufficient importance to demand a continuation of it, whenever any thing may be offered tending to elucidate the subject. The public profession and principles of any public body, ought to be generally known, or at least ought to be sufficiently published to enable every candid enquirer to find easy and full information about them.

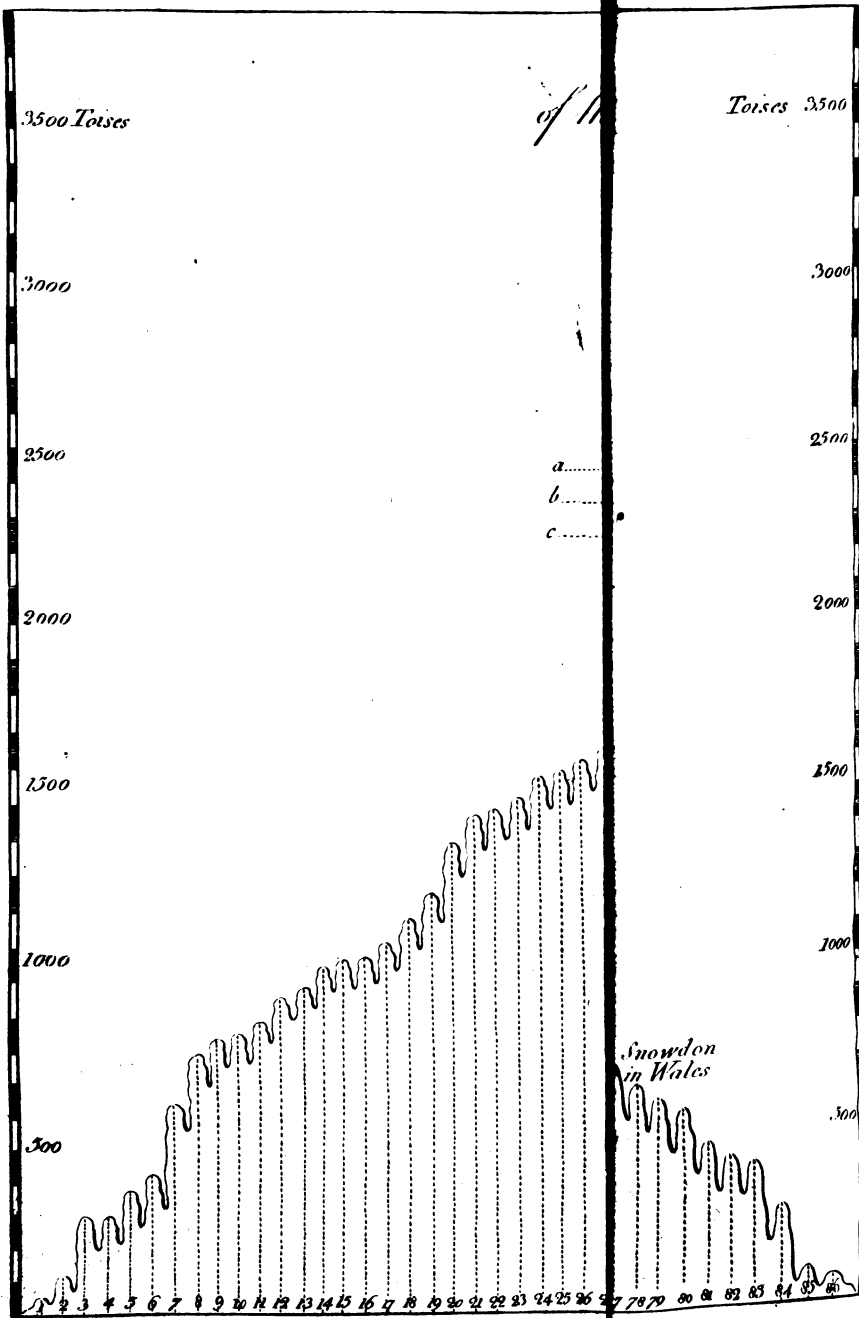
The Quakers, as a body, have always been tolerably assiduous in improving such opportunities as have fallen in their way to make public the doctrines of their faith; they have preached, and they have printed again and again, and if any one, at this day, remains ignorant of the leading principles of the sect, I think it must be imputed solely to his own supineness and indifference towards them.

It is evident to me, that David Hume had no very accurate or settled notion respecting the principles of the Quakers, for although, as I. N. justly says, he ranks them in one of his essays amongst Deists, and very nearly with the disciples of Confucius, yet, in another part of his works he calls them direct enthusiasts: as to Guthrie, the representation he gives of the Quakers in his octavo edition, sufficiently subverts every iota of what he has edited in the quarto.

I. N. (*April Mag.*) has attempted to give "a true statement of the religious principles of this society," and has occupied somewhat less than half a page of your Magazine in the attempt:—those who know the extreme difficulty of communicating ideas clearly in metaphysics and theology, will not be surpris'd that I. N.'s "summary statement" should fall short of conveying that full information which an enquirer not previously acquainted with the subject would look for: accordingly we find M. N. (*Magazine for May*) still unresolved and still enquiring.

The Quakers are not Deists, according to the common acceptation of the term—they are not Unitarians:—there is an insuperable gulph, an inaccessible frontier, betwixt deism and quakerism, which renders their distant opinions and principles totally immiscible, and before a member of the one community can become firmly established in the other, there must be not only a dereliction of some particular opinions, and a compromise of sentiment, but a total subversion; a revolution in the empire of opinion must be effected, and the "old man must be put away." Why M. N. should so far endeavour to retain the Quakers under the denomination of Deists, as to make a sect of Deists on purpose to fit them, I cannot tell; but I suspect *her* "Deists by revelation," will not quite suit the Quakers neither.

The Quakers do most assuredly acknowledge the divinity of Christ; but, "how do they acknowledge it?"—Why, they believe that he is co-eternal with the Father; that "in the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God"—"before Abraham was, I am;"—(but I am not about to defend, or to prove from scripture, the truth of the doctrines held by the Quakers, that would lead into a wider field than I propose to myself)—they believe in the miraculous conception and incarnation of Christ, that the divine nature became man, and was in every respect like unto us, "sin only excepted:"—they believe in the crucifixion, death, and resurrection of the man *Christ Jesus*—in the ascension and present existence of this divine nature, who returned to, and "sitteth at the right hand of God:"—but what is to them of more importance than all this—they believe that this divine nature visits, at this day, the hearts of the children of men; that it becomes a light in the conscience, which is otherwise dark and dead—a still small voice speaking in the secret of the heart, approving good and condemning evil—the grace of God imparted to man—the spirit placed within. They hold, nevertheless, that this light may be extinguished, and the small voice stifled by the tempests and buffets of the world; that this gracious book afforded to frail and fallen humanity, may be rendered inefficacious and futile:—but to such as are assiduously attentive to it, and cultivate an unremitting acquaintance and communication with it, it becomes a perpetual standard and criterion by which every action and every propensity may be tried and measured—a guide and leader through



a. The greatest height that has been reached
 b. Perpetual Snow height in winter
 c. Extreme boundary of Vegetation

through the devious paths of life; the mystical prototype of the Israelitish "fire by night, and pillar of smoke by day."

The religion of the Quakers is a religion of feeling, it operates on the heart (if I may use a popular expression) more than on the head:—it is a practical religion, and, provided its benign and comforting influence be sufficiently felt, they do not hold it essential to be very curious and inquisitive about theoretical dogmas.—They have no particular written articles of faith for every member to learn by heart, and concluding by *damning all such as do not believe them*; and if M. N. have discovered any backwardness or shyness of explanation in the Quakers, it may be attributed to the habits they cultivate of attending principally to the practical duties of piety and virtue, and sedulously avoiding the labyrinth of controverted tenets, as ancient mariners used to avoid the rocks of Scylla and Charybdis—they do not hold it necessary to enquire whether Jesus Christ possessed his corporeal nature in any degree, previous to his appearance on earth, or whether he carried it with him in his ascension—whether the trinity be composed of persons, or of natures, or essences:—it suffices them to know and to feel "*Christ within, the hope of glory.*"

I know it is very difficult to be clear and explicit on abstruse subjects—I have endeavoured to throw a transient light on the subject of M. N.'s speculations; if I have succeeded in any degree, I shall be satisfied, and shall be pleased at all times to meet *her* future enquiries with all the solution I can afford. I seem to fancy that I recognise the hand of a valued acquaintance and friend, in *her* lucubrations; and if the letters of the alphabet were before me, I suspect I could place my fingers on certain two of them, that form the real initials of her name.

June 11, 1798.

—EUTHEATES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

(WITH A PLATE.)

NAMES of the mountains specified in the plate, of the comparative height of all the most considerable on the face of the globe, with the numbers corresponding to those on the plate.

PYRENEES.	
1. Paris	8. Puy de Dôme
2. Dijon	9. La Courlande
3. Clermont Aux	10. La Côte
4. Chapelle St. Jacques	11. Puy Violent
5. Mont Salvi	12. Puy Mary
6. Tour de Massane	13. Le Cantal
7. Puy de Bourgarach	14. Mont Ventou
	15. Pic de Bergons

VOLCANOS.	
16. Mont d'Or	51. Ætna
17. Pic de Anie	52. Hecla
18. St. Barthelemi	53. Vesuvius.
19. Moussett	F. ALPS.
20. Pic d'Offau	54. Mont Blanc
21. Canigou	55. Pic d'Argentiere
22. Pic d'Arbizon	56. Corne du Midi
23. Pic du midi de Bigore	57. Velan
24. Neou-vielle	58. Monte Tourne
25. Marboré, visible from Gavarnie	59. St. Gothard
26. Peak near Neou-vielle	60. Le Buet
27. The cylindrical summit of Marboré	61. Le Legnon
28. Vigne Malee	62. Col de Fenestre
29. Mont Perdu	63. Le Gramont
CORDILLERAS.	
30. Pit-Chincha	64. Mount Serene
31. Coragon	65. Rock south-west of Great St. Bernard
32. Sinchou Lagoa	66. Glaciers de Valforet
33. Sangai	67. Croix du BonHomme
34. El Altar	68. Sommet de l'Allée-Blanche
35. Antifana	69. Couvent St. Bernard
36. Defcabefado	70. Mine de Pezey
37. Chimborazo	71. La Fourche
38. Cayambe-Orocou	72. Le Brezon
39. Cotopaxi	73. Le Môle
40. Minica.	74. Ville de Glaciers
41. Turgou ragon	75. Source of the Rhone
42. Cota Cathe	76. Jura la Bole
43. Cargaviraço	77. St. Remi
44. Quito.	78. Les Voirons
MOUNTAINS IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.	
45. Monakaah	79. Le Pitton
46. Mounaroa	80. Cormayeur
47. Southern Thule	81. Grand Saleve
48. Mount Egmont.	82. Valley of Chamouny
AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.	
49. Ophir of Sumatra	83. Petit Saleve
50. Peak of Teneriffe	84. Mount Cenis
	85. Aofte
	86. Geneva.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, Hackney, Aug. 28, 1798.

THE society of Quakers, (a denomination, which I should be the last man living to employ, if it were now considered as a term of insult, reproach, or ridicule) so numerous and so peculiar, must have attracted the notice, and exercised the reflections, of every inquisitive observer; and consequently must have been regarded, either as a barren spot amidst a field of luxuriant vegetation; or, in the language of our great moral poet, as, on the contrary,

"Some happier island in the watery waste."

Permit me, through the medium of your miscellany, to offer a few short and comprehensive remarks on the peculiarities of this sect at large; remarks, however,

which

which must not be accepted as *individually* applicable, but as *generally* pertinent; and which, though they may be erroneous and defective in point of sagacity, are at least the result of long, attentive, and commodious inspection; nor accompanied by any consciousness of a disposition to misrepresentation, partiality, and prejudice. I shall attempt to estimate the public character of these people under the three-fold division of peculiarities *praiseworthy, dubious, and reprehensible*.

1. Their sobriety of drets, their gentleness of manners, their guarded and decorous language, the general character of their external demeanour, at once dignified, respectful, and unassuming; their tranquil and inoffensive deportment in public, free from the brawls, the tumults, the indelicacies, the disgustfulness of riot, rudeness, and intemperance; their unquestionable love and strenuous assertion of *peace*, both as individuals and citizens; their resolute disengagement from every connection with hostility, war, and bloodshed; their unwearied and unequalled exertions in opposition to the enslavement of their species:—these principles and practices of pre-eminent laudability entitle them to a degree of admiration, applause, and esteem, which has never yet been due to any society, civil or religious, besides themselves; and richly merit, not only the cordial testimony, but the universal imitation, of mankind.

2. What I shall mention under this head, will be offered with reluctance, nor without much diffidence and uncertainty. They are possibly the censures of a man very egregiously, though very unwittingly, mistaken.

The *scrupulous peculiarity*, not the *plainness*, of their drets, appears to me liable to much exception. If we avoid parade, expensiveness, and finery, at once vain and vicious, such objects as the *colour* of cloth, and the disposal of *buttons*, seem to me not only degrading to rationality, but an actual commission of all that religion condemns in this particular, by a degeneracy from indifference and disregard into that scruple and *solicitude*, which are decidedly and solely forbidden by our divine Preceptor. Yet I am not sure, whether such singularity of dret may not admit defence as an external political distinction, and a prominent exhibition of principles and character to the ocular observation of their countrymen.—That rigorous attention to certain forms of language in personal address, dates, and superscriptions, at a period, when no superstitious

reverence is implied, without any apparent advantage to compensate a general opposition to the sentiments and manners of all other men, will never procure my approbation, till I see better reasons advanced for these peculiarities, than have yet occurred to my notice. These defects, however, (if defects they be) and some others of a congenial complexion, in contrast with the numerous and superlative excellencies of these people, are but an evanescent speck on the broad surface of a burnished mirror; and cause no perceptible diminution of the general radiance.

3. A stoical unconcern to the public good amidst political corruptions and perturbations of an alarming nature (if we except an occasional formality of verbal remonstrance) at a time, when the most important and permanent interests of humanity are at stake, I deem utterly inconsistent with that sympathy in the universal happiness of our species, which is enjoined by the gospel. If the world were perfectly reformed, the system of this society would certainly never bring back a national depravity of manners; but in the midst of so much mischief and debailement, that system of mere example without positive energy will never produce an essential melioration of civil life. As well might you expect the full benefits of scholastic tuition from the silent observance of the master's industry and learning by his unimpassioned and inactive pupils. On this subject I would recommend to the Reader's contemplation the example of St. Paul; and to his perusal, Milton's effusion of unrivalled eloquence in the exordium to his second book on "*The reason of church-government urged against Prelacy*:" and indeed the whole of what this most pure and patriotic citizen has urged on correspondent subjects throughout his prose works: works, in my judgment, not less admirable than his poetical compositions.

The Quakers are, I think, the most uniformly, the most diligently, and the most unremittingly occupied in the pursuit of *worldly interest* through life of any men whatever. This remark I have frequently made to very many most virtuous and intelligent people out of their society; and never yet heard a dissenting voice. But surely, if any one peculiarity of heart and conduct be diametrically opposed to the spirit and precepts of revelation, it is *worldly-mindedness*. My notion is altogether founded on actual observation, and must be determined by

the fact, as it appears to the disinterested spectator of human manners. This opinion may be erroneous, but it is the result of many opportunities of examination in various parts of this kingdom, and among very numerous societies of *friends*.

But by far the most indubitable and reprehensible peculiarity in this sect, and for which I know not if all their other excellencies can atone, is their glaring inattention to the *literary education* of their youth. Considering the society of their manners, their opportunities of intellectual improvement through their abstraction from the vulgar pleasures of dissipated life, their good sense, their unusual rectitude of judgment, their just and dispassionate conceptions of things in general, in connection with the obvious necessity of *knowledge* as the essential basis of all *virtue*; the Quakers must be regarded in this view as grand impediments to an effectual renovation of our species. In theology and criticism, whether sacred or profane; in a profound acquaintance with Oriental languages, or those of Palestine, Greece, and Rome; in sublime metaphysics; in the various departments of mathematical philosophy; and on the subjects of philology and taste;—this society, as far as my information goes, (but I speak with hesitation and much diffidence as to the reality in this extent) is almost, if not altogether, *unknown*. If they shun the customary accomplishments of well-educated men, lest such acquirements should interfere with their minuter characteristical distinctions, such apprehension is of itself an absolute condemnation of these peculiarities: for undoubtedly, whatever forms and practices will not bear the scrutinizing discussions of increasing knowledge, must be abandoned, if not as noxious principles, at least as frivolous distinctions, and unworthy the countenance of understanding men. Intellect is the root of all morality and all rational religion: and we must ascribe, perhaps, to no other cause that apparent indifference in this society to some doctrines of Christianity, connected with its very essence, as a reasonable scheme, and promotive of human happiness.

I might have expatiated to great extent under all these heads of censure; but my desire is rather to conciliate and excite enquiry amongst themselves than to exasperate by the least approaches to contumely, vexation, or disrespect. No motives, I repeat it, but a sincere desire to render this most respectable class of men still more respectable, and their shining light

still more conspicuous through the darkness that environs it, have dictated these remarks. I shall enter into no controversy on this subject; but submit the result of long experience and earnest examination to the calm judgment of your readers, with a desire, that my involuntary mistakes, and erroneous decisions may receive the indulgence which they merit; with a wish, that where I praise, my decision may be true; and, where I censure, the *issues of unfortunate enquiry*. G. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS your work has for its object the diffusion of all sorts of useful information, I request that some of your correspondents will inform me, to what valuable purpose I can apply the nut of the horse-chestnut? I have between four-score and a hundred of these trees, in the habit of full-bearing: I have repeatedly, and in various ways, endeavoured to make *starch* of the fruit, but always unsuccessfully; for it turns to a yellow-colour.

I have offered the nuts to hogs, and they refuse them; I have offered them to horses, they will eat a few, but do not seem to like them.

Some correspondent, perhaps, may be able to inform me whether the wood of this tree is good for any thing but the fire: my carpenter says it is not. I believe the name by which this tree is known among botanists, is *Æculus Hippocastanum*. Yours, &c. A. B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Glauk' eis Athenas.—Eggs to Berwick.

WHENEVER one of our great political societies shall turn its thoughts to doing good, and, in imitation of the London Corresponding Society, shall appoint a committee of constitution, it is evident that projects of parliamentary reform will rise in value. As this may take place before the French send us an ambassador, and we gain access to Sieyès' nest of pigeon-holes; lest we find ourselves at a loss for some untried patterns of constitution, and be reduced to live in a state of peaceful anarchy, for want of knowing what government to fix on, a corner of the Monthly Magazine is humbly solicited in favour of the following original receipts for senate-making:

I. Let every person, who subscribes by the year to a circulating library, have a

vote.

vote. This secures the requisite degree of information. All other qualifications are absurd and unjust; and, besides, are usually defended on the ground of their tending to secure an instructed constituency. Let a thousand readers choose one author-representative.

Let there be no convocation of the electors; but each person send his vote in writing. Let there be no convocation of the elected; but each member of parliament be paid for staying at home all the year round.

Let the ministry, the members of the directory, the college of kings, or whatever be the name by which the officers of executive power are called, be appointed yearly, by the written votes of the house; each member transmitting the name of his candidate by post to the mayor of the metropolis; and let the ministers so elected alone have the privilege of residing out of the district they represent, and of dwelling in the capital.

When a law is to be proposed, let the words of it and the reasons for adopting it be printed by the proposer, and transmitted to his fellow-representatives. Let the discussion take place in print: the amendments be moved in writing; let pamphlet argue with pamphlet, and circular reply to circular; and, after a proper lapse of time, let written votes for or against a law (to be collected and published name by name by the executive powers) enact or annul it.

All the passions, tendencies, and opinions of men, being much strengthened by present sympathy, crowds are apter to be rash, apter to be panic-struck, apter to punish intolerantly and to reward extravagantly, than smaller bodies or separate men. From the action of this law of nature result chiefly the dangers of democracy. By the foregoing plan they are eluded. In this way a factious zeal, a club-spirit, a herding in parties for promiscuous purposes, could never be generated. To have voted on one occasion with a man of eloquence, would not operate as a tie to sacrifice a character for judgment on another. To divide in behalf of reason, of truth, of justice, not of a minister or a monarch, would be the object of pride and of ambition. Thus would every decision be prepared by general instruction; be conformable to national welfare; be worthy the record of history. Thus would be accomplished, that certain feigning of motives, permanent and universal, over those local and transient impressions which have misled the popular

atrocities of lawgivers in Athens and in Paris. Thus would be realized, that sway of imperturbable wisdom, by the organ of her chosen priests, that philosophocracy, the live-long hope of the sage, and still the pursuit of the philanthropist.

II. Let the nation be divided into two grand divisions, a northern and a southern; and let each division consist of 52 subdivisions or shires, each naming three representatives.

Let the parliament contain 468 seats, and the members sit for 18 months. There will then be 312 to be chosen yearly, or six weekly.

Every week let one shire in each division be convened to name its representatives, and let them choose in regular succession.

By these means no minister, or party, can rely on the duration of its influence: an influx of six members is continually pouring in to incline the balance more and more toward the public opinion. Measures then must always gradually, and never suddenly, conform to it. No general election can occur to upset a system of procedure; no single week leaves any system without an addition or diminution of sanction. Whatever opinions are rising among the people will speedily pierce into the legislature: the declared wish of any part of the kingdom may immediately prompt the electing part to an efficient attention. The process of nature is imitated, which inserts one by one, the buds of futurity upon the stem of present time. If the slave-trade be agitated to-day, a CLARKSON, a COOPER, are sent to add their stock of zeal and information to that of parliament. If the test-laws come forward the ensuing week, a HEYWOOD, a HOBHOUSE, are employed to propagate in the senate the principles of toleration. If financial dangers become the topic of alarm, a MORGAN, a LAUDERDALE are called forth to warn and to remedy. The inconvenience and absurdity of employing the same men one day to contrive a commercial intercourse with France, and another day to move an alien bill, becomes needless. Whatever objects are uppermost, secure their appropriate and adapted agents, and the laws successively resulting from the will of the people will not be defrauded of the executive assistance of lazy prejudice, and thus rendered nugatory to social improvement. To will wisely may often be the attribute of the public mind: but to vanquish difficulties of execution is the rare and exclu-

five merit of zealots in a cause: they ought then, on each occasion, to be annexed to the active government.

III. Let the senate consist of 400 members. Let their seats be for four years: and, by a partial rotation, let 100 vacate their seats annually.

Let every married housekeeper throughout the nation, whose yearly rent is twenty pounds, have a vote: and let this vote extend to every one of the hundred persons to be chosen: each voter being obliged on one and the same day to inscribe one hundred names on a tablet, and transmit it by post to the county-sheriff, depositing a duplicate in his parish vestry.

Let the sheriffs of each county publish the whole number of names voted-for in their division, and the number of votes to each name. Let the speaker of the house sum up the county-polls, and declare who are the hundred persons having the most votes: and let these severally take their seats in parliament in the order of the numbers on their poll.

It is evident that by this scheme the people would have the amusement of annual elections, and the power of obliging a hundred people of consequence, without the danger of fluctuating and versatile counsels; without the danger of its being at any one period, the interest of a majority of the house (for it is always a minority that is excluded at once) illegally to perpetuate its authority, and vote itself decennial; without the danger of the mob's meddling in elections and elevating too high their beloved levellers.

It is also evident, that by this scheme all hopes of success at elections, founded on local power, on corrupt influence, on temporary beneficence, would fall away; and that public services would as anxiously be vied for among the candidates as now private patronages. Gratuitously making roads, digging canals, building bridges, writing books of history or polity, presenting works of art to the nation; these, as of yore in Rome, would be the only practicable tricks of canvassing. Celebrity of every kind being the only passport to the general notice of the cultured classes, Europe would soon admire in this senate all the eyes of science and of art.

It may be objected, that this scheme provides, indeed, senators of intellect, but not of independence: and it must be owned, that men cannot be rendered incorruptible. So long as gradations of honour and emolument are within reach,

they will for ever be grasped at. To abolish corruption, it is necessary to abolish the means of corruption; to abolish those establishments of rank and revenue in which members of parliament endeavour to accommodate themselves and their connections, it is necessary to dry away the fountain of emolument.

Perhaps these three plans, with due pruning and fitting might, by the friends of mixt government, be thought combinable; and, when divested of a certain frivolousness of trapping, might be thought to offer hints not so very extravagant, the first for the construction of an aristocratic, the second of an executive, and the third of a democratic council, in some island of the pacific, if not of the Atlantic ocean: in some future commonwealth of the BENYOWSKIS from Botany-Bay.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent for June last, page 402, remarks it as a singular circumstance, that almost all nations have called the principle of the universe by a word which consists of four letters: and he accordingly annexes a catalogue of a few names, partially culled out, as he says, in confirmation of his proposition: he also further observes that Orpheus, Pythagoras and Plato celebrated the first effable divinity as a Tetradic God. Now, sir, in the first place, it may be observed that this gentleman, who is a professed disciple of Plato, and upon every occasion forward to celebrate the dogmas of so great a master, would hereby insinuate, that the Deity hath been named by almost all nations by a four-lettered name in compliment to his Tetradic God whom he calls the principle of the universe. But I would ask what does Mr. Taylor call the principle of the universe? Does he mean hereby Nature, or the great Author of nature? if he means the former, he most blasphemously ascribes the name of the Creator to the creature; but if the latter, it is a term too derogatory to the majesty of the Supreme Being, to pass without the most severe censure.

As for the theology of the ancient Greeks and Platonists, and the several appellations whereby they named their supreme and subordinate divinities, I leave it to Mr. T. and those who are masters of the subject; all I would observe is, the names he has selected appear inadequate to the maintenance of his proposition. He says that almost all nations named the

Deity

Deity by a word of four letters; this I deny, for most of the European nations have called the Deity by a name of three letters, or by such as are radically triliteral. According to the *Archæologia Britannica*, a learned work, printed 1707, God is named by a three lettered name in the following ancient and modern European tongues, viz. English, Anglo-Saxon, Old Cornish, Welsh, Irish; Scotch, Icelandic, Danish, Italian, Portuguese, and Sclavonian. Mr. T. says God is called *Idio* in the Italian; my author says *Dio* and *Iddio*: thus he has evaded the former and for ought I know altered the latter. God is named in the Gothic tongue *Goth*: now here is a four-lettered name; but who does not see that one is an aspirate, which being pronounced without, it is *Got* and *God*: but if the Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, &c. use a four-lettered name, others again use five and more letters: here then the observation is partial. Again in the Asiatic, African, and American nations, God is named by a word of many letters in almost all those languages: here again Mr. T. is defeated. I have further remarks on this subject, sir, if your correspondent is willing to hear them.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

VERY few clergymen in England, who take tithes in kind, retain the good opinion of their parishioners, and therefore have but little prospect of ministering to their religious improvement. It is however a great hardship on a respectable conscientious clergyman, to be placed in a situation in which he must either quarrel with his parishioners, or greatly injure his own family. It is possible that a clergyman with five or six children may hold a living of 150*l.* per ann. arising from tithes; but he may have great reason to believe that his legal right, if he could obtain it, would amount to 200*l.* per ann. The necessities of his family urge him to claim his utmost right; but by doing this he would lose all hope of doing good in the parish as a minister of the gospel; and thus the sole end of his being sent into the parish would be frustrated. This is a dilemma from which those who regard the fleece more than the flock will much more easily extricate themselves, than a clergyman who has right views of the important duties of his office.

A clergyman in this situation would be

greatly relieved by a commutation of tithes for government annuities. If he receive at present only 150*l.* per ann. and his legal right should be valued at 200*l.* per ann. that right sold at thirty years purchase, would produce 6000*l.* which would buy 12,000*l.* 3 per cent. Consol. Ann. at 50, and of course produce an annual income of 360*l.*; and if laid out in 5 per cent. Annuities at 75, would purchase 8000*l.* stock, and produce an annual income of 400*l.*

It is easy to assert, that every clergyman is justified in pursuing his legal right. But it is as easy to reply, that what is legal, is not always obviously just. The laws of tithes, and the rule of right appear to be often at variance, & *quicquid est contra normam recti, est injuria*. The tithe-owner claims from the farmer the tenth part of the produce of all his extraordinary labour in tilling his ground, and of all his extraordinary expence in purchasing manure to lay upon it. The inequality of the law which authorises this claim, is constantly felt by the farmer, and as constantly operates on his mind in direct opposition to that allegiance which he owes to the laws of his country. If all improvements in agriculture were at an end, and the produce of land was a fixed quantity, the farmer, when he takes his farm, would be able to calculate the value of the tithe to be paid, and make a deduction of it, as of an out-rent, and his complaints against tithes would cease. But so long as the tithe-owner takes a tenth part of the improvements of the farmer, and thus takes money out of his pocket against his consent (for the farmer is compelled to spend his money for the benefit of the tithe-owner), the tithe-owner has an interest in the produce of land which is inimical to the interest of the farmer, and is a source of perpetual contention between them.

Between the clergy and the laity, tithes have been the cause of incurable enmity, and endless disputes. Satan himself could not have devised a greater source of mischief in the Christian world than the payment of tithes. No other mode of paying the clergy could have produced a thousandth part of the evil which this has produced for more than 1000 years past; and he who shall point out an equitable method of commuting tithes, will certainly deserve the thanks of his country.

QUÆSITOR.

August 6th 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IMITATIONS AND SIMILARITIES.

(Continued from the Magazine for May.)

YOUNG, in his "Love of Fame," seems very adroitly to have improved on a witty conceit of Butler. It is curious to observe, that while Butler has made a remote allusion of a window to a pillory, a conceit is grafted on this conceit, with even more exquisite wit.

Each window, like the pillory appears,
With heads thrust through, nailed by the ears.

Hudibras, part ii. c. 3. v. 391.

An opera, like a pillory, may be said
To nail our ears down, and expose our head.

Young's Satires.

When Pope composed the following lines on Fame,

How vain that second life in other's breath,
Th' *estare* which wits inherit after death;
Eaie, health, and life, for this they must
reign;

(Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*!)

Temple of Fame.

He seems to have had present in his mind, a single idea of Butler, by which he has very happily amplified the entire imagery. Butler says,

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from

The legal tenant— *Hud.* part i. c. 3. v. 1043.

Dryden, in his "Absalom and Achitophel," says of the Earl of Shaftesbury,
David for him his tuneful harp had strung,
And heav'n had wanted one immortal song.

This verse was ringing in the ear of Pope, when with equal modesty and felicity he adopted it, in addressing Dr. Arbuthnot.

Friend of my life, which did not you prolong,
The world had wanted many an iate song.

Howel, in his letters, has prefixed a tedious poem, written in the taste of his times, and he there says of Letters, that they are

The heralds and swift harbingers, that move
From east to west, on embassies of love;
They can the tropic cut, and cross the line—

It is probable that Pope had noted this thought, for the following lines seem a beautiful heightening of the idea.

Heav'n first taught letters, for some wretch's
aid,

Some banish'd lover, or some captive maid.

Then he adds,

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And wait a sigh from Indus to the pole.

Eloisa.

There is another passage in "Howel's Letters," which has a great affinity with a thought of Pope, who in "The Rape of the Lock," says,

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Fair tresses, man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair.

Howel writes in his collection, p. 290 — "Tis a powerful sex; they were too strong for the first, the strongest and wisest man that was; they must needs be strong, when one hair of a woman can draw more than an hundred pair of oxen."

Johnson bitterly censures Gray, in these words—"There has of late arisen a practice of giving to adjectives, derived from substantives, the termination of participles; such as the cultured plain, the daisied bank; but I was sorry to see, in the lines of a scholar like Gray, "the bonied spring." I confess, I was never sorry, nor surprised; and had Johnson received but the faintest tincture of the Italian school of English poetry, he never would have formed so tasteless a criticism. *Honied* is employed by Milton in more places than one.—But one is sufficient for my purpose.

Hide me from day's garish eye,
While the bee, with honied thigh, &c.

Il Penseroso, v. 142.

Pope's description of the death of the lamb in his "Essay on Man," is finished with the nicest touches, and is one of the most exquisite images our poetry exhibits. Even familiar as it is to our ear, one can never examine it but with the same admiration.

The Lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?
Pleased to the last, he crops the flow'ry food,
And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood.

After having paused over such fine verses, will not the reader smile, that I should conjecture the image might first have been found in the following humble verses, in a poem which was once considered not as contemptible.

A gentle lamb has rhetoric to plead,
And when she sees the butcher's knife de-
creed,

Her voice intreats him not to make her bleed.

Dr. King's Mully of Mountown.

This natural and touching image might have been observed by Pope, without having at first been traced through the lens polished lens, of the telescope of Dr. King. It is certainly a similarity; and is given as an example, in the "Art of Compulsion," in what manner we may raise the humblest conception; and veil the sordid nullity of a distressed vagabond, by teaching it that GRACE which adorns the purple it wears.

Gray has been very severely censured by Johnson, for the expression,

Give ample room, and verge enough,
The characters of hell to trace. *The Bard.*

On the authority of a critic (whose mind was too contracted to admit either of poetical or political toleration) we are, and shall still be told, that Gray, in his works, *has no line so bad*.—Ample room is feeble, but would have passed unobserved in any other poem, but in the poetry of Gray, who has taught us to admit nothing but what was exquisite. *Verge enough* is very poetical, since it conveys a material image to the mind, and points to the imagination. No one has yet pointed out the source from whence, probably, the *whole line* was derived. I am inclined to think, it was from the following passage in Dryden:

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and verge enough for more.
Dryden's Don Sebastian.

Having in our last paper on this subject, pointed out that the *meteor beard* of the "*Bard*" of Gray, might have been derived from the *meteor beard* of "*Huairas*;" I have been asked, if I was serious in my conjecture. I reply, I am. The *burlesque* and the *sublime* are extremes, and extremes meet. How often does it merely depend on our own state of mind, and on our own taste, to consider the sublime as burlesque.—And how many are there, to whom the sublime must ever be the burlesque! A very vulgar, but acute genius, THOMAS PAINE, whom I imagine to be destitute of all delicacy and refinement, has conveyed to us a notion of the *sublime*, as it is probably experienced by ordinary and uncultured understandings, and even by acute and judicious minds, who are without imagination. He tells us, that "the *sublime* and the *ridiculous* are often so nearly related, that it is difficult to class them separately. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again."

It has never, I think, been remarked, that Gray, when he conceived the idea of the beard of his "*Bard*," had in his mind the *language* of Milton, who describes Azazel unfurling

The imperial ensign; which full high advanced

Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind.

Par. Lost, b. i. v. 535.

very similar to Gray,

Stream'd like a meteor to the troubled air.

Would it not appear the ridiculous, or burlesque, to describe the sublime revolution of the *earth*, on her axle, round the *sun*, by comparing it with the action of a *top* flogged by a boy? and yet some of the most exquisite lines in Milton, and the sublimest, do this; the poet alluding only in his mind, to the *top*. The earth he describes, whether

—She from west her silent course advances
With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
On her soft axle, while the paces even.—

With great reason, has the man of taste complained of those collections of ancient poetry, or editions of obsolete authors, made by certain antiquaries, who conceive, that when they become mere printers, they exhibit proofs of erudition. I do not wish to revive so bad a taste, as that, which has been so frequently of late shewn, in republishing such authors. Sometimes, indeed, a fortunate little poem will occur, and deserve to be perpetuated. The following is a song of Sir Charles Sedley, which may not only be read with pleasure, but the close, the secret charm of a song, is to be admired for the delicacy of its thought, and the easy grace of its diction.

SONG.

Phyllis, men say that all my vows
Are to thy fortune paid;

Alas, my heart he little knows,
Who thinks my love a trade.

Were I of all these woods the lord,
One berry from thy hand
More real pleasure would afford,
Than all my large command.

My humble love has learnt to live
On what the nicest maid,
Without a conscious blush, may give
Beneath the myrtle shade.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY inserting the following queries in your valuable Miscellany, you will oblige
A CONSTANT READER.

By what law is the court of aldermen empowered to regulate the price of salt? To what other commodities does this power extend? How is it exercised? Have country justices of the peace the same power?

Aug. 13, 1798.

WAL.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONSMOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER VI.

* * This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him; in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

LXXXIX. JUNIUS.

I Was informed by Sir John Irwine, that one day, when he was at Mr. Grenville's, Mr. G. told Sir John, that he had that morning received a letter from Junius, saying, that he esteemed Mr. G. and might soon make himself known to him. This affords to me proof positive that the celebrated author of those letters could not be Mr. Grenville's secretary, as was reported*.

I really suspect Single-speech Hamilton to have been the author, from the following circumstance. One day, at a house, where he happened to be, he repeated the contents of that day's Junius; while in fact the printer had delayed the publication till next day. Hamilton was also brought forward by Lord Holland; and it is remarkable, that Lord Holland, though very open to censure, is not once mentioned.

Garrick, dining with me, told me that having been at Woodfall's, he learned

* Mr. Almon's recent discovery on this topic, in his usual inaccurate way of *ipse dixit*, without any reference or authority, may be the truth, but is certainly very improbable. A young Irishman, author of the Letters of Junius! This embryo Burke would infallibly have been produced in public life, as his talents deserved. The masculine maturity of the style indicates an experienced writer. The tone is that of a man conversant in public affairs. Why die in an obscure situation, in the East Indies, when a mere discovery of his own secret would have ensured fame and fortune? *Incredulus odi*. The *subig* resembles the style of Junius—but how many successful imitations of his style have appeared! It is easy to ape any style—but to found a new style of singular force and dignity is a different matter.

Among mere conjectures the following may have its place. The title is "The Letters of Junius. *Sed nominis umbra*." Junius is the *umbra*, the translation, of Young only. Nor can the motto refer to the *state*, when in an acme of splendor.

that the Junius of that day would be the last. Upon which, hurrying to Saint James's, he reported this intelligence to several people. Next day he received a letter from Junius, informing him that, if he used such freedoms, a letter to him should appear. From this Garrick concluded that the author was about the court.

XC. BOLINGBROKE AND MARLBOROUGH.

Lord Bolingbroke discovered a foible of the great Duke of Marlborough, that he delighted in tying Miss Jennings's garters. When he repeated the story, he used to add, "What is known to women is known to the world."

XCI. PORTRAITS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The false portraits of Mary Queen of Scots are infinite—but there are many genuine, as may be expected of a woman who was queen of France, dowager of France, queen of Scotland. I have a drawing by Vertue, from a genuine portrait unengraved. That artist was a papist and a Jacobite, and idolized Mary. At Lord Carleton's desire, and being paid by him, Vertue engraved a pretended Mary, in that nobleman's possession, but loudly declared his disbelief. Yet has this portrait been copied in Freiron's curious *Histoire de Marie Stuart*, Londres, (Paris) 1742, 2 vols. 12mo. and in many other works: while the genuine Mary by Vertue, with the skeleton and her age, has not been re-engraved.

The world is generally averse
To all the truth it sees or hears,
But swallows nonsense and a lye
With greediness and gluttony.

So says Hudibras, I believe;—for I quote from memory.

XCII. MR. TOWNLEY'S HUDIBRAS.

Speaking of Hudibras, it was long esteemed an impossibility to give an adequate translation of that singular work, in

any language; still more in French, the idiom of which is very remote from the conciseness of the original. To our astonishment, Mr. Townley, an English gentleman, has translated Hudibras into French, with the spirit and conciseness of the original.

XCIII. SQUIRRELS AND MICE—LORD PEMROKE.

Regularly after breakfast, in the summer season, at least, Mr. Walpole used to mix bread and milk in a large basin, and throw it out at the window of the sitting-room, for the squirrels; who, soon after came down, from the high trees, to enjoy their allowance. This instance of tameness and confidence, led to one yet more remarkable, related by Mr. W.

When I visited the old Earl of Pembroke, at Wilton, he would always before dinner cut a slice of bread into small dice, and spread them on the chimney-piece of the dining room. I was at first surpris'd at this ceremony, till I saw a number of mice creep from invisible crevices, to partake the earl's unusual hospitality.

That nobleman had several eccentricities. He one morning took it into his head to daub with colours the cheeks and eyes of his fine statues. Transported with the novelty of his creation, he ran in quest of the ladies, to shew them this surprising improvement. Meanwhile a waggish youth, his relation, had extended the colouring to some other parts. "Walk in, ladies, it is life itself," said the old earl. His surpris'e, and the confusion of the women, may be easily imagin'd.

XCIV. BIOGRAPHIA.

I had happen'd to say that the Biographia Britannica was an apology for every body. This reach'd the ears of Dr. Kippis, who was publishing a new edition; and who retorted that the life of Sir Robert Walpole should prove that the Biographia was not an apology for every body. Soon after I was surpris'd with a visit from the Doctor, who came to solicit materials for my father's life. You may guess I very civilly refus'd.

XC. CONNOISSEURS.

Dr. Ducarel was a poor creature. He was keeper of the library at Lambeth; and I wanted a copy of that lining there, which is prefix'd to my Royal and Noble Authors. Applying to the Doctor, I found nothing but delays; I must purchase his works, and take some of his antiques at an exorbitant price, &c. Completely disgust'd, I applied to the

Archbishop himself, who immediately permitted a drawing to be taken.

Sir *** is another poor creature of a connoisseur. He is in truth a mere dealer in antiquities, and some of them not the most genuine.

XCVI. FONTENELLE.

Fontenelle, in his old age, was very deaf, and was always attended in company by a nephew, a talkative vain young man. When any thing remarkable had escap'd Fontenelle's auditory nerve, he used to apply to his nephew, "What was said?" This coxcomb would often answer, "Uncle, I said —" *Bah!* was the constant retort of the philosopher.

XCVII. INFIDELITY.

Fontenelle's Dialogues on the Plurality of Worlds, first rendered me an infidel. Christianity, and a plurality of worlds, are, in my opinion, irreconcilable. Indeed, one would be puzzled enough to reconcile modern discoveries on this globe alone, with any divine revelation. I never try to make converts; but expect and claim to enjoy my own opinion, and other people may enjoy theirs. It is my Bill of Rights. If a religious system be infallibly true, and inspir'd by heaven itself, what human effort can injure it? Intolerance is *ipso facto* a proof of falsehood. Truth, far from being too delicate to be touch'd, is strengthened by opposition and discussion. Yet in what country is a fair opposition to the established religion permitted? Are not fame, rewards, emoluments, wholly on the side of the priesthood? Ought they not to be open to all persuasions? One man gets an archbishopric, and ten thousand a year, for asserting a system *perhaps* false. He who could even mathematically, if possible, demonstrate its falsehood, would only run a risk of being burnt. Is this truth? Is this equality of discussion? O ye, gentlemen! first lay down your preferences, and then argue. Arguments from self-interest are of no avail with the wife. But as disinterestedness and poverty were the very foundations of your system, so self-interestedness and wealth will be its ruin.

Atheism I dislike. It is gloomy, uncomfortable; and in my eye unnatural and irrational. It certainly requires more credulity to believe that there is no God, than to believe that there is. This fair creation, those magnificent heavens, the fruit of matter and chance! O impossible!

I go to church sometimes, in order to induce my servants to go to church. I

am no hypocrite. I do not go in order to persuade them to believe what I do not believe myself. A good moral sermon may instruct and benefit them. I only let them an example of listening, not of believing.

XCVIII. METHODISM.

My neighbour, Mrs. ***, is a rank methodist. She torments all the parish. She wanted me to turn away an old servant, because he had two bastards. I pity her husband. A man, occupied with India and China, to be plagued with a methodist wife! She wants to convert him. This China, indeed, is a bad dose. Hundreds of millions who have never heard of Christ and Judea, nor of Mahomet and Arabia! Even the *Salvator Mundi*, die to no purpose! To save the hundredth part of the hundredth part of a fraction of mankind! What an insult to the faith! We ought to have a crusade against those Chinese, and baptize them in their blood, by all means. The shocking infidels!

XCIX. ARMSTRONG'S WORKS.

Dr. Armstrong's Poem on Health is very well. I was induced to other day to glance at his own collection of his works in two small volumes. His pride is most disgusting. If you believe him there was no judge of poetry in England—except himself. An author should either know, or suppose, that there are in this enlightened country thousands of readers, who might perhaps write as well as himself, on any topic; but who, at any rate, may be superior judges, tho' they be too lazy to call their taste into active exertion. His prose is quaint and uninteresting; often puerile.—I only remember his objection to the phrase *subject-matter*, which is just. His tragedy has no incidents, and the language is all in a flutter. His *Winter*, in imitation of Shakspeare, deserves to be better known.

C. ORIGINAL LETTER, ON IMPROVEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE*, &c.

Since I received your book, Sir, I scarce ceased from reading till I had finished it; so admirable I found it, and so full of good sense, brightly delivered. Nay, I am pleased with myself too, for having formed the same opinion with you on several points, in which we do not agree with the generality of men. On some topics I confess as frankly I do not concur with you; considering how many

you have touched, it would be wonderful if we agreed on all, or I should not be sincere if I said I did. There are others on which I have formed no opinion, for I should give myself an impertinent air with no truth, if I pretended to have any knowledge of many subjects, of which, young as you are, you seem to have made yourself master. Indeed I have gone deeply into nothing, and therefore shall not discuss those heads on which we differ most, as probably I should not defend my own opinions well. There is but one part of your work to which I will venture any objection, tho' you have considered it much, and I little—very little indeed with regard to your proposal, which to me is but two days old. I mean your plan for the improvement of our language, which I allow has some defects, and which wants correction in several particulars. The specific amendment which you propose, and to which I object, is the addition of *a's* and *i's* to our terminations. To change *s* for *a* in the plural number of our substantives and adjectives, would be so violent an alteration, that I believe neither the power of Power, nor the power of Genius, would be able to effect it. In most cases I am convinced that very strong innovations are more likely to make impression than small and almost imperceptible differences, as in Religion, Medicine, Politics, &c. but I do not think that Language can be treated in the same manner, especially in a refined age. When a nation first emerges from barbarism, two or three masterly writers may operate wonders; and the fewer the number of writers, as the number is small at such a period, the more absolute is their authority. But when a country has been polishing itself for two or three centuries, and when consequently authors are innumerable, the most supereminent genius, (or whoever is esteemed so, tho' without foundation) possesses very limited empire, and is far from meeting implicit obedience. Every petty writer will contest very novel institutions; every inch of change in any language will be disputed; and the language will remain as it was, longer than the tribunal, which should dictate very heterogeneous alterations.

With regard to adding *a* or *o* to nasal consonants, consider, sir, should the usage be adopted, what havoc would it make? All our poetry would be defective in metre, or would become at once as obsolete as Chaucer; and could we promise ourselves, that we should acquire better harmony,

* The book alluded to was written in early youth, and has many juvenile crude ideas, long since abandoned by its author.

and more rhimes, we should have a new crop of poets to replace Milton, Dryden, Gray, and I am sorry you will not allow me to add, Pope? You might enjoin our prose to be reformed, as you have done by the Spectator in your*****, but try Dryden's Ode by your new institution.

I beg your pardon for these trivial observations. I assure you I could write a letter ten times as long, if I were to specify all I like in your work. I more than like most of it; and I am charmed with your glorious love of liberty, and your other humane and noble sentiments. * * *

It is as great as uncommon, and gives me as good an opinion of your heart, sir, as your book does of your great sense. Each assure me that you will not take ill the liberty I have used in expressing my doubts on your plan for amending our language, or for any I may use in dissenting from a few other sentiments in your work; as I shall in what I think your too low opinion of some of the French writers, of your preferring Lady Mary Wortley to Madame Sevigné; and of your esteeming Mr. Hume a man of a deeper and more solid understanding than Mr. Gray. In the two last articles it is impossible to think more differently than we do. In Lady Mary's letters, which I never could read but once, I discovered no merit of any sort; yet I have seen

others by her (unpublished) that have a good deal of wit; and for Mr. Hume, give me leave to say, that I think your opinion *that he might have ruled a state* ought to be qualified a little, as in the very next page you say—*his History is a mere apology for prerogative, and a very weak one.* If he could have ruled a state, one must presume at best that he would have been an able tyrant—and yet I should suspect that a man who sitting coolly in his chamber could forge but a weak apology for prerogative, would not have exercised it very wisely. I knew personally, and well, both Mr. Hume and Mr. Gray; and thought there was no degree of comparison between their understandings—and in fact Mr. Hume's writings were so superior to his conversation, that I frequently said he understood nothing till he had written upon it. What you say, sir, of the discord in his history from his love of prerogative, and hatred of churchmen, flatters me much, as I have taken notice of that very unnatural discord in a piece I printed some years ago, but did not publish, and which I will shew to you when I have the pleasure of seeing you here: a satisfaction I shall be glad to taste whenever you will let me know you are at leisure after the beginning of next week. I am, sir, with great respect and esteem, your obedient humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

Strawberry Hill, June 22, 1785.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT LIVING FOREIGNERS.

KOTZEBUE,

As a dramatic writer, stands almost unrivalled among the Germans. He is a native of Weimar in Saxony, a small but highly polished city, which has frequently been called "*Paris in miniature.*" Here he cultivated an early acquaintance with the Muses, by his unremitting attention to the dramatic performances of that place, then in eminent repute, on account of the refined taste and correct judgment of the actors and audience. KOTZEBUE'S decided predilection for the drama, in theory as well as in practice, is obvious from several passages alluding to this subject, in his own works. Yet, it is certain that he never condescended to perform on a public stage; and that all his attempts as an actor were confined to private theatres, established among select parties of literary friends. Thus he obtained the double advantage of indulging himself in his favourite amusement, and at the same time of performing dramatic pieces of his own

composition, and deciding on their merits in a contracted circle of candid discerning critics, before he ventured to present them to the public.

KOTZEBUE was educated for the law, which he practised for a considerable number of years, in various eminent stations, till he was appointed president of the high college of Justice in the Russian province of Livonia. Here he wrote the greater number of his dramatic works, as well as his miscellaneous compositions in the department of the *Belles Lettres.* His numerous performances are the more surprising, as his leisure time, till lately, must have been remarkably short, on account of the multiplicity and importance of his other avocations, which required the whole of his attention, while he held the distinguished office before mentioned. Fortunately however, for the Muses, and particularly those of the German stage, he met with a number of invidious opponents in Livonia, who magnified every

trifling foible of his private conduct into a crime of the first magnitude, and persecuted him with such unrelenting malignity, that he thought proper to retire from his splendid office of state, and to devote the remainder of his life to the service of a more grateful public. Hence he betook himself entirely to literary pursuits, and having left the Russian dominions he repaired to the court of Vienna, where he readily obtained the appointment of '*Dramatist to the Imperial theatre.*' It is unnecessary to detail here the complicated intrigues carried on under the late empress of Russia in every province of her extensive empire; and the frequent persecutions which foreigners promoted to office sustained from the semi-barbarous natives. Let it suffice to observe that they too often succeeded in their nefarious designs against those aliens, whom they hated both on account of their superior talents, and their abhorrence of Russian sloth and drunkenness. KOTZEBUE was one of the many objects of persecution in Russia, although his moral character must have been unexceptionable; as it is not probable that the emperor of Germany would otherwise have appointed him to be his 'dramatic poet.'

The merits and demerits of this writer in the wide field of romance, as well as of the drama, are but imperfectly known in this country, as only a few of his productions have been translated into the English language. And from the metamorphosed state in which German translations generally appear before the English public, it is not an easy matter to ascertain the due and relative merits of either author or translator. KOTZEBUE has published, besides a great variety of romances and novels, about thirty dramatic pieces of various merit. Among the latter, we find "*Menschenbass und Reue*" or "*Misanthropy and Repentance*;" "*The Negro Slaves*;"—and "*The Indians in England*," which three are indeed the most popular of his performances. The first of these has been translated with some success in this country, (though in a very mutilated condition) under the title "*The Stranger*;" where it has during a great part of last season attracted crowded audiences to Drury-lane theatre. The other two pieces, namely "*The Negro Slaves*," and "*The Indians in England*," have likewise met with translators, though the latter of them is not yet published; nor is it likely that any other of his dramatic compositions will ever be brought on the English stage. This may

be partly ascribed to the great difference subsisting between the national taste and manners of the English and Germans, and partly to a certain peculiarity in the writings of KOTZEBUE, which characterizes and distinguishes his productions from those of all other modern writers. His knowledge of the human heart and its secret meanders is unquestionably great: he has not only made the prevailing manners, oddities, and vices of the age, but also man himself, as influenced by a variety of ardent passions, the object of his minutest research. Few writers have ever attained to his excellence in delineating whimsical and impassioned characters; and in scenes drawn from private and domestic life, our poet eminently excels his cotemporary rivals both in the unaffected delicacy of the sentiments he conveys, and the freedom and precision with which he introduces them. His language, though generally correct and dignified, is occasionally tinged with an ambiguous mode of expression, and his dialogue sometimes degenerates into a whining tone. But this is not so much the fault of an individual, as of the depraved taste of his countrymen. This false taste, however, may be manifested in different ways: in England the constant visitors of our theatres well know, that *equivocal phrases or sentiments*, such as do not too grossly offend the delicate ear of females, are not unfrequently more applauded than the most refined moral doctrines. KOTZEBUE's plans are formed with great art, and developed for the most part in a most unexpected and successful manner. His system of morals, however, as exhibited in his dramatic compositions, does not seem free from censure, for it certainly is too great a sacrifice made of virtue, when characters of vicious habits are represented as having attained their end, and finished their immoral career in triumph, merely because some fortunate accident turned the scale in their favour. If the remark which has frequently been made in our reviews as well as newspapers be just, that *all German productions of the dramatic kind "abound in sentiment and reasoning;"* and if these are objectionable qualities of a performance which is to be subjected to a *popular tribunal*, there is little or no danger to be apprehended, that the English stage will be inundated with German plays.—With respect to the transactions in KOTZEBUE's life, a few circumstances only have transpired to public notice. It is known, that in his youth he was a favourite pupil of the

late professor MUSEUS* of Weimar, under whose care and tuition he was educated; that he left the Russian dominions chiefly on account of a work called "*The Life of Count Benjowsky*," written by himself, which contained many private anecdotes relative to the cruelties practised by

order of the late empress of Russia; and that, soon after his arrival at Vienna, he was appointed Imperial dramatist, in which situation, at present, his merits and talents meet with that reward and degree of public esteem, which he so amply deserves. W.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WANDERER,

AN IDYLL.

From the German of J. W. Von Goethe, author of "Werter, Iphigenia in Tauris, Stella, Cleoigo, &c."

WANDERER.

GOD bless you, woman, and the sucking child
Upon your bosom! Here I'll sit awhile
Against the rock; and at the elm-tree's foot
Lay down the burden that has wearied me.

WOMAN.

What business brings you up these sandy paths
During the heat of day? Have you brought
toys,
Or other ware, from town to sell 'th' country?
You seem to smile, good stranger, at my
question.

WANDERER.

I bring no city-wares about for sale.
The evening's very sultry. I'm athirst.
Show me, good woman, where you draw your
water.

WOMAN.

Here, up these steps of rock, athwart the
thicket.

Do you go first: you'll soon be at the hut
That I inhabit. We've a spring hard by it.

WANDERER.

Traces of man's arranging hand are these!
Thine—'twas not liberal Nature, to unite
These blocks of marble thus—

WOMAN.

A little further—

WANDERER.

A mossy architrave! Almighty Genius!
Even upon stone canst thou imprint thy seal.

WOMAN.

A little higher yet—

* The name of MUSEUS is never mentioned in Germany but with pleasure and respect. His "*Popular Tales of the Germans*" were translated into English, about seven or eight years since; and although the simplicity and humour of MUSEUS's spirit are not fully transfused into the translation, yet every candid reader must allow that the work possesses uncommon merit, and will consider it as an ample testimony of the author's talents and ingenuity.

WANDERER.

On an inscription
I've set a daring foot! TO VENUS AND—
Ye are effac'd, are wander'd hence, com-
panions,
Who should have witness'd to posterity
Your master's warm devotion.

WOMAN.

Do these stones
Surprize you, stranger? Yonder, by my hut,
Are many more such stones.

WANDERER.

Where, show me where?

WOMAN.

There, to the left-hand, as you quit the
coppice.
See—here they are.

WANDERER.

Ye Muses and ye Graces!

WOMAN.

This is my hut.

WANDERER.

The ruins of a temple!

WOMAN.

The spring beside it furnishes our water.

WANDERER.

Thou hover'st, ever-glowing, o'er thy grave,
Immortal Genius—while thy masterpiece
Crumbles upon thee.

WOMAN.

Stay, I'll fetch a cup.

WANDERER.

Your slender forms divine the ivy girds,
Ye twin-born columns, who still lift on high
A sculptur'd front amid surrounding ruin:
And, like thy sisters, thou too, lonely shaft,
Veiling with dusky moss thy sacred head,
Look'st down in mournful majesty upon
The broken fall'n companions at thy feet;
They lie with rubbish soil'd, by briars shaded,
The tall grafs waving o'er their prostrate
forms:

O Nature! canst thou thus appreciate
Thy masterpiece's masterpiece? destroy,
And sow with thistles thine own sanctuary?

WOMAN.

My boy is fast asleep. Hold him a minute,
And wait beneath the poplar's cooling shade
While I fetch water. Slumber on, my dar-
ling.

WANDERER.

How soft his sleep whom heavenly health
ambrosial

Blest infant—born amid antiquity's
Sacred remains—on thee her spirit rest!
Whom that environs he in godlike bliss
Each hour enjoys. Unfold, thou swelling
gem,

Under the mild beam of a vernal sun
Outshining all thy fellows; and, when'er
The silken hulk of blossoms falls, appear
A blooming fruit, and ripen to the summer.

WOMAN.

God blefs him, does he sleep? I have but
this,

A homely crust to offer you to eat
With the cool draught I bring.

WANDERER.

I thank you much.

How green and lively look the plants about us!

WOMAN.

Ere long my husband will return from labor,
Stay and partake with us our evening loaf.

WANDERER.

'Tis here you dwell?

WOMAN.

Yes, in these very walls.

My father built our cottage up himself,
Of tiles and stones he found among the ruins;
Here we all dwelt. He gave me to a plough-
man,

And died within our arms. Hope of my life,
My darling, see how playful 'tis; he smiles.

WANDERER.

All bounteous Nature, ever teeming mother,
Thou hast created all unto enjoyment;
Like a good parent furnish'd all thy children
With one inheritance—a hut, a home.

High on the architrave the swallow builds,
Unconscious of the beauties she beclays;
The golden bud with webs the grub surrounds,
To form a winter-dwelling for her offspring:
And thou, O Man, between antiquity's
Sublimest remnants patchest up a cot—
Art happy among tombs. Farewell, kind
woman.

WOMAN.

You will not stay?

WANDERER.

God blefs you and your child!

WOMAN.

Good journey to you.

WANDERER.

Whither leads the road

Across yon mountain?

WOMAN.

That's the way to Cuma.

WANDERER.

How far may't be?

WOMAN.

About three miles.

WANDERER.

Farewell!

Nature, be thou conductress of my way,
Guide the unusual path that I have chosen.
Among the hallow'd graves of mighty dead,
And mouldering monuments of ages gone;
Then to a home direct thy wanderer's step,
To some asylum, from the north wind safe,
And with a platane grove to shade the noon,

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Where, when his evening steps the hut re-
visit,

A wife like this may clasp him in her arms.
The nurdling smiling at her happy breast.

ADDITIONAL LINES on CULTIVATION.

(Continued from Nov. 1796.)

Addressed to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR.

By ABR. WILKINSON, M. D.

LET not Britannia's sons ignoble deem
The task that sows the corn, or guides
the team,

That watches anxious o'er the rising grain,
And clothes with fertile crops the barren
plain;

See Cincinnatus' from his farm retire
To guard his country, and her troops inspire.
And while the well-earn'd laurel shades his
brow,

Behold him anxious seek his fav'rite plough.
Not Cæsar, thron'd on his triumphal car,
'Circled with captive kings, and spoils of war,
In fair renown could higher rank obtain
Than Cincinnatus' midst his rustic train.

Oh, how much happier is the peasant's lot,
Who breathes pure air, and tills some fertile
spot,

Than his whose daily task the mine explores,
Where cavern'd mountains hold Peruvian ores;
Distant, far distant from his native soil,
His palsied limbs refuse their wonted toil.
On the damp earth the sick'ning captive lies,
He groans unpitied, and neglected dies:
O'er his pale corpse no tears of love are shed,
No pious care enters the valued dead.

His cold remains consign'd to beasts of prey,
A mangled carcase, meet the eye of day.
There no bright sun expels eternal gloom,
There ghastly spectres move in one vast tomb.
Oh, break their thralldom, thou who hearest
prayer,

And grant to human beings vital air.

Hail happy isle, where temperate breezes
blow,

And early spring dissolves the frozen snow;
Where mellowing frosts the well turn'd glebe
prepare;

And fruitful seasons ease the peasant's care:
Though dark'ning storms sweep o'er thy fer-
tile plain,

E'en frost and snow the rising corn sustain.
Chill'd by the blast, the noxious insects die,
And the rude tempest cheers th' invading
fly.

Oh! think on Labradore's bleak icy shore!
How the poor Indian hears his scanty store,
Watches with anxious eye through drifted
snow,

The famish'd wolf, or hunts the bounding
roe;

Roams o'er the frozen sea by hunger bold,
Springs on the bear, nor heeds the chilling
cold;

Unfriendly climate! through whose freezing
skies

The flying bird arrested, drops and dies.

Nor happier they, where sandy wastes extend,
Where fainting Arabs their parch'd cattle
tend,

The green blade shrinks beneath the burning
sky,

And no refreshing fountain yields supply ;
Such were the deserts where Palmyra rose,
By barren sands secur'd from threaten'ing foes.
Where Carolina spreads her marshy swamps,
And rears her indigo 'midst putrid damps.
Her fallow sons prepare, with feeble hand,
The thirsty rice upon the moisten'd land.
Their pale cadav'rous look disease betrays,
While through each vein the burning fever
preys.

On Syria's plains, though plenty fills her
horn,

And Smyrna's fruitful fields abound in corn ;
Deem not those happy in thy peaceful shade,
Where earthquake, fire, and pestilence in-
vade,

Whose free-born souls to haughty despots
bow,

And for tyrannic Pachas hold the plough.
Hail, Liberty ! auspicious goddess, hail !
Breathe through our isle thy soul-reviving
gale ;

May British yeomen own no other sway,
And British fields secure, their wealth display ;
Lords of the soil, they count not labour
pain,

But till, with cheerful songs, their own do-
main.

On Mississippi's bank should sleep surprise
The wearied peasant ; close in ambush lies
The crafty alligator, gorg'd with blood,
He lurks conceal'd, beneath the troubled
flood ;

Or ranges fierce the reedy shore around,
Climbs the steep bank, or couches to the
ground.

Where *Ætna* labours with convulsive throes,
And streams of fire her burning womb dis-
close ;

Through lucid clouds the vivid light'nings
play,

And smoke and ashes hide the face of day :
In one vast sheet the liquid fire descends,
And to the foaming deep its course extends :
The burning lava fills the sea-girt shore,
Where the returning tides invade no more.
The harden'd mafs with fertile pow'rs en-
dued,

By sun and air and rain at length subdu'd,
Perpetual verdure the dark lava gains,
Supports the olive, and the vine sustains :
The anxious peasant then renews his toil,
And tills, with fearful hand, the treach'rous
soil.

Not half so beauteous, in the painter's
sight,
Is Kewick's Lake, or Snowdon's Alpine
height ;

When on his storm-clad brow the shepherds
gaze,
And midway feel the sun's enliv'ning rays ;

Nor aught sublime, in nature's wide domain,
Charms like the fertile cultivated plain.

Still may the savage tribes in wild amaze,
On Niagara's foaming torrent gaze :
Oh ! rather bear me to th' enriching stream,
Where cultivation spreads her cheering gleam,
Nor for *Allegany's* vast mountain-range
Britannia's downs and pastur'd fields exchange.

Soon shall the wand'ring Tartars cease to
roam,
And quit Mongolian tents for some fix'd
home,

No longer shall disdain to till the ground,
Nor search for scanty food the plains around ;
The rude barbarians seize the torch no more
To fire the wither'd grafs for future store ;
Nor travellers behold, in wild dismay,
The spreading flames arrest their destin'd way.

The impetuous stream at will no longer
roams,
Nor with destructive force the torrent foams,
Confin'd by art, it glads the flowery meads,
And richest verdure the coarse grafs succeeds ;
A double crop the advancing mower braves,
And crowns the toil that guides the enrich-
ing waves.

Thus o'er the verdant plains the winding Po,
And famed Orontes from their channel flow ;
Or, on still grander scale, extending wide,
Majestic Nile pours forth her swelling tide ;
O'er burning sands, thus Ganges rolls his
flood,

Diffusing wide his own prolific mud ;
The swarthy Indian hails the rising streams,
And of luxuriant harvests fondly dreams ;
Grateful adores the wave that fills the grain,
And ploughs and sows, nor ever sows in vain.

Let Caledonia, 'midst her forms, proclaim,
Clad in a humid vest, her Pultney's name ;
Taught by his princely care, her sons shall
learn

How fertile crops subue the barren fern,
Shall range their native mountains with de-
light,

While the green-sward adorns their Alpine
height.

Whence springs this wond'rous vegetative
power,

That fills the plant, the seed-cup, and the
flower,

Gives to the forest oak, his lordly height,
And charms, in varied forms, the enraptur'd
sight.

Does it in oil, or water, find supply ?

Or on putrescent particles rely ?

These, through the earth, and air, and rain
abound,

Sustain the sap and fertilize the ground.

Oft, in some ill-tim'd hour, the heav'ns
will frown,

And with incessant rains the harvest drown ;
Or vivid lightnings shall the crop invade,
Blast the full ear, or seize the flowering
blade.

The anxious husbandman his loss surveys,
And reaps a crop which scarce his toil repays.

Genius of Albion! laden with thy stores,
See numerous vessels crowd thy chalky shores;
To foreign climes see thy bright harvests
borne,

While heav'n propitious sends a rich return.

Could we, from some bold mountains height
survey,

Where thy best cultur'd fields their charms
display;

Long should we gaze on Norfolk's fertile
plain,

Where still unrival'd crops her fame sustain.

The industrious ploughman twice renews his
toil,

And, with a well-try'd pair, divides the soil;
Careful, he shuns the sun's meridian rays,
And rests, while others faint beneath the
blaze.

Soon as the fertilizing root was found,
Thick ranks of corn enrich'd the barren
ground,

O'er the gay fields superior verdure spread,
And flocks conveying plenty as they tread;
Where his forefathers rear'd the reedy cot,
The well-built villa sheers the yeoman's
lot.

Then should we turn to Cantium's chalky
shore,

Where stormy seas provide an ample store
Of choice manure, collected long with care
The mellow heaps the well-plough'd lands
prepare.

No noxious weeds draw off the rich supply,
A garden neatness charms the admiring eye;
Hence are thy seeds to distant counties borne,
And the experienc'd ploughman seeks thy
corn.

The lovely greenward, and the wide
champaign,

Where the South Downs extend their beau-
teous plain,

Arrest the wand'ring eye, though bleak the
spot,

When wintry blasts sweep round the shep-
herd's cot;

Yet numerous flocks, Britannia's pride and
boast,
Range the smooth downs, and cheer the
stormy coast.

Oft have I seen, beneath the hawthorn
shade,

On the green turf reclin'd, a rustic maid,
Watching, with anxious eye, her favourite
lambs,

In playful circles sporting round their dams;
O'ercome with noon-tide heat, have heard her
hail

The cooling freshness of the rising gale,
Then, while the kinder zephyrs gently blow,
Deeply the sighs, and tells her tale of woe.

Oh! faithless swain, unmindful of my love,
Pure as the whitest snow, or spotless dove;
Oft have I watch'd with joy my Damon's
plough

And heard with rapture every faithless vow.
When in their graves, with dutious homage
paid,

These eyes beheld my long-lov'd parents laid,
Would that disease had blasted all my bloom,
And stretch'd me lifeless in a mother's tomb;
But now, unfriended, must I meet the storm,
And brave affliction in her sternest form;
An outcast orphan, beg my daily bread,
And on the barren stone repose my head.
These sportive lambs no longer give delight,
I'll seek the darksome grave, and turn my
day to night.

She breaks her pastoral crook, her auburn hair
Dishevel'd hangs, and floats upon the air,
With hurried steps she seeks the cave of
death,

And in delirium wild, resigns her breath.

Echo alone, along the mist-clad vale,

Proclaims her woe, and tells the tragic tale.
Thus have we seen the fairest flower that
blows,

Surcharg'd with dew, the lovely blushing rose,
While unimpair'd its beauteous dyes remain,
Bow to the storm, and sink upon the plain.

Enfield, Sept. 2, 1797.

NEW PATENTS.

MR. SANXTER FOR A PLOUGH FOR
PARING LAND.

IN May, 1798, a patent was granted
to WILLIAM SANXTER, farmer, of
Horseheath, Cambridge, for the inven-
tion of a plough for paring land.

This appears to be a simple instrument
and of considerable utility: it is worked
by two horses and a man, and differs from
the common plough in having a triangu-
lar horizontal share and a perpendicular
coulter, together with a foot-board; by
which the share is capable of being ele-

vated or depressed at pleasure, according
to the thickness of surface intended to be
removed.

MR. PALMER FOR AN IMPROVED
THRESHING MACHINE:

In June, 1798, a patent was granted to
JOHN PALMER, of Maxtock, Warwick,
yeoman, for an improved threshing ma-
chine.

The proposed improvement consists in
having only one half of the cone or cylin-
der fluted, the other being left plain;
whereas, in the common threshing engine,

the whole of the rolling cylinder is grooved.

Mr. HORNBLOWER'S, FOR STEAM ENGINES.

In June, 1798, a patent was granted to JONATHAN HORNBLOWER, of Penrhyn, Cornwall, engineer, for a new steam engine.

In this machine the steam from the boilers is admitted into other vessels, so as to produce and communicate to the machine a rotatory motion, without the intervention of the ordinary apparatus: some expence is saved in the first erection; a smaller quantity of fuel is necessary, and less space is required for the engine to act in.

Mr. DIXON'S, FOR STEAM ENGINES.

In July, 1798, a patent was taken out by JOHN DIXON, of Lambeth, engineer, for a new method of constructing steam engines.

This new instrument, however ingenious in the construction, is not very likely to be extensively applied, on account of the air pump and quicksilver, which make an essential part of the machine.

Dr. SHANNON'S, FOR IMPROVING THE PROCESSES OF BOILING, &c.

In February, 1798, a patent was granted to RICHARD SHANNON, M. D. of Charlotte-street, Pancras, for improving the processes of boiling, brewing, distilling, evaporating, &c.

Those who are acquainted with the admirable essays of Count RUMFORD, on the economical use of fuel and heated steam, will find nothing new in the principles of this patent, or, at least, which may not easily be thence deduced: Dr. SHANNON'S various application of these principles is ingenious, and promises to be of considerable use; but it is impossible to explain it without minute details and engravings.

Mr. MARLOW'S FOR A NEW METHOD OF HANGING WINDOW SHUTTERS, &c.

In July, 1798, a patent was granted to RICHARD MARLOW, of Westminster, joiner, for a new method of hanging window sashes and shutters, without the appearance of lines and pulleys.

By this invention, the mechanism for hanging the windows, &c. is concealed in the wood-work at the sides.

Mr. BOULTON'S, FOR RAISING WATER.

In the "*Monthly Magazine*" for April, page 294, we first announced this very interesting discovery. We now proceed to perform our promise, and lay before our readers a copy of the specification,

illustrated by a copper-plate. The importance and novelty of the discovery, will be a sufficient apology with our intelligent readers, for the space of our work which it occupies.

"I MATTHEW BOULTON do hereby describe and ascertain the nature of my invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, as follows; that is to say, for the more clear description of the said invention, it is proper to state its physical principle of action, as follows:

First, when water moves or runs through a pipe, or close channel, or tube, if the end at which the water issues be suddenly stopped, the water will (by its acquired motion, momentum, or impetus,) act upon the sides or circumference of the pipe; which being supposed strong enough to resist that impetus, the water will issue, with violence or velocity, at any aperture which may exist in or near the shut-end of the pipe; and, if to that aperture an ascending pipe be joined, a portion of water will rise in it.

Secondly, if a pipe, open at both ends, with an ascending pipe, such as has been described, be moved along, through standing water, in the direction of its length, upon shutting the hinder part of the pipe, a portion of the water will rise in the ascending pipe, in the manner which has been stated in the former case, because the water is relatively in motion, in respect to the pipe.

Thirdly, if, in either of the cases recited, a pipe communicating with water at any lower level be joined to the main-pipe, at or near the end at which water enters into it, and if, when such water has acquired motion relatively to that pipe, (by the pipe being put in motion) the mouth or end at which the water enters is suddenly shut, the water, continuing its motion relatively to the pipe, will draw or suck up water from the lower level, through the ascending pipe, in order to fill up the vacuity occasioned by the water in the main pipe's persevering in its previous motion. What has been said respecting water, is also true in respect to other fluids.

The several cases above stated are resolvable into the general principle of the resistance which water and other fluids (and in general all bodies) make to a change of their state of rest, or motion, whether absolute or relative; and this principle has heretofore been applied to the raising of water, only, in a comparatively small and weak degree, and in a defective manner. But the improved ap-

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Fig



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paratus I am about to describe, in the several methods hereafter specified, (excepting the several cases of the sixth method hereinafter mentioned,) continue their own action when once set a going, unless some accident should stop or derange them; and are capable of raising water in great quantities, and to great heights, except as to great heights in some few of the cases hereinafter specified and explained; and also differ, in other respects, from any thing which has been executed hitherto.

The nature of the said improved invention consists in using valves, of various constructions, instead of cocks, to open or shut the end, or ends, of a main pipe, as herein after described, and in the application of mechanism, or contrivances to assist in opening and shutting the valves at proper times; whereby, and by the methods hereinafter specified, water is raised, independently of any power other than a current of water through the main pipe, and the mechanism aforesaid, except the sixth method as aforesaid; in which latter method some power is necessary to put the water in the main pipe in motion, (absolutely or relatively,) as hereinafter described; and also in using proper materials for constructing the pipes, (as hereafter mentioned,) in order to prevent the shock arising from the resistance aforesaid, from causing the pipes to burst; which latter circumstance is essentially necessary to be attended to.

The manner in which the said invention is to be performed, and the said improved apparatus and methods carried into effect, is as follows, viz:

The first and most simple method is shewn in figure 1, in which C C is the main pipe. D D the ascending pipe. A the valve of exit for the water to be raised. B the stop-valve; and E a weight, which, by the lever F, attached to the axis G of the stop-valve B, opens it at the proper time. The said apparatus acts in the following manner. The main pipe being situated or fixed in a current or stream of water, either produced by the natural current or declivity of a river, or other stream, or (which is preferable) by penning up water by a dam, weir, or bank, and by inserting the end of the main pipe through the said dam, weir, or bank, so as to obtain the greatest head or current of water the natural circumstances admit of, the stop-valve being opened to the position shewn in the figures, the water will run through the main pipe, until, by its action upon the stop-valve, in its

reclined position, it raises the weight, and shuts the stop-valve, and the water, by its impetus or momentum, opens the exit-valve, and a portion of it rises in the ascending pipe; after which, the last mentioned valve shuts, the water in the main pipe recoils, the weight descends and opens the stop-valve, and the water in the main pipe regains its velocity. The like operations are repeated, and the water gradually rises in the ascending pipe, until it reaches its summit, and a quantity issues thence every stroke; which quantity is more or less, according as the height to which it is raised is less or greater.

This first method is not eligible where the water is to be raised to any considerable height; for the natural fragility, or imperfection, of even the best materials that can be procured for forming the pipes, causes a great danger of the rupture of the pipes, in this form of construction, unless the raising of the water be limited to the height of a few feet, or unless the pipes be made of an extraordinary thickness, disregarding expence.

This danger of bursting the pipes is to be regarded, in every case of applying this invention to practice.

The second method is shewn at Figure 2, and is adapted to the raising of water to great heights as well as small. It differs from the former, in having an air-vessel or reservoir of air J, whereby the bursting of the pipes is prevented, or the danger thereof much diminished. Into this air-vessel, the water from the main pipe enters through the exit-valve, and compresses the air in the vessel; which again, by its expansion or elasticity, acts upon the water, (the reflux of which is prevented by the shutting of the exit-valve,) and the water rises through the ascending pipe, and, by repeated strokes, acquires the desired height.

The dimensions of the air-vessel, as well as its form and position, whether above, or laterally affixed to the main pipe, are in great measure arbitrary; but its contents of air ought not to be much less than ten times the quantity of water to be raised through the ascending pipe each stroke, and if much larger still the better, the principal boundary being expence.

The stop-valve may be opened and shut, as has been described in the first method, by the mechanism shewn in the second figure, or by any of the mechanism hereinafter described as adapted to the opening of valves.

The *third* method is shewn at *Figures 3 and 4*, annexed, and is applicable in cases where the water to be raised is below the level of the main pipe; and is to be discharged at that level; which cases occur in the drainage of marshy lands, where the action of the current of water of an embanked river, or other stream or source of water on a higher level, can be employed; or this method can be applied in raising water out of the holds of ships, or other vessels, by the motion of the vessel through the water.

This is explained by *Figures 3 and 4*; where C is the main pipe. A is the receiving-valve. B the stop-valve, opening outwards. D the ascending or sucking pipe. J the air-vessel; and E the weight. The water in the main pipe having acquired a proper velocity, the stop-valve shuts: the water in the main pipe, continuing its motion for a time, draws air out of the air-vessel. Then, the momentum of the water in the main pipe being expended, the receiving-valve shuts, and the stop-valve opens, the water regains its velocity, and the operation is repeated; and thus, in a few strokes, (the exhaustion increasing,) the air-vessel sucks up water from below, by the ascending-pipe; and this being continued, the latter pipe fills, by degrees, to the top; after which, at every successive stroke, a portion of the water from below passes into the main pipe, and is carried off, with the upper water, to the place of delivery.

The *fourth* method is shewn at *Figures 5 and 6*; in which cases, the tide, or other alternating current, is employed as the power, and applied to the raising of water, for the use of salt-works, or for other uses.

This is done in two ways, either by applying a stop-valve, air-vessel, &c. to each end of the main pipe, as in *Figure 5*, to be used alternately, according as the tide sets in the one direction or the other; or by applying two main pipes to one air-vessel, as in *Fig. 6*, and to be used alternately, as aforesaid.

The *fifth* method is shewn in *Figures 7 and 8*; in which the main pipe CCC is bent in form of a syphon, to pass over some obstacle, such as a low hill, or eminence, not higher than thirty feet above the source. In *Fig. 7*, the water raised is supposed to be delivered at the exit-valve A, on a level with the upper part of the bend of the syphon, and the stop-valve B is placed at the entrance of the air-vessel.

The air-vessel is introduced, because, without it, the water in the leg CX would move only by starts, and, by being suddenly stop in its motion, would act violently in shutting the stop-valve; but, by the intervention of the air-vessel, the water will run in CX nearly in a continued stream, while it runs in an interrupted one in the leg CC. It is necessary, in this form of construction, that the exit-valve should be placed under water, contained in a box or cistern, lest air should enter.

In the syphon, *Fig. 8*, the stop-valve is fixed at the bottom or lower end of the delivering-leg CX; and, when that valve shuts, the water is discharged into the air-vessel J; whence it ascends, by the pipe DD, to the desired height.

The syphon may be set to work, either by pumping out the air, or by shutting both its ends and filling it with water, (as is usual in such cases,) when, the ends being opened, it will immediately set to work.

The *sixth* method relates to such applications of the above-mentioned general principle of resistance, (or *vis inertia*;) as require the co-operation of some independent or extraneous power, to put the water of the main pipe in motion, absolute or relative.

Figs. 9, 10, 10 (a), 11, and 11 (a), (*Plate 2.*) shew some applications of this method, in lieu of pumps, for raising water.

Fig. 9, CC, is the main pipe, bent in a spiral form round the air-vessel J: it may either touch it, or be kept at a distance from it, and makes one or more revolutions round the said vessel. The whole of the main pipe is immersed in the external water to be raised; one end is open to it, and the other has a valve opening inwards; and, near this latter end, a communication is made, by a side-pipe and exit-valve, with the air-vessel. The whole turns on a pivot K; and the ascending pipe D serves as an axis, which is kept upright by a collar, in which it turns, at L. Upon this axis is fixed a toothed wheel M, which is put in motion by another wheel N, turned by a winch, crank, or other contrivance. At the top or upper end of the ascending pipe, the water is discharged into a trough, which surrounds it, and conveys it to the place of its destination. This apparatus is made to raise water by a continued rotative motion, the open end moving first; for whenever, by that motion, the main pipe has attained a proper velocity, the

stop-valve shuts, and water passes into the air-vessel, and the reflux of the water is prevented by the shutting of the exit-valve; the stop-valve then opens, by means of a spring: the apparatus continuing to revolve in the same direction, more strokes are made, at intervals proportioned to the velocity with which it moves. The spring should be adapted so as not to prevent the relative motion of the water in the main pipe from shutting the stop-valve at proper intervals.

Figs. 10, and 10 (a), shew two constructions of this apparatus, in which the main pipe is made to vibrate round an axis, backwards and forwards; the limits of the vibration or stroke being determined by a detent T striking against a stiff spring S. In Fig. 10, the main pipe and air-vessel are placed, not only out of the water to be raised, but at the height to which the water is to be raised, and the ascending pipe has its foot immersed in that water; but this construction should not be applied, in cases where the water is to be raised much more than twenty-feet. CC is the main pipe, bent in a circular form round the air-vessel J; at or near each end of which is a stop-valve B, opening outwards; and also a pipe or communication to the air-vessel, with a receiving valve A, opening towards the main pipe. Dis is the ascending pipe: at O is a valve, opening upwards, in order that when the ascending pipe is filled with water it may be retained. The perpendicular section of the main pipe is drawn circular, but may be square, or any other convenient form; and a horizontal section of it, with its stop and receiving valves, is shewn in the plan and side-view annexed.

Upon the ascending pipe or axis D, is fixed a double pulley P, about which are wound the ropes Q, R; by the pulling of which, alternately, the apparatus may be made to revolve in either direction. The main pipe and the ascending pipe being filled with water, by hand or otherwise, if the ropes Q, R, are pulled alternately, with sufficient velocity, that is, if the apparatus makes about thirty vibrations in each direction in a minute, it will act well.

At Fig. 10 (a), the main pipe and air-vessel are placed near the bottom of the ascending pipe, so as that the main pipe may be wholly immersed in the water to be raised: stop-valves are placed at each end of the main pipe, as in the last figure, only they open inwards; and pipes or openings are made to communicate be-

tween each end of the main pipe and the air-vessel, having exit-valves opening towards the air-vessel. The same letters, in this figure, are put on parts that bear the same name as in Fig. 10, except that A, in this, is an exit-valve: and the apparatus may be wrought by the same means.

At Fig. 11, the main pipe CC is made in form of the segment of a circle, of which the ascending pipes D, D, are radii; or it may be simply a straight tube, pipe, or trough, forming the chord to such segment. The whole is moveable upon an axis U, at the centre of the segment S, S, are two stiff springs, which regulate the length of the stroke; which, if wrought by the power of men, acting at the circumference of the segment, may be about three feet in each direction. At O O are valves, opening upwards, to retain the water in the ascending pipes when filled. The main pipe CC, and the ascending pipes D, D, being filled with water, if the apparatus is pulled forcibly, first in one direction, and then in the other, it raises water from below; because, when it strikes either of the springs, the water in the main pipe, persisting in its motion, is partly thrown out, into the trough placed to receive it, and more water ascends through the ascending pipe, to supply the vacuity which would otherwise be formed.

In Fig. 11 (a), is represented an apparatus wherein the principal parts are in a position inverted, in comparison with those of Fig. 11; and the letters in this figure are placed on parts bearing the same name, except A, which in this case is an exit-valve. The whole of the main pipe should be immersed in the water to be raised; and then it may be made to raise water by such like means as are mentioned for the apparatus Fig. 11.

Every apparatus before described as belonging to the sixth method, admits of being put in motion by fire or steam-engines, or by water-wheels, or wind-mills, as well as by men, or horses, or other animals; and their sizes and dimensions are, in such cases, proportioned to their use, and to the nature of the power which works them.

The first, second, and third methods, above described, may be employed to raise water by the motion of the waves of the sea, or of any large piece of water; in which case, the mouth or receiving end of the main pipe should be formed like a speaking-trumpet, and placed opposite to the direction in which the waves beat upon

upon the shore at the place. The water of the waves will enter the main pipe, and rush through it until the stop-valve shuts; when the contained water will in part enter the air-vessel, as has been described, and the next wave will produce another stroke.

When this apparatus is to be actuated by the waves of water, or the open current of a river, eligible forms of the main pipe are shewn at X, in Fig. 1 and 2, in the annexed figures.

The dimensions of the several parts of the apparatus, in each of the several methods herein described, must vary according to the velocity and quantity of water passing through the main pipe, the height to which the water is required to be raised, and the quantity wanted to be raised in any given time. Proper materials for the main pipes and air-vessels are, cast iron, hammered iron, or copper, or brass, or other hard and strong metals, or mixtures of metals. For moderate heights and bores, wooden pipes would answer, and the better if strongly hooped. Strong earthen pipes, of moderate bores, would answer for small heights.

The valves and their mechanism are described as follows.

B, Figure 1, is a common stop-valve, moving upon an axle, or hinge, and assisted to open, at the proper time, by a weight attached to a lever fixed to its axis, at the proper angle; which construction has been delineated as applied to the several varieties of the apparatus herein before explained, though the following kinds are also applicable.

The weight must be adjusted by experiment, so as to open the valves at the due times, according to circumstances; which may be done, either by sliding the weight nearer to, or further from, the centre of motion; or by encreasing or diminishing the weight itself. The inconvenience of this method is, that the weight being generally under water, it is troublesome to adjust it; therefore the mechanism in Fig. 12 is adapted to the stop-valve. The weight E is fitted upon a lever F, connected with a spindle J, to which the arm or lever G is also fixed; and that is connected, by the rod H, with the arm K, fixed to the valve. The rod H may be prolonged to any necessary length, and the weight and its mechanism may be always placed above water, so as to be easily come at, for adjustment. Valves of this kind are hinged, either

upon their lower or upper edge, or upon one of the perpendicular sides, as a common door, according as convenience requires, and the mechanism is connected accordingly.

Fig. 13. is another construction of the stop-valve, which is circular, and, instead of being hinged upon one side, is fixed upon a spindle in its centre, which slides in a socket or sockets, and, at the proper time, is opened by mechanism similar to the former here delineated, only, in place of the weight E, a spring is employed, which is also applicable in other cases.

In cases where the shock from shutting the stop-valve might derange the machine, some of the following valves are preferable to those before described.

Fig. 14. is a stop-valve which opens in two leaves, like the gates of a canal-lock: the leaves may shut upon one another in the middle, or may shut upon an upright bar placed there, as represented in the horizontal section and front-view; and they are opened by the same kind of mechanism as hath been described before, only there must be two connecting rods, one to each leaf of the valve. The aperture for this valve is of a rectangular figure. A valve in two leaves may also be hinged in the middle of the opening, but would too much obstruct the water-way. When the main pipe is of a large diameter, (two feet or upwards,) the stop-valve may be made in three, four, or more leaves, connected together by mechanism, as in Fig. 15, where an iron grating or frame is represented for supporting the valves; and mechanism, of the same kind as that described for the more simple valves, is applied to open them.

At Fig. 16. is delineated a valve turning upon an axis, like a common fire-stove chimney-damper: the axis does not pass through its centre, but divides it into two unequal segments. The valve is not opened so far as to stand in the line of the current of water, but stands, when opened, inclined to that current; so that the larger segment being placed towards the stream, the latter may, by its action, shut it at the proper time, and it is opened by mechanism similar to that described: any other species of valve, which is capable of being shut by the current and opened by mechanism, or opened and shut by mechanism solely, at the proper times, will answer this purpose. When the stop valve is required to open so completely that the current of

water

water in the main pipe cannot act upon it so as to shut it, a small stream of water is led from the head which supplies the main pipe, or from some other source, in a pipe or trough, which is furnished with a cock, shuttle, or other contrivance, to regulate the quantity. This pipe or trough pours its water into the bucket E, of the contrivance Fig. 17, which causes the bucket to preponderate, and, by means of the lever fixed to its axle, and the rod attached to it, shuts the stop-valve: the bucket then empties its water, and the weight F, as soon as the recoil of the water in the main pipe takes place, preponderating in its turn, opens the valve, and restores the bucket to its place. By opening the cocks more or less, and by the capacity of the buckets, in proportion to the weight F, the number of strokes to be made in any given time is regulated. Excepting the last mentioned stop-valve, Fig. 17, all the stop-valves before described, should be prevented from opening to such a degree

that the action of the current of water could not shut them. This may be done by some fixed resistance behind the valves, as shewn at Fig. 1, and several other figures, or by any other convenient means.

When this invention is made use of in an open river, which does not admit of having its water penned up by a weir or dam head, the main pipe ought to be laid so as to be covered by the low waters of the river; and it ought to be parallel to the surface of the river, so as to have the greatest possible declivity that can be obtained in the length of the main pipe: its mouth or receiving end should be shaped like that of a trumpet, or bell. In all cases whatsoever, the valves ought to be completely under water, otherwise some air will enter at every stroke, and derange the operations of the apparatus.

This specification bears date the 13th of December 1797, and is enrolled at the Enrollment Office in Chancery Lane.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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

DR. BEDDOES'S collection on "*Siphylis*" which is so anxiously expected, has been delayed for West India and other interesting intelligence. A considerable part of it is however printed off, and the work will now make its appearance in a few weeks.

Dr. HUTTON of Woolwich has in the press a course of mathematics, for the use of schools and academies, &c. to consist of 2 vols. in 8vo. The 1st vol. is finished, and the 2d volume is expected to be ready for publication by the beginning of the winter. From Dr. H's talents and long experience in his profession, there is every reason to expect this will not only be a most useful and valuable work, but will completely supercede every other of the same description.

Mr. ROBERT MERRY, well known in Great Britain for his many ingenious productions, is preparing at Baltimore, a work on the State of Society and Manners in America. Such a publication from so intelligent an observer, promises at length to gratify the curiosity of the European reader, respecting the comparative situation of the United States.

MONTHLY MAG. No. XXXV.

An interesting volume of *Biographical Anecdotes of LIVING Public Characters of 1798*, is in the press. It is intended to publish a similar one of Public Characters of each succeeding year. The volume for the present year, will include upwards of one hundred of the most distinguished personages now living in Great Britain; princes, statesmen, clergy, lawyers, literati, artists, officers of the army and navy, &c. &c.

Mr. ARROWSMITH, the geographer, whose maps for correctness and beauty reflect much credit on this country, is just finishing a large and very fine chart of the Great Ocean; on which all the late discoveries of Pérouse, Colnet, Vancouver, &c. &c. are accurately delineated. We understand Mr. A. has also in considerable forwardness, a large map of Asia, which is to be executed in the same correct and beautiful manner as all his former maps have been.

The second volume of the *Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic* has been delayed till the third of September, when it will positively be ready for delivery.

Messrs. DULAU and Co. propose to
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republish in London, from DIDOT'S epic on Virgil, a new and beautiful edition of that classic, in two volumes, large octavo, embellished with fifteen engravings from the designs in Didot's folio edition. The subscription for the best paper will be two guineas; upon the smaller paper one guinea.

Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS has been for some time past engaged in preparing for the press, an abridgement of all the law reports of the present reign. A work of this nature was much wanted. We understand that it will be comprised in about four volumes 8vo. and that the first is nearly ready for publication.

A translation from the German is preparing for the press, of the last edition of Dr. GIRTANNER'S treatise on Syphilis. This valuable treatise contains, in the first volume, the ætiology, semiotics, the general and special therapeutics of the disease; together with a collection of formulæ, judiciously selected. The second and third volumes comprehend the literature or biography of Syphilis: his, being an analysis of one thousand eight hundred and two publications on this subject.

Dr. PRIESTLEY'S last defence of the declining cause of phlogiston, has been answered in America, by citizen ADET, envoy from the French republic, and by Dr. MACLEAN.

A gentleman who has passed some time in Italy, and is possessed of a large collection of scarce and curious Italian dramas, has in the press, an historical memoir on Italian tragedy, from the earliest periods to the present time. The work will be enriched with the original music of some ancient choruses, and we understand the researches of the author have led to the discovery of the origin of two favourite English dramas.

It is in contemplation to commence, on the first of October, a Monthly Military Journal, or Magazine, on the plan in which respectable Military Miscellanies have for many years been conducted at Berlin, Hanover, Vienna, and Paris. In the present military situation of this country, such a work can scarcely fail to be very useful, and at the same time to be universally patronized. Several engineers, and other military men of great experience, have already contributed their assistance.

Mr. NEMNICH at Hamburgh, the celebrated author of the Polyglot Lexicon of Natural History, and of the Dictionary of Merchandize, has ready for press, a

"*Nomenclaturá Pathologica Norvemlinguis*," containing all the denominations of diseases in the English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages. For the better illustration of each term, the most common Latin name of every disorder is subjoined to it.

Extract of a letter from LALANDE to Major von ZACH, dated Paris, March 29th, 1798.

"I send you by this opportunity a large packet* of manuscript, consisting of the *History of my Life*, written for my children. To your charge I entrust it; make use of it as you may think proper after my decease, or even during my life-time; I leave you at perfect liberty in this respect, and congratulate myself at being in such good hands. I may now exclaim with the Roman Lyriist.

"*Non omnis moriar.*"

"I know there are many persons, who account it strange and even ridiculous, in men of letters to write their own biography; but to this objection I reply with Tacitus: *Plerique suam ipsi vitam narrare scienciam potius morum quam arrogantiam arbitrati sunt.* I have as yet no ambition to die; the less so, as I wish for nothing more ardently than once more to see you face to face. My state of health, considering my years, is truly astonishingly good. To illness I am an utter stranger, for which I stand indebted to a uniformly regular and rational mode of living, as you will perceive from the biographical sketch which accompanies this letter. My avocations are many and laborious. The whole science

* This manuscript consists of 48 pages in large quarto. When the splendid literary career of this astronomer is taken into due consideration; his unwearied zeal and successful labours to promote the interests of science; and his extensive connexions with the first literary characters of the age in every part of the civilized and learned world, the reader will at once conceive the amazing value and importance of this biography. It was begun, under Lalande's direction, by two of his favorite pupils, *Tubary Merjais* and *Le Pauté d'Agelet* (the former of whom perished in his voyage to the South Sea Islands with *Kerguelen*, anno 1774, the latter in his voyage round the world under *La Pérouse*, 1778) and has been since completed, or rather continued to the commencement of the present year, 1798, by De Lalande himself. Major von Zach gives us room to hope, that the wish of the public to be made acquainted with the memoirs of this great and excellent man, will not be left ungratified.

of astronomy in Paris is entrusted to my charge: as are likewise the lectures in the *College de France*; the superintendance of the observatories; the post of secretary to the *Bureau des Longitudes*; the reports for the National Institute; the correspondence foreign and domestic; the preparation of the journals; the calculations and publication of the *Connaissance des Temps*; the distribution of rewards and premiums; and the application to Government for pecuniary assistance to promote the advancement of the science. I have further, astronomical observations to make, calculations to finish, and to draw up memoirs. Thus, you may see, my dear friend, I am fully immersed in business: I have indeed associates and fellow-labourers; but still it is necessary for me to superintend the whole. Study is become an indispensable requisite in my existence; astronomy the ruling passion of my soul. The poets inform us, that the swan always sings before it dies; when the hour of my dissolution shall strike, astronomy will be my song; but my health is so perfectly established, that I trust many years will elapse, before I shall chaunt my last ditty."

Over the door of the sacristy in the cievant church of Saint Leu at Paris are several panes of stained glass, on which is painted the history of the annunciation. On one side is the holy Virgin on her knees saying her prayers; on the other the arch-angel Gabriel, and in the corner of the room a little pigeon, from whose bill proceeds a pyramidal ray, containing a well formed embryo. This ridiculous picture illustrates the well known hymn, sung in Roman Catholic churches,

"*Gaude, Virgo, mater Christi*

"*Quæ per aurem concepisti.*"

Lamonnaye, the poet, has not omitted in his "Noëls-bourguignons," quoting Mary, conceiving a fine strapping boy by the ear (Noël. 7. page 27. edit. of 1720.) The present French minister has ordered this absurd composition to be removed to the Museum of French Monuments of the Arts, as a proof of the superstitious credulity of former times.

In the course of this month will be published at Paris, a work entitled "*Mélanges tirés des Manuscrits de feu Madame Necker*," 3 vol. in 8vo. (Miscellaneous observations extracted from the manuscripts of the late Madam Necker.) Mr. Necker, who since his erasure from the list of emigrants, should henceforth be

called citizen Necker, is the editor of this work.

In Zurich there has lately been published in German, in 4to. a work entitled "*Observations of Hyppolita Clairon on herself, and on the Dramatic Art.*" It is in fact a translation of a manuscript of that celebrated actress, which has never been printed. The first volume contains merely particulars, relative to the life and person of Madam Clairon; the second is to comprize her observations on the dramatic art.

A great variety of medical and chemical works have lately made their appearance in America, on the origin and mode of prevention of the yellow fever. It seems to be generally admitted, that the fever is not an imported disease, at least that it has in several instances, originated from the putrefying offal of animal and vegetable matter, about the docks of the American ports: with the removal of this infecting mass the fever has uniformly been mitigated and gradually removed. Upon this fact Dr. MITCHILL has founded a theory, which is at present very popular, that azote, or nitrous gas, (called by him Septon and the Septic acid) is the proximate cause of infectious fever; and that lime and the alkalis by neutralizing the acid destroy the source of infection.

The epidemics which have lately ravaged so large a part of the United States of America, have not been confined to the human species: the cats have been affected with a distemper similar to that which proved so fatal to them in London last year: horned cattle also have been very generally diseased: the foxes in some parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, have fallen in great numbers by disease; and in some of the Eastern States geese have been affected in a very singular manner: many have been seen to seize some object with their bills and adhere to it till they died.

The chemical society of Philadelphia have appointed a committee of five members, to analyse gratis, any ore or mineral substances that shall be sent by any citizen, free of expence, and accompanied with an account of the place and situation in which it was found.

The Agricultural Society of Connecticut, are forming a collection of facts for publication, on the use of Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, as a manure.

Samples of wheat from Algiers, and seeds of a new species of flax, from India, have been lately received and distributed by the New York Agricultural Society.

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The gems sent by BUONAPARTE from Italy, have been arranged in the *Cabinet des Antiquités* of the National Library; an institution that has been greatly enriched by the victories of the republic: it is open to public inspection, every tenth day excepted, from ten till two.

The new metal titanium discovered by Professor KLAPROTH, has been since examined by several able chemists. Professor LAMPADIVS, of Freiberg, has effected the analysis of the titanite of lime, by means of borax and common glass; it was, however, only reduced into metallic leaves of a darkish copper colour. It appears to have a strong affinity with oxygen, being immediately converted into a white oxide, and afterwards into a globe of blue glass, on heated charcoal, by means of vital air. A more complete reduction of this metallic substance has been effected by Professor KLAPROTH, and M. HECHT, jun. directors to the laboratory of the mining department at Paris; both of whom obtained a regulus of a gold colour.

FRENCH AEROSTATION.—Citizen GARNIER has ascended in his balloon for the ninth time, in the last two of which he has been accompanied by a young lady of the name of *Celestina Henry*. They made the park of Mousseaux, (the villa of the late duke of Orleans) the place of departure. The account this aeronaut gives of the incidents which occurred in his several voyages to the upper regions, contains a great deal of novel and interesting information. His highest point of ascension he judges to have been 3000 toises or 6000 yards, equal to almost three miles and a half. Of this fact, however, he could not be very exact, as the preceding day he had the misfortune to break his barometer on descending at Eganville. But he judges by the quantity of ballast he threw out, by the dilatation of the balloon, by the whistling noise of the gas as he let it escape through the tube, but above all, by the extreme cold he felt, and especially by the great numbness of his fingers. In passing through the different currents of air, or rather from one current to another, the machine was sometimes whirled round, and once the balloon revolved upon its own axis.—In his second voyage with the lady he landed her on the *Plaine de Dugry*, and ascended again by himself with a view to find a current of wind fair for the metropolis, above that which blew near the earth in a contrary direction. It was in this attempt that he crossed the river Seine three times, and

passed through three beds of clouds without finding the current which was to carry him back to Paris. He presumes he attained the excessive height before mentioned, and believes it to be the maximum of elevation consistent with the preservation of the adventurer. In the direction of north-east, he says his eyes first beheld the rising of the sun, for it was between four and five o'clock in the morning on the 24th of July. This sight he represents as most brilliant and majestic. Though the sun's rays tempered the vast coldness of the air in his ascent, yet when at the highest he describes it as absolutely insupportable. This is the moment, he remarks, that the aeronaut should preserve his *sang froid*, and call up all his courage, not so much for the purpose of braving the aspect of the immense abyss below, as to surmount the indispositions he may experience, and which he calls indefinable; among other distressing sensations a tingling in the ears, a vomiting, an accelerated impetus of the blood, with an inflation of the arteries from such increased circulation. He finished this expedition at six o'clock the same morning on the plains of Sempigny, on the borders of the river Oise, at 20 leagues from the place whence he set out, which run he had made in an hour and three quarters. He concludes his own account of the voyage, and the probable utility of the further cultivation of the science of aerostation, by signifying that a dispatch might be carried to Holland in eight hours in a balloon, with advice from the Directory for the sailing of the Dutch fleet out of the Texel.

The great political changes which have taken place in Europe during the last six years, from the Batavian republic to the island of *Corfu*, *Tante*, &c. have produced in Germany the two following maps: 1. The whole of Upper, Middle, and Lower-Italy, according to the boundaries established by the peace of Udina: 2. Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, and Holland.

Mr. SOCOLOFF, of Petersburg, has repeated Dr. Franklin's experiments on recovering flies drowned in spirituous liquors. He found that when these insects had been apparently dead for a quarter of an hour in spirit of wine, they were speedily recovered by covering them with warm ashes. Beetles and spiders were restored to life in like manner.

An eloge, by LALANDE, on the celebrated *Charlotte de Cordai d'Armont*, is in the press, and is understood to be highly favourable

favourable to the character of that extraordinary woman.

The fifth number of MAJOR VON ZACH's *Geographical Ephemerides*, has reached this country. We congratulate the readers of the Monthly Magazine on this acquisition to science, and thankfully acknowledge our obligations to that celebrated astronomer's industry in this interesting part of our work.

From a letter of LALANDE to Major VON ZACH it appears that the French missionary whom Lord Macartney met with in China, of whom mention is made in Sir George Staunton's narrative of the embassy, was a pupil of Lalande of the name of *Hama*. He has obtained permission to reside in Peking, but from the slight opinion entertained of his talents by his former tutor, the general interests of science seem but little likely to be advanced by him.

CAGNOLI the astronomer of Verona, whose house was destroyed by a bomb, has, by the interest of Buonaparte, been invited to Milan, as colleague to the celebrated Oriani, with an appointment of 180 zechins per ann. He has also been elected a member of the Cisalpine Republic, and president of the *Societa Italiana*. The Cisalpine Republic has also purchased the apparatus belonging to his observatory at Verona for 1264 zechins.

ORIANI has received repeated invitations from the wardens of the University at Leyden, to accept of the professorship of astronomy there, with a salary of 2600 guilders, and a considerable sum of money to defray the expences of his removal.

CASSINI, the fourth of this illustrious name, has retired into the country about 20 leagues from Paris; having declined a seat at the board of longitude, as well as in the national institute, from pecuniary embarrassments. For the credit of the French government, we hope soon to be able to announce that these difficulties have been removed.

A species of fluor-spar has been discovered in Nertschinck; externally very similar to the common violet-coloured fluor, but differing from all others in this particular; that when heated to a considerable degree, it assumes a beautiful emerald hue, which it loses when cold, and recovers on being again heated. It has undergone some experiments by Prince GALLITZIN, and M. VON VELTHEIM, director of the mines, and a satisfactory analysis may soon be expected, from the known accuracy and abilities of Professor KLAPROTH.

Professor LOWITZ has ascertained, that all terrene spars (swerspathe) not excepting those found in England, and the *Wütherit* of Siberia, contain a proportion of *Strontian* earth. The same discovery has been made by MEYER, apothecary, at Stettin, who has further ascertained the precise proportion of acid and alkali in the *Strontian*, compared with calcareous earth.

It appears from various experiments made by Professor LAMPADIUS, of Freiberg, that the dark ore dug in the Hartz, is actually impregnated with arsenick and sulphurous acid, notwithstanding Professor KLAPROTH has not been able to discover the former; nor M. da CAMERA, the latter of these substances in it.

Professor SCHMIDT, in Gießen, has analysed a certain mineral, found in a lime-quarry, at Hochstat, near Averbach, and which was supposed to be a species of fluor. It is of a greenish white, in some places of an apple green, has a glittering, sparkling appearance when broken, and the lustre of the crystals strongly resembles that of mother-of-pearl. The form of these crystals is difficult to be ascertained on account of their diminutive size, which requires the assistance of a microscope. The stone is hard, makes a partial impression with the edge upon glass, emits little fire when brought into collision with steel, and wears away very rapidly. If two pieces are rubbed against each other, they phosphorize, and yield the sulphurous smell characteristic of all pebbles. Thin fragments of the stone are semi-transparent, and the detached crystals strongly pellucid. The result of Professor SCHMIDT's analysis gives the following proportion of the component parts of the mineral.

Siliceous earth,	40,
Clay, — —	41, 4,
Calcareous earth,	16, 4,
Iron, — —	2, 2.

From all external and internal appearances, there is every reason to believe, that the above mineral is the same with WERNER's *Prehnit*, the component parts exactly according with Professor KLAPROTH's analysis of the *Prehnit*, excepting a small difference in the proportion of the clay, the surplus of which, in Professor SCHMIDT's experiment, may, perhaps, be accounted for from the circumstance of his having employed the vitriolic acid, which, as the process was made in a *Hessian* crucible, melt, in some measure, have resolved the clay.

Professor LAMPADIUS has made several

ral very interesting experiments to ascertain the combustibility of the diamond. This stone being laid upon red hot coal, and exposed to the effects of vital air, was totally decomposed without leaving the smallest particle. As soon as the diamond had attained to a thorough glow, during which it was observed to swell, it began as obviously to decrease in size. All this time vapours exhaled from it, till after the expiration of five minutes it totally disappeared. That this was not the effect of mere evaporation, but that actual combustion took place is demonstrated by the circumstance, that as soon as the diamond was brought to a thorough white glow, it continued to burn of its own accord, and became paler when the coal discovered a visible flame, and was not cooled by the torrent of vital air.

The celebrated professor SPALLANZANI having observed, that certain species of bats appeared to be able to direct their flight in a room perfectly dark as well as in the light, has made several truly barbarous experiments on this subject. He began by passing up the eyelids of these animals, after which, when let loose, they flew about a room in the same manner as if their eyes were open. Not content with this experiment, he had recourse to the cruel expedient of destroy-

ing the eyes entirely, and even after this operation they flew perfectly well from one apartment to another, avoiding every obstacle, and when fatigued suspended themselves against the walls in their usual manner. These facts, the learned professor has thought proper to explain by supposing that they possess a new sense, unknown apparently to other animals, but which enables these to direct their motions when deprived of eye-sight.

Mr. JURINE, of Geneva, has repeated many of these experiments with considerable accuracy. He extended several twigs of willow across a room, and let loose two bats which in their flight passed and repassed between these twigs and always returned to the same resting place on the cornice of the room. He then blinded these bats by destroying their eyes and on again turning them into the room, their flight was as perfect as before. Afterwards on turning loose one bat that saw, and another that was blinded, the latter followed the former in every part of its flight, passing through all the openings between the twigs with as much accuracy as its leader. Mr. J. however, found afterwards, that if the ears of a blinded bat were filled with pomatum it was no longer able to fly steadily and with exactness.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

FIRST Lessons for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, dedicated to Miss MARY LOWTHER, by Mr. Bemetzrieder, 3s.

Skillern.

This is one of those many didactic and useful works which Mr. BEMETZRIEDER has given the public, and in which, for the most part, he has displayed considerable science, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the best modes of instruction. The pupil is here presented with the keys of the instrument, connected for the fingering, with their *literal* names and the musical syllables. The rules given for fingering are applied to the particular performance of the exercises in the book, but nevertheless refer to general practice, and may be rendered extensively serviceable to a studious observer. The music added, by way of lessons, is that of "La Chasse," a French minuet, "La Folie," Sufan's Advice," and a Sonata.

Duetto per Violino et Viola, composed by Gio. Amadeo Moyart. 2s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

The parts of this duetto flow together

with admirable ease and taste; and the execution and graceful turn of the passages promise so much improvement to the practitioner, that we cannot but particularly recommend it to the notice of learners.

Three Sonatas, for the piano-forte, with accompaniments for the violin and violoncello, composed by Adalbert Syrowetz. 8s.

Longman and Broderip.

Mr. SYROWETZ has displayed much taste and theoretical knowledge in these sonatas. The *chiaro oscuro* of musical science has been attended to in the cast of the movements, and that connection of the passages preserved which ensures effect and announces the real master. In a word, this twenty second work of the author, is, by its taste and ingenuity, calculated to support that reputation which his former excellent publications have long procured him.

The Pas de Trois, introduced in Peggy's Love, as danced by Mr. and Madame Laboire, and Mademoiselle Billjferg. 1s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

The *Pas de Trois*, as here given, forms an excellent practical lesson. The variations

ations upon what may be termed the ground air, run with great sweetness and fluency, and without deserting the subject, produce a variegated and florid effect.

The Suffex Fencibles, a march, with six new country dances, arranged for the piano-forte.
1s. Preston.

The Suffex Fencibles is a lively movement in L. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ allegro. By our view of it, in its present form, we should judge that it possesses great merit in the score. The passages marked to be given by the trumpets, horns, and octave flutes, are particularly adapted to the genius of those instruments, and exhibit much intimacy with the band.

Tom and Dolly; a cantata, written by Peter Pindar, Esq. composed by Theodore Smith.
3s.

Though we cannot greatly praise this production in the aggregate, we yet think some parts of it are conceived in a style much above mediocrity, and that a subject less vulgar would have drawn stronger marks of genius from the composer. That there is some degree of humour, we are free to acknowledge, but the melodies want originality, and the conciseness of the words are not compensated by that force of effect, that lively impression and surprise which alone can render such a mean cast of writing admissible among hearers, with any pretensions to taste. The last air but one, "Dear Thomas, I pity thy love," is by much the best part of the composition, and evinces a refinement of conception greatly above the task of setting to music words so wretchedly low as those of Tom and Dolly.

Quintetto for the piano-forte, violin, flute tenor, and violoncello, composed and dedicated to William Ottley, Esq. by M. P. King. 4s. Goulding.

MR. KING has evidently exerted himself in the composition of these sonatas. A certain air of elaborateness runs throughout them, and heightens the effect of that ingenuity which discovers itself in many parts of the work. The disposition of the passages is judicious, the execution almost throughout very improving to the practitioner, and the accompaniments are arranged with the skill of a real master. Though each of the several instruments are principal in turn, their notes being given in the piano-forte part, in small characters, the pieces are perfectly practicable with the latter instrument only, and are capable of much effect, without those parts which seem to form the accompaniments.

A Musical Grammar; or the Ten Parts of Speech, composed by Mr. Carey. The words by George S. Carey. 2s. Goulding.

The idea of converting the grammatical rules into a musical exercise, whether it originated in the poet or composer, was a very happy one, and is a powerful recommendation to the present work. Most of the airs, considering the dryness of the task of accommodating melody to such a subject, are hit off with much success, while due employment is found for both the hands. The recitatives form a pleasing relief to the airs, the accompaniment is managed with address, and the whole assumes a respectable and laudable style.

A First Set of Six Duettos, three for two violins, and three for two German flutes, or violins, composed in an easy style for the use of beginners, by Thomas Wright, Esq. Goulding.

These duets are short, and in their style perfectly answerable to the title page. Indeed, though very pleasing, and far from uninteresting, they are so extremely familiar, as to be calculated for the improvement of the youngest beginners. The rondeaus of the first and second piece, and the whole of the third, form the superior parts of the publication; and the canon in the eighth below, is both ingenious and attractive.

The Vine; or the Origin of Mirth, a Bacchanalian Song, written and composed by J. Moulds.
1s. Preston.

This little air is characterized by much spirit, and some degree of novelty. The violin part which accompanies it is constructed with judgement, but the bass is not always well chosen, nor do the passages flow into each other with that ease and nature which is the first quality of good melodies.

Eight Songs, four Duets, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte, or pedal harp, dedicated to Mrs. Austin, by J. A. Stevenson, M. D. 10s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

An uncommon degree of fancy, taste, and expression, are displayed in these songs. Among the numerous compositions of this species, so few take a really respectable rank, that we naturally feel an increase of pleasure from the great comparative merit with which we are struck. The first song, "Love to madness," is strongly expressive, and a sweetly plaintive effect results from the tender style of the second, "Marian's Complaint." The melody of the third, entitled "Summer," is conceived with great taste, and the accompaniment, particularly at the repetition of the word "frolics," is happily managed. The succeeding song, "The

"The maid of the rock," from Offian, is powerful in its general effect; the repeated introduction of the flat second at the words "Here I must sit alone upon the hill of storms," is irresistibly affecting, and does great credit to the feeling of the composer. The fifth, "Pretty weeping figure," is an agreeable air, and the following song, "Soft breezes," which is in the Scotch taste, is charmingly pretty throughout. The duet, "Fair Hebe," possesses some merit, but is inferior to the succeeding ones. The latter two of these are particularly striking, and though we do not trace any profundity of science, or subtilty of contrivance, still the parts move with natural concert, and blend every where with an effect that must delight every judicious ear.

A second collection of songs, sung by the Two Miss Howells, Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Franklin, and Mrs. Mountain, at Vauxhall Gardens, composed by Mr. Hook. 3s.

Bland.

Common-place passages and slightness of composition, we always look for in such trifles as the frequenters of Vauxhall Gardens have been accustomed to hear: The days of Howard, Baildon, Arne, and Bach, are over, and we cease to be disappointed in the perusal of collections like the present, which consists of eight songs. The most pleasing and the most new of them, are "'Tis all a jest," sung by Miss F. Howel; "All for love of me," sung by Mrs. Mountain; and "Come, buy my daffodillies," sung by Mr. Denman. These ornament the collection, and will, no doubt, engage the attention of the musical public.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL Anecdotes of the founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent characters connected with the events of the Revolution, decorated with a view of the attack upon the Thuilleries, and with a complete map of the French Republic, *volume the second*, 5s. boards.

Johnfon.

A Sketch of the Theatrical Life of the late Mr. John Palmer, containing a summary of his public life to the melancholy event of his sudden death while performing the character of the Stranger, on Liverpool stage, the 2d of Aug. 1798.

H. D. Symonds.

DRAMA.

Cambro Britains: an Historical Play, first performed at the Theatre Royal Hay-market, July 21, 1798; with a Preface written by James Boaden, Esq. Author of Fontainville Forest, &c. 2s. Robinsons.

False and True: A Play as originally wrote by the Author, and now performing at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market.

Bell, Oxford Road.

EDUCATION.

A new French Grammar, containing the Principles of the best French Grammarians explained by clear Rules—with remarks on Pronunciation and Orthography. By F. C. Goudet. Vernon and Hood.

Outlines of a Plan of Education adapted to the varied purposes of Life. To which is added a view of the System of Studies (Commercial and Professional) Moral Management, Discipline and Internal Regulations, adopted in the Literary and Commercial

Seminary, established by the Rev. Samuel Catlow, at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 4to. 5s. Johnson.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America. With a Map of the State of Vermont. By Ira Allen, Esq. Major General of the Militia in that State, 6s. boards.

West.

A new and accurate Collection of Surveys of the principal Harbours on the Coast of Nova Scotia, between Halifax and Cape Sable, and between Halifax and Cape Canso; forming, together with a large general Chart, a complete Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Pilot, with an entire new Book of Sailing Directions. By Thomas Backhouse, late master of H. M. S. Thetis, &c. 11. 11s. 6d. Laurie and Whittle.

A Geographical and Statistical account of the Cisalpine Republic and Maritime Austria, translated from the German of W. Oppenheim, M. D. 8vo: 7s. 6d. Robinsons.

LAW.

Reports of the proceedings in cases of High Treason at a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the County and City of Dublin, in July, 1798. By William Ridgeway, Esq. Barrister at Law. Dublin printed, London reprinted, 3s.

Stockdale.

Game Laws, and Sportsman; or, Gamekeepers Pocket Book; containing all the Laws relating to Game, to the present time, Forest Laws, &c. 1s. 6d. Clarke and Sons.

Collection of Decrees by the Court of Exchequer in Tithe Causes, from the Usurpation to the present Time. By Hutton Wood,

and

one of the Clerk's of Exchequer, volume 2d. 15s. Robinsons.

MISCELLANIES.

The *September Fashions* of London and Paris; containing seven beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favorite dresses of the month: intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country: to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. Hookham and Carpenter.

Madam du Monteur's Letters, translated by *Missi Neuman*, new edition, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. boards. Wallis, Ivy Lane.

Tracts and Observations upon Pawns and Pawnbrokers; containing a Table of Pawnbrokers' fees, as authorized by Parliament, and a Table shewing the enormous Interest they receive. With a Digest of the Laws concerning them, with notes pointing out Impositions and the proper Remedies, 6d. West.

Annual Register (the old) for the year 1793, 8s. boards. Otridge and Son.

The Travels of Anacharsis the younger, in Greece, abridged, in French, Cuts, 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards. Vernon and Hood.

The Department of a Wife, written by a *Lady of Fashion*. Malon.

Cautionary Hints and Instructions of general Importance, but particularly interesting to persons of property, and young men whose exigencies may expose them to the delusions and depredations of Swindlers, and advertising Money Lenders; communicated in lives of authentic memoirs and confessions, taken from the Journal of the King of the Swindlers. To be comprised in 10 numbers, 1s. each. Parsons.

Tables for accurately ascertaining, by weight or measure, the strength of Spirituous Liquors, from 30 degrees to 85 degrees of temperature. With a variety of Examples. By *John Wilson*. 5s. sewed. Rivington.

The Military Mania! or, a new Domestic Exercise. By *G. M. Woodward*, author of Eccentric Excursions, 3s. Allen.

MEDICINE.

A Third Dissertation on Fever, Part I. containing the History and method of Treatment of a regular continued Fever, supposing it is left to pursue its ordinary course. By *George Fordyce*, M. D. 4s. sewed. Johnson.

View of the science of Life; or, the Principles established in the Elements of Medicine, of the late *John Brown*, M. D. With an attempt to correct some important Errors in that Work. And Cases in Illustration selected from Records of their Practice at the General Hospital at Calcutta. To which is added, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon Living Bodies, and its application for the cure of Diseases of inirect Debility, and a Dissertation on the source of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, &c. By *William Yates* and *Charles Maclean* of Calcutta, 5s. boards. Philadelphia printed. Cuthell.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XXV,

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A Letter addressed to the Court of Lieutenancy, on the present State of the Discipline of the Armed Associations of the City of London. By an *Officer* of the London Militia. 6d. Debrett.

Instructions for forming a Regiment of Infantry for Parade or Exercise; together with the Eighteen Manœuvres, as ordered to be practised by his Majesty's Infantry Forces, accompanied by Explanations and Diagrams. 8vo. Egerton.

The Proceedings of a General Court Martial held on Major General Maurice Wemyss, at Portsmouth, the 4th of January, 1798; &c. Scoley.

NOVELS.

Tales of the Hermitage, 2s.

Vernor and Hood.

POLITICS.

A Reply to some parts of the Bishop of Landaff's Address to the People of Great Britain, By *Gilbert Wakefield*, B. A. late fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. The third edition, with additions, alterations, and retrenchments. Sold by the author at Hackney, price 1s.

A Letter to Sir John Scott, his Majesty's attorney general, on the subject of a late trial in Guildhall, by *Gilbert Wakefield*, B. A. formerly fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. Sold by the author, price 1s.

Observations on the Trial of James Coigly, for High Treason: together with an account of his Death, including his Address to the Spectators. To which is added an Appendix, containing an interesting correspondence relative to the trial between Mr. Coigly's solicitor, and the Duke of Portland, &c. And also Letters written by Mr. Coigly to the Attorney General, and Duke of Portland: and other documents connected with the trial. By *John Fenwick*, price 3s. sold by the author.

Libellus: or, a Brief Sketch of the Kingdom of Gotham, &c. 1s. Glendinning.

Political Remarks on the Game Laws, &c. 6d. Glendinning.

An Explanatory Article, signed at London, 15th of March, 1798, to be added to the Treaty between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America. Strahan.

The Tocsin; or, an appeal to Good Sense. By the *Rev. L. Dumas*, Historiographer to his Majesty, 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

An Enquiry into the Feasibility of the supposed Expedition of Buonaparte to the East. By *Eyles Irwin*, Esq. 1s. Nicol.

Interesting Suggestions to Proprietors and Trustees of Estates, respecting the Land Tax Act and Redemption Act. By *Simon Pope*. 1s. Richardson.

Observations upon the Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax, shewing its Object and Expediency as a political measure, and its perfect practicability and beneficial effects, with respect to the Land-holder.

With practical remarks upon the detail of the Act, 1s. Bunny and Co.

An Alarm to Land Holders; or, the Consequences of the Bill for the Redemption of the Land Tax. By Sir *John Sinclair*, Bart. 1s. Vernor and Hood.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Enquiry into the Principles and Policy of Taxation, in the political system of Great Britain, 2s. Wallis, Ivy Lane.

POETRY.

Gobri: a Poem, in 7 Books, 1s. 6d. Rivington.

THEOLOGY.

An Essay on Universal Redemption; tending to prove that the General Sense of Scripture favours the opinion of the Final Salvation of all Mankind. By the Rev. *John Brown*, M. A. late of Sydney College, Suffex, Cambridge, 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Rome is fallen: a Sermon preached at the Visitation held at Scarborough, June 5th, 1798. By *Francis Wrangham*, M. A. 2s. 6d. Dilly.

Lectures on the Nature and End of the Sacred Office, and on the Dignity, Duty, Qualifications, and Character of the Sacred Order. By *John Smith*, D. D. one of the Ministers of Campbelton, 5s. boards. Vernor and Hood.

Essays on some select parts of the Liturgy of the Church of England; being the substance of a Course of Lectures, delivered in the parish church of St. Werburgh's, Bristol. By *Thomas T. Biddulph*, A. M. 12mo. 3s. 6d. sewed. Dilly.

Falsehood Detected: being animadversions on Mr. Paine's Letter, to the Hon. Thomas Erskine, on the Trial of Thomas Williams. for publishing the Age of Reason. Wherein his attacks upon the public are examined, and shewn to be founded in misrepresentation and falshood. By *John Marsom*, 6d. Mariom.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Voyage of *La Percuse* round the World, in the year 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, arranged by *M. L. A. Millet Mureau*, translated from the French, in three large volumes, 8vo. without omissions of any kind, with nearly fifty plates. Johnson.

An Historical Account of an Expedition round the World, but more particularly directed to the Discovery of any Navigable Communication between the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans. Undertaken by his Majesty's orders, in the year 1790, and completed in November, 1795, in the Discovery Sloop of War, accompanied by the Chatham Tender, under the Command of Captain George Vancouver; written by himself. With Plates, 3 vols. 4to. 34 Views and Charts, folio, 6l. 6s. Edwards and Robinsons.

A Tour through the Island of Man, in 1797 and 1798; comprising Sketches of its

Ancient and Modern History, Constitution, Laws, Commerce, Agriculture, Fishery, &c. Including whatever is remarkable in each Parish, its Population, Inscriptions, Registers, &c. By *John Feltham*. Embellished with a Map of the Island, and other Plates. 8vo. 7s. boards. Dilly.

A CORRECT LIST OF ALL NEW FRENCH PUBLICATIONS IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1798.

[To be continued regularly.]

1. Appel aux Principes, ou premiere Lettre de Robert Crachet, Député au Conseil des Cinq Cents, par l'assemblée électorale de l'an 6, du département de Calais, aux républicains de son département, in 8vo. (an Appeal to Principles; or, First Letter from Robert Crachet, Member of the Council of Five Hundred, elected by the electoral assembly of the 6th year, of the department of Calais, to the republicans of his department).

2. Voyage dans l'intérieur des Etats Unis, a Bath, Winchester, dans la vallée de Shenandona, &c. pendant l'été de 1791. Seconde édition, augmentée de descriptions et d'anecdotes sur la vie militaire, et politique de George Washington; par *Ferdinand M. Bayard*, de la société libre des sciences, lettres, et arts de Paris, &c. in 8vo. (Travels in the interior of the United States, to Bath, Winchester, in the valley of Shenandona, &c. during the summer of 1791. The Second edition, augmented with descriptions and anecdotes on the military and political life of George Washington, by *Ferdinand M. Bayard*, &c.)

3. Le Coeur Humain dévoilé, par le Citoyen *Réjif Labrettonne*, 8 vol. in 8vo. (The Human Heart unveiled, by *Citizen Réjif Labrettonne*, 8 vol. 8vo.)

4. Ecoles Normales, 9 vol. 8vo. avec un petit volume de 28 planches. (The Normal Schools, 9 vol. in 8vo. with a small volume of 28 engravings).

5. Traité Methodique et Complet des Lois sur les Transactions, pendant le papier-monné, contenant dans l'ordre le plus didactique et le plus commode, l'explication raisonnée de toutes les lois intervenues sur cette matière et principalement sur les ventes d'immeubles, &c. par *A. C. Guichard*. (A Methodical and Compleat Treatise on Agreements, made during the circulation of paper-money, containing, in a didactic and easy method, a full explanation of all the laws enacted on this subject, and especially on the sale of unmoveable property, &c. by *A. C. Guichard*).

6. Guide des Experts; ou, instructions et formules sur les expertises et estimations, &c. faisant suite au traité ci-dessus, par le même auteur in 12mo. (A Guide for Appraisers; or, instructions and formules of appraisements and estimates, &c. being the continuation of the preceding treatise, by the same author, in 12mo.)

7. Essai sur la Nouvelle Doctrine Médicale de Brown, en forme de lettres, par *Emanuel Rizzo*, de Constantinople, Docteur en Médecine, &c. (An Essay on Brown's new Medical Doctrine, in form of letters, by *Emanuel Rizzo*, of Constantinople, M. D.)

8. Liste par ordre Alphabétique des représentans du Peuple au Corps Législatif, depuis le premier Prairial an. 6; avec leur demeure, l'indication de leur département, et de la durée de leur fonctions, &c. (An Alphabetical List of the Representatives of the People of the Legislative Body, since the first Prairial 6th year; pointing out their places of residence, the name of their departments and the duration of their functions, &c.)

9. Analyse Raisonné du Systeme de Brown, concernant une methode nouvelle et simplifiée de traiter les maladies en général, appuyée de différentes observations, par *Rodolpb Abram Schiferti*, Docteur en Médecine et Chirurgien, &c. in 8vo. (An Analytical Enquiry into Brown's System, concerning a new and simplified method of treating diseases in general, supported by various observations, by *Rodolpb Abram Schiferti*, M. D. and Surgeon.)

10. Systeme Sexuel des Végétaux, suivant les classes, les ordres, les genres, et les espèces, avec les caractères et les différences, par *Charles Linne*. Première édition Française, augmentée, et enrichie de notions élémentaires, de notes diverses, d'une concordance avec la méthode de Tournefort et les familles de Jusseau. (The Sexual System of Plants, according to their classes, orders, genera, and species, with their characters and differences, by *Charles Linne*. The first French edition, augmented, and enriched with elementary ideas, a variety of notes, and a concordance with the method of Tournefort and the natural families of Jusseau.)

11. Principes de la Philosophie du Botaniste; ou Dictionnaire interprète et raisonné des principaux préceptes, et des termes, que la botanique, la médecine, la chimie, la physique, et l'agriculture ont consacré à l'étude et à la connoissance des plantes, par *Joly Leclerc*. 2 vol. in 8vo. (Principles of the Philosophy of the Botanist; or a Dictionary explaining the principal precepts and terms, consecrated by botany, medicine, chemistry, physics, and agriculture, to the study and knowledge of plants, by *Joly Leclerc*.)

12. Nomenclature Philosophique; ou la methode de l'analyse appliquée à la médecine par *Pb. Pinel*, médecin de l'hôpital national de la Salpêtrière, et professeur à l'école de médecine de Paris. (Philosophical Nomenclature; or the analytical method applied to the study of physic, by *Pb. Pinel*, physician to the national hospital de la Salpêtrière, and professor at the medical school at Paris.)

13. Mémoire et Projet sur la réstoration du Panthéon François, par *L. La Barre*, architecte. (A Memoir and Project on the restora-

tion of the French Pantheon, by *L. La Barre*, architect &c.)

14. Manuel des Orfèvres, Jouaillers, Affayeurs, et Affineurs, par le *Citoyen Lessueur*, professeur de Mathématiques. (The Goldsmith's, Jeweller's, Assayer's and Refiner's Pocket-Companion, by *Citizen Lessueur*, professor of mathematics.)

15. L'Art du Blanchiment des Toiles, Fil, et Coton de tout genre, &c. par *Pajot des Charmes*, ancien inspecteur des manufactures, &c. 1 vol. in 8vo. (The Art of bleaching Linnen, Thread, and Cotton, &c. by *Pajot des Charmes*, late inspector of manufactories, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.)

16. Voyages d'Antenor, en Grece, en Asie, en Egypte, par *Lautier*, 3 vol. 8vo. Seconde édition. (Antenor's Travels in Greece, Asia, and Egypt, by *Lautier*, 3 vol. in 8vo.)

17. Œuvres complètes de Condillac, en 23 vol. (The Works of Condillac, complete in 23 vol. in 8vo.)

18. Considérations, Politiques, et Morales, sur la France, constitués en Republique, par *Edouard Lefebvre*, membre de la société libre des sciences, belles lettres, et arts de Paris, &c. (Considerations, Political, and Moral, on republican France, by *Edouard Lefebvre*, fellow of the free society of sciences, belles lettres, and arts at Paris.)

19. Les Chants de Selma, Poème imité d'Ossian, par *P. A. Miger*, membre du Lycée des arts, &c. (The Songs of Selma, a Poem, in the manner of Ossian, by *P. A. Miger*, member of the Lyceum of the arts, &c.)

20. L'Européenne Sauvage, ou l'histoire de Madame de Valville, par *A. C.* ancien officier de vaisseau du commerce. (The European Savage, or history of Madame de Valville, by *A. C.* late officer on board a merchantman.)

21. Les Astuces et les Tromperies de Paris, ou l'histoire d'un nouveau débarqué écrite par lui même, contenant les ruses, que les intriguans les filoux, les petits marchands, certaines jolies femmes, &c. mettent communément en usage pour tromper les simples, et les étrangers; ouvrage redigé et mis au jour par *P. S. B. Nongaret*, avec figures. 3 vol. in 18. (The Arts and Tricks of Paris, or the history of a Gull, written by himself, explaining the tricks played off by intriguers, cheats, petty traders, pretty women of a certain description, &c. to impose upon flats and foreigners; prepared for the press and published by *P. S. P. Nongaret*, with plates in 3 vol. 18mo.)

22. Collection de Voyages, traduits des langues Orientales, et autres, tom. 2 et 3, contenant, le voyage de la Perse dans l'Inde, et du Bengal en Perse, &c. (A Collection of Travels, translated from the Oriental and other languages, tom. 2 and 3, containing a journey from Persia to India, and from Bengal to Persia, &c.)

[The List of Foreign Books imported is unavoidably deferred till next Month.]

ACCOUNT OF THE MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES

WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED IN LONDON IN THE COURSE OF THE
ENSUING WINTER.

[To be continued Annually.]

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

LECTURES on the practice of medicine, by
EDWARD ROBERTS, M. D. Fellow of the
Royal College of Physicians, and Physician
to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Two courses are annually delivered in the
Medical Theatre, on this subject. The first
commences early in October, and ends in De-
cember: the second commences in January,
and ends in April.

On Natural and Morbid Anatomy and Phy-
siology; and on the Theory and Practice of
Surgery, by **MR. ABERNETHY**.

Lectures on the Principles and Prac-
tice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of
Women and Children, by **WILLIAM OS-
BORN**, M. D. and **JOHN CLARKE**, M. D.
Physician to the Asylum for Female Or-
phans, Licentiates in Midwifery of the
Royal College of Physicians.

The Application of Instruments, the Art
of Turning, &c. will be taught upon an ap-
paratus resembling nature.

The Students will have the opportunity of
attending Labors, when they are properly
qualified.

Further particulars may be known by ap-
plying to **DR. OSBORN**, Hanover-Square; or to
DR. CLARKE, at No. 1, New Burlington-
Street.

Evening lectures on the same subjects will
be read in the Theatre of St. Bartholomew's
Hospital.—The winter courses will begin
early in October, and about the end of Jan-
uary. These lectures will begin at half past
five, and end at half past six.

A summer's course is given almost St. Bar-
tholomew's Hospital, beginning in June, and
continued three times in the week.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL LECTURES,

By **ALEXANDER CRICHTON**,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

A complete course of lectures on each of
the above-mentioned branches of medicine
will commence as usual, at No. 10, Spring
Gardens, early in the month of October.
The theory and practice of physic will be
delivered every day in the week, Sunday
excepted, at eight o'clock in the morning;
the chemistry every Monday, Wednesday,
and Friday, at nine; and the materia medica
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at
the same hour.

The lectures on the theory and practice of
physic are formed on a new methodical ar-
rangement of diseases, which it is hoped will
greatly facilitate the study of this difficult
and complex branch of medical science. Every
circumstance which can throw light on
the numerous causes of disease, and their

mode of operation; every thing which can
elucidate the remarkable phenomena which
spring from these causes, and which can assist
the student in forming judicious indications
of cure, and fulfilling them by proper means
will be inculcated. The most approved medi-
cines, and the best formulæ for prescribing
them will be dictated.

The chemistry, as taught by **DR. CRICH-
TON**, is almost entirely founded on the
system of **LAVOISIER**, and the improved
phlogistic doctrine of Professor **GREN**; the se-
veral parts of which will be illustrated by a
number of interesting experiments.

In treating the *materia medica*, the doctrine
of therapeutics will be fully considered;
and a variety of specimens of the most valu-
able drugs will be exhibited.

Further particulars may be obtained by ap-
plying to **DR. C.** at his house in Spring Gar-
dens.

CHEMICAL LECTURES,

By **GEORGE FORDYCE**, M. D.

In each course the general elements of
chemistry will be explained and illustrated by
actual experiment, and the chemical history
of bodies will be given, and their properties
likewise demonstrated by experiments, among
which all the common processes (particularly
the pharmaceutical ones) will be gone
through and commented upon.

The autumn courses will begin at **DR. FOR-
DYCE'S**, Essex Street, Strand, on Monday
the 1st of October.

The practice of physic, at eight in the
morning, the chemistry at nine, and the
materia medica will be continued at Seven.

The spring courses will begin the first
Monday in February.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, AND LEICESTER SQUARE.

The autumnal course of lectures, on the Ma-
teria Medica, Practice of Physic and Che-
mistry, with the account of the Practice
in St. George's Hospital.

By **GEORGE PEARSON**, F. R. S. &c. &c.
Will commence the first week of October
next, at the Laboratory, in Whitcomb-
street, Leicester Square.

Pupils, for the Hospital and the Lectures,
may apply at Leicester Square. And printed
proposals, and the plan of the courses, may
be had at St. George's Hospital; or, in Lei-
cester Square.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

DR. DENNISON will commence his usual
Lectures on Midwifery, early in the ensuing
month of October, at the Medical Theatre
of the London Hospital: and also, for the
convenience of gentlemen residing in, or
westward

westward of the city, he purposes to deliver a course in some central part of the town, of which due notice will be given in the public papers.

This year, at the usual season, Dr. FOX, of the London Hospital, and Dr. BRADLEY, of the Westminster, will open a course of seventy lectures; including both the institutions of medicine, or a view of the animal œconomy (with the means of preserving health, and preventing diseases) and the practice of physic.—To be continued every forenoon, from ten to eleven.

The first lecture will be given on Friday, the 5th of October, at their Lecture-room, No. 21, Great East-cheap, near the Monument.

THEATRE IN BARTLET-COURT, HOLBORN-HILL.

Dr. MARSHAL will begin his lectures on anatomy and surgery, on the 1st of October, at two o'clock.

MR. POLE'S ON MIDWIFERY.

T. POLE, Man-Midwife extraordinary to the Obstetric Charity, at the Medical Lecture Rooms, No. 21, Great Eastcheap, near the Monument, will continue to deliver his lectures as usual, on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children. The introductory lecture will be given October the 5th, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, when the hour of delivering the succeeding lectures will be determined upon. The introductory lecture, and the four succeeding, on the Pelvis, is open for the attendance of any of the hospital students.

As auxiliaries to the teaching these branches of medical practice, T. POLE has an extensive anatomical museum, consisting of about a thousand preparations of healthy and diseased parts; paintings and drawings of subjects relative to the science; a collection of casts in plaister of Paris, taken from nature, and accurately coloured from the originals, of women who have died in the several stages, and under various circumstances of utero-gestation, &c. highly useful to students, which they have frequent opportunities of inspecting. A collection of medical books, particularly on the subjects treated of, for the use of his pupils.—There is also the most ample opportunities of improvement in the Obstetric-Charity, for the delivery of poor women at their own houses.—He supplies also a copious syllabus, which answers the purpose of general notes, on all parts of the subjects treated of in the lectures.

N. B. Lectures given at his house, No. 102,

Leadenhall-street, to private pupils, who cannot wait long enough in town to attend a sufficient number of public lectures in their usual course.

THEATRE ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. CLINE will commence his course of anatomical and surgical lectures, on Monday the 1st of October, at one o'clock.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will begin his course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, on Friday, the 26th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening.

MEDICAL THEATRE, GUY'S HOSPITAL.

The autumn courses of lectures, read at this theatre will commence in the following order:

The Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Tuesday, October 2nd, at 10 o'clock, by Dr. SAUNDERS and Dr. BABINGTON.

Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Wednesday, October 3rd at eight o'clock in the morning, by Dr. LOWDER, and Dr. HAIGHTON.

Dr. HAIGHTON'S course on Physiology commences, with a general survey of the productions of nature, as distributed into three grand divisions or classes, viz. The Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms; in which the characters and boundaries of each will be considered.

Chemistry, on Thursday, October 4th, at 10 o'clock, by Dr. BABINGTON.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Œconomy, on Monday, October 8th, at a quarter before seven in the evening.

Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, on Tuesday, October 9th, at seven in the evening.

Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, and Botany, as usual.

The plan of the lectures on the practice of Medicine, Chemistry, and Materia Medica, read at Guy's Hospital, is the same with that on which these subjects have been respectively taught for many years past, excepting in those alterations which the late improvements in chemistry have made necessary.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Mr. COLEMAN will commence his course of lectures on the structure, œconomy, and diseases of horses, on Thursday, 1st of November, at eleven o'clock. Terms of attendance may be known by applying at the college.

MATHEMATICS.

Mr. FRENCH'S lectures on mathematics of natural philosophy, on a plan similar to that pursued in the University, Cambridge, commence in November.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.	Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	9
SMALL POX	-	3	Sciatica	-	-	2
Measles	-	4	PUERPERAL DISEASES.			
Hooping Cough	-	6	Ephmera	-	-	6
Erythematous Sore Throat	-	2	Convulſio	-	-	1
Peripneumony	-	3	Mastodynia	-	-	3
Typhus Mitior	-	5	INFANTILE DISEASES.			
Ephmera	-	3	Aphthæ	-	-	3
Acute Rheumatism	-	3	Eryſipelas Infantile	-	-	2
			Ophthalmia	-	-	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.			Different ſpecies of cutaneous diſeaſe			
Dyſpnea	-	5	ſtill prevail. Of the meaſles and the hooping			
Cough and Dyſpnea	-	9	cough there are alſo numerous caſes.			
Hæmoptiſis	-	4	By the report of ſeveral medical friends,			
Pulmonary Conſumption	-	6	we underſtand that the ſcarlatina anginoſa			
Hydrothorax	-	1	begins to ſpread at the weſtern part			
Aſcites	-	4	of the town; but that, at preſent, it ap-			
Anaſarca	-	3	pears under its milder form. This ob-			
Fluor albus	-	5	ſervation will apply very generally to the			
Menorrhagia	-	4	ſtate of this diſeaſe, when it occurs at			
Amenorrhœa	-	7	the preſent ſeaſon of the year. Its firſt ap-			
Menorrhagia difficilis	-	2	pearance in the ſummer months is ſeldom			
Chloroſis	-	3	attended with any very alarming ſymp-			
Hepatitis Chronica	-	2	toms. The affection of the throat is for			
Enterodynia	-	6	the moſt part inconſiderable, and the			
Dyſpepſia	-	4	ſymptoms of fever leſs urgent. It puts			
Worms	-	2	on a more malignant and dangerous ap-			
Diarrhœa	-	1	pearance in the later months of the year;			
Hæmorrhoids	-	5	and its train of ſymptoms approaches			
Dyſuria	-	2	more nearly to thoſe of the angina ma-			
Nephralgia	-	5	ligna.			
Scrophula	-	7	From the report of the bills of morta-			
Icterus	-	2	lity, it appears that the ſmall pox has			
Hypochondriaſis	-	3	proved particularly fatal during the laſt			
Hysteria	-	2	few weeks. The number of deaths in the			
Convulſio	-	4	month of July, is conſiderably larger			
Apoplexy	-	3	than was ſtated in any of the foregoing			
Cephalalgia	-	9	months. This may, perhaps, be attrib-			
Vertigo	-	5	uted to the increased degree of heat; as			
Herpes	-	4	this diſeaſe frequently appears in its moſt			
Puſtuloſus	-	3	malignant form during the hotter months			
Prerigo	-	7	of the year.			
Pſora	-	3				
Tinea	-	3				

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In Auguſt, 1798.

RUSSIA.

SOME late ordinances of the government of Ruſſia, clearly evince that the favourite doctrine of all tyrants is to retain their ſubjects in a ſtate of ignorance, in order to qualify them for vaſſalage. To prevent the progreſs of liberty, the emperor has attempted to check the expansion of intellect, and to deſtroy the ſource of knowledge through his empire. The ſchools, which, under the patronage of the emperors, were inſtituted for the inſtruction of the lower claſſes of

ſociety, and ſeveral private ſeminaries for the inſtruction of the middle order, have, by a public order of the emperor, been ſuppreſſed; ignorance being conſidered eſſential to ſubordination.

The Swiſs in Ruſſia have been compelled to renounce their country, while the government of it is in the hands of the French.

TURKEY.

An important victory is ſaid to have been gained, on the 29th of May, by the famous rebel PASSAWAN OGLU. The

number of killed, on the part of the SE-RASKIER HUSSEIN PACHA, is stated to be 10,000.

The important question, whether BUONAPARTE has landed in Egypt with or without the connivance of the divan, is not determined this 24th of August.

GERMANY.

The negotiations at Rastadt have lately made but little progress; since the sailing of the armament from Toulon they have been almost suspended, as if they were waiting the issue of that important expedition. Though the grand outlines of a treaty of peace be already drawn, a number of new difficulties are daily raised against adjusting the minor articles; several strong posts on the Rhine are claimed by the French republic, and as strongly contended for by the empire.

It appears, that the English and Russian envoys at Vienna, exert their utmost efforts to engage the Imperial court in a new coalition against France, they seem to have gained over a certain party, at the head of which is Baron THUGUT; but the emperor, at this time, places all his confidence in the Anti-English party, headed by Count COBENZEL. Prince REPNIN has been equally unsuccessful at Berlin, as the said Envoys at Vienna. It also appears, that the king of Prussia has peremptorily refused to accede to any new coalition against the French republic. The negotiations at Rastadt will, however, soon determine whether the advocates for war, or the friends of peace, will prevail—All personal servitude is now abolished in the bishopric of Spire, and at every place near the Rhine in possession of the French. The Jews are as other subjects.

FRANCE.

In the council of five hundred, on the 11th of July, an address was presented to the assembly, from the united Irishmen residing in Paris: "Upon the great day of the liberty and independence of nations, deign to receive the emblem ever due to United Irishmen, the harp of Offian! It is from the heart of oppressed Ireland that you receive this homage." CAMBARRIS, one of the members, delivered an appropriate speech on the occasion: "While Europe," says the orator, "views with attention the distant regions into which France is about to carry the flambeau of knowledge, liberty, and the glory of her arms, permit me to fix your attention upon a people, who, like us, have founded their 14th of July, and who likewise will have their Jemappe and Fleurus."—The

council ordered the address and speech to be printed.

The anniversary of the French revolution was celebrated with pomp, at Paris, on the 14th of July. CHENIER, the president of the council of five hundred, made an oration on the occasion, in which he made an allusion to Ireland.

AUBERT, the reporter of the committee of finance, on the 31st of July, presented three projects for adoption, which were ordered to be printed, and the subject of them adjourned for future discussion. The first went to authorize the purchasers of national domains to discharge what remained for them to pay, in specie, by giving *bons* of the consolidated third, and by paying into the treasury the tenth of what they were to make good on the price of the purchase. The second tended to organize the intermediate offices of responsibility, to provide sums necessary for that establishment, and to discharge the sums in arrear and indemnity due to those who had been employed in the offices which had been suppressed. The third went to regulate the manner in which the central administrations ought to decide with respect to the demands in diminution of contributions.

The council of five hundred, on the 2d of August, agreed to the motion of DAUBENIL, that the right of adoption, in imitation of the manner of the Romans, should be exercised by all the citizens of the republic. On the same day BOULAY PATY made a long report on the expence for the navy and the colonies, and proposed that, "in compliance with the demand of the executive government, its yearly amount be fixed at 125,000,000 livres tournois. "It is time," said he, "that our navy should at last emerge from its ruins, and avenge the insults it has suffered; it is time we should resume at sea, as we have done by land, the political preponderance ensured to us by our means, and our topographical situation: it is time we should carry to the banks of the Thames, rescued from slavery, the last will of Europe, and the treaty of the republic."—Ordered to be printed. On the next day a resolution was agreed to, enacting the organization of Geneva, and the territory adjacent. A new department is to be formed of them, under the name of "The Department of Le Lac Leman," which is to be composed of the Genevese territory, together with the cantons of Gex, Ferney, Voltaire, Thoiri, Collonge, Arbuisigne, &c. and Geneva to be the chief place in the department, and the

civil and criminal tribunal to hold their sittings there. About this time issued an *arrêté*, relative to the commander of the frigate *La Sensible*, taken by the English, purporting, "That the executive directory informed of the conduct of Captain BOURDE, and that this officer surrendered to the enemy after the first broadside had been fired, resolve, that he be immediately discontinued from all his functions."

BUONAPARTE failed for Malta* about the 21st of June, directing his course towards Alexandria, in Egypt, at which place the greater part, if not the whole of his forces, have arrived. Whether he attempts the conquest of Egypt, or merely retains Alexandria to assist his supposed

designs upon the British settlements in India, cannot yet be ascertained.

BAILLEUL, in the council of five hundred, made a report on the 8th of August, upon a message of the directory relative to the means of providing for the expences of the ensuing, or seventh year of the republic. He complained of the embarrassed state of the finances. He considered the basis on which national credit ought to repose. The principles he laid down were evidently drawn from Dr. Adam Smith's "*Wealth of Nations*." He spoke of simplifying the transfer of the public funds; of converting the shares of the public debts into notes payable to the bearer, and securing the payments due to the creditors of the state.

On the next day, VILLIERS made another report on the same subject. He brought forward an estimate of the supply necessary for defraying the expence of the seventh year, which he calculated could not be less than 600 millions of livres. The report was ordered to be printed.

SARDINIA.

Great differences having broken out between the subjects of the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics, and those of the king of Sardinia, general Brune on the part of the French republic, and the Marquis Marfan on the part of his Sardinian majesty, in order to prevent hostilities between the two republics above mentioned, and his Sardinian majesty and for the safety of Piedmont, agreed on the provisional occupation of the citadel of Turin by the French troops: the French army to keep possession of the fortress for two months unless otherwise ordered by the French directory and his Sardinian majesty. After this transaction, general Brune published a proclamation relative to the insurgents, and used all his endeavours to restore order and facilitate the return of tranquillity. The French still retain possession of the citadel according to agreement. His Sardinian majesty, in order to evince his friendship for the French republic, ordered a manifesto to be published on the 22d of July, in which is signified his disapprobation of some insidious attempts which had been made to create a spirit of animosity and hatred against the French; and that such agitators will be considered as disturbers of the peace and punished accordingly.

AMERICA.

The president of the United States, on the 21st of June, sent a message to Congress with the last communications from the ministers at Paris, brought by Mr.

* Malta, placed between Europe, Asia, and Africa, appears by its military strength, by its commercial position, by the beauty and excellence of its harbours, as designed to render its possessor the masters of the Mediterranean. This island, known by the ancients under the name of Melita, belonged successively to the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Saracens, and to the king of Naples. When the knights of Rhodes saw their own island burnt by the Turks; and Lille-Adam, the new Ensis, was compelled to wander, with the wreck of his fleet and his household goods, in search of strange lands, Malta was ceded by Charles the fifth to the knights of Rhodes. This island, which, at the time spoken of, was a rock covered only in certain places with a few inches in depth of vegetable earth, soon changed its face under the dominion of its new sovereigns. A city was built in one of the most picturesque and happy spots of the globe. A neck of land, stretching out into the sea, served as a separation to two very commodious harbours, one of which is esteemed the most beautiful in the Mediterranean sea. It is upon this peninsula, that the *lavalette* was constructed and fortified for the protection at once of the two harbours, which, in a manner, lave its walls. These fortifications, the *chef d'ouvrres* of art and of nature, enabled the Maltese to resist two hundred thousand soldiers of Soliman; and it was generally considered as the Gibraltar of the Archipelago. The whole island is covered with forts and redoubts, and lined with batteries. In those places where the rocky cliff which skirts the coasts, is not perpendicular, fosses are cut in the solid stone, to render all embarkation highly dangerous, and almost impossible, whatever might be the force and the resources of the enemy. The island of Gozo is situated at the distance of five kilometers, of their new measure, from the island of Malta. Gozo is the ancient island of Calypso, which the pencil of Homer and of Fenelon, has rendered so famous.

MARSHALL. By these it appears, that the Directory were very desirous Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. PINCKNEY should depart, but they positively refused Mr. GERRY permission to go, hoping that he would continue the negotiation. Mr. GERRY, in a letter to the president, laments the irksome situation in which he is placed. The president sent instructions to Paris in which he left an opening for negotiation, but refused a loan as it would violate the American neutrality; and refused a *douceur* to the men now in power, as it might be urged by their successors, as a reason for annulling the treaty, or as a precedent for further and repeated demands.

Hostilities have in some measure been already commenced between the infant republics, and it is now scarcely supposed to be possible to prevent the flames of war from extending itself to this part of the world.

EAST INDIES.

Advices were received over land from India on the 21st of August, by the East India company, announcing the loss of three of their ships. The Princess Amelia, captain JOHN RAMSDEN, was burnt by accident off Pigeon island, on the Malabar coast, on the 5th of April last; about forty lives were lost.

The Raymond, and Woodcot, Captains SMEDLEY and HANWAY, were taken by the French frigate La Preneuse, in Tellicherry road, on the 20th of April, after a gallant defence.

IRELAND.

Since our last the insurgent armies, under the command of AYLMER, and other leaders, have dispersed upon the express stipulation between government and the chiefs, that the latter be allowed to banish themselves to any part of Europe at peace with his majesty. Administration have been successful in bringing over several of the principal men among the United Irishmen, to give evidence for the crown against their comrades in rebellion; in consequence of which several important trials have taken place, and convictions proved.

Mr. M'CANN, on the 27th of July, was tried for high treason: THOMAS REYNOLDS was sworn, and deposed, that he was an United Irishman; that he knew the prisoner who was secretary of a baronial committee. The witness then explained the nature of the various provincial meetings; the general object of all which, he said, was to overturn the government and establish a republican constitution with the aid of the French.

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The witness was appointed a treasurer of baronial meeting, and had also the commission of colonel given him by lord EDWARD FITZGERALD. He detailed several acts of the prisoner as an United Irishman, particularly his attending the meeting at Mr. BOND's on the 12th of March. The witness also stated, that he disclosed the United Irishmen's plot to Mr. COPE—that he at first spoke to Mr. COPE of a third person (meaning himself) who was willing, upon certain conditions, to make great discoveries. Mr. COPE offered a thousand a year, and a seat in parliament; the witness, however, would only accept of 500 guineas, an indemnity against prosecution, that he should not be obliged to prosecute any person, and also that the channel of information should be secret. When the evidence was closed, Mr. CURRAN made a most impressive and masterly speech of two hours in favour of the prisoner, and Mr. SAURIN spoke nearly as long in reply, after which, and a charge from the judge Baron SMITH, the jury retired, and in about two minutes brought in a verdict of *GUILTY*. This gentleman was executed on the 19th of July, he deputed himself at this awful period with great fortitude and dignity.

Mr. BYRNE's trial commenced on the 20th of July, the charges against whom were substantiated by the same evidences who appeared against M'CANN, whose case was nearly similar. The prisoner was a delegate from the county of Wicklow. The jury after the speeches from the counsel and the charge from the judge retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of *GUILTY*.

Mr. BOND was also tried for high treason on the Monday following. REYNOLDS as was expected, appeared as an evidence against him. He deposed, that BOND, swore him in as an United Irishman, and prevailed upon him to take a command in the rebel army. The general evidence was nearly the same as that against M'CANN and BYRNE. The strongest point against BOND was making his house the place of meeting for the United Irishmen, particularly on the 12th of March, when they were all apprehended and their designs disclosed. The jury, on Tuesday morning between seven and eight o'clock, found a verdict of *GUILTY*.

It appears according to the recent examination of the state prisoners in Ireland, that the government were in possession of the whole plan of the United

Irishmen, and of a copy of the negotiation concluded by the Irish agent at Lille, so long ago as March last. On the examination of Dr. NEVIN, this copy was shewn him and proved to be verbatim the same as that signed at Lille.

It appears that some pretended United Irishman, in the pay of government, conveyed this copy to the English agent. By this agreement, the Irish revolutionists were to be assisted by an army of 15,000 Frenchmen, and 70,000 stand of arms. The naval expences were to be defrayed by the French, and the French troops were to be taken into pay by the Irish, who were also to pay for the arms. Government being in possession of this plan, it was policy in them to drive the people into open rebellion, in order, by timely crushing it, to counteract the effects which the landing of the French might produce.

A bill of attainder against the property of the late Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, BAGNAL HARVEY, MR. GROGAN, &c. is now before the Irish Parliament. On the 13th of August, the Attorney General proposed that the House should hear evidence on the part of Mr. HARVEY on the 14th; on the part of Mr. GROGAN on the 15th; and on the part of Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD on the 16th.

When the evidence on the part of Mr. HARVEY came on, it was strongly urged against the proposed attainder, that trials by courts martial were not legal grounds for founding bills of attainder upon; the Attorney General on the contrary, adduced several cases arising from rebellions in Scotland, where courts martial were the foundation of bills of attainder. After several arguments were made use of on both sides, the speaker rose and appeared to throw some new light on the question. He said that several gentlemen who had spoken upon this subject, had considered as synonymous two expressions which had quite different meanings, namely *courts martial*—and martial law. The first were instituted at the mere will of the commanding officer, who might order a rebel, found in arms against his country, to be executed on the spot, or he might adopt the more formal mode of summoning his fellow officers to aid in hearing evidence and giving judgment; but these were not courts of record. But the courts instituted by martial law were very different, and authorized by various statutes. None of the persons named in the bill of attainder were tried by courts martial, but were

tried and executed under the authority of martial law.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The transactions which may be properly classed under the head Public Affairs, have, during this month, been neither numerous nor important in Great Britain, on account of the prorogation of the parliament, and the paucity of intelligence from our fleets and armies; until near the end of the month, the most vague reports and conjectures relative to the situation and fate of the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean seas, occupied the minds and conversation of the public.

Captain FOOTE of His Majesty's ship *Sea-Horse*, on the 27th of June, captured *La Sensible*, a French Frigate of 36 guns, 12 pounders and 300 men, near the Isle of Pentellaria, in the Mediterranean Sea; she was commanded by *Monf. BOURDE*, *Capitaine de VAISSEAU*. This capture was made after a chase of 12 hours, and a close action of eight minutes. A General of Division, *BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS*, with his suite, was on board, going to Toulon, with an account of the taking of Malta. The loss on board the *Sea-Horse* was two killed and fifteen wounded; that on board the *Sensible* was eighteen killed and thirty-six wounded. The Directory afterwards ordered, that the Captain of *La Sensible* should be deprived of all his functions, for having surrendered to the English after one broadside.

The Committee of Finance have made a report favourable to the adoption of a board of police revenue, instead of the boards of hackney coaches, and hawkers and pedlars, including these two branches in the system, and adding every other trade of a dangerous or suspicious tendency, such as old iron-shops, old stores, pawnbrokers, and old clothes-shops, where the loose conduct of those who carry on such trades is known to contribute to the concealment, and by that means to the encouragement and multiplication of crimes. It is intended to be a kind of board to embrace, and in some degree to superintend, under the executive government, the whole of the national police.

A state paper has been published, denominated "An Explanatory Article, signed at London the 15th of March, 1793, to be added to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America,"

America, signed in 1794." The purpose of this article is to remove some difficulties which had taken place, relative to the execution of the 5th article of the above treaty, concerning the source of the River St. Croix. It evinces the good understanding which exists between the two governments.

It has been estimated, by calculation said to be tolerably accurate, that upwards of *thirty thousand* Irishmen have been killed in the late insurrection in that kingdom, and a much greater number wounded.

The Navy in commission belonging to Great Britain, consists, according to the Navy List, of 140 ships of the line, 22 frigates, 165 frigates, and 317 sloops; mak-

ing an enormous total of 644 ships of war! With such prodigious force it is not wonderful that this country continues the undisputed mistress of the seas—the Texel blocked up by Lord DUNCAN—Brest by Lord BRIDPORT—and Cadiz by Lord ST. VINCENT!

The establishment of the Army exceeds in proportion even that of the navy. It consists, according to the Monthly Army List, of 41 regular regiments of cavalry, and 110 of infantry; 30 of fencible cavalry, and 42 of infantry; 81 of old militia, and 29 of new; making a grand total of 335 battalions! Besides invalids and volunteers, which alone exceed 100,000 men.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] Mr. R. P. Swallow, merchant, of Bartholomew Close, to Miss Eykyn, of Smithfield Bars.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Percival Hart Dyke, esq. son of Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of Lullingstone Castle, in Kent, to Miss Jenner, daughter of Robert Jenner, esq. of Chislehurst.

Mr. Richard Walker, jun. of St. James's-street, apothecary, to Miss Taylor, daughter of J. Taylor, esq. of Purlwell Hall, Yorkshire.

In London, Charles Ellis, esq. M. P. for Seaford, to the hon. Miss Hervey, grand daughter to the Earl of Bristol.

George Rowland Minhall, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Louisa Aufrere, daughter of Anthony Aufrere, of Hoveton-Hall, Norfolk.

At Islington, Mr. W. Venning, of Cophthale Court, to Miss Rogers, of East Barnet, Herts.

James Steers, esq. of Tottenham, to Miss S. Barbe, of Stoke, in Buckinghamshire.

W. Reynolds, esq. of Newington, to Miss Larkins, of Blackheath.

Mr. Barlow, of Ludgate Hill, to Miss Fleming, niece of Col. Fleming, of Wandsworth.

George Coombe, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, to Miss Prater, of Queen-street, Berkeley-square.

In London, Mr. H. Jacobson, to Miss Pridden, of Fleet-street.

Mr. Luff, of Hounslow, to Miss S. Tenner, daughter of the late rev. H. Tenner.

J. Beauclerk, esq. son of the rev. H. Beauclerk, of Whitebury, to Miss Fitzhugh, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh, esq. of Portland Place.

At St. James's, Westminster, Mr. T. Kennerley, of St. Martin's Court, to Miss Phipps, of Tichborne-street, Golden-square.

In London, Mr. John Gray Gerard, to Miss Ann Taylor.

Mr. Thomas Pollen, of Little Moor Fields, to Miss Dorothy Carter, of Fore street.

At Mary-le-Bone, Joseph Bird, esq. to Miss Lewis, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

At Bishopsgate church, Thomas Tomlins, esq. of Edgware Road, to Miss Cooper, daughter of Robert Chester Cooper, of Lewes, in Sussex.

At Islington, Mr. James Goddard, of Market Harborough, to Miss Dowley.

In London, Algernon Frampton, M. D. Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, to Miss Frampton, daughter of the late Mr. William Frampton, of Leadenhall-street.

Mr. Edward Martin, solicitor, youngest son of Mr. Francis Martin, late secretary of the bank of England, to Miss Margaret Sarah Depeyter James, only daughter of the late colonel Thomas James, of the royal artillery at Woolwich.

At Islington, John Patrick, esq. to Mrs. Skurray, widow of the late Mr. John Skurray.

Mr. John Bingley, of John-street, St. Pancras, to Miss C. Gould, of Kentish Town.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, John Hames, gent. naval officer of the island of St. Lucia, to Miss S. Burroughs, of Cheltenham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Norman, esq. of Leatherhead, in Surry, to lady Elizabeth Manners, eldest sister of the duke of Rutland.

At the same church, the hon. Philip Pusey, brother of the late earl of Radnor, to lady Lucy Cave, daughter of the earl of Harborough, and widow of the late sir Thomas Cave, bart.

At the same church, lieutenant-colonel Braithwaite, to Miss Boughton, daughter of the late Sir Edward Boughton, bart.

In London, captain Sir Edmund Nagle, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Blackman, widow of the late John Lucie Blackman, esq. of Craven-street.

C. E. Reynolds, of the Session-house, Old Bailey, London, attorney-at-law, to Miss S. Partridge, of Greenhill's Rents, West Smithfield.

Died.] At his house on Epping Forest, Nath. Dowding, esq. solicitor to the commissioners for the affairs of tanneries.

In Great Smyth-street, Westminster, on

the 8th inst. Mrs. A. Page. Her death was hastened by the loss of two of her sons in the service of their country.

In Upper Seymour-street, Mrs. Colmore, widow of the late Charles Colmore, esq.

In Kingland-place, aged 86, George Cooper, esq. many years deputy of Bridge-Ward, and one of the court of assistants of the goldsmith's company.

On 5th inst. Mr. Benjamin Tennant, wholesale tea-dealer, in Mark-lane.

In Cornhill, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. M. Legg.

At Sommer's Place, Miss Harriot Blundstone, daughter of the late Mr. Blundstone, of Falmouth.

After a few hours illness, Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. John Fenwick, of Millbank-street, Westminster.

In Canonbury-lane, Islington, in her 86th year, Mrs. Negus, widow of the late rev. Dr. Negus, rector of K. herhithe; She has bequeathed the bulk of her fortune to charitable uses.

At his lodgings in Tottenham Court Road, Frederick John Menning, well-known by the name of the *Maa Fiddler*. He was a musician by profession, and had formerly an engagement at Covent-Garden theatre, which he forsook, and has ever since paraded the metropolis in a suit of black, with a star, and his head close shaved. He calls himself a *son of Haman*, whose compositions he performed in the different public-houses, and made a daily practice of visiting his tomb. His children have for some years been supported by the royal society of musicians, of which he was a member, and from which he received every necessary assistance during his last illness.

In Coleman-street, Mr. John Pollard, warehousman.

In Hanley-street, the lady of William Tennant, esq. of Little Aston Hall, Staffordshire.

In Weymouth-street, Mrs. Stuart, mother of Major-general Stuart, now serving on the British Staff in Portugal.

In Southampton-street, Covent Garden, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Hagan.

At Clapton, Wm. Lynes, esq.

In Abchurch-lane, Bow-street, Mrs. Ann Coomes, wife of Mr. Coomes, of Covent-Garden theatre.

In Epping Forest, Miss Davis, of Miuman-street, Beaufort-row.

At Great Stanmore, Mr. Dennis Dwyer, many years master of the Academy in that village.

At Chaydon, after a few days illness, the hon. Robert Walpole. He was the second son of Horatio Walpole, the younger brother of Sir Robert Walpole, first earl of Orford. The father, Horatio, was, during his brother's administration, employed in many important negotiations and embassies. So well

did his efforts succeed in ascertaining the true great object of European politics, the balance of power, that he was generally called the *Balance Master* of Europe. An anecdote respecting this gentleman, has lately appeared in Mr. Cox's "*Life of Sir Robert Walpole*," highly to this gentleman's credit. After he had assured the court to which he was sent, that a certain measure would be pursued, the court of London changed their conduct, and Mr. Walpole, with great spirit, desired to be recalled, as he could not support measures opposite to those he had pledged his honour, his country would pursue. His son Robert, of whom we now speak, was bred to the diplomatic line, and was the English envoy at the court of Portugal for many years, where he acquitted himself with credit. Early in life he was appointed one of the clerks extraordinary to the privy council, and was at his decease, head clerk of that board. Mr. Walpole, in 1780, married a Miss Grosset, by whom he had two sons, and the dying in 1784, he married, secondly, Sophia, daughter of Richard Sturt, esq. who died in 1795.

At her husband's seat, in Devonshire, in the bloom of youth, Lady Down, wife of Lord Down, son of the Earl of Moray. Her ladyship was one of the daughters of the late Major-general Scott, and consequently, sister of the Marchioness of Titchfield. The general left to the marchioness the bulk of his fortune; and 50,000l. to this lady and his other daughters; but as the marriage of his favourite child could not take place agreeably to the tenor of the will, we are informed, a compromise was entered into by Lady Titchfield, by which a very considerable addition, in point of fortune, accrued to Lord Down.

[The late *Serjeant Adair*, whose death we noticed at page 64, of the last Magazine, was the son of Mr. Adair, an eminent army agent, and being designed for the law, was entered of the society of Lincoln's Inn, and in due time called to the bar. He was, for a very considerable time, a barrister, before he acquired any great portion of business, although he was confessedly a man of talents, had considerable knowledge of his profession, and at the bar always delivered himself with great propriety. During the political contest in the beginning of the present reign, Mr. Adair's name appeared, greatly to his honour, as a junior council on the popular side. Mr. Adair finding he did not succeed in business, in due time at the King's Bench bar, was called (in 1774) to the degree of Serjeant at law. Still, however, he made no great progress, till after the death of Serjeant Glynn, when he became candidate for the office of Recorder of London, together with the late Mr. Howarth; Adair in the popular, and Howarth in the ministerial interest. It was a hard contest; Mr. Adair was, however, the successful candidate, having the votes of thirteen aldermen, and his antagonist twelve. The usual salary of this office is only 40l. a year; but

but it has been usual for the city, if they approve of their recorder's conduct, to grant him an additional allowance; generally to double it. This, however, was not all the advantage which Mr. Adair reaped from his appointment; for he immediately came into very extensive practice in his profession, which has been constantly increasing to the time of his death. He has not only had the most profitable station at the Common Pleas bar, but had also acquired the character of being the best orator and most judicious advocate in that court, perhaps of the whole bar, with the exception only of the wonderful ERSKINE. Mr. Adair has occasionally held a seat in parliament: in that which expired in 1780, he was returned during a short time for Cocker-mouth, a borough under the influence of the present Lord Londale, as his lordship was then in the patriotic interest, and Mr. Adair was at that time a patriot also. In the last parliament he was returned for Higham Ferrers, in the interest of Earl Fitzwilliam, who, at that time, was conceived to be in the whig, or patriotic interest. At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex in 1784, we find Mr. Adair taking an active part in favour of his political friends, and from that time, till the late unnatural and disgraceful division, he was a steady adherent to them. Some time since, he resigned the recordership of London, the reasons assigned for which, were various. By his friends it was asserted, that he had so much business upon his head he could not attend to the duties of his office; by others, that his political sentiments did not accord with those of the majority of the court of aldermen, and that consequently he found his situation unpleasant. The unhappy event of the French revolution, occasioned Mr. Adair soon after to abandon his old principles altogether; passionately confounding the accidental and perverted, with the essential consequences of political freedom, he became a violent alarmist, and voted with the ministry in most cases, especially in those which referred to the present fatal war with France. From his interested connections with Earl Fitzwilliam, he, however, voted with his lordship in all questions relative to Irish affairs. Mr. Adair was, for a short time, council to the board of ordnance, and by the same interest he was promoted to be one of his majesty's serjeants at law. In the latter capacity, he was retained to carry on the prosecution against one of the persons accused of high treason, at the late unsuccessful state trials at the Old Bailey; and here the learned serjeant is said greatly to have outshined all the other lawyers, who acted on the same side. On another occasion, however, he was induced, by a family connection, to advocate with Mr. Erskine, in the cause of Mr. Stone, who had been unjustly accused of a criminal correspondence with Mr. Jackson, of Dublin. Mr. Adair's ambition, it is said, was to be lord chancellor of Ireland: to this he directed his views,

and, at different periods, his hopes have been almost realised. He was, however, taken off by a sudden death, and has left a widow and amiable family. This learned and able lawyer, was the author of two tracts, one entitled, "*Thoughts on the Dismissal of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament*," in which he admits the right of the crown to dismiss, but contends, that the exercise of that right should never be exercised, unless the officer has misbehaved in his immediate duty. The other pamphlet was entitled, "*Observations on the Power of Alienation of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne*." This was written on the affair of the grace of royalty in Cumberland; which had from the revolution been in the family of the Duke of Portland, but which was granted to the present Earl of Londale, then Sir James Lowther. These pamphlets evinced at once his great constitutional knowledge, and the correctness of his legal opinions.]

In Dublin, the Right Hon. John Scott, earl of Clonmell, lord chief justice of the King's Bench of the kingdom of Ireland. He was an instance of a man rising to rank and fortune with little to recommend him than a "*matchless intrepidity of Face*," and with very moderate ability. His father was an honest Irish yeoman, who being willing to make his son a man of more consequence than himself, sent him to England to study the law, but was so little able to support him there, that Scott owed this favour to Mr. Carlton, a merchant, father of the present judge of that name: a gentleman who afterwards failed in business, and to whom Mr. Scott in his prosperity, gratefully allowed a very handsome stipend. Being called to the bar, Scott repaired to his native country, Ireland, to practice, when he attached himself to the ministerial party, and after long solicitation, was favoured with a silk gown, as king's council. He afterwards successively attained the posts of solicitor-general, attorney-general, and chief justice of the court of King's bench, judge of the exchequer chamber, and clerk of the pleas in the exchequer in Ireland, in which latter offices he died; he was also a privy counsellor, and successively promoted to be baron Earlsfort, viscount and earl of Clonmell, and has left to his family a very good fortune. Before his promotion to the peerage, he was member of parliament for the manor of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. In the house, he had more than once altercations with the late Henry Flood, but was greatly inferior to that gentleman as a speaker. He of course always steadily supported the ministerial side. Lord Clonmell was born in 1735, and in 1768, married miss Catherine, daughter of Thomas Matthew, esq. a relation of the present lord viscount Landaff, and after her death, he married Miss Margaret Lawless, sister of the present lord Cloncurry, by whom he has his successor, and two other sons, and a daughter.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A strict inspection of weights and scales having lately taken place in the fourth division of Edington Ward, in the county of Durham, by order of the Magistrates, the deficiency discovered in the retail shops, was so great, that the loss to the poor of this small, and by no means populous district, amounted to no less than 500*l.* per annum. This suggests a mode of relieving the poor without expence.

At the last quarterly meeting of the committee of the Newcastle Charity for the relief of poor Married Women lying in at their own houses, it appeared, that since the former meeting in March, 56 women have been delivered of 59 children, and received the benefit of the Institution. All the women have recovered, and of the children only two have died, and those twins prematurely born.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Antony Charlton, to Mrs. White, of the George Inn in the Fleish Market. Mr. John Darnell, of the New Mills, to Miss Simpson.

At Carlisle, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, of Bury, Lancashire, to Miss Loth, of the former place.

At Hexham, Mr. John Caivert, officer of excise, to Miss Ainsley.

At Stockton, Mr. John Moon, of Norton, to Miss Dixon, of the former place.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Reed, ensign in the Surry militia, to Miss Hannah Sterling. Mr. Simon Mewburn, of Acomb, near Hexham, to Miss Elizabeth Davison.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Wright, common carrier between that town and Carlisle. Suddenly, the rev. Nathaniel Ellison, lecturer of St. Andrews, and rector of Bolam. In his 81st year, Mr. Lancelot Atkinson, sen. ship-broker. In the prime of life, Mrs. Hawthorn. Mr. Isaac Beaumont.

At Carlisle, suddenly, aged 23, Mr. John Wilkinston.

At Durham, aged 34, Mrs. Mary Hopper, aunt to Hopper Williamson, esq. recorder of the corporation.

At Sunderland, at the extraordinary age of 113, John Dobson.

At Ouseburn, near Newcastle, Mrs. Kepple; she was lately delivered of 3 children at a birth, all of whom are in a promising way. At the same place, in his 66th year, Captain Andrew Morton.

Aged 72, Mr. Christopher Liddle, of Cleves Crofs, county of Durham.

At Bishopwearmouth, Capt. Lancelot Smith, formerly in the Greenland trade from Liverpool.

In his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Chillingham Barnes, near Wooler. He has been long known as a great improver of the breed of sheep, in the county of Northumberland.

As Mr. Barrow, one of the counsel of the northern circuit was crossing the river Eden,

near Carlisle, on horseback, he unfortunately mistook the point of passage, and getting out of his depth was drowned. Mr. B. was a gentleman of amiable manners, and elegant accomplishments, and his premature fate will long be regretted by his friends and relatives in the town of Lancaster, of which place he was a native.

At Stranton, near Hartlepool, of a tympany, Mr. John Dobson, aged 54. He was tapped on the 28th of February, 1796, by Mr. C. Grey, of Norton, for the first time. This operation was afterwards repeated 32 times by Mr. Maynard, surgeon, late of Greatham, and 53 times by Mr. Tate of Stranton. The quantity of water discharged at these several periods, amounted to 202 gallons, one quart and a pint, ale measure.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. Gregory Elsiey, of Patrick Brompton, near Catterick, to Miss White, of Blackburn, Lancashire.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Jane Dickinson. Aged 70, Mr. John Devlin. Mr. Robert Cowall. Aged 54, Mrs. Sarah Simon. Aged 73, Mrs. Jane Thompson.

At his seat at Holm Rook, near Whitehaven, Henry Luturge, esq. in the 75th year of his age. He was universally beloved and respected.

At Kendal, Miss Agnes Sinkinson: she dined with the family in apparent good health, but was soon after suddenly taken ill, and expired in an hour.

At the same place, Mr. John Ward.

At Workington, Mr. James Robertson, deputy customer of that part. Mr. Thomas Barnes, of the yellow fever. Aged 79, Mrs. Jane Wilson.

At Seaton, aged 51, captain John Milliken, of the Mary of Workington.

At New House, near Egremont, Mr. Henry Cook, sen. miller.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leeds, Archibald Paris, esq. of London, to Miss Lee, of the former place. Mr. Heele, to Miss E. Johnson, of Darrington.

At Hull, Mr. Dewes, to Miss Ford, daughter of captain Humphry Ford.

Mr. Wm. Stephenson, of Wakefield, to Miss Gasfide, of Huddersfield.

At Pocklington, the rev. J. Rodewell, lecturer of Holy Trinity Church, Leeds, to Miss Basket, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Basket, of Pocklington.

The reverend Gregory Wood, of Bollon Castle, to Miss Palmer of Kerby Hall.

At Pudsey, near Leeds, Mr. John Farrar, aged 76, to Miss Sarah Raistrick, of Calverley, aged 40.

Mr. Hartley, jun. of Hollis Croft, to Miss Wilson, of the Snuff Mill, near Sheffield.

At Ripley, Brook Richmond, esq. of York, to Miss Liddel, of Ripley Park, near Harrogate.

Harrogate, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Liddel, Bart.

At Batley Church, Mr. Walker jun. apothecary of London, to Miss Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, esq. of Purlwell Hall, near Leeds.

At Skipton, Mr. Wm. Tindal, attorney, to Miss Chappendale.

Died.] At York, aged 22, the right hon. lady Mary Hore, lady of the rev. Thomas Hore, and daughter of the late earl of Wicklow.

At the same place, Mrs Farrow. Mr. Henry Sydney Heron, many years an eminent dancing master in London. Mrs. Clarke. Miss Catherine Bromley, daughter of the late Mr. John Bromley, merchant, and sister to the rev. John Bromley, vicar of holy Trinity Church, Hull. Mr John Harrison. Suddenly, Mr. Richard Gosfon.

At Hull, lieutenant Wilson, of the royal Invalids in that garrison. He was formerly a private in the guards. Mr. Empson Travis. Mrs. Castle. Mr. Andrew Simpson.

At Leeds, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the rev. Miles Atkinson. Mr. John Sawyer.

At Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Epworth, clerk of the old church. Miss Butard. Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Bentley.

At Halifax, Mr. Richard Lister. Mrs. Gautier, widow of the late Mr. Gautier, formerly an eminent merchant in Leeds. Miss Elizabeth Smith.

At the Moravian settlement at Fulneck, near Leeds, in his 64th year, Mr. C. F. Waiblinger, surgeon and apothecary.

At Wakefield, aged 92, Mrs. Naylor.

At Beverly, suddenly, aged 22 years, Miss Mary Boddy.

At Scarborough, in his 63d year, Mr. James Schofield, bookfeller. Aged 73, John Haristford, esq. of Hull.

At Middleton, near Leeds, in his 85th year, Richard Humble esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Smeaton, purser of the Nonfuch, stationed in the Humber.

At Knarebro' in the 30th year, Miss Procter, 3d daughter of Metcalfe Procter, esq. of Thorpe in this county.

Died.] Aged 62, Mr. Joseph Newley, merchant of Skircoat Green, near Halifax.

At Poole Mills, near Otley, Mr. Ambrose Heath, papermaker.

At Badsworth, Miss Rawlinson.

LANCASHIRE.

A woman dressed in man's apparel, was lately discharged from the workshop of Mr. Poitles, joiner in Manchester, who had worked there upwards of four years. She had previously lived in that town in the capacity of a footman for several years, without any suspicion being entertained of her sex.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Crawford Logan, merchant, to Miss Ramsay. Mr. James Hughes, tobacconist, to Miss Ann Chubb. Captain Robert Dawson, to Miss

Mary Barwife, of St. Bees, near Whitehaven. Mr. Richard Gardner, to Miss Ann Davies. Mr. Nathaniel Tyrer, to Miss Hyems. Mr. George Felton, to Miss Middleton. Mr. George Perry, architect and sculptor, to Miss E. Marrow.

At Manchester, Mr. I. A. Busfield, of Bradford, to Miss Priestley, of the former town. Mr. George Flemming, of Preston, to Miss Wilson, of Manchester. Mr. F. Usher, to Miss Elizabeth Ward, of Shudehill. Mr. Wm. Dybon, to Miss Mary Hyde, Sayley Bridge. Mr. F. Mallatieu, to Miss Dinah Cheshire. Mr. Samuel Swanway, to Miss E. Holt. Mr. Peter Arrive, merchant of Guernsey, to Miss Nancy Brierly, of Marsden square, Manchester. Mr. James Hanson, to Miss Newell, of Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

At Preston, Mr. James Potts, of Macclesfield, aged 22, to Miss Mary Burgess, aged 60.

At Wigan, Mr. Thacker, to Miss Roper. At Eccleston, Mr. John Whalley, of Welch Whittle Green, to Miss Rigby, of the former place.

At Warrington, Mr. Thomas Cartwright, of Liverpool, to Miss Nixon of Grandleton.

At Leyland, Mr. Thomas Norris, muslin manufacturer, and lieutenant of the volunteer company of that town, to Miss Ellen Banner.

Mr. Thomas Tugwell, of Bradford, to Miss Mary Jones, youngest daughter of John Jones, esq. of Frankley.

At Standish, John Holton, esq. of North Wall, to Miss Ellen Woodcock, of Wigan.

Died.] At Liverpool, in his 81st year, Mr. Richard Miles, shoemaker. He was a ringer upwards of 60, and organ blower to the old church upwards of 40 years. Mr. John Ward Kendall. Aged 78, Mrs. Hodgson.

At Preston, Mr. Wm. Townley.

At Lancaster, Mr. Christopher Butterfield, a gentleman much and deservedly respected.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Yates.

At Bradford, Mr. Isaac Haigh, china-man. At Windhill, near the former place, Mr. Jonathan Barker, tanner.

At Warrington, Mrs. Moulson, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Moulson of Chester.

At Tildesley, near Leigh, Mrs. Johnson, of Manchester, widow of the late Thomas Johnson, esq. formerly high sheriff of the county.

At Blackrod, in his 71st year, Mr. James Ruthwell. He had been upwards of 50 years master of the free grammar school in that town, and was greatly esteemed as a valuable teacher, a sincere friend, and a man of the strictest probity.

At Swinton, Mrs. Slater.

Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Gladding, of Bevington Bush.

At Flixton, Mr. Isaac Marsh, check manufacturer.

At Broughton, William Gawith, esq. formerly in the service of the East India Company at Bengal.

At Blackpool, in his 73d year, the rev. Robert Maiter, D. D. rector of Croston.

At Liverpool, suddenly, Mr. John Palmer, a celebrated comedian. He was a striking proof how much may be effected in this art, by perseverance. His father was one of the door-keepers of Drury-Lane Theatre, and procured for him a promise of a military appointment from Mr. Legrand, then governor to the young princes, the brothers of his majesty; the son was however, so completely *stage struck*, that nothing else employed his mind. Having put him out to the master of a fruitshop, on Ludgate hill, John neglected his business, and was discharged. The same year at his father's benefit, he spoke *Bucks bave at ye All*, which was his first appearance on the stage. His father finding him determined on a Theatrical life, applied to Mr. Garrick, but that gentleman, after hearing him rehearse, desired him to think of some other profession. Foot, however, took him up, and brought him out in the part of Scamper, in the Orators. Palmer after this went into the country, and performed a short time, and on his return, Garrick took him into his house at twenty shillings a week. Not content with this, and asking an increase of salary, he was discharged; but, soon after procured an engagement at Norwich. Here he became acquainted with a lady of the name of Berrough, whom he afterwards married; this lady had an aunt, who had by will, left her a considerable property, but the union with Palmer, gave so much offence, that she totally disinherited her. Nor was this match happy in other respects, Palmer's wife, although a fine woman, and very amiable, was much older than himself, and he frequently neglected her. This conduct offended the people of Norwich so greatly, that he was obliged to quit the place. Not being able to get an establishment on a London Theatre, he delivered Stevens's Lectures on Heads, at various country towns, with applause and profit; and afterwards joined a strolling company, 'till he was at length admitted to Foot's theatre, (now Colman's) in the Haymarket, where he performed some inferior parts. His merit however began to appear, and Garrick engaged him at Drury-Lane Theatre, where his first performance was Sir Harry Boyle, in the Jealous Wife. Palmer, who afterwards shone so conspicuously on this theatre, had then, only twenty five shillings a week, which Garrick afterwards increased to thirty. The illness and subsequent death, of his namesake, who had long been a favourite of the town in the genteel walk of comedy, opened to him a road to fame, and to Mr. Garrick's notice, who ever after became his patron. From this time he has continued progressively rising at Drury Lane thea-

tre, and has been received during the summer, at Liverpool, Dublin, Birmingham, &c. as a favourite, but for some years past he has played constantly at the Haymarket, during that season. Palmer, experienced a terrible accident in playing one night in the Grecian daughter, he received so severe a blow, owing to the failure of the spring of the dagger, that he was confined for five months to his bed. In 1785, he entered into an unfortunate engagement for building a theatre, near Wellclose-square, under the sanction of the lieutenant of the Tower, in whose district it was. Much blame has been ascribed to him in this transaction, but the truth is, he was deceived by the gentlemen of the long robe, whom he consulted, and who assured him of the legality of the undertaking. His extravagant conduct, and his disappointment in this scheme, threw him into great difficulties, and he was obliged to take refuge in the rules of the king's bench, until he had settled with his creditors, by assigning to them a portion of his future earnings. He was then restored to his stations at Drury Lane and the Haymarket. It is said the terms on which he settled with his creditors were; he was to receive 500l. per annum, and the rest was to be applied to liquidate his debts. His manner of living and his large family, made this very ample allowance scarcely amount to a sufficiency. The cast of parts in which this actor performed, are perhaps as numerous as any ever played by one person. In all his comic characters he was excellent, and in some unrivalled. In tragedy he failed most, but even here his Stukely, Villeroy, and some others were chaste, and shewed great judgment. In his comic characters of Joseph Surface, Sneer, and others in which he was the original, he will scarcely ever be equalled. The manner of his death, was perhaps, without example, awful and impressive. On the 29th of July, while acting the character of the *Stranger*, on the Liverpool stage, he appeared unusually agitated, and endeavoured to proceed, but the hand of death had arrested him! He fell on his back on the stage, and instantly expired! His death caused a sensation in the theatre that can easier be conceived than expressed. The last words which he delivered in his part of the *Stranger*, were a

— "Oh God! God!
"There is another and a better World." Which remarkable sentence is ordered to be engraved on his tomb stone. He had lately suffered some heavy misfortunes; had lost his wife, a brother, and a favourite son, in the short space of a few months: these bereaved heavy on his mind and are supposed by the gentlemen of the faculty to have accelerated his death. He was in the fifty seventh year of his age.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Ward, in the 35th year of his age; his death is lamented by a very numerous acquaintance.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Jackson, of Worrington, to Miss Jones, of Denbigh. Mr. Richard Dewsbury, to Mrs. Skeleton. Mr. Thomas Jones, to Mrs. Hall.

Mr. John Derbyshire, jun. of Altrincham, to Miss Ousey.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Mary Johnson. Mr. Jones. Miss Shearing. Mrs. Parry, of the shoemakers arms, Northgate-street.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Fairfield, Mr. Henry King, of the Manchester Theatre, to Mrs. Morrell, of the Worcester Theatre.

At Wirksworth, Mr. James Maffey, aged 70, to Mrs. Sarah Gregory, aged 27; being his 5th and her 2d time of Marriage; they are both inhabitants of Fritchly.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Lowe.

At her house in Nun's Green, Derby, lady Wilmot, relict of the late and mother of the present Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Osmafton.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Taylor.

At Buxton, the noted practiser of palmistry, Sieur Rea; after having entertained his company with his accustomed Hilarity, he went to his lodging apparently in perfect health, where he dropped down, and instantly expired.

At Mugginton, aged 77, Mrs. Alice Ride; she has left a numerous offspring, having children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 117, of whom 60, with her surviving husband, attended her funeral.

At Wirksworth, Mr. Bladon, attorney.

At Matlock Bath, Mrs. Piddocke, wife of the Rev. Mr. Piddocke, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Robert Phillips, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Needham, of the former place. Mr. White, to Miss Towler. Mr. Anderson, to Miss Ward, of Lincoln. Mr. John Widdowson, of Castle Donnington, in Leicestershire, to Miss Harriet Perrin, of Nottingham.

At Skelton, Samuel Malby, esq. to Mrs. Kan, of Huntingdon, widow of the late Dr. Kan.

At Heanor, Mr. Waterfield, of Wood Eaves, near Ashbourn, to Miss Jackson, of Lofcoe, in Derbyshire.

At Anterfield, Robert Wrigg, esq. to Miss Johanna Spencer, daughter of the late Robert Spencer, esq. of Holfock, near Blyth.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Lowe. Mrs. Gascoyne. George Burden, esq. of Park Hall, near Mansfield. Mr. Cassels. Mr. Barton. Suddenly, Mrs. Simpson, of the Nottingham arms, public house, at the Trent Bridge. Mrs. Miles.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wm. Naylor.

At Mansfield Wood-house, in her 52d year, Mrs. Hellen Meakin, wife of Gervas Meakin, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Dawson, of Lincoln Heath, farmer and grazier, to Miss Sewell, of Scopwick.

At Boston, Mr. William Squire, jun. to Miss Blackburn, daughter of Mr. Peter Blackburn, of the Red Inn.

At Gedney, Mr. John Nicholson, miller and merchant of Fleet, to Miss Elizabeth Millns, of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. John Blow. In her 63d year, Mrs. Ann Camm. Mrs. Lawrence, aged 62: William Jealous, famous for his skill as a bird-catcher.

At Stamford, Mr. Bbley, school-master. At Boston, aged 66, Mr. Prethot Johnson.

At South Witham, Mr. Sapcote. At Louth, aged 19, Miss Hopkins.

Mr. Lawrence, of Hacconby.

At Normanby, near Gainborough, aged 69, Mr. John Brown, farmer and grazier.

At Scawby, near Briggs, the Rev. Amaziah Empson; his loss will long be regretted in this neighbourhood, which has owed its tranquillity, in a great measure, to his exertions as a magistrate, and his excellent examples as a clergyman.

RUTLAND.

Married.] At Teigh, Mr. Wainer, of Melton Mowbrey, to Miss Bunting, of the former place.

Died.] At Oakham, Mrs. Bullivant.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, the Rev. Wm. Bailey Cocker, to Miss Mansfield, daughter of J. Mansfield, esq. of the LEICESTER BANK.

The rev. Thomas Owen, dissenting minister of Loughborough, to Miss Ann Catherine Dethick, of Mountforrel, daughter of the late rev. Jeremiah Dethick, many years minister of Barden Park chapel.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss F. Hall. Mr. Wm. Simpson, youngest son of the late alderman Simpson. Mr. Chamberlain, of the Holly Bush public house.

At Loughborough, the Rev. Francis Wilcox, B. D. rector of that place, and late senior fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he preceded B. A. in 1763. M. A. 1766. and E. D. 1775.

At Ashby Magna, Mr. John Crowder, farmer and grazier.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Green, of Bilston, surveyor of the turnpike road for that district, to Miss Watkin. Mr. Edmund Clemson, to Miss Harriot Wicksteed, of Whitchurch.

Mr. Bartlem, of Litchfield, to Miss E. Pouiton, of Kidamoor Green.

At Cheadle, Mr. Fryer of Stoke upon Trent, to Miss Smith of the former place.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, in the prime of life, Mr. Jackson, schoolmaster.

On Saturday, the 21st of July, at Tamworth, John Meachan, esq. aged 68, universally regretted. He had been educated,

and for many years practised the profession of medicine, at Stratford-upon-Avon, from whence he had retired some years to Tamworth, his native place. Here his professional knowledge gave him great opportunities of relieving the poor, by a forcing them his advice, and medicines gratuitously. By this description of people, therefore, his loss will be severely felt. In his friendships, he was steady and sincere, faithful in the discharge of all his social duties. They who knew him most, loved him best. In short, his conduct through life, was such, as to do honor to the man, and to leave an indelible regret in the hearts of those, whom he has left behind.

Aged 81, Abraham Ward, gent. of the castle, near Stafford.

In consequence of a fall from his horse near Penn, Mr. Vaughan, of Wolverhampton.

At Drointon, aged 73, Mr. George Bedford.

At Cliff House, near Cheadle, Mr. John Child, jun. he supported a lingering and painful illness with great fortitude.

At Newcastle, Mr. Harding; his death was occasioned by the bursting of a blunderbuss, which tore off part of his thumb. An amputation of the remainder of the joint succeeded, which brought on a lock jaw, and terminated in his dissolution.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, it was unanimously resolved to erect, upon a Tontine plan, a building to serve as a public office, for the accommodation of the magistrates, the commissioners of Lamps, &c. and of the town at large. 4000*l.* was subscribed on the spot.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Hodgson, jun. of old Swinford, to Miss Nelly Southall, of the former town. Mr. William Wood, to Miss Johanna Phillips. Mr. George Proctor, to Miss Whitmore. Mr. Joseph Stephens to Miss Sarah-Hill. Mr. Joseph Green, engineer of the Soho, at Handsworth, to Mrs. Mary Lloyd.

At Allesley near Coventry, Mr. W. P. Sommerville, to Miss Anne Lloyd, fifth daughter of Mr. Sampson Lloyd, sen. Banker in Birmingham.

At Radford, Wm. Whitehead, jun. esq. to Miss Joyce Neale, of Morlington, in Oxfordshire.

Died.] At Henly, Mr. Charles Wood, of Colehill.

At Upton Cressett, near Bridgnorth, in his 73d year, Edward Corser, gent. his loss will long be regretted by a numerous and highly respectable circle of friends to whom his hospitality and amiable manners justly endeared him.

In her 54th year, Mrs. Anne Parkes, wife of Mr. Thomas Parkes, of the George Inn, Wednesbury; She had to struggle with an excruciating illness for 6 months.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Wright. Mr. Benjamin Tilt. Miss Mary Smith.

After a short, but severe illness, Mr. Croft of Mount Pleasant.

SHROPSHIRE.

A bust of the late Mr. Howard, executed by J. Bacon, esq. R. A. at the joint expense of Rowland Hunt, esq. of Boreatton, and Thomas Knight, esq. of Henley, has been placed over the gateway of the new goal, at Shrewsbury.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. P. Beck, wine-merchant, to Miss Pritchard, of Meole. At Whitechurch, Mr. Youde, to Miss Willét, of the Red Lion inn.

At Hodnet, Mr. William Wood, of Espley, to Miss Bickerton, only daughter of the late Mr. Bickerton, of Newport.

At Great Ness, Mr. Wildblood, of Kinton, to Miss Martha Frank, of Park street, London.

At Madeley, John Manselle, esq. of Dawley Green, to Mrs. Jane Cock, widow of the late Mr. George Cock, of Dawley.

At Newport, George Price, esq. of Sharehill, in Staffordshire, to Miss Crockett, of Little-Onne, likewise in that county.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in his 85th year, Ralph Vernon, esq. Aged 66, Mrs. Speake, mother of captain Speake, in the East-India Company's service at Bombay.

At Walton, aged 28, lady Charlotte Desborough, youngest daughter of the right hon. the earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Pugh.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Samuel Norton.

At White-cotevan, near Clun, aged 63, Mrs. Jones.

At Albrighton, Thomas Meezon, gent.

At Plealey, near Shrewsbury, Dr. Waring, professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge, & commissioner of the Board of Longitude, and a fellow of the royal society. — *A circumstantial memoir of this great mathematician, will be given in our next.*

Mrs. Bowen, of Shorthill, near Pontefbury.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Adam Ottley, rector of Pitchford, in this county.

Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Stanley, carpenter and joiner, of the Lady Oak, near Minsterley,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Evesham, Mr. John New, to Miss Pearce.

Mr. George Starr, of Totterton, to Miss Bright, of the Harp inn, Bishop's castle.

At Shipston upon Stouer, Mr. Miter, surgeon, to Miss Locke, of Hill-house inn, Oxfordshire.

At Lea cattle, the hon. col. John Hope, next brother to the earl of Hoptown, and M. P. for the county of Lithgow, to Miss E. Hope, youngest daughter of the late hon. C. Hope, of Craigie Hall.

Mr. Thomas Green, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Vaughan, of Colebach.

At Westbrooke, George Blount, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Walter Blount, bart. to Miss Courtney Chichester, daughter of the late John Chichester, esq. of Arlington.

Died.

Died.] At Bell Broughton, after a long and agonizing illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, the Rev. Thomas Clark, D. D. rector of Bell Broughton, and of Tretyre, Herefordshire.

At Sydbury, adjoining to Worcester, Mr. Joseph Southall, of the Cross Keys public house.

At Bengworth, Mr. Stephen Fisher; and three days after, suddenly, his sister, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Hannah Bourne, second daughter of Richard Bourne, esq. of Aston Hall.

Mr. John Bonaker, of Norton, near Eveham, was lately found dead in the high road, about a mile from Kaver. He is supposed to have fallen from his horse in a fit.

At Worcester, aged 57, Miss Sanders. In her 83d year, Mrs. Butler. Mr. Jones, formerly a musician in this town.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At Leominster, aged 70, the Rev. W. Hughes, M. D. vicar of St. Peter's, Worcester, and upwards of 50 years a minor canon of the Worcester Cathedral. By a will deposited some years since in the hands of Dr. Johnson, his property is bequeathed to the Worcester Infirmary.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton Church, Charles C. Langworthy, esq. to Miss Austen, daughter of the late archdeacon Austen, of Coik.

At Bedminster, Mr. Sayer, to Miss Hague. At Bristol, Mr. Gilbert, wholesale linen-draper, to Miss Gopall, late of Bath Theatre. Mr. William James, of Chard, Somersetshire, to Miss Frances Jones, of Brittol. Mr. William Guy, of Frome, to Miss Jane Sweeper, of Devizes.

The Rev. S. Pickering, rector of Bishop's Cleeves, to Miss Ramas, of Merry-hill Farm, Bushey.

At Cheltenham, Samuel Richard Alleyne, esq. eldest son of Samuel Alleyne, esq. of Golden, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, to Miss Child, daughter of William Child, esq. of Kinlet, Shropshire.

At Mangotsfield, Mr. Jackson, druggist of London, to Miss Humphries, of Gloucester.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. J. Crisp. Miss Mary Pendry. Mr. Charles Tobin. Mr. Thomas Lewis, of the Three Cups public house on the Back. Mr. Beale, many years night constable of the ward of Castle Precincts. Miss Harriet. Mrs. Bush. Mr. Yates, brewer, near Temple-gate. Mr. Henry Nevill. Mr. Watts. Mrs. Safford, wife of Mr. Joseph Safford, surgeon and apothecary in the old market, and one of the coroners for this city. Mr. Joseph Reid, of the King's Arms, St. James's Back. Aged 68, Mrs. Alice Llewelin.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Jenner, wife of Mr. Jenner, surgeon.

OXFORD.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Thorp, surgeon, of Malden, in Essex, to Mrs. Taylor,

widow of the late Mr. Taylor, of Tracy farm, in this county.

At Northmoor, Mr. James Cox, of Oxford, to Miss Eliza Minchin, of the former place.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 80th year, Mr. C. Moore. Aged 28, Mrs. Caroline Andrews.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. John Cahlah, organist of the cathedral.

At his seat, at Ashby St. Ledger, after a lingering illness, in his 77th year, Joseph Ashley, esq. This gentleman served the office of high sheriff in 1788.

At Cogenhoe, near Northampton, Mrs. Chapman.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The following are the two first premiums which his grace the Duke of Bedford offers at his annual sheep-shearing at Wooburn, for 1799, an additional instance of his Grace's great attention to the interests of his own neighbourhood, and which would, if it were necessary, stamp a higher value on the breed of SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

The first is, "To the person in Bedfordshire, who shall, between June 1798 and June 1799, expend the largest sum of money (not less than one hundred guineas) in the purchase of South Down or Leicester ewes, the premium of FIFTY GUINEAS."

"The premium of TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS will be given to the person who expends the next largest sum on the same object, and on the same conditions."

Married.] John Cooper, esq. of Leighton, in this county, to Miss Firth, one of the co-heiresses, of the late William Firth, esq.

Died.] At Blenham, Miss Albinia Manners Sutton, youngest daughter of John Manners Sutton, esq. M. P. for Newark.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A dreadful hurricane was lately experienced near Custon, in this county. Its effects were first visible at a place called Meicklemore Pit, where it carried the water up to the top of the houses, forced down some hay-stacks, and carried off the thatch from the roofs. It did great damage to a field of peas, which it laid entirely waste, in a tract of about 16 yards wide. The workmen in the fields, together with the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, were much alarmed for the event, the noise it made being heard to the distance of a mile and upwards. Its direction, like hurricanes in general, was from N. N. E. to S. S. W. but differing essentially from the ordinary whirlwinds experienced in this country. Those who witnessed its effects, compare it to the storms known to the Asiatic sailors, by the name of tornados. It was attended with no rain; but followed by two peals of thunder.

Died.] At Over, Mr. John Ingle.

At Swaife, after a lingering illness, in her 46th year, Mrs. Cole.

At Wicken Hall, Mr. Robert Reynor.

[*Married.*

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. H. Beaver, to Miss M. Leathes. Mr. C. Worth, merchant, to Miss Maria Carter, of Thorpe.

The rev. Morden Carthew, of Frettenham, to Miss Pike, of C. thall.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 47, Mr. Woolterton. Mrs. De Caux; she was found dead in her bed, without having experienced any previous illness. Miss Mary Hudson, third daughter of Mr. James Hudson, banker, in this city. In her 75th year, Mrs. Branch. Aged 59, Mr. Joseph Wilkerson.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Jones. To uncommon personal beauty, she added the graces of mind, and an elegance of manners, seldom paralleled.

At Mattishall, in his 30th year, the Rev. St. John Smith, one of the senior fellows of Caius College, Cambridge.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Woodthorpe Collet, of Clopton, to Miss Skinner, of the former place. Mr. Taylor, of Abberton-hall, near Colchester, to Miss Syer, of Kedington, near Clare.

At Brandon, Mr. John Burges, to Miss Mary Day.

At Rushall, Mr. Anthony Smith, to Mrs. Cunningham.

Died.] At Ipswich, suddenly, Mr. Jennings. Samuel Wollaston, esq. Patent Cutter, of the port of Ipswich. Mrs. Laft.

At Bury, Mrs. Hayward.

At Pettaugh, of which he was rector, at the advanced age of 83, the Rev. William Young, son of Dr. Young, best known to the world by the name and character of Mr. *Abraham Adams*, in the novel of *Joseph Andrews*.

At Brandon, aged 88, Mr. John Enefer, farmer.

At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Norman.

Aged 88, Mr. Edward Manning, formerly an opulent farmer at Hawstead, but who had retired from business.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Albans, Mr. B. Cooper, to Miss Adams.

At Totteridge, Mr. Richard Bowzer, of the Borough, to Mrs. Denison, of Bedford-row.

The rev. R. Vivian, rector of Bushey, to Miss Emmett, of St. Albans.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. Richard Byron.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. O. Parker, jun. to Miss Service, daughter of Mr. R. Service, of Finsbury-square.

At Malden, Captain Adams, of the Eagle excise cutter, Plymouth, to Miss Sadd, of the former place. Also, Mr. Masly, barrack-master of that town, to Miss Stokes, of Chelmsford.

At Wanstead, Lieutenant Richard Bennet, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Graves, daughter of Thomas Graves, esq. of Gothic Lodge, near Rufford.

Died.] At Colchester, aged 55, Francis Smythies, esq. an eminent solicitor, and town clerk of that borough.

At Sandford Mill, in Springfield, Mrs. Pedley, wife of Mr. Pedley, of White-chapel, and daughter of Mr. Milbank, of Little Waltham.

Mr. Bannister, farmer, of Rayleigh.

At Birch Hall, near Colchester, Mrs. Keeling.

Suddenly, Mr. Isaac Frost, of Stanley Hall, Pebmarsh.

At Hasted, aged 21, Mr. Joseph Reynolds.

KENT.

At a meeting of the Kent agricultural society, held at Ashford, on the 3d instant, the premium of four guineas, for the best Romney Marsh Ram bred in Kent, was adjudged to Mr. Strickland, of Appledore; and the premium of two guineas for the second best ditto, to Mr. Francis Whitfield, of Ashford.

Married.] At Rochester, Captain Templeton, of the Marines, to Miss Clegg.

At Folkstone, Mr. J. Harvey, to Miss Mary Spicer.

At Whitstable, Mr. Robert Newing, of the Company of Dredgers, to Miss Nancy Allen.

At Charlton, Mr. William Barns, of Paington, to Miss Ann Edwards, of the former place.

Mr. Elsted, surgeon of Chilham, to Miss Rebecca Whitfield, of Canterbury.

Died.] At Chatham, Mr. James Kincaide, master blacksmith, of this dock-yard. Aged 68, Mr. John Tecker.

At Sheerness, Mr. W. D. Banes, master mast-maker, of that dock-yard. Mrs. Irwin.

At Lee, near Canterbury, after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude, Mrs. Byrche, widow of the Rev. Wm. Dejovas Byrche, M. A. of the Blackfriars, in Canterbury.

At Sittingbourne, in her 82d year, Mrs. Jane Smith, widow of the Rev. John Smithe, late vicar of Borden, in this county, and rector of Skisbeck, Lincolnshire.

At the same place, Mr. T. Wilkins, jun. of the Dover Cattle, aged 80. John Stubbs, formerly a shipwright, and squarer of timber for the measurers in the dock-yard; he had for a long time been superannuated.

Mrs. Wa dron, of the Bl ck-boy public house, Room Lane; she was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke, as she was standing over the fire, by which accident she burnt herself so dreadfully, that she expired the next day.

At Ramsgate, of a fever and inflammation of the lungs, contracted in the late expedition to Ostend, Lieutenant Colonel E one, of the first regiment of guards.

At Brompton, of a consumption, Mr. J. S one, shipwright; he was greatly respected for the extraordinary purity of his morals.

At Hythe, Mrs. Gere, Mrs. Wacher, of the Duke's Head public-house.

At Canterbury, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Ridout, land surveyor; he had received from nature a sound understanding, which was sedulously cultivated and improved by a studious education; he was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, and a warm benefactor to the poor. His friends and relations will long lament his loss, and none more so than his brethren of the Historical Society in Northgate, of which he was many years an ornament.

SUSSEX.

The annual shew of cattle for the prizes given by the Sussex Agricultural Society, lately held at Lewes, was most respectably and numerously attended; the assemblage of fashionables and amateurs appeared to have received a considerable increase from last year. Among those present, were the *Prince of Wales* and *Prince Ernest*, the *Stadtholder*, the *Duke of Bedford*, the *Earl of Egremont*, *Lord Gage*, *Lord Clermont*, *Lord Sheffield*, *Lord J. Russell*, *Lord Villiers*, *Sir Charles Bunbury*, *Sir Godfrey Webster*, *Sir J. Laide*, *Sir J. Sclley*, *Sir C. Burrell*, *Mr. Pelham*, &c. &c.

Married.] At West Hoathely, Mr. Thomas Rudd, of Bishopgate-street, London, to Miss Priscilla Hubbard, of Mile End.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. John Edwards, upholsterer and auctioneer.

At Burwash, on the 27^d of June, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerratt, wife of the R. v. R. Leggatt, dissenting minister of that place, and sister of Mr. Hulse, a respectable resident of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At East Ilsley, Mr. Joseph Ward, of Lackhamstead, to Miss Ann Adams, of the former place.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. John Cotterell. Mr. Slyfield.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] James Gregg, Esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss Penelope Fox, of Duntton-hall, Warwickshire.

At Southwamborough, Mr. S. Dicker, of New Farm, to Miss Sarah Heath.

Died.] At Southampton, on the 11th inst. after a few days illness, Mrs. Eliza Maria Peper, wife of Thomas Peper, esq.

At Spratsdown, near Whitechurch, Mrs. K. Waterman; she had hoarded up 9600 farthings, to defray her funeral expenses.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Milston, near Salisbury, Mr. J. Bitcoe, to Miss Peitingall, of Hereford.

At Burbage, Mr. Thomas Luff, of Hounslow, to Miss S. Jenner, daughter of the late Reverend Henry Jenner, vicar of Rockhampton, Great Bedwin, &c. and late chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury.

Died.] At her seat at Horsham Park, Lady James, relict of Sir Wm. James, bart. and daughter and co-heiress of the late Edward Goddard, esq. of Martham.

At Williton, Mrs. Jury, of the Coach and Horses inn.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Motcomb, Mr. Knight, to Miss Ann Vining.

Died.] At Dorchester, suddenly, Mr. J. Hawkins, upholsterer and auctioneer. Mrs. House, of Weymouth.

At Blandford, Mrs. Stubbs, widow of J. Stubbs, esq. and sister of Wm. Jeanes, esq. late of Shroton-house, in this county.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bathwick Church, John Wm. Delap Wilton, esq. to Miss Anne Maria Eliza Reynolds.

At Bath, John Clavey Middleton, esq. of Frome, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of the former place. Mr. Joseph Fowles, to Miss Silcock.

At Keynsham, Mr. Powell, aged 37, to Mrs. Edmonds, aged 80; Mr. P. is her 5th Husband,

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Blgrave, widow of the late G. Blgrave, esq. of Bulmarsh Court, Berks. In a very advanced age, Daniel Webb, esq. author of the celebrated Disquisitions on Music, Poetry, and Painting. In his 41st year, Mr. Ralph Critchley, pen-maker, late of Gloucester. Aged 22, Mr. Thomas Gibbs. Mr. Anthony Morley. Aged 46, Mrs. Bruce, a maiden lady; she had her coffin made many years, and kept it in her bedchamber. Of a decline, the lady of colonel Fuller.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Richard Frost, schoolmaster, to Miss Ann Brown, of Norwich.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Leake, surgeon of the Royal Lancashire regiment of militia, to Miss Harriet Vaillant, second daughter of Captain Vaillant, of the royal navy.

At Powderham Castle, the Right Hon. Colonel John Vaughan, M. P. son to the Right Honourable the Earl of Lisburne, to the Hon. Miss Courtney, daughter to the late and sister to the present Right Hon. Lord Viscount Courtney.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, surgeon. Capt. Morgan Cooke, master of the Providence coasting vessel from Exeter to London. Mr. Zuigler. Aged 89, Mrs. Hudson.

CORNWALL.

A rich vein of cobalt has been discovered in the wherry mine, near Penzance, in this county.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. George Snell Williams, to Miss Nancy Place.

WALES.

Died.] At Aberdare, Glamorganshire, the Rev. Edward Evan, minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters in that place. He was one of the most eminent of the order of Ancient British Bards, and no mean performer on the harp, and was commonly known among his bardic admirers by the appellation of *Yerweid ap Iwan O Tregarony*. He invariably sustained an unblemished and highly respected character.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, and of DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics)

- Ashing**, J. Normanton, miller, *Sykes, New-inn*
Aston, W. London, and *Pailey*, millin-manufacturers, *W. Barry, Gray's-court*
Acock, B. Bridge-end, dealer in coals. *Cockayne and Taylor*
Antonetti, F. Bond-street, milliner. *Broughton, Furnace-inn*
Brown, J. Putney, money scrivener. *Cockayne and Taylor*
Bonnell, J. Newcastle, hatter. *R. Wain, Lion-inn-fields*
Brown, T. Chertsey, merchant. *Bromley and Blyth, Gray's-inn*
Boyes, A. R. S. now in the King's Bench prison, ship-owner. *Stato, Clement-inn*
Baunter, J. Armylee, clothier. *Wilson, Castle-street, Holborn*
Burroughs, C. Breadbury, inn-keeper. *Morris, St. James, and Milne, Manchest'r*
Burroughs, C. and H. Sidebotham, Castle-hill, Stockport, hatters. *Huxley*
Bauner, F. Adelphi-street, upholster. *Graefon and Smart*
Bayly, C. Uppinham, mercer. *Kendry and Long*
Carver, W. Crichade, shop-keeper. *Clifton, Spital-square*
Cartworth, J. B. Ashford, wine-merchant. *Barr and Burt*
Evans, J. Brits Mounton, Worcester, shop-keeper. *Franck and Son, Cliff-street, Hereford*
Feaugh, B. Colchester, butcher. *J. Cutline, Bartlett-buildings*
Gabb, J. Gulsford, butcher. *Swann and Stevens, Old Jewry*
Grant, R. South Shields, merchant. *Atkinson, Chancery-lane*
Green, V. and R. Green, Piccadilly, engravers, &c. *Fisher*
Gay, W. Lycombe and Widcombe, miller and baker. *Blanford and Street, Temples*
McKee, J. Manchester, check-manufacturer. *Messrs. Kay and Barshaw, a partnership*
Henrics, C. and J. Nailor, London, merchants. *Roff and Hall*
Hewitt, C. J. Bideford, Devon, merchant. *Hughes and Heber-sole, Essex-st*
Hedley, C. Wapping, Taylor. *A. Burt, Jun. Torrington-street*
Humphreys, H. W. Lincoln, Soap-maker. *Tarrant, Chancery-l*
Jenkins, G. Swanica, tanner. *Fraie and Williams, Lincoln's-inn*
Jennings, J. Liverpool, merchant. *White, Quaker-inn-street*
Jones, T. Gloucester-street, Queen-square, coach. *Lewis*
Jones, H. Dogcock, maltster. *Lambert, Hatton-garden*
Law, T. Spalding, oatmeal-maker. *Edwards*
Lutterworth, M. W. Leicester, grocer. *Kinderley and Long*
Lamb, W. Manchester, druggist. *Faulkes, Hart-st. Birmingham*
Makins, J. Rumford, inn-keeper. *Cutting, Bartlett-buildings*
Marston, T. Birmingham, grocer, &c. *Fox, Parliament-st.*
Nicholl, F. Hampstead, Chisolm-interest. *Fremdar-gard*
Pratt, B. Darlington, druggist. *Smiths, Hatton-garden*
Raffeyman, R. Manchester, coal-manufacturer. *Messrs. Edge, Manchester*
Patterson, T. East Greenhead, inn-holder. *Denton*
Power, F. T. Charles-street, St. James's, merchant. *Ireland*
Rafusay, T. Bedale, shop-keeper. *Madwin, Cliff-st. Holborn*
Reeve, N. Leicester, grocer. *Fisher*
Rose, C. and F. Rose, High Wycombe, haberdashers. *Field*
Redford, J. Feltham, dealer. *Bartlett, Clement-inn*
Rafford, W. Liverpool, mercer. *Inge and Chands*
Reynard, T. Aldermarbury-poleyn, watch-maker. *Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's-inn*
Saunders, F. Little Queen-street, Snow's-fields, dealer in stale beer. *Sherwood and Parris, Canterbury-square*
Shute, C. and S. Barratt, Bristol, shop-keepers. *R. Edmunds*
Sheldon, T. Burflem, grocer. *Luce, Liverpool*
Smalley, C. Spital-lane, butcher. *Stee, Vinbridge-wells*
Smith, R. Bath, brewer. *Davies, Warminster*
Seabrook, R. Southampton, dealer. *Lane and Edmunds, Red-Lion-square*
Usher, J. W. Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualer. *Williams, Bernard-inn*
Whedals, J. Holbeach, broker. *Messrs. Harvey, Lincoln's-inn-fields*
Wollaston, J. and Francis Upland, distillers, Holborn-bridge. *Higden, Currier's-bail*
Watson, G. Bristol, merchant. *J. Tarrant, Chancery-lane*
Wild, S. Warwick, innholder. *Fletcher and Hickill, Gerard-street*
Wilson, J. Lawrence-lane, Irish factor. *Maitland, Essex-street*
Woolite, F. Great Fleet-street, coal-merchant. *Nicolis and Maitland, Queen-street, Chesapside*
Watkins, J. Bury-street, Shoreditch, coal-merchant. *Willy, Adelphi-street*
Warren, W. the younger, Rickinghall Superior, seedman. *D. Atkinson and B. Pitt, Bury St. Edmunds*
Wharry, H. Lawrence-lane, Chesapside, Irish factor. *Main-lands, Essex-street*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Allen**, J. and E. Pool, anchortinners. Aug. 14
Andrews, H. Perworth grocer. Sept. 4
Abbott, J. Rotherham, shopkeeper. Sept. 5
Ackroyd, S. J. Bramwote, and J. Sims, Halifax, carpet-manufacturers. Sept. 12
Brooks, T. Great Yarmouth, innkeeper. Aug. 24
Battall, J. Greck-street, ironmonger. Aug. 18
Broadman, B. Norwich, hatter. Aug. 29
Boydner, W. Bristol, maltster. Aug. 20
Broadbent, T. Sheffield, banker. Aug. 31
Bond, W. Kirkerwald, and J. Wilson, Hughbank-hill, dealers. Aug. 27
Buckler, A. Lotherby, factor. Aug. 7
Byng, J. B. Mansell-street, merchant. Aug. 31
Brodie, A. Sunderland, and W. Staaton, Bishop Westmouth, Ship-owner, Sept. 13
Bullock, R. Union-street, merchant. Sept. 11
Beis, J. Plymouth, merchant. Sept. 8
Croft, R. Canterbury, linen-draper. Aug. 18
Cunningham, A. Rotterdam-ware, hatter. Aug. 18
Clifton, W. Bath, linen-draper. Aug. 30
Courtness, J. Hurler-perpet, 201, 2, shopkeeper. Aug. 20
Conger, S. Old-linger, Wood's-Monastery. Aug. 21
Carris, R. Bury St. Edmunds, hatter. Aug. 25
Chandler, D. Stonehouse, merchant. Aug. 31
Coppen, J. Liverpool, hotel-keeper. Aug. 31
Chandler, D. Chesham, farmer. Sept. 1
Clifton, T. and T. Brode, Lambeth, origin-makers. Sept. 22
De Gruchy, J. P. and F. Gavey, London, merchants. Sept. 4
Dreghat, T. F. Hininger, mason. Aug. 22
Daley, H. Goloby Brook, Eymy, Derby, tanner. Sept. 18
Drew, T. Exeter, hosiery-maker. Sept. 5
Eaton, J. W. Harlow, leather-break-maker. Sept. 4
Evans, J. T. Camden-pw. Bottle-cr. Aug. 18
Eglin, R. and L. Eglin, Sheffield and South Kofley, merchants. Aug. 29
Eggs, W. Ruffine, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. Sept. 6
Fletcher, W. Buxhill-row, builder. A. 11
Frost, E. the elder, S. A. St. James, &c. Aug. 28
Gray, J. H. Breehan Lodge, S. Market, dealer. Aug. 15
Guding, F. A. Cannon-street, cabinet-maker. Aug. 18
Gilbert, J. P. Upper-street, merchant. Sept. 8
Grogan, J. Melkham, shopkeeper, Sept. 5
Gibson, W. W. the younger, Tiddwell, cotton-manufacturer. Sept. 19
Glover, J. John Hall, J. Haynes, and W. Haynes, Worcester, brewers. Sept. 20
Gomerall, W. Gidemum, clothier. Sept. 19
Hawkins, M. Manchester, Upholster. Aug. 16
Hunter, M. H. Hunter, and E. Hunter, Bristol, merchants. Aug. 23
Hill, R. Birmingham, awl-maker. Aug. 20
Heydon, B. R. Plymouth, bookfeller. Aug. 24
Hemming, J. Bromsgrove, mercer. Aug. 21
Hart, J. Walbrook, merchant. Aug. 18
Halliday, J. Wincobore-hill, victualer. Aug. 14
Haffey, J. Waltham flow, merchant. Nov. 5
Hewitt, J. G. Bideford, merchant. Aug. 25
Huworth, S. Halifax, innkeeper. Sept. 12
Joule, R. Bristol, butcher. Aug. 24
Jones, S. Bartholomew-cloffe, merchant. Oct. 9
Kyle, H. Rye, merchant. Aug. 30
Knowlton, F. Colchester, hatter. Nov. 3
Kingdon, A. Bath, carpenter. Sept. 8
Lane, J. F. Faizer, and T. Beylton, Nichols-lane, merchants. Aug. 14
Longcroft, G. M. Havant, money-scrivener. Aug. 21
Lodge, J. Cornhill, merchant. July 31
Lindsay, F. Kingston, merchant. Aug. 20
Lawrie, C. Manchester, merchant. Aug. 21
Longstaff, S. Sundland, ship-owner. Sept. 11
Legg, W. Curfior-street, tallow-chandler. Aug. 25
Lawrence, J. T. Yates, and D. Holt, Manchester, cotton-spinners. Sept. 4
Laverack, W. Kingston, coal-merchant. Sept. 4
Latter, W. Norwich, brewer. Oct. 1
Martindale, B. and E. Fitch, St. James's-street, wine-merchants. Aug. 25
Martin, J. Poole, ironmonger. Aug. 18
Morgan, J. Nantwich, grapes. Aug. 18
Mallans, J. Fleet-street, merchant. Aug. 18
Milne, R. Crow's-nest, Dewsbury, hatter. Aug. 30
Morgan, J. Short's-gardens, Dirty-lane, coal-chandler. Sept. 11
Mill, R. Bideford, linen-draper. Sept. 15
Needham, J. H. St. Noets, grocer. Aug. 23
Parker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, goldsmith. Aug. 19
Pratt, J. Fleet-street, coal-merchant. Aug. 18
Priddle, T. G. Snowhill, chesnut-merger. Sept. 8
Rattray, J. Paternoster-row, woollen-draper. Aug. 21
Reed, S. and J. Reed, St. James's-street, bookfellers. Aug. 25
Reckell, G. Garfing, tallow-chandler. Aug. 21
Reynolds, W. Fivesham, druggist. Sept. 26
Sims, W. Rutland-place, Thame-street, coal-merchant. Aug. 18
Sarjeant, G. E. Porfesa, soapfeller. Sept. 8
Saelli, R. Exeter, dealer. Aug. 24
Shepherd, J. the elder, and J. Shepherd, the younger, End-moor, carriers. Aug. 24
Subichmidt, F. Whitechapel, grocer. Aug. 18
Sabat, R. Bartholomew-cloffe, brewer. Aug. 27
Straphan, J. Shepley, stationer. Sept. 6
Smith, P. Park-street, Oxford-street, taylor. Sept. 8
Stevens, T. Little-street, wine-merchant. Sept. 8
Scholfield, J. Halifax, cabinet-maker. Sept. 12
Sinkler, G. King-on, merchant. Sept. 15
Towes, W. Gracechurch-street, stationer. Aug. 21
Thompson, T. Newcastle, broker. Aug. 24
Thurlop, W. Boxford, shopkeeper. Aug. 21
Tumfon, W. Fleet-market, upholsterer. Sept. 21
Underhill, T. Minorics, iron-draper. Aug. 22
Watkinson, K. Liverpool, brush-maker. Aug. 15
Whitford, R. Bartholomew-cloffe, merchant. Aug. 11
Watkins, J. and W. Wilcocks, Norwich, merchants. Aug. 21
Williams, J. Nightingale-lane, soapfeller. Aug. 31
Warren, T. the younger, Bury St. Edmunds, shopkeeper. Aug. 24
Williams, S. Great Portland-street, haberdasher. Aug. 25
Wray, R. and W. Norton, Manchester, iron-manufacturers. Sept. 6
Wilson, R. East Row, innkeeper. Sept. 6

State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c. for August.

IN the beginning of the month, a fleet arrived from the East Indies, of five ships from Bengal, and two from Bombay. Accounts have since been received of the loss of four of the company's ships, in the East Indies; the two captured, had taken in part of their cargoes, consisting chiefly of price goods and pepper.

A large fleet from the West Indies, has also arrived safe, consisting of 82 sail from Jamaica, and 52 from the windward islands, which however has but little affected the market: all West India goods continue high on account of the demand for the continent. The quantity of raw sugars on hand is very great, notwithstanding which they continue to rise; the average price from the returns made in the week ending the 18th August, was 3l. 5s. 6d. exclusive of duty. Barbadoes clayed Sugars are from 4l. 5s. to 5l. 14s.; Grenada ditto from 4l. 5s. to 5l. 11s.; Martinico ditto from 4l. 9s. to 5l. 14s.; St. Domingo ditto from 4l. 5s. to 4l. 12s. Refined Sugars experience a like advance; Lumps are from 6l. 2s. to 6l. 8s.; Single leaves from 6l. 1s. to 6l. 12s.; Powder leaves from 6l. 6s. to 6l. 17s.

There has likewise arrived a fleet of 18 vessels from Petersburg, of which the following are the particulars of the cargoes

77, 07 Bars of Iron,	596 Bobbins and 62 Bundles of Flax,
4,034 Casks of Tallow,	54 Bags of Feathers,
176 Casks of Ashes,	122 Casks of Bristles,
465 Bales of Linen,	10 Bags of Bees-wax,
1,248 Bundles of Hemp,	74 Bags of Singlafs.

The late very considerable imports into the port of London, having consisted chiefly of bulky articles, the inconveniences arising from a crowded state of the river, and the want of sufficient wharf room have been much felt, and afforded additional proof of the great necessity of some remedy being adopted. The merchants have in consequence given notice, that in the ensuing session, they mean to renew their application to parliament, for an act to make Wet Docks at Wapping: and in order to provide a more effectual check upon the plunder of lumpers, till a more secure mode of delivering ships cargoes can be adopted, a Marine Police Office has been established at Shadwell under the sanction of government. An idea may be formed of the extent of this species of depredation in the port of London, from a calculation made about five or six years ago, that the loss by plunderage on West India produce alone, was above 150,000l. per annum to the proprietors, and 50,000l. to the revenue.

After the port of London, the trade of Liverpool appears to have been less affected by the war, than that of any other port in the kingdom; from the 26th of July to the 21st of August, 218 vessels have arrived in this port, and 202 cleared out for sea. Its commerce with the West Indies, both as to imports and exports, has gradually increased. The importation of West India produce by the fleet lately arrived, of which there were 34 vessels for this port from Jamaica and St. Domingo, and 19 from the Leeward islands, exceeds considerably any former import; and notwithstanding this increasing influx, the markets have not sustained the least diminution, either with respect to sale or price, nor is it probable that this will happen, as the demand for these articles for the continent continues very brisk. The trade of this port with America also appears advancing, and indeed the only branches of its commerce which seem on the decline are; the Baltic trade, and perhaps the Mediterranean trade; but the decline of these branches is by no means peculiar to Liverpool: the Baltic trade, consisting chiefly in Naval stores, the principal states of Europe are obliged to get supplied through a different channel, and the most valuable articles of the Mediterranean trade are now conveyed over land to Hamburgh.

The foreign trade of the Clyde has for some years been regularly upon the increase: the ships which arrived this month from Jamaica and the Windward islands brought

3885 Hogheads, 611 Tierces, 288 Barrels of Sugar,
1040 Puncheons, 286 Hogheads Rum,
27 Casks, 180 Bags Coffee,
1072 Bags, 260 Packets Cotton,
104 Tons Logwood,
42 Tons Fustic,
817 Hides.

The iron manufactures of Birmingham, in nails, chains, locks, hinges, carpenters' tools, saddlers' ironmongery, &c. had increased from exportation to America; but at present these branches do not employ near so many hands as they did formerly. The making of gun barrels and gun locks is now a staple manufactory; and the war has considerably increased the demand for muskets, pistols, sabres, and for military accoutrements, as helmets, belt plates, saddles; but this advantage is trifling when compared with the loss of business in the toy trade, which comprehends innumerable articles in mixed metals of copper, brass, spelter, tin, &c. and in the gilding, plating, and silvering branches; the annual exports of which have been valued at a million sterling. These articles; however trifling they appear when enumerated, employed an incredible number of hands, and the present extent, population, and eminence of the town, is owing principally to the ingenuity of its workmen in this line. Trade was daily

increasing previous to the war, but this unhappy event has ruined many respectable merchants and manufacturers, and crippled the exertions of all, except in the particular instance before-mentioned. Industrious men who earn'd two guineas a week, while their children at seven years old supported themselves, are now unemployed, and the parishes obliged to support them by increased rates which are now collected every fortnight.

At *Sheffield* business remains in nearly the same situation as last month; at least no alteration has occurred that deserves particular notice. Some months ago the manufactures were considerably alarmed at an attempt made to introduce in the different branches of cutlery, articles manufactured of cast iron, which it was intended should undergo a partial conversion, in order that it might be made a tolerable substitute for steel: the attempt however has proved unsuccessful. The advancement of trade here, as in many other places, has been much retarded by the operation of restrictive corporate laws, now so generally admitted to be impediments to the extension and improvement of our manufactures, that the propriety of a repeal of them has become obvious; and it is hoped a successful effort will ere long be made to do away restrictions little calculated to produce the good that was perhaps intended by them.

Woolen linens continue scarce and dear, and are likely to remain so for some time to come.

Dye stuffs of all kinds have for some time past been very dear and difficult to be obtained. Scarlet and other military colours have been raised considerably in consequence of the great demand for them and the high price of the ingredients. Safflower is from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* per cwt. Spanish flora Indigo from 11*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Caracca ditto from 11*s.* 3*d.* to 13*s.* 5*d.* Campeachy Logwood from 25*l.* to 26*l.* per ton.

The quantity of Thrown Silk in the market at present is considerable, the price low, and likely to continue so, as the demand is not very great. Bergam is from 29*s.* 6*d.* to 33*s.* 3*d.* Brescia from 27*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.*; of raw, there is very little in the market, notwithstanding which there has been scarce any variation in the price. Fossibrone is from 36*s.* to 39*s.* 3*d.* Bengal raw is scarce, and likely to remain so for some time, from the company's sale being deferred beyond the usual time: of the fine sizes but little can be expected to be put up at the sale, as they are kept for working into orgazine.

The East India company's Tea sale commences the 30th of September; the quantity is 6,300,000 lbs. They have declared 10,000 bags of Saltpetre for sale on the 2d of October; and 3615 chests of Indigo for sale the 3d of October.

The influx of spices from the continent is very considerable; the coaches from Yarmouth have lately been frequently loaded entirely with it.

In regard to the Funds, *Bank Stock* was, on the 30th of last month, at 128½; rose on the 17th ult. to 131; on the 21st, to 132; and were, on the 25th, at 130½.—5 per Cent. *Annuities* were, on the 30th last month, at 75 5-8ths; rose 17th of the present, to 77½; on the 21st, to 77¾; and were, on the 25th ult. at 77 3-8ths.—4 per Cent. on the 30th of July, were at 63½; rose on the 17th of August, to 66 3-8ths. on the 21st, to 66½; and were, on the 25th ult. at 65 7-8ths.—3 per Cent. *Consols* were, on the 30th of July, at 48 5-8ths; rose on the 17th of August, to 50 1-8th. and were, on the 25th ult. at 49 7-8ths.—*Omnium*, in at 6½ Prem.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Harvest in most of the southern districts is now pretty far advanced, and the crops in general favourable. In the midland and some other counties, our reporters speak of their being uncommonly plentiful; this is not however so much the case in the northern parts of the island, though we believe there is every where what may be said to be a good crop; at least of wheat.

The Pea and Bean crops are not on the whole so promising as might have been expected, though in many places they are by no means an indifferent crop.

The Hay Harvest is now mostly over, and has been generally more favourable than was imagined. The second crop also appears to be good in many places, and much of it in this neighbourhood is well got in.

The Turnips are almost every where promising.

WHEAT averages 51*s.* 3*d.*—BARLEY, 29*s.* 11*d.*—OATS, 23*s.*

The prices of Cattle have not varied much since our last.—BEEF sells from 3*s.* to 4*s.*—MUTTON and PORK from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*—VEAL from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per stone of 8lb. in Smithfield market, where on the 27th there were about 1700 Cattle, 1200 Sheep, and 4000 Lambs.

HAY. In St. James's Market HAY fetches from 1*l.* 16*s.* to 3*l.*—STRAW from 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

HORS. In this crop there has lately been a favourable change, as we anticipated in our last. The Duty is now laid at 52,000*l.*

THE
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The Numbers of this Work which were out of print being now reprinted, complete Sets, in Five Volumes, or any single Number or Volume, may be had of any Bookfeller in the British Dominions.

Communications on any Subject of a practical or useful Nature, or relative to any Matters of Fact, are always thankfully received and attended to, and should be addressed, post-paid, to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IT is a sufficiently trite remark, that objects of admiration and curiosity near at hand are commonly neglected for those at a distance; and that even their existence is often unknown to those who might become spectators of them any day of their lives. I was never more struck with the truth of this observation, than on a late residence for some weeks at Dorking, in Surrey, the vicinity of which place affords scenes not only of such uncommon beauty, but of so romantic a cast, as few would expect to meet with so near the metropolis. I should probably have made use of the term *picturesque* to characterise the general scenery of this district, had I not been fully convinced by the ingenious Mr. Gilpin, that this word loses all true meaning the instant we deviate from its etymological definition, that of "fitness for pictured representation." Now, being myself but a very inadequate judge of this point; and, moreover, considering it as a manifest degradation of natural beauty and sublimity to submit their merit to the test of the capacity of art to copy them, I shall rather obliterate from my descriptive vocabulary an epithet, however fashionable, than employ it without distinct ideas.

The tract, of which I mean to attempt a slight sketch, may be reckoned to commence at the pleasant village of Leatherhead, whence a narrow valley extends southwards, forming the bed of the small river Mole, in its course from the foot of Box-hill. The western side of this valley is composed of a chain of heights, the principal part of which is comprehended in the precincts of Norbury-park. To them succeed the hills of Ranmer and Denbeighs, which last bends round to join the long ridge running towards Guildford. The eastern side of this valley is formed by the rising grounds of Leatherhead and Mickleham Downs, and finally by Box-hill, which, like its opposite Denbeighs,

sweeps round to form the ridge running on to Ryegate, and thence quite into Kent. Thus, the vale of Leatherhead, after a course of about four miles, terminates perpendicularly in another vale, opening on each hand from the town of Dorking, and extending many miles in an eastern and western direction. The river Mole, entering Leatherhead-vale from the foot of Box-hill, and meandering through it from side to side, bestows on it a beautiful verdure and rich vegetation, though from its narrowness and scanty supply of water, it contributes little to the landscape.

Many are the elegant seats and pleasant farms and cottages which decorate this delightful vale; but its two capital objects are Norbury-park on the one hand, and Box-hill on the other. *Norbury-park* is well known as the domain of Mr. LOCKE, a gentleman highly celebrated for the elegance and correctness of his taste. It is fortunate that a tract so favoured by nature should have fallen to the lot of a master capable of giving it all the advantages of art, in a style perfectly correspondent with its natural character. The grounds of Norbury consist of rich meadows bordering on the Mole, and abruptly terminating in the steep green sides of a range of irregular eminences, of considerable height, and uniting into a common level at the top. Chalk hills, of which kind are those in question, have commonly a grotesque singularity in their outline. They give the idea of having been formed by vast masses of liquid mortar, poured along over a plain, and at once setting into solidity. Hence, with a general rotundity of shape, the edges are composed of unequal prominences, pushing into or retiring from the subjacent low grounds, and separated from each other by deep narrow ravines. Such is the surface nature has given to Norbury park. Art has contributed the dress and decoration by means of plant-

ing; and this has been managed so as to produce the most striking effects. The bottom of meadow is besprinkled with fine trees, partly following the windings of the river, partly forming rows or avenues, and partly scattered without obvious order. The bold ascent, consisting of round knolls and amphitheatrical sweeps, are for the most part left in their natural nakedness; but the ravines are filled up with shrubs and trees, which soften all deformities, and add great softness and richness to the whole. The summit of the eminence is crowned by noble masses of trees, expanding into full luxuriance, and appearing either as detached groups, or long connected ranges, according to the points whence they are viewed. In the midst of these, on the very edge of a commanding brow, the house is placed; an edifice of striking, though not quite regular architecture, and well-fitted to reign over the domain in which it is placed. Some fine larches planted near it just on the descent stamp it with somewhat of an alpine character, which its elevation above the vale, and the great variety and extent of prospect visible from it, enable it to maintain. The level plain around the house is a lawn interspersed with timber, chiefly beech, disposed either in grand clumps, or in single trees of vast magnitude, filling the eye with the gigantic rotundity of their forms. The planting is so managed that the lawn seems to terminate all round in a close wood, of which the boundaries are not discoverable. From the house extends a sort of terrace on the brow of the eminence, which at length leads to a thick plantation clothing the steep sides of a precipitous declivity. Through this are led rides and walks, presenting sylvan scenes of exquisite beauty, in which the beeches, drawn up to a vast height with straight unbranched trunks, acquire a character of airy elegance, totally different from the massy roundness of this tree when suffered to expand without interruption. A very beautiful appendage to the planting of Norbury, not readily discoverable by a stranger, is a close walk round a coppice or plantation on the back of the park, formed of young trees, among which the pendent birch is one of the most frequent. This walk winds round in the most free and graceful curves, by which the view is successively lost in foliage, and again recovered in long reaches. The trees on each hand form a screen, just thick enough to exclude surrounding objects, yet admitting a soft

and checquered light, the effect of which is rather cheerful than gloomy. In many places the trees arch over at the top. Here and there, in peculiarly happy situations, views are opened into the surrounding country, but these do not impair the leading character of the walk, which is that of perfect retirement. I do not recollect ever to have felt a sweeter emotion of the kind, than when accident first led me to this sequestered spot.

In the descriptions of celebrated places, I think the distinction is seldom clearly made between the scenes they themselves afford, and the prospects to be viewed from them. Yet this is a distinction obvious and material. Some spots, if denuded of every ornament of their own, and left merely in a state of nature, would be eagerly resorted to as stations whence surrounding beauties might be viewed to the greatest advantage. Others, like the spots of verdure in an African desert, contain within themselves all the charms they have to boast. The happiest situations combine both these circumstances; but rarely in equal proportions. Norbury-park, naturally a sterile soil, has been rendered, chiefly by exquisite skill in planting, a fine object in itself; but the prospects from it are beauties gratuitously bestowed upon its local situation, which perhaps mostly contribute to its pre-eminence among the seats in its neighbourhood. From the houses and the whole crest of the eminence on which it is placed, successive views open of the subjacent valley and the remoter distances, scarcely to be paralleled for their gay variety and finished softness. Northwards, Leatherhead, with the variegated country beyond it extending towards Kingston and Epsom;—directly opposite, the charming village of Mickelham, backed by its fine green downs;—onwards to the south-east, the seat of Sir LUCAS PEYS, apparently lying upon the bosom of a steep pine-clad hill, of truly alpine character;—somewhat further, Boxhill, presenting its precipitous side, partly disclosing bare and craggy spots of chalk, partly clothed with its proper shrub, of peculiar hue;—beyond it, the richly wooded eminences of parks and seats near Dorking, bending round to the south, and terminating an intermediate vale of perfect beauty, divided to the eye by the aid of planting into separate portions, made more or less extensive at pleasure, and forming landscapes which I should have called singularly picturesque, had I not doubted of the power of painting to give any adequate idea of scenes lying

lying in such a striking manner immediately beneath the sight. Mr. Gilpin, in his late Western Tour, has given a sketch of the prospects from Norbury; and from his remarks may be gathered how they appear to an eye in search of the true *picturesque*. I believe, however, that a more untaught spectator, gratified with the charms of nature, without referring them to a remoter test, would receive from them a purer delight. Mr. Locke's celebrated *painted room* is, in fact, the subject of much more of Mr. Gilpin's description than the park itself. This room, presenting a fine landscape on each of its sides, together with the decorations of figures, foliage, flowers, &c. is, I doubt not, an extraordinary work of art; but, placed as it is, the effect upon my feelings was that of a proof of the infinite superiority of real to pictured scenery; and the burst of splendour poured in at the windows almost entirely extinguished to my eye the magic lights of Barrett's pencil. I could not help wishing, that the cost bestowed upon this piece of painting, had rather been devoted to some architectural ornaments out of doors; since the style of cultured beauty prevalent in Norbury-park would, in my opinion, admit with advantage a judicious intermixture of such decoration, though it cannot be said absolutely to require it. The only attempt at an edifice is a thatched plaster building with green window-shutters, the appearance of which, in one of the most commanding sites of the park, is, in my judgment, wholly incongruous. And there is nothing in which the modern English taste seems to me so faulty, as in the custom of placing mean and rustic buildings in the midst of scenes certainly not intended to convey the idea of the absence of art and expence. This *love of simplicity* has, in various other particulars injured our national taste; and has produced incongruities in our style of poetry and oratory, as well as in our external decorations.

I have already mentioned Boxhill as the other great feature of the vale I am describing. It is indeed the most striking object of this part of the country, and best known as a popular curiosity. It comprehends a considerable space, being composed of three or four smooth green ridges, separated from each other by narrow dells, and uniting at the summit into one lofty wooded top. On the side facing the vale of Leatherhead, its descent is not much short of perpendicular, forming a kind of chalky crag, naked and crumbling where not bound

by the box-trees and other shrubs, which in most parts give it a rich and thick covering. Its foot is bathed in the Mole, abruptly terminating its declivity, and giving it a fringe of aquatic trees and verdant meadows. Its peculiarity arises from its resemblance to the bold broken craggs of mountainous countries; which, however, it only holds on this side; for where it bends round to join the Ryegate-ridge of chalk hills, it puts on the same rotundity of form with the rest. Its crest affords a walk uncommonly striking: winding through the plantations of box, and at the openings affording bird's eye views of all the charms, as well of the Leatherhead Vale, as of that much longer one in which the former terminates. It is difficult to determine whether this romantic hill produces a greater effect as an object from the subjacent vale, or as a station for a prospect. The point of view whence the hill itself is the most striking spectacle, is from the very elegant cottage and grounds of Mr. Barclay, seated directly beneath it. The vast perpendicular wall of verdure, forming a side-screen to those grounds, has an effect of real sublimity as well as uncommon beauty; and a similar happy circumstance is perhaps scarcely to be met with in any other ornamental scene. The waters of the Mole are commonly said to sink into the ground under Boxhill. No interruption of the stream, however, is to be observed at the foot of the hill itself; though, after it has passed Burford-bridge, in its course through Norbury-park, there are several such interruptions.

J. A.

*(To be continued.)**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

BEING lately introduced by a friend to the company of Mr. J. D. CHISHOLM, who had lived upwards of six-teens years amongst different tribes of the Indians of North America, I was induced to put my usual queries, respecting the existence of the *Welsb Indians*, to him; and the following particulars are the result of my enquiry.

Mr. CHISHOLM has heard some accounts of a people under the appellation of *Welsb Indians*, at various times and places, in the *United States*.

He knows it to be a fact, generally known also in the *American States*, but better known amongst the *Indians*, that there exists a people, commonly denominated the *White Indians*, whose country

lies

lies upwards of two thousand miles up the *Missouri* river; and with whom the other *Indians* are represented to be in a continual state of hostility. The *Chicasaws*, in particular, make it a point to attack them, whenever they go up the *Missouri*, upon their beaver-hunting expeditions; and which are excursions they often undertake, and are absent from home generally for about three years.

The great town of the *White Indians* is situated in the fork of the *Missouri* and *Nookajee*, or the *Fox River*. Mr. CHISHOLM has not been himself nearer than about 200 miles to the place; but he is acquainted with many *Indians*, who have been in sight of it; but they were never within, upon account of the jealous precaution of the inhabitants, who refuse admittance to all strangers. This town is described to be so fortified by nature, as to be deemed impregnable by the *Indians*; for, besides lying in the angle formed by the two rivers, it is surrounded by a very remarkable ledge of high rocks, excepting a narrow passage close to one of the rivers, on one side, and which is always kept strongly barricaded and guarded.

According to Mr. CHISHOLM's information, the *Mandans*, or *Big-bellied Nation*, reside about 270 miles below the *White Indian Town*, upon the banks of the *Missouri*. In the preceding volume of your Magazine, you have inserted an account that JOHN EVANS, in his search after the *Welsh Indians*, proceeded as far as this people, and that he returned from thence, having, through despair, given up his enterprize. The same volume contains also a subsequent account, respecting the *Welsh Indians*, wherein I have intimated, from documents in my possession, that EVANS had reached to within about 300 miles of the object of his journey; which differs only thirty miles from the distance assigned by Mr. CHISHOLM to be from the *Mandans* to the *White Indians*.

From the distance being so great, and, perhaps, more from the constant enmity of the surrounding tribes, the *White Indians* do but seldom visit the trading posts; but they may be frequently met with amongst other *Indians*, by whom they have been taken prisoners and adopted. Mr. CHISHOLM knows a woman of that nation adopted by the *Chicasaws*, who told him, amongst other things, that it was common, in her country, to keep goats, and to milk them, which is never done by the *Indians* in

general. He is also intimate with a family of *White Indians*, consisting of an old man of the name of ABRAM, his wife, and three children, living at *Hittowa Town* (or *Hightower*, as it is called by the Anglo-Americans) upon the *Coos* river, in the *Cherokee* country, about forty miles distant from Knoxville, the chief town of the *Tennessee* State. Mr. CHISHOLM has often been in the old man's house; and once in particular, he was there at the same time with a Mr. MOSES SHELBY, now residing at *Davison-Town*, on *Cumberland* river, when he heard a conversation carried on in the *Welsh* language, between SHELBY and the *Indian*. He has seen, in the possession of the same old man, an ancient vellum manuscript, about six inches long and one inch thick, much defaced and dirtied, on the cover of which there appeared the marks of its once having clasps. Mr. CHISHOLM endeavoured to borrow the book, to see if he could find any person able to read it; but ABRAM would by no means trust what he held in so high veneration out of his sight; and he used to say, that he knew it contained the words of the Great Spirit, which told him to be good*. It is thought that the old man might be easily prevailed upon for a trifling present, to bring his book to any gentleman, as far from his home even as Philadelphia, who might inform him of such a wish, in order to ascertain its contents; or, probably that object may be attained through the means of Mr. CHISHOLM, now on his return to America, and who has promised to send a facsimile of a page of it, done as accurately as it may be in his power.

The public is already in possession of various accounts of old fortifications, and burying-places, which are frequently to be met with, in particular tracks of North America; and which are considered so curious and unaccountable: but Mr. CHISHOLM, being a person of observa-

* Mr. BOWLES gave me an account very similar to the above, respecting a family of *White Indians* amongst the *Cherokees*; and that he knew one of the sons well, who used to say, that he frequently saw his father speaking to the white people in his own language; but the son could only speak the *Cherokee*. Mr. CHISHOLM observes, that there are no other *White Indians* amongst the *Cherokees*, besides the family above-mentioned.

† I hope some of your American readers will throw fresh light on this interesting subject.

tion, has discovered several, which, I believe, have not been noticed before.

On the river *Jafous* there are the remains of a wall of earth, in the form of a square, of about a mile in diameter, within which are distinctly seen the ruins of houses, and even of continued streets. There are traces of roads marked in the ground, leading to it in different directions; and also a subterraneous passage reaching from it to the river. Adjoining to it, there is an extensive burying-place, where the graves are formed with four flat stones set edgewise in the ground.

There is an old town, somewhat similar to the above, situated upon the banks of *Cumberland* river.

Upon the banks of the *Missouri*, about 400 miles above its confluence with the *Mississippi*, there is the ruin of a walled town of a circular form, and about three miles in circumference; and upon an island in the former river there are the remains of several houses.

The earthen tumuli, and *carns*, or heaps of stones, by the Indians called the graves, are very common; many of which Mr. CHISHOLM has seen opened, and he always found human bones in them.

When the Indians are examined con-

cerning these things, their answer is, that they know nothing of them; but suppose they were made by some other people, who formerly occupied the country.

The foregoing particulars are the substance of the communications of Mr. CHISHOLM, with respect to such objects as may be deemed connected with the enquiry after the *Welsh Indians*; but, from his being so long habituated to an Indian life, it may easily be imagined, that he possesses a great store of very curious and valuable information with respect to the manners of a people, with whom the world is yet but slightly acquainted. There is a probability that the public will not be long without a full account of his discoveries and adventures, as he has a large collection of papers, containing memoirs of his life. These papers, for the purpose of a better arrangement, previously to their being sent to Europe for publication, he has put into the hands of his son, a youth, who is just returned to the Indian country, after having completed his education at one of the colleges in the United States. I remain, your's, &c.

Sept. 7, 1798.

MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, AT MIDSUMMER, 1798.

	Capital.	Interest and Management.
THREE per Cent. Stock * -	£. 337,562,852 0 8½	£. 10,282,836 15 5
Four per Cent. do. -	45,269,293 11 6	1,831,142 18 5
Five per Cent. do. -	48,280,884 17 3	2,435,770 12 8
Present value of the Long Annuities	19,553,173 13 1	1,028,851 15 6
Do. of the Short Annuities	3,137,143 8 11	422,881 15 5
Do. of Life Ann. at 7 years purchase	381,223 0 1	54,460 8 7
Annuities on Lives with Survivorship 1765	18,000 0 0	540 0 0
Tontine Ann. 1789, at 14 years purchase	258,192 18 3½	18,442 7 0½
Present value of Exchequer Annuities	464,199 7 7	80,222 18 2
Funded debt - - -	454,924,967 17 4½	16,155,149 11 2½
Unfunded debt, about - -	13,5000,000 0 0	675,000 0 0
Total -	£. 468,424,967 17 4½	£. 16,830,149 11 2½

The above statement is formed according to the usual mode of estimating the amount of the debt, but it is well known that the capital thus stated greatly exceeds the sum that has been actually borrowed by government: this arises from a practice introduced in the year 1711, of creating a greater debt than the sum received, or entitling the lenders to a premium payable with the proper debt, and bearing interest as if it was money really advanced, which, while there was a probability of repayment at par, was certainly an inducement to the lenders to accept of a less rate of interest than they would otherwise have taken; and as it thus diminished the present burthen of new loans, though it greatly increased the future incumbrances, it

* This is the total of the different capitals on which government pay three per cent. interest. The actual capitals of the three, four, and five per cents. at present differ a little from the above, but the difference on the whole not being very considerable, it is thought proper to give them agreeable to the accounts that have been laid before parliament.

has been frequently adopted by our Chancellors of the Exchequer in their contracts with the money lenders, particularly of late years.

In the present state of the public funds, the evil of this practice may be thought to consist more in appearance than reality, as no one can suppose that there will ever be a necessity of redeeming three per cent. stock, of which the far greater part of the debt consists, at par, or even much above the price at which it has been created during the present war; if, however, the redemption of the public debts is to be considered at all, this mode of contracting them is attended with the loss of many advantages with respect to redemption, which might occur under different circumstances; nor is its subserviency to the practices of stock-jobbing one of the least objections to it, though most probably the very reason that has made the loan-contractors so partial to it.

In order to find the sum for which the above debt has been incurred, or the sum which government has expended beyond all the ordinary and extraordinary revenue applied to the current services since the revolution, it will be necessary to deduct the additional capital which has been given on the several loans of the above description, which at present constitutes a part of the debt.

Present amount of the funded debt - - £. 454,924,967 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Additional capital on £. s. d.
the loans of 1711, 1712,
1713, and 1714, which
were afterwards subscrib-
ed into South Sea Stock 2,723,910 0 0

Ditto, on the subscrip-
tion of the irredeemable
debts into South Sea
Stock in 1719 and 1720 3,034,769 11 11

Ditto, on the loans of
the years 1744, 1747,
and 1748 - 1,066,000 0 0

Ditto on the loans of
the years 1759 and 1760 1,230,000 0 0

Ditto on the loans
during the American
War, including that of
the year 1784 - 21,900,000 0 0

Ditto on Navy Bills
funded in 1784 and 1785 1,607,051 11 6

Ditto on the loans of
the present war - 54,905,287 10 0

Ditto, on Navy bills
funded in 1794, 1795,
and 1796 8,896,899 0 2

£. 95,363,917 13 7

£. 359,561,050 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Deduct also the value
of the Long, Short, and
Life Annuities, for which
no money has been re-
ceived. In the above
statement - 23,071,545 2 1

Except the Long An-
nuities granted in lieu of
Tontine Annuities in
1790, and the Short An-
nuities of 1789 - 572,138 4 0

£. 22,499,406 18 1

Money received - - - £. 337,061,643 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

The nominal capital of the funded debt thus appears to be nearly 35 l. per cent. greater than the sum received, and the difference would appear still more considerable if a deduction was made for the profits of lotteries relinquished by annexing them to different loans, the discounts allowed to the lenders for prompt payment, and the discount at which Navy and Victualling bills have been issued, particularly the bills issued during the American and present wars.

August 30, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WHOEVER is much conversant with the History of Literature cannot fail to have observed an uniform tendency in men of genius to associate and link themselves together in some strong community of study and of life. Point out to me a man distinguished in any of the walks of science, and I habitually enquire who are his companions. Authors will have persons of some congeniality of character or views with whom to consult; and generally they will seek at least one or two on whose judgment they dare rely, even if they envy his or their genius.

The peculiar talents of Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Dwight, and the enthusiasm with which they cultivated the polite studies, attracted many elevated and amiable minds to their society. Among these some were incited to similar pursuits; and among the first was the subject of the present article.

DAVID HUMPHREYS was born at Derby, State of Connecticut, about the year 1752 or 53; was admitted into Yale College in 1767, and graduated in 1771. Of the circumstances of his early education I am ignorant; nor is my information relative to his collegiate life sufficiently minute to render it interesting. That he formed his acquaintance, at this time, with the Muses, and with his friends Dwight and Trumbull, is certain; for, having entered the family of Col. Philips, of Philips's Mann, State of New York, on leaving College, he addressed a poetical letter to the former, in which he displays, with great ease of narrative and minuteness of circumstance, his situation, plans, prospects, and wishes. This epistle was never published, and perhaps is not now in existence. How long Mr. Humphreys continued in this situation, and at what time, and with what rank he entered the American army, my recollection does not now enable me to determine. But, as early as 1778 he was Aid-du camp to General Putnam, with the rank of Major; and in 1780; as he himself informs us, (in his poetical letter of April, 1780) he was promoted to be Aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, with the rank of Colonel. In the family of Gen. WASHINGTON he continued till the end of the War; and, after the resignation of his commission by the General, accompanied him to Virginia.

On the appointment of Mr. JEFFERSON to succeed Dr. FRANKLIN, as Ambassador to France, Col. HUMPHREYS

was nominated as Secretary to the Legation; and he left his native country for the first time, and sailed for Europe, in company with his friend the celebrated and unfortunate KOSCIUSZKO, in the summer of 1784. This he pleasingly mentions in his epistle to Dr. DWIGHT, written on board of the Courier de l'Europe, the ship in which he left America.

“ Him first, whom once you knew in war
so well,
Our Polish Friend, whose name still sounds
so hard,
To make it rhyme would puzzle any bard;
That youth, whom bays and laurels early
crown'd,
In virtue, science, arts, and arms renown'd.”

Col. HUMPHREYS returned from Europe in 1786, and was almost immediately elected a representative from his native town, to the Connecticut Legislature; a situation to which he was re-elected the following year, and in which he honourably acquitted himself. At this time, Congress resolved on the levy of some additional regiments for the western service; and Col. HUMPHREYS was appointed to the command of that which was raised in New England. This appointment furnished him with employment till some time in 1788; when the occasion for which the levy had been made no longer existing, the corps was reduced, and his commission terminated. But during this command, his time was principally spent at Hartford, in company with Mr. TRUMBULL, BARLOW, HOPKINS, and others of his friends: poetry and politics divided their attention; and the purposes of both were united and pursued in the publication of the *Anarchiad*, and the various pieces of wit and satire which distinguished that period.

After the reduction of his corps, Col. HUMPHREYS made a visit to his illustrious friend at Mount Vernon. There, honoured with the confidence of its possessor, he remained till the organization of the new Government, and the election of Mr. WASHINGTON to the Presidency. He then accompanied the President to New York, and was a member of his family till his public appointment to Portugal in 1790. From this period his life is known to every one attentive to American affairs. He is the present Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; and his residence in Europe has only been interrupted by a hasty visit to America in the autumn of 1794.

As a poet and a man of letters, if estimated

mated by that ideal standard of excellence which every critic forms in his own mind, and which is lofty in proportion as his own conceptions are elevated and magnificent, Col. HUMPHREYS will not occupy a station in the foremost rank: but, if in judging of his literary character, we compare him with the mañs of his cotemporaries, and consider the difficulties with which American genius had then, and even still has, to struggle, we shall not hesitate to assign him a respectable place among the poets of the present day. His poems, it is true, display none of that originality of thought which at once delights and astonishes; none of that fiery enthusiasm which hurries us beyond the bounds of sober recollection,

quod pectus inaniter anget,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magus:—modò—Thebis, modò ponit
Athenis—

but they are every where (at least the principal poems) correct and pleasing; the verse flows with an easy and becoming grace; and the sentiments, except when the writer aims at a sublimity to which he has no claims, are adapted to the occasion, and bespeak an amiable and manly temper and understanding.

What first drew the attention of his countrymen towards Col. HUMPHREYS, as a poet, was his "*Address to the Armies*," at a time when, like Camden, "One hand the sword and one the pen employed." Few publications, whatever may have been their subject or their merits, have gained for their author a more sudden and surprising reputation; and the popularity with which it was attended in America followed it to Europe. The Marquis de CHASTELLUX honoured it by performing the office of its translator into French; and the English journals boldly challenged the author as a native of Britain. But much of this applause must be attributed to the circumstances of time and place; and the reader of the present day will find no reason for this unusual success of a poem, which, tho' handsome and spirited, has no peculiar claim to the admiration of the critic.

Col. HUMPHREYS's next publication, of any note, was his poem "*On the Happiness of America*." The success of this publication was moderate but respectable. It did not raise, but it did not diminish the reputation of the author. This was followed by his "*Essay on the Life of General Putnam*," in 1788, and by his Tragedy, intituled "*The Widow of Malabar*," translated from the French, first played in May and published in

August, 1790. Neither of these advanced the literary character of their author. The first was thought deficient in that ease and grace which biographical narration is supposed peculiarly to demand; and the second shared the fate of many other dramatic efforts of natives of the United States; it was decently received, but soon fell into neglect. It must be confessed, however, that the turgid frigidity of the original was very little improved in the translation; and that the interest which tragedy was intended to excite was overwhelmed, in this instance, by the disgust which so horrid a spectacle as the devotion of the heroine inspired. Nor was the disgust much alleviated by the "dry rapture" of the catastrophe.

The works of Col. HUMPHREYS consist,

1. Of an octavo volume, published by Hodge, Allen, and Campbell, New York, 1790; comprising the preceding pieces, and his smaller poems, &c.

2. Of a poem, intituled "*Industry*," published by Carey, Philadelphia, 1794, when the author made his last visit to America. This is the least meritorious performance; but its limited circulation has prevented that effect on his political character which is generally produced by the succession of a bad piece, to others of a certain reputation.

July, 1798.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your valuable work, I beg leave to insert the following answer to the query of your correspondent, A. B. C. in your Magazine for August, on the subject of the nut of the horse-chestnut.

From the successive observation of many years, while I resided in the immediate neighbourhood of a nobleman's park, where there were a number of these trees, I know them to be extremely fond of this nut. During the season, when they were ripe, the eagerness of these animals to obtain them was such, that the ground under and around these trees, to a certain extent, was poached to a slough by their hoofs, in their search for them, and they would leap to a very considerable height to catch at them with their mouths, or to beat them down with their horns.

I have heard that the nut of the horse-chestnut may be used with advantage in making soap. I am, Sir, &c.

Sept. 8, 1798.

D. E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS: First, ON TAKEN-WORK IN PARTICULAR; AND Secondly, ON LABOUR IN GENERAL.

SIR,

IN looking over the seventh volume of "Letters and Papers" published by the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, &c. I perceived the signature of a baronet, whose character I truly respect, attached to some "Remarks on Mr. PEW's Observations on the Poor Laws." Will you permit me to make the following extract? "I believe it will be generally admitted," says Sir MORDAUNT MARTIN, "that those who earn most, squander most. May not the evil be often traced to *taken-work* which people agree to, to save themselves the trouble of watching their workmen? The consequence is, the work is ill done, the workmen boast at the ale-house what they can spend in 'a waste against the wall', and make men at moderate wages discontented." *Bath Papers, Vol. VII. page 108.*

I must take the liberty of entering a protest against Sir Mordaunt's opinion, that taken-work is prejudicial to the morals of the labourer, nor can I, by any means, assent to the general truth of the axiom, "that those who earn most, squander most." It is obvious that, *cæteris paribus*, those who earn most are the most industrious; but industry and extravagance, though sometimes, perhaps, they may join hand in hand, in common, surely, are not upon terms of amity. If Sir Mordaunt is prepared to support his opinion, he must have been very unfortunate in his labourers: it gives me pleasure to have formed, from experience, a different opinion. I have two labourers, each of whom earns by taken-work, on an average throughout the year, one-fourth more than others who labour by the day; that is, they earn about twelve shillings a week instead of nine. These men are remarkably sober and frugal: the one has enabled himself to purchase and maintain a few sheep, and the other a few pigs: they are both married and have families: the wife of one keeps a little shop in the village, where she sells flour, candles, bacon, cheese, butter, &c. &c. they both live in comfortable and commodious cottages. Were these men stinted to day-labour, they would each lose about seven guineas a year, and in all probability would be seen at the ale-house much more frequent-

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ly than they are now; from their earliest infancy unaccustomed to leisure, and to the utter disgrace of that proud character which we arrogate of a civilized nation, having within themselves no sources of rational amusement, every idle hour hangs heavily upon them, and were the number of those idle hours increased, they would probably soon fly from themselves, through mere restlessness, and seek society in the ale-house.

My observation has led to conclusions precisely opposite to those of Sir Mordaunt Martin: in addition to the two instances already mentioned, the neighbourhood in which I reside, affords many others in corroboration. We have four or five little farmers—I mean farmers of from fifteen to five and twenty pounds a year—we have a bricklayer, a carpenter, a blacksmith, and a miller, all of whom, to the distress of their families, are in a very frequent habit of drinking the king's health. These men, like my labourers, are totally uneducated, and incompetent to find amusement in themselves; their employment is unequal: sometimes they are full of business, and sometimes they have none; generally they have many leisure hours, because, unless their work be urgent, the hardest part of it devolves to some man whom they hire, and of course must pay, whether he be employed or not. Was the thing practicable, would it be just to withhold from these men, because they have acquired a destructive habit of drinking, the extraordinary wages of one week, which *may*, and occasionally, no doubt *are*, employed to supply the deficient wages of another? If this treatment be inequitable to a man even of acknowledged extravagance, where would be the justice in saying to a labourer, on the ground of anticipated extravagance, "Yes: I know that you are quite able to earn more than your common day-wages, and I know that you are quite willing to earn more, but it is necessary to check your industry lest the fruits of it should lead you to extravagance." Where would be the justice in depriving my two labourers, each of seven guineas a year, by such an argument as this? by such a degrading, ignominious, and unwarrantable reflection on their character?

Taken-work will, in most cases, be found to be no less advantageous to the farmer than it is to the labourer: in no case can it be injurious to him, for it is his own fault if the work is, as Sir Mordaunt says, 'ill done;' the farmer must

Y

blame

blame himself only, if through negligence and laziness he suffers it to be hurried over in a slovenly and unfinished manner.

If you will excuse a little technical language, Mr. Editor, I will state one or two cases where taken-work is obviously beneficial to the farmer: it often happens that the farmer's domestic servants are employed in the same job with his day-labourers; for instance, during the hay-harvest, when expedition is frequently, not to say always, a matter of the utmost importance. Two labourers engage to cut down a piece of grafs at two shillings or half-a-crown an acre: I send, with their scythes, two of my domestic farm-servants into the field; I can depend upon it, that their companions will keep them up to their work; and thus I gain, in a time too, of particular emergency, the same additional hours of labour from my domestic servants, which are voluntarily devoted to it by my hired workmen.

This advantage is still more obvious, where not only the domestic servants, but the horses of the farmer, and his carts are employed in the taken-work of his labourers: this is the case where a *boll*, or a pit, is to be *seyed out* and carted on to the land; it is also the case where manure, or *muck*, as it is provincially called*, from the farm-yard, is filled and spread at so much a load. At day wages, the farmer may depend on having precisely so many loads carried—unless, perhaps, there be a deficit of three or four—as at the common rate of filling and spreading, are equal to the common rate of day wages: on the contrary, if he agrees with his labourers, a certain price per load, they will work more hours, his own servants who drive the teams will work more hours, his horses work more hours—three sets of horses, in all probability, are employed instead of two—and his carts are worked more hours. The expence to farmers of all this extra-work is, perhaps, nine-pence a piece to his two day labourers; not more.

The following objection is to me unintelligible: "If I threshed by measure," says Sir Mordaunt, "I should not have the opportunity of turning my hedg-

ers, &c. into the barn in a frost, and they would naturally resort to the ale-house." I thresh by measure, precisely for the reason which Sir Mordaunt alleges for threshing by the day, namely, that my hedgers may always have a shelter to resort to in bad weather; as they are almost always employed in taken-work, they could never go into the barn for less than half a day, unless they threshed by measure; now when their work lies near home, they retire to the barn for one, two, or three hours, as it may happen. It is true that my corn sometimes lies in the straw, upon the floor, for two or three weeks; but this is optional; if I found inconvenience, I could easily remedy it. When I wish to sell, I pay them so much per coomb, and part of the money, perhaps, which they receive, may have been earned a month.

Now we are on the subject of labour, I beg leave to recommend a plan for what may truly be called the facilitation of it, which I have long since adopted much to my own satisfaction. Always let *two men work together*. There are many farmers in my neighbourhood, who, from harvest to harvest, keep one solitary, *sickly* being employed in the barn! The poor creature might as well be in the cell of a prison; he scarcely hears the sound of a human voice, or any sound but that of his own monotonous flail, from one year to the other! Cheerful conversation, and variety of employment, lightens labour by beguiling time. The jokes which two workmen pass, and the stories which they tell, are an amusement to the minds of both: and by a continual partnership in the same labour, they become attached to each other, and form some faint ideas of friendship. But besides those reflections, melancholy and painful, of forlorn and solitary confinement, which always intrude upon me: when I see a man, as it were excommunicated from his fellow labourers, and threshing unnoticed in a barn; I cannot help considering the unwholesomeness of his employment. The thresher lives in an atmosphere of dust; the delicate and fine vessels of his skin are almost choaked up; and at every inspiration he receives into his lungs an irritating injurious powder. For this reason alone, I never suffer my workmen to labour in the barn above a week or two together: for the reason before stated, I never suffer one man to labour in it alone.

There is one class of people who ought on no account whatever to be employed in taken-work: the old and infirm. These

* *Muck*, surely is a Scotch word: it occurs in the Gentle Shepherd. When Bauldy goes to Maufe for assistance to obtain Peggy, the old woman asks,

What brings my bairn this gate sae air at morn?

Is there nae *muck* to lead—to thresh, nae coon?

Poor creatures can never earn the common day-wages of the neighbourhood, and it is most cruel to urge the extravagant exertion of an old man's strength: pay them the full day-wages, and be not rigid in exacting labour from a man who is tottering under a weight of years or of infirmity: let his employment be light, and he will, generally speaking, amuse himself to the best advantage of his master. I am sorry to have felt a necessity of pleading for full wages to these helpless beings: but I know a man of three score years and ten, who has worked in the family of a neighbouring farmer, for upwards of forty years; with the father of his present master he worked at six and twenty successive harvests, and this labourer now receives from the son, in whose service a part also of his strength has been expended, but six shillings and six-pence a week, though the average rate of wages is nine shillings! This honest man told me, not a fortnight ago, that he herded the bullocks of his master throughout the last winter, and in consideration of his necessity to paddle about in all weathers, asked his master to bestow on him his Sunday dinner. It grieves me to add, that the latter swore at him, and said, that if he did not like the job, he might leave it, for there were plenty of hands to be had! "But where should I go, sir," said the old man to me, with tears in his eyes, "at my time o'life 'tis too late to look about for a new master: so I held my tongue, and worked on, for I found that would be the best way." I am sorry to say, that I could enumerate more than one similar instance of cruelty and oppression: but I will spare your readers the pain of perusing them.

Mr. Editor, I shall trespass no longer on your pages: the above strictures, I flatter myself will not be construed into any disrespect to SIR MORDAUNT MARTIN; and those respecting the duty of giving to the aged and infirm, full pay, I am quite confident are totally inapplicable to him. From the character which I have often heard of him, and from some indirect knowledge of it, I am authorized to believe, that our sentiments, on that subject, are completely in unison.

There is one question relative to the subject of this communication, which is of the utmost importance to be decided: Is the increased labour which taken-work invites injurious to the constitution? does it produce a prematurity of old age? These questions I wish to meet fairly: should any of your correspondents take the affirmative opinion, I shall, probably,

be induced to examine the grounds on which it may rest.

From the nature and subject of these observations, you may probably have already conjectured that I have the honour to be

A FARMER.

August 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
MR. Locke has observed, that there are many ideas in all languages, to which no distinct terms have been annexed: and we may with equal propriety observe, that there are many terms in our language, to which no distinct ideas have been annexed.—Of this description, the schools, the court, and the senate, afford some instances; a few of which I shall beg leave to record in your valuable miscellany; as in a repository that will survive the fleeting publications of the day.

I remember, when I was at college, if a man passed an old acquaintance wittingly, without recognizing him, he was said—"To cut him."—And this was effected two ways: the cutter either walked smartly by, pretending not to see the cuttee; or, if he wished to make the cut more complete, looked him full in the face, without seeming to recollect him. Afterwards this phrase—to cut, gave place to that of—"To spear."—But, as this was confessedly an imitation, wanting both the originality of genius, and the merit of improvement; it did not long hold its ground: and the term, "to cut," obtains to this very day.

When a dun was known to be in college, which generally happened in a morning; as it was *ungenteel* to dun in an evening; the alarm was given through the quadrangle, and—"The men sported oak."—That is, they bolted their outward door; and the dun was then in the predicament of a person in genteel life, who has ruined his fortune by hospitality, or is become religious: in the fashionable phrase—"He was not received."

If a man were asked to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—"He voted it a bad lounge:"—if in the evening, with a person not genteely dressed—"It was a bore; and he must sherk."—Are you a man of small expence, much application to letters, singular manners, or appearance, with a becoming regard to authority—"They set you down for a quiz."—But one of great spirit, great extravagance, and great irregularity as to college rules, attained the character of—"A dashing youth," and "A spunky dog."

dog." Then there is your—"Knowing man"—who is—"Up to rigs:"—your buck, and your blood*; who value themselves upon their dexterity in riding, and driving; and a critical knowledge of the most fashionable oaths. These phrases, and habits, were but too prevalent amongst a certain description of young men, when I was resident in college a few years back. To the honour of the university, however, it is but justice to state, that they were always discountenanced, reprobated, and suppressed, as much as possible, by the more respectable members of it. What variations this vocabulary may have undergone, in the intermediate time; as fashion is capricious, and this an age of improvement, I presume not to determine. But this, I think, is clear, that the knowledge of many of those elegant phrases, such as—"Fagg, funk, sherk," &c. the merit of which we attribute to the junior members of the universities, is derived originally from the great schools.

In the higher departments of life we have many specimens of a corrupt phraseology. Some of these may possibly have been brought into general circulation by young men from school, or college; but, by far the greater part, are, I suspect, the fabrication of the great people themselves. Vanity, or indolence, are the chief causes which lead men into the improprieties of speech, after they have passed the days of youth. They affect singularity in the choice of their words, that they may be distinct from the herd of mankind; or they adopt certain solecisms of expression, as stealing coin, because some great man has already done the same. Such errors go further towards the corruption of language, than the eccentricities of phrase which are common in the great seminaries of education: both because they circulate wider, and are more eagerly received. We naturally imitate our superiors, but the cant terms of schools, or college, carry solecism upon the very face of them; and are only used by way of jocularly, in a flow of youthful spirits; without the most distant idea of introducing them into regular composition, or correct speaking.

The frequent adoption of French expressions, in polite conversation, where English would answer the purpose, at

least as well; and the no less frequent use of gallicisms, or French modes of combining English words, are justly condemned as unfriendly to the purity of our language. So anxious, indeed, have the fashionable world been to attain singularity of speech, that they have not disdained to descend even to the kitchen, for terms of art, to express their ideas. What is meant by the phrases—"Done up," and "Dish'd," so common in the mouths of our great people lately? A foreigner, tolerably skilled in the language, would conclude, from hearing that a man was "Done up," or, "Dish'd," not that he was ruined in his fortune, but that he had actually attained the point of perfection in that respect. The primary idea which we annex to these terms, is that of some degree of perfection. To be dish'd, is that precise point to which every other, in the breeding, feeding, and cooking of the animal, must be subservient.—It is then fit for immediate service, and has attained its "summit of perfection." The word, "done," is of such long standing, and multifarious application, that it is difficult to trace it through all its winding senses. Swift remarks, satyrically, upon the custom of inserting in the title-pages of translated books—"Carefully revised, and faithfully—*Done into English,*" by Simon Trusty, A. M. Chaplain to the factory, &c. And, in our own times, we know, that the word, Done, is not only applicable to the ruin of pecuniary circumstances, metaphorically, but also to the ruin of credit, and of health, literally. After the immortal battle between Humphries and Mendoza, a fashionable amateur wrote of that event to his friend, thus:

"DEAR JACK,
"Humphries has "Done" the Jew, by G—d."

The frequent use, amongst people "of condition," of the active verbs, "to lay," and, "to fet," instead of the neuter to lie and to sit, has been already noticed by Dr. Lowth: and is not the less reprehensible, because sanctioned by great authorities. It is no unusual thing to hear said, in circles of the first fashion, and from the mouths of tolerably correct speakers, "I could not lay in that bed," nor "fet in that chair."

What would a foreigner collect, from being told by his friend, as an apology for not being with him at the hour of dinner, that he was "Spilt," in coming; or in hearing from a third person,

* There is the same difference between a buck and a blood, as between a fop and a beau.—A blood is the highest species of buckism.

that another friend, who declined accepting his invitation, from alledged indisposition, "Shamm'd Abraham?" If you make an acceptable proposition to a fashionable party, they are immediately "Up to it;" if the contrary, they dislike—"That there sort of thing." When they are low spirited and melancholy, they are "Hippish;" when mortified and disappointed, "Down in the mouth." Does a man of fashion drive his curriole furiously down Pall-Mall, or the Strand; passing his competitors, like the victors in the Olympic games? he is then said to "Tip them the go by." Is his dress, as we may presume it will be, elegant; exhibiting no articles of apparel but such as are "All the rage," he is "Quite the tippy."

These, and the like phrases, are characteristics, by which your men of fashion and spirit, who do, what is called, "Live in the world," may be distinguished. In process of time, however, they, like most other absurdities of the great, descend to the vulgar, and then new ones must be invented.

To come to the senate; we here naturally look for sound argument, and eloquent delivery; and are not often disappointed. Yet, if that respectable body had always been as solicitous to guard against innovations in language as in the state, we should scarcely have been acquainted with some phrases, which, if they are not absolute solecisms, are, at least, extremely incorrect. What is meant by the common expression, when a member rises to speak, of "Catching the speaker's eye?" If it mean any thing, I should apprehend it must mean nearly the reverse of what the words import, namely, that the speaker's eye catches the member first, and so gives the precedence in speaking. We are sometimes informed, that an honourable member was "Upon his legs" three hours; to signify, by a kind of metalepsis, that he spoke for that time. Among the orators of antiquity, the hands had a close connection with the tongue: but I recollect no particular connection between the legs and that organ. Then we are told, of "The ideas of the orator meeting the ideas of the house." This is a bold species of personification; and rather, I think, beyond the limits of rhetoric, whose indulgencies are yet very great. It supposes the ideas of both parties to leave their subjects of adhesion, and to make an excursion abroad. Next we hear of "Truisms"---"Of gentlemen's committing

themselves;"---"Of their taking shame to themselves;"---"Of their being free to confess;"---"Of their putting the question roundly;" that is, leaving no crevice for evasion; but *this has been found impracticable with the minister; &c. &c.*--- We are not permitted to report the debates, and therefore cannot produce a specimen from real life including these delicacies of speech; but we may without impropriety suppose a case, and it might run thus:---

The honourable member "Caught the speaker's eye" (the speaker was observed to be nodding) perforce at half past four in the morning, and was "on his legs," two hours. After a torrent of eloquence which bore down all opposition, he observed that the question,---"He was free to confess," was a question of vast magnitude. What he had hitherto advanced upon the subject, formed a chain of "Truisms" that was altogether irrefragable. And were he disposed to push the investigation still further, he, "for one," entertained no doubt. "In his own mind," but his ideas would "meet the ideas of the house." This however, was an honour, which he should at present decline, as he wished not, at this late hour, "to commit himself." Upon a future day, he would avail himself of his privilege in putting some questions "roundly" and the right honourable gentleman ought to "take shame to himself," if he did not answer them "fairly."

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

ANSONIUS.

Wells, July 20th 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL REMARKS ON HUNGARY.

THE kingdom of Hungary, including Croatia, the former Austrian Dalmatia, Sclavonia, and Transylvania, contains, by the most recent calculations, 4760 German square miles, 370 of which fall to the share of Transylvania.

In the year 1787, the last and only year, when the inhabitants were regularly counted, Hungary including the above provinces (except Transylvania) was inhabited by 7,116,789 souls, consequently every German square mile contained 1848 inhabitants.

The greatest variety prevails among these people in point of descent, language, manners, and religious ideas. The Sclavonians, Illyrians, Hungarians, Wallachians and Germans, are the most numerous. The Sclavonians inhabit 5789 villages and boroughs, the Hungarians 3608,

the Wallachians, 1024, and the Germans 291. But Hungary is also inhabited and frequented by Gingarians, Macedonians, Clementines, Jews and Gypsies.

The Roman Catholics are calculated at 2,700,000 souls, the Dissenters (Greeks or Schismatics, as they are called) at 1,877,000, the Calvinists at 1,300,000, the Lutherans at 800,000, and the Jews at 75,000. The clergy of these different persuasions amount in the whole to 15,000, so that every 490th person belongs to the clergy.

The Hungarian dominions contain 48 free royal cities, inhabited by only 336,000 souls. This proportion between the town and country people, which is as 1 to 20, clearly shows, how deficient the kingdom is in that species of industry, which flourishes in towns.

According to a very moderate valuation the net yearly income of the Roman catholic bishops in Hungary, amounts to 864,700 guilders or florins (about 72,000l. sterling) and that of 21 chapters to 530,600 guilders (about 45,000l. sterling).

In the national education are engaged 6010 schoolmasters, 3246 of whom are Roman Catholics, 1600 Calvinists, 609 Lutherans, and 301 Dissenters.

The Hungarian mines yield at present yearly, upon an average, gold and silver, to the amount of 2,724,468 guilders, (about 227,000l. sterling) nearly as much in copper, and in lead 138,860 guilders (about 11,500l. sterling) of gold which belongs to the regalia; 1,200,000 cwt. are yearly consumed.

The kingdom produces yearly, upon an average, fifty million bushels of grain, of which it consumes itself 38,500,000 bushels, and exports to the value of 2,213,612 guilders (about 185,000l. sterling).

For the culture of the vine Hungary is indebted to the Roman Emperor Probus, who, being himself a native of Syrmia, caused about the year 276 the marshes in Syrmia to be drained by his soldiers, and vineyards to be planted. The Syrmian wine enjoyed many centuries a distinguished reputation, and was afterwards superseded by the wine of Tokay, which began to be known abroad as early as the latter part of the sixteenth century. Besides the wine of Tokay, Hungary possesses several other sorts of delicious wine, the quantity exported of which amounts yearly, upon an average, to 1,200,000 guilders (about 100,000l. sterling).

The exportation of tobacco has much decreased since the peace of Paris, which re-opened to the Virginia-tobacco all its former channels of trade. Yet in the

year 1786, the tobacco exported from Hungary amounted still to 619,858 guilders (about 61,500l. sterling), and its exportation has since rather encreased.

Yet all this profit, arising from new materials, is entirely absorbed by the influx of foreign manufactures, particularly by those imported from the German imperial dominions into the Hungarian provinces, which are so extremely deficient in point of industry; that as late as 1784, but one cloth-worker was to be met with throughout Croatia. All Hungary contains no more than 25 glass-houses, which scarce produce sufficient glass for home-consumption, and the number of paper-mills does not exceed twenty; all other manufactures are undeserving of notice.

During the ten years period from 1777 to 1786. Hungary exported commodities to the amount of 148,299,177 guilders (about 12,250,000l. sterling), and the value of goods imported from abroad amounted to 106,721,371 guilders (about 8,900,000l. sterling), so that, upon an average, there remained a yearly balance of 4,150,780-guilders (about 345,000l. sterling) in favour of Hungary. But this period, which a variety of incidental circumstances rendered uncommonly favourable for the Hungarian provinces, can afford no general rule for estimating the benefits arising from their foreign trade. In the last ten years period, when but few troops remained in the country, when the meetings of the States, coronations, and national levies occasioned extraordinary expences, which, in a great measure were spent abroad; when the exportation of grain was prohibited several years and the maritime trade of Fiume and Trieste greatly obstructed, the balance of trade was entirely against Hungary.

Though the Hungarian peasant be not *gleba adscriptus*, since he enjoys the liberty of removing from one farm to another, yet he is utterly devoid of landed property; for the whole farm, which generally consists of a farm yard, a garden, a barn, twenty-four acres of arable land, six acres of meadow and some pasture-ground, he is bound to serve the lord of the manor yearly, 104 days with his hands, 52 days with his horses and cattle, and to pay a yearly ground-rent of four guilders (about seven shillings sterling), besides a ninth of the whole produce of his ground; two fowls, twelve eggs, and half a measure of hog's lard.

The contribution in Hungary, which was first introduced in the year 1715, and is merely destined for the maintenance of

nine regiments of infantry and seven regiments of hussars, amounted at that time to 2,138,000 guilders (about 178,160l. sterling), but is now raised to 4,395,294 guilders (about 366,274l. sterling). The whole of this contribution is paid by the peasants, the nobility being entirely exempt from taxes. The sum total of the amount of the public revenue amounts to fifteen millions of guilders (about 1,250,000l. sterling).

In point of learning, Hungary is inferior even to Portugal. We find in *Muefel's Bibliotheca Historica*, that the latter produced 5600 authors since the nativity of Christ, up to the year 1759, while in the same period the learned Piarist *Horary* could discover 1153 only, throughout the Hungarian provinces. All Hungary contains no more than twelve book-teller-shops, and thirty-six printing offices; and the number of living authors does not exceed fifty. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is stated in a short prefatory advertisement to the letter which you have inserted in your Magazine for April last, from Paul Jones to the countess of Selkirk, that you "are promised some others written by the same person, equally, if not more interesting;" equally they may be, more so they cannot be. But, Sir, the gentleman to whom yourself and the public are indebted for these communications would confer additional obligations on both, if he were to accompany them with some testimony of their authority. An anonymous editor of the unauthenticated manuscripts of eminent personages, must not expect implicit confidence: the public has been so frequently duped by impositions of this nature, that a necessary and very laudable scepticism is beginning to prevail. I do not mean to insinuate that the letter in your Magazine is a forgery; I do not think it is: it carries an internal evidence of authority, which to my mind is quite satisfactory. This, however may not be the case with respect to others, and as it is in the power of your correspondent to communicate whatever information on the subject himself is in possession of, I question not his readiness to do so. Possibly he may be in possession of sufficient documents to sketch "memoirs" of the busy and adventurous life of John Paul Jones; such memoirs must be highly acceptable, and should they be too copious for your Magazine, would probably

make an interesting article in the Necrology of which you have given the public so animated a prospectus. A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS there are frequently cases from the courts of Scotland, reported in the newspapers, in which much of the phraseology is altogether unintelligible to the generality of English readers, I presume the following GLOSSARY of some of the most common of these terms will not be unacceptable—And as the Monthly Magazine has a very extensive circulation in Scotland, it will be equally gratifying to your readers of that country to be informed of the corresponding English terms—Lastly, as there are a number of appeals from the Scottish Courts to the House of Lords, these explanations will, I flatter myself, be of use to the English counsel employed in such appeals, as well as to the noble judges, who are often much puzzled from not understanding the legal language of the Scotch Laws.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. J. B.
Temple Street, St. George's Fields,
24th August, 1798.

A *Process*—An Action.

Pursuer—Plaintiff.

Defender—Defendant.

The *Lord Ordinary*—That individual Judge of the Court of Session before whom the action happens, in the first instance, to be brought, and from whose judgment there is an appeal to the whole court.

A *Representation*—A Petition to the Lord Ordinary to review his own judgement.

A *Condescendence*—A Particular.

Memorials—Cases for the Lord Ordinary or for the court—A *Memorial* also means a Brief to counsel.

Infirmations—Cases for the information of the court, when the Lord Ordinary, instead of giving a decision himself, reports the cause, on account of its intricacy or importance to the whole judges.

An *Extract*—An Office Copy.

A *Suspension*—An Injunction.

An *Advocation*—An Appeal from an inferior to a supreme court.

Iniquity—Want of Equity, the necessary ground of an Advocation.

An *Agent*—An Attorney.

A *Solicitor*, or *Procurator*—An Attorney before an Inferior Court.—In the Inferior

ferior Courts at Aberdeen, these Agents stile themselves *Advocates*.

Signet Letters—Writs under his Majesty's Signet.

Writers to the Signet—The Officers who prepare these writs and sign them; and who form the most respectable class of Attorneys.

Advocates—Counsel.

Lord Advocate—Attorney General.

Lords of Session—Judges of the Supreme Civil Court, taking the title of Lord by courtesy.---Thus James Barnet of Monboddoo is stiled *Lord Monboddoo*.

Lords of Justiciary—Judges of the Supreme Criminal Court, appointed from among the Lords of Session.

Lord Justice Clerk—The President of Court of Justiciary, in the absence of the *Lord Justice General*, whose office is a sinecure.

Commissaries—Judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Sheriff's Depute—Deputy Sheriffs, are Judges both civil and criminal, appointed in every county—but they have little ministerial duty as in England. The High Sheriff's offices were formerly hereditary, and as the noble functionaries were seldom lawyers, they appointed *Deputies*. Government having purchased these hereditary offices, have, in like manner, appointed *Sheriff's Depute*, who must be *Advocates*, and are for life—Under them are *Sheriff's Substitute*, named by the *Deputes*, but also holding their places for life. The Lords Lieutenants of Counties lately appointed, are also stiled *High Sheriffs*. The writer of this article does not know if this gives them any civil employment.

Messengers at Arms—Officers who execute Writs—they are appointed by Lion King at Arms, and are under his jurisdiction.

Letters of Horning*—A Writ of legal Notice to pay a debt. It may proceed upon the decree of a Court, or immediately upon a bill, bond, or other deed, without the necessity of an action. If the party does not pay the debt within the limited time, he is *put to the Horn*—that is to say, *A Messenger at Arms*,

by the ceremony of blowing a horn at the market cross, *denounces* (proclaims) him a *rebel*---(and formerly this process had literally that effect)---after which follows *Poinding*, or execution against the goods, and *Caption*, in execution against the body—all or any part of which process is termed *Diligence*—When it proceeds to *Caption*, it is called *Ultimate in Diligence*.

An Arrestment—A Writ (generally contained in a *Horning*) to attach the personal property of a debtor in the hands of a third person---it may proceed not only on a judgement, or established debt, but even upon a *Depending Action*.
A Loosing of Arrestment—A Writ to discharge such attachment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security for payment of the debt.

A Process of Further coming—An Action at the suit of the Creditor to obtain payment of his debt from the property attached.

A Process of Multiplepoinding—An action at the suit of the *Arrestee*, where there are several attachments, to ascertain to which of the *arresting* Creditors he shall pay the money belonging to the *common Debts*, attached in his hands.

An Inhibition—A Writ to prevent a Debtor from selling or otherwise alienating real property.

An Ejection—An Ejectment.

A Process of Mails and Duties—An action for recovery of Rents and Profits of Land unduly received.

A Process of Reduction and Improbation—An action to set aside and disprove a Deed, which is very common. For every Deed or Writing *produced* in an action is *prima facie* held good without any evidence whatever; neither can it be immediately or incidentally proved to be bad or forged, but it must be *reduced* by bringing a separate action, which is *conjoined* with the original action.

A Cessio Bonorum.—A Process by which a Debtor in prison may obtain his liberty, on shewing that he has not acted fraudulently, and on conveying all his property to his creditors. It is in the form of action before the Court of Session at the suit of the Debtor against his Creditors.

An Interdiction—A Process to prevent a man of weak intellects from doing legal acts without consent of certain persons called his *Interdictors*. It may either be done by a voluntary deed, or by legal process.

* A pleasant play upon this word appeared some time ago in a London newspaper, stating, that, from the multiplicity of actions of *Crim. Con.* in Scotland, it was found necessary to appoint a particular officer for this branch, stiled *Register of Hornings*, with a number of clerks.

A Lawbrevow—A Writ, which any person, who dreads bodily harm of another, may obtain to oblige him to give security for keeping the peace.

An Arbitrer—An Arbitrator.

An Overseer—An Umpire.

To Cognosce—To adjudge.

To Depone—To depose.

A Writ—Any Writing or Deed.

An Infifment—An Enfeoffment.

Tiends—Tythes.

An Affignation—An Affignment of personal property.

A Disposition—A Conveyance of real property.

A Settlement—A Will.

A Bond of Relief—Bond of Indemnity.

A Heritable Bond—A Mortgage.

Heritable and Moveable—Real and personal

A March—A Boundary.

A Tack—A Lease.

A Factory—A Power of Attorney.

A Discharge—A Release.

Service of an Heir—The form of establishing the Right of an Heir to real property by verdict of a Jury.

Confirmation of a Testament—Probate.

Executor Testamentary—An Executor.

Executor Creditor,

Executor qua nearest of kin, &c. } Administrators.

Tierce—Thirds.

Pupil—An Infant, under fourteen if a male, or twelve if a female.

Tutor—The Guardian of a pupil.

Minor—An Infant, above the years of Pupilarity.

Curator—The Guardian of a minor.

Tutor or Curator ad litem—A Tutor or Curator specially appointed for carrying on or defending an infant law suit only.

Criminal Letters—A species of Indictment.

Panel—The Prisoner.

The Assize—The Jury.

Chancellor—The Foreman of the Jury.

Talbooth—Gaal.

Dempster—The Executioner.

Caution, Cautioner—Bail, surety.

Doer—Agent.

Disfctude—Disfute.

To Homologate—To ratify.

To incarcerate—To imprison.

To implement—To fulfil.

Indweller—Inhabitant.

Mortification—Gift in mortmain.

To narrate—To recite.

Onorous—The reverse of gratuitous.

To operate payment—To procure, to compel payment.

To repeat a Sum—To repay it.

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A Writer—A Scrivener, an Attorney.

Allenarly—Only.

Attour—Besides.

To disfrenzie—To Distrain.

Umquible—Deceased.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader will be much obliged to any of your correspondents, if they will answer the following questions:

Have there ever been instances where women have obtained a parliamentary *divorce a vinculo matrimonio* from their husbands for infidelity? if there have been such instances, Where can any account be found of them?

July 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from page 18.)

IN the former part of this paper, after suggesting three classes of poetical personifications of abstract ideas, namely, the *natural*, the *emblematical*, and the *mixed*, a number of examples were given illustrative of the first of these classes. Though these examples sufficiently proved the possibility in many cases of distinctly marking out a personified figure, by simply impressing it with the quality or circumstance which forms its character, yet it is obvious, that in various instances this cannot be so happily effected. The idea may be of too abstracted a nature for this purpose; the quality or affection may display itself too faintly by external tokens; or may approach too nearly the confines of another. In these cases, the association of certain types or emblems, derived from natural or artificial circumstances belonging to it, will be highly useful in elucidating the figure. Further, even when such additions are not absolutely necessary, the imagination of the poet will frequently supply them for the sake of ornament and variety. Thus it has happened, that the greater part of the allegorical personages to be met with, are compounded of natural expressions and symbolical adjuncts; and it is in the due mixture of these, and the preservation of congruity between the natural and artificial characteristics, that the skill of the poet is peculiarly exercised. We shall have frequent occasion, under the present head, to remark the defects of even the greatest masters in this point, when their descriptions

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descriptions are drawn out to length and minuteness.

Several of the heathen deities, especially of the subordinate ones, are embodied conceptions of this kind. ERIS, STRIFE OR CONTENTION, is thus sketched by the father of heroic poetry.

Ερις ἀμύδιον μεμάνια,
 Ἄρισ ἀνδρόφονοιο κασιγνήτην, ἰσάση τε,
 Ἡ τ' ὄδυσσιν μετ' ἐπιπέλα καρυσσομένη, αἰθέλας ἐπιπέλα
 Οὐρανῷ ἐσπασμένη κέχη, καὶ ἐπι χροῖσι Γαίης.
 Il. iv. 440.

—Infatiate *Strife*,
 Sister and mate of homicidal Mars,
 Who, small at first, but swift to grow, from
 earth
 Her tow'ring crest lifts gradual to the skies.

Cowper.

By this *growing* quality is emblematically denoted the property of Strife to swell to a great size from small beginnings. Her relationship to the god of war is an obvious piece of allegory. Her rage and fury may be termed the *natural* part of the portrait.

DISCORD, if not entirely the same with strife, differs only as it more expressly implies disagreement between those who before were united. There are many poetical representations of this character. In the following, sublime and vulgar conceptions are singularly blended.

Infremuere tubæ, ac scisso discordia crine
 Exultit ad superos Stygium caput: hujus in ore
 Concretus sanguis contusaque lumina flebant.
 Stabant ærati scabra rubigine dentes:
 Tabo lingua fluens, obfessa draconibus ora;
 Atque intortito laceratam pectore vestem,
 Sanguineam tremula quatibat lampada dextra.
Petron. Bcl. Civil.

The trumpets roar'd; when lo! to upper air
 Discord her Stygian head, with tatter'd locks,
 Uprear'd; her face with curdled blood was
 black,
 And her bruised eyeballs wept; her brazen
 teeth
 With rust were furr'd; her tongue disfilled
 with gore;
 Serpents her cheeks bedeck'd! around her
 breast
 A ragged robe was wreath'd; and in her hand
 Trembling the shook aloft a bloody torch.

Her emerging from hell at the sound of the trumpet is finely conceived and expressed; but the bloody face and bruised weeping eyes convey the idea of a drunken trull rather than a goddess. The rest of the picture is the common one of a fury.

The *Discord* of Ariosto is a very different personage, suited to the style of burlesque rather than of heroic poetry. She

is very unexpectedly found, by the archangel Michael, in a convent, and these are her distinctions.

La conobbe al vestir di color cento,
 Fatta a liste ineguali, ed infinite;
 Ch'or la coprono, or nò; che i passi, e'l vento
 Le giano aprendo, ch'era—no adruscite.
 I crini avea qual d'oro, e qual d'argento,
 E neri, e bigi, e aver parcano lite.
 Altri in treccia, altri in nastro erano accolti;
 Molti alle spalle, alcuni al petto sciolti.

Di citatorie piene, e di libelli,
 D'esamine, e di carte di procure
 Avea le mani, e il seno, e gran fastelli
 Di chiose, di configli, e di lettere;
 Per cui le facultà de' poverelli
 Non sono mai nelle città sicure.
 Avea dietro, dinanzi, e d'ambi i lati
 Notai, Procuratori, ed Avvocati.

Orl. Fur. xiv. 83.

He knew her by the vesture's hundred dies,
 Of lists unnumber'd, of unequal size;
 Which rent in shreds but ill those limbs conceal'd

By every step or breath of wind reveal'd.
 Her uncomb'd hairs seem'd constant strife to
 hold,
 Of various hues, black, silver, brown, and gold.
 Some hung in ringlets, some in knots were
 tied;
 Her bosom some, and some her shoulders bore:
 Her hands and lap a countless medley bore
 Of writs, citations, (an exhausted store!)
 Oppression's various forms, that make the
 poor

In cities never find their state secure.
 Before, behind, on either side her stand
 Attornies, notaries,—a brawling band!

Holle.

The figure of *Discord* is here formed upon the idea of her being at variance with herself. This is, however, carried much farther by Spencer, in a long description of the same personage under the name of ATE, framed in the most studied allegorical manner, and overcharged with emblem (F. Q. iv. 1.). Her dwelling is near the gates of hell, and has many ways leading into it, but none out again, since

Discord harder is to end than to begin.

The ornaments of her house are very poetically described as the relics of every thing great and flourishing, which *Discord* had in former times brought to ruin. Around, the ground is full of wicked weeds, which the herself had sown from the seeds of evil words and factious deeds. These yield a large increase of contentions and troubles; and *Ate* feeds on them as her daily bread. Her form is wonderfully strange and monstrous, being a compound of every thing ill-forted and contra-

contradictory. Squinting eyes, a divided tongue and heart, feet and hands different, and acting in opposite directions, make up a figure that could not really exist, and which, therefore, offends against the rules of just personification. Poets may be allowed to combine forms and properties which nature never joined; but there must be no manifest incompatibility in the union.

The FURIES may certainly be regarded as allegorical personages; but the distinct office and character of each of the three are not clearly marked out by the poets. Sometimes they are the instruments of divine vengeance for dreadful crimes committed, in which case they represent horror and remorse: frequently, being possessed by the Furies, signifies falling into a fit of frenzy. Universally, their agency is something highly terrible and noxious to mankind; which is denoted by their ghastly countenances, their serpents, torches, and bloody scourges. I shall here only consider a single instance of this fiction, the celebrated appearance of *Alecto* in the seventh book of the *Æneid*.

Alecto, in this place may, I think, with perfect propriety be considered as the demon of revenge or hatred personified. The purpose of her mission is to inspire Turnus and the mother of Lavinia with hostile rage against *Æneas*, whose arrival had disconcerted the plan of union between the two families. No occasion could be more likely to call forth a spirit of hatred, and thirst for revenge, especially in Turnus, whose dearest hopes were thus frustrated by a stranger. The Furies are painted too much alike in their hurtful powers and inclinations to be readily discriminated; yet the character of *Alecto*, as given by Virgil, seems perfectly to agree with the idea of a Being whose office was to stir up all the furious passions of the human breast.

—Cui tristia bella
Iraque, insidique, & crimina noxia cordi
* * * * *
* * * * *

Tu potes unanimes armare in prælia fratres,
Atque odiis versare domos: tu verbera tectis
Funeraque inferre faces: tibi nomina mille,
Mille nocendi artes.

This Fury fit for her intent she chose,
One who delights in wars and human woes.
'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state,
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise debate,
And kindle kindred blood to mutual hate;
Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch displays,
And forms a thousand ills a thousand ways.

The fiery and malignant spirit of revenge seems emblematically indicated by the means she employs to effect her mischievous purposes. She drives Amata to madness by throwing on her one of her serpents, which infects the queen with its venom,

—Vipeream inspirans animam,

Breathing a viper's soul:

and, appearing to Turnus in his sleep, she huris her torch at him, and fixes its black fires in his breast. She afterwards sounds the horn which is to summon the rustics to arms.

ENVY is a personage frequently introduced by the poets, and we have several descriptions of her, all, indeed, formed on the same model, and copied from each other. The first of these is in Ovid's *Metamorphosis*, Book II. where she is employed, like a Fury, by Minerva, to infect the mind of Aglauros. The description is partly natural, partly emblematical. She is represented as dwelling in a cave seated in a cold dark valley. She is found chewing the flesh of vipers; which may be interpreted, feeding on malignant thoughts,

—Vitorum alimenta suorum:

The aliment of her vices.

Her gait is sluggish; her countenance pale; her body lean; she looks askance; her breast is suffused with gall; and her tongue flows with poison. She never smiles, but at mischief: she is sleepless through anxiety; she pines at the view of prosperity, and suffers as much as she inflicts. This is little more than the natural description of an envious person, the bodily effects of which corroding passion are almost literally to envenom the juices, and cause a superabundance of acrid gall. It is a stroke of nature too, when she is represented as sighing deeply at the view of Minerva's beauty and splendour; and scarcely forbearing to weep as she passes over the flourishing and opulent city of Athens. Her thorny staff allegorically expressed the personal stings belonging to envious affections. The blight and desolation produced in the subjacent earth where she takes her flight, denote the baleful effects of this passion.

—baculum capit; quod spinea totum
Vincula ciuebant: adoptaque nubibus atris,
Quacunque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,
Exuritque herbas, et summa cacumina car-
pit;
Anatuque suo populos, urbesque, domosque
Palluit.

She takes her staff, with thorny wreaths be-
girt,
And, veil'd in murky clouds, where'er she
goes,
Beats down the ripening corn, the verdant
fields,
Withers, and every flowery summit crops;
And 'mid subjacent people, houses, towns,
Breathes foul contagion.

Her mode of infecting the unhappy
Aglauros is by stroking her breast with
her envenomed hands, and infixing her
hooked thorns.

There are two descriptions of ENVY in
the Fairy Queen; both of them loath-
some and disgusting, and, though mani-
festly imitated from that of Ovid, less
distinct and consistent as allegories. The
only additional circumstance that I think
worth remarking is, that the garment of
Envy is painted full of eyes; an emblem,
I conceive, of the sharp-sightedness of
envious persons in discerning the faults
of their neighbours.

Cowley, in his DAVIDEIS, gives a por-
trait of *Envy*, drawn with much strength,
and with some novelty.

Envy at last crawls forth from that dire
throng,
Of all the direfull'st; her black locks hung
long,
Attir'd with curling serpents; her pale skin
Was almost dropt from the sharp bones within;
And at her breast hung vipers, which did prey
Upon her panting heart, both night and day
Sucking black blood from thence, which, to
repair,
Both day and night they left fresh poisons
there.
Her garments were deep stain'd in human gore,
And torn by her own hands, in which she bore
A knotted whip, and bowl, that to the brim
Did with green gall and juice of wormwood
swim.

Garth has bestowed a good deal of
labour upon a similar description, in his
Dispensary; but with little or no im-
provement on the established imagery.

PRIDE is by Spencer represented as a
queen, sitting on a gorgeous throne, and
adorned with every circumstance of pomp
and splendour.

So proud she shined in her princely state;
Looking to heaven, for earth she did disdain;
And sitting high, for lowly she did hate.
Lo! underneath her scornful feet was lain
A dreadful dragon, with a hideous train;
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed vain,
And in her self-lov'd semblance took delight;
For she was won'rous fair, as any living
wight.

Of griefsly Pluto she the daughter was,
And sad Proserpina, the queen of hell;
Yet did she think her peerless worth to pass

That parentage, with pride so did she swell;
And thund'ring Jove, that high in heaven
doth dwell,
And wield the world, she claimed for her sire,
Or if that any else did Jove excel;
For to the highest she did still aspire.

F. Q. i. 4.

The royal condition of Pride is an es-
sential circumstance in the moral allegory
to which this portraiture belongs. The
description of her manners and disposition
is the natural one of a proud character,
Her mirror, indeed, and the delight she
takes in viewing herself in it, may be
thought more conformable to the charac-
ter of *Vanity*, according to the usual dis-
tinction between those two kindred affec-
tions: but it must be acknowledged that
an absolute difference between them can
scarcely be established, and that self-ad-
mirer equally belongs to both. Spen-
cer, afterwards, represents *Vanity* as the
usher or master of the ceremonies to Pride,
which seems to contain a very apt mean-
ing. The dragon on which this lofty
dame sets her foot, is emblematical of the
high spirit of pride, which invites it to
trample upon and subjugate the fiercest
natures. It is the "debellare superbos"
of the haughty Roman. Her transcendent
beauty and splendour may denote the
specious and dazzling appearance of ac-
tions inspired by a sense of superiority.
Her parentage from the chiefs of the in-
fernal powers, is conformable to the ele-
vated, but dark and malignant character
of this passion; which, in another my-
thology, derives its origin from the Prince
of Darkness.

I. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your last Supple-
ment an account of the present state
of French and German literature, I
should be glad to communicate to you an
equally important notice respecting the
state of the arts and sciences in Italy, since
the invasion of the French. I have however
observed, with regret, that no periodical
work or any other literary pamphlet has
been sent from that unfortunate country
during the course of the year 1798. The
very few records which I have been able
to see concerning the new books publish-
ed in Italy, during the year 1797, instead
of exhibiting a satisfactory prospect of
the exertions of the Italian literati, evince
the rapid decay even of *Belles Lettres* for
which the Italians have always been so
remarkable. The following publications

only are worthy of notice. Were it not for them, I should conclude that every department of literary exertion experiences a complete stagnation all over Italy.

DIVINITY—1st. The Rev. Mr. Revira in Rome, has published a large volume of *Memoirs respecting Infidels, both Jews and Turks*. This publication is interesting because no collection of the kind had yet been written in Italian in imitation of Barrolocci, Imbonati, Wolf, and many others who had treated the subject in Latin. The work of Mr. Revira is divided into three parts; the first containing an analysis of all the writers against Jews and Turks; the second, an account of all canonical and civil laws enacted against them; the third, peculiarly relates to the establishment of the Jews in Rome. Upon the whole, this work is highly beneficial to those who are anxious to learn the vicissitudes of the Jews and Mussulmen, without the knowledge of the Latin and the Oriental languages.

2d. The Rev. Mr. Calzoni, in Bologna, has published a philosophical *Catechism of the tenets and precepts of the Catholic Religion*, in five volumes. This is one of the first attempts ever made in Italy to introduce modern metaphysics into divinity, and to give a complete system of practical and sentimental theology so much neglected in that country, and perhaps, in the rest of the catholic countries.

CIVIL LAW—The Abbé Valeriani in Rome, has published in two volumes, *The Laws of the twelve tables examined according to the principles of public Law*. This is a truly classical work, and deserves a good translation into foreign languages. Numberless writers of the first rate had illustrated this part of the ancient Roman jurisprudence, and they had almost exhausted every article relating to erudition, to history, Roman laws, and Latin language. Nobody, however, had yet conceived the views of Mr. Valeriani, and nobody had given him the least hint on the subject. He has examined this part of the Roman legislation as a philosopher, who, as he says, *never likes to interrupt the calculations beneficial to mankind, in order to rush into the dust of antiquities*. He declares also that he has discovered how by an examination of the ancient legislations, we may, by the shortest way, arrive at the knowledge of the art whose object is to repair political buildings, and promote the happiness of mankind.

HISTORY—The 20th volume of the

Collection of Essays, upon Ecclesiastical History, by Mr. Zaccaria, and the 16th volume of the *Lives of the Italian literati of the 18th century*, by Mr. Fabroni, whatever may be their merit, being only a continuation of works already known, do not deserve notice in this place.

ANTIQUITIES—1st. The celebrated Abbé Seitini has published a curious *Illustration of an ancient coin belonging to Velitri*. Besides the name of the known antiquarian, this work deserves notice from its having given for the first time to Velitri the honour of a place in the *Numismatic Geography*: of the ancient Volscians, the medals of Aquino alone were known, and two only of Singia another Volscian city existed in the museum of Borgia.

2d. Mr. Cipriani has published in Rome a *Description of the Temple of the Cybil*. This is one of the most admired pieces of ancient architecture, if not for the greatness of the buildings, at least for the singular regularity of the proportions and for the uncommon elegance of workmanship. It is situated within the walls of Tivoli, facing the celebrated *cascata of the Anien or FEVERONE*.

VETERINARY—The Count Bonfi of Rimini has published the fourth volume of his *Dictionary of Theoretical and practical Farriery*. This is a good work, and if we can give credit to the Roman reviewers, the ecclesiastical states will no more have occasion to envy the improvements in this branch of natural history in the rest of Italy and in the other European states. Being, however, only a continuation of a work undertaken a great many years before, it can scarcely be considered as a literary production of the period in review.

PHYSICS—1st. Mr. Pasquali (a name now for the first time brought into public notice) has published in Naples a long dialogue on *Inoculation* for the small pox. It is dedicated to the ladies, inviting them to adopt more universally this method.

2d. Mr. Le Presti, a Sicilian, has published a treatise on the epidemical fevers to which the city of Girgenti is subject. The author has maintained a very singular opinion. He affirms, that the cultivation of the Kali, which has been so very widely spread of late, is the certain cause of these diseases.

HUSBANDRY—The third volume of the *Transactions of the Economical Society of Florence*, is scarcely deserving the name of a publication of the period under review;

view; it is only a continuation. It contains 35 memoirs upon as many important articles, the best of which, in my opinion, are the rules for the cultivation of cotton, practical observations upon marsh lands, upon the preservation of lemon trees in winter, a method of pressing olives like lemons, the means of preserving wine for a length of time, and the method of curing the itch of the olive trees.

POETRY—A great many poems of every sort were published in 1797, in that part of Italy which has fallen into the power of the French. They are all related to the revolution and war. The most distinguished among these poetical compositions is an epic poem of the noted *improvvisante* Gianni. It is intitled BUONAPARTE in Italy.

It will certainly be astonishing to your readers, to learn that no more than these few articles have been collected from Italian literature for the greatest part of the year 1797. But besides the unavoidable inconveniencies attending all revolutions and wars, the present state of the Italians is quite unprecedented in ancient and modern history. That part of the country which is subject to the galling yoke of the French, is subjected to all the horrors of terrorism; and that part which yet enjoys the blessing of tranquillity under the ancient governments is exposed to a most severe inquisition, rendered now so necessary for the support of lawful authorities.

London,

F. DAMIANI.

Aug. 25, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for May, a correspondent, signing himself M. N. has noticed my communication respecting the Quakers (the object of which was to vindicate them from the charge of deism) admits that they are not deists according to the usual acceptation of the term: but he divides the deists into two classes; 1st. Those of natural religion. 2dly. Deists of Revelation, acknowledging one perfect and eternal God (not composed of different persons, as the majority of christians would persuade themselves); and believing that his will has been revealed to mankind at sundry times, and through a number of individuals."

Now admitting this distinction, the second class will include, not only the

Quakers, but several other denominations of christian professors who may, with equal propriety as they, be termed deists of revelation.

If M. N. will take the trouble to examine the "*Summary View of the Doctrines and Discipline of the People called Quakers,*" &c. published by the society, he will find that they "acknowledge and assert the divinity of Christ, who is the power of God unto salvation." But your correspondent says, that "this is allowing Christ's divinity in words, but the elucidation of the thing completely sets it aside, by constituting the *word of God* not a person, but an attribute of the deity, and his power exerted in a particular direction and to a particular end."

This discrimination involves the question in difficulties, it becomes metaphysical, and so truly abstruse, as to exceed the power of our faculties to investigate; it is a point concerning which we have never been able to form any clear or precise ideas; and if our notions respecting any subject be confused or obscure, the terms with which they are clothed must be indefinite and defective also.

May not the Quakers, in answer to M. N. observe, that their notions on this point of doctrine, are not the result of speculation, but derived from scripture, which is the only source from whence they derive their doctrines and opinions.

The friends seem to rest satisfied in the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, and, with becoming humility, to refrain from indulging in vain speculations on so serious a point; observing, perhaps, that they have seldom any good tendency; on the contrary, instead of advancing the cause of christianity, and promoting the practice of virtue, in the room of enlightening the understanding and improving the heart, have they not too frequently excited intemperate controversy, and awakened the most dangerous and inordinate passions? instead of rooting out prejudice and bigotry, is it not to be feared that they have been the means of increasing the one, and confirming the other?

If any thing further be necessary to convince us of the dreadful consequences of the intolerant zeal with which these points have been debated, let the mournful page of ecclesiastical history be turned over, and there we shall find, that the principal combatants in these fields of controversy, in their eager solicitude to maintain

maintain those systems and doctrines of religion which they had espoused, lost sight of the mild and peaceful principles of the gospel, and misunderstanding the meek and humble spirit of their divine master, contended in the wrathful spirit, and sometimes with the weapons of this world.

From these considerations then, is it matter of surprize, that a society, which believes that religion consists in an obedience to divine commands and a conformity to the precepts of the gospel, rather than in employing the mind in metaphysical subtilties, should decline for the most part to take share in any such discussions or controversies, particularly as an implicit belief in any human system, or mode of faith is not enjoined its members? This last circumstance may, in some measure, account for that diversity of sentiment which M. N. observes that the writers among the Quakers have evinced in points of faith.

That the sentiments of the friends respecting the scriptures have been either mistated or misrepresented, is a circumstance which they cannot but lament; instead of considering them but of little importance, or holding them in little estimation, it is a fact that they highly value them, and recommend them among themselves for frequent perusal and meditation. Observe their own words on this subject:—"To Christ alone we give the title of the word of God, and not to the scriptures, although we highly esteem these sacred writings, in subordination to the Spirit from which they were given forth; and we hold with the apostle Paul, that they are able to make wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Jesus Christ."

If for want of better information on this subject, I have been betrayed into any errors respecting the opinions and sentiments of a society of christians, for whom I entertain the highest esteem and respect, I shall be happy to see them corrected by some enlightened member, who may deem the subject worthy of his attention. Your's, &c. J. N.

Bristol, August 1, 1798.

On reperusing the above, I find that I have omitted to notice a remark which M. N. has made, that the Quakers and Socinians nearly agree in their leading tenets.

This conclusion is not fairly deducible from the View which the Society has published of its doctrines and opinions, and which tract M. N. is acquainted with.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiry of your correspondent in your last Month's Magazine, respecting the situation of *Mohatz*. I find it thus described in an old "Geographical Dictionary," published the latter end of the last century, by John Augustine Bernard, Fellow of Brasenose College, and Public Professor of Moral Philology, Oxon.

"Mohatz, Mohatz, a town in the lower Hungary, upon the Danube, between the river Sarwiza to the north, and the Drave to the south; four German miles from either, six from Esseck to the north, and nine from Colocza to the south. This otherwise small place is memorable for two great battles here fought; the first between Lewis king of Hungary, and Solyman the magnificent, in 1526: in which that unfortunate Prince Lewis (being about twenty years old) with twenty-five thousand men, fought three hundred thousand Turks; when being overpowered by numbers, twenty-two thousand of the christian army were slain upon the place; five thousand waggons, eighty great cannon, six hundred small ones, with all their tents and baggage, were taken by the victors; and the king, in his flight over the brook *Curafs*, fell into a quagmire, and was swallowed up: after which Solyman took and slew two hundred thousand Hungarians, and got such a footing in this kingdom, that he could never be expelled. This fatal battle was fought October 29. The second in some part retrieves the loss and infamy of the former. The Duke of Loraine being sent by the emperor with express orders to pass the Drave and take Esseck, his highness, July 10, 1687, with great difficulty, passed that river, then extremely swelled with rains; but finding the Prime Visier encamped at Esseck with an army of an hundred thousand men, so strongly, that it was not possible to attack him in that post without the ruin of the christian army, he retreated, and re-passed it the 23d of the same month; whereupon the 29th, the Prime Visier passed that river at Esseck, and upon August 12th, there followed a bloody fight, in which the Turks lost one hundred pieces of cannon, twelve mortars, all their ammunition, provisions, tents, baggage, and treasure, and about eight thousand men upon the place of battle; besides what were drowned in passing the river, which could never be known: after which victory, General Dunewalt, September 30th, found Esseck totally deserted by the Turks, and took possession of it."

I have been thus minute in copying the above particulars attached to the description of this place, as they record two curious historical facts (one of which is alluded to by your correspondent) which

may prove interesting to some of your readers.

Saltzbach, where the celebrated Marshal Turenne was killed; I apprehend to be the place described in our geographical books and maps—spelt “Saltzbach—a small town in Nortgow (a province of Germany) in the upper palatinate of the Rhine, one mile distant from Amberg to the south-east, which gives the title of a prince to some branches of the palatine family.” The “*Encyclopedia Britannica*” gives the name of the place “Salspach.”

In our literary desiderata, a true orthography seems particularly wanted in maps and geographical books, where the names are often so egregiously mis-spelt, as to make it difficult to recognize them as the places meant; and this error, especially in maps, I suspect to be principally owing to surveyors adopting the provincial pronunciation, which, in many instances, is quite foreign to the spelling.

There is too, a shameful neglect in the compilers of our modern gazetteers, which is that of copying the descriptions of places from former publications, without giving themselves the trouble to enquire what alterations may have taken place in the course of time; what improvements may have been made in public buildings, trade, or manufactures, &c. or their decline; by which means error becomes perpetuated from one generation to another. Some curious specimens of which might be selected, that would prove these otherwise useful publications to be, in general, mere catchpennies and the sources of much misinformation. I am, your's,

Norwich, August 9, 1798.

S.*

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IF the following practical remarks on the sea-sickness, (a disorder which, as far as my limited knowledge extends, has been little treated of) should appear worthy of a place in your valuable miscellany, I shall feel highly flattered by their insertion.

Granting that the sea-sickness is not attended with fatal consequences, and may even, in certain cases, be beneficial to health, yet, during its continuance, few disorders are more distressing and irksome to the patient. There is, indeed, reason to believe, that the apprehension of this malady has frequently proved a serious obstacle to the advancement of science, especially to the study of natural

* We thank M. I. for a similar answer to the same enquiry.

history, by deterring men of talents from embarking in those researches to which the natural bias of their mind inclines them, and which, if pursued, might have been productive of great and interesting discoveries. Thus the wide expanse of ocean, with its infinity of inhabitants and productions, remains, comparatively speaking, unexplored.

Medical gentlemen being themselves equally exposed to the effects of this disorder with the rest of the passengers, they have not been able to make exact observations on the symptoms which precede and accompany it, nor satisfactorily to ascertain the result of their prescriptions. It will not, therefore, it is presumed, be deemed arrogance in the writer of the present article, to offer a few remarks on the subject founded upon experience and long acquaintance with the sea.

The seas, in which this disorder attacks the passenger with the greatest violence, are those where the waves have a long uninterrupted freedom of action; of course, bays, gulphs, and channels, may be navigated with less inconvenience, as the waves meeting with more frequent resistance, and the repercussion being considerably stronger, the vessel does not experience that gentle uniform vacillation, which sickens the stomach, and renders the head giddy. By the same argument, a person feels less inconvenience from the disorder on the wide ocean in a small vessel, on which the slightest motion of the waves makes a strong impression. He is likewise less exposed to it in a *very* large vessel, as in a ship of the line, or a large merchantman deeply laden; as the waves, in this case, scarcely affect the vessel. It is in ships of the middling size, and which carry but a light cargo, that the passenger suffers most from the sea sickness. It has been observed, that this disorder affects people in years less than young persons; those of a dark less than those of a fair complexion, and that it seldom attacks infants. The duration is not limited to any fixed period of time; with some it lasts only a few days, with others weeks, months, and even during the whole course of the voyage. The sooner it takes place after embarkation, the greater probability is there of its continuance. It does not always cease immediately on landing, but has been known, in some cases, to continue for a considerable time. Even the oldest and most skilful seamen have experienced a relapse, especially if they have quitted the sea-service for a long term of years.

In

In asthmatic complaints this disorder has been found highly conducive to the restoration of health; for which reason it is very customary in this country to recommend a voyage to Lisbon to patients labouring under consumptive diseases. Persons affected with the gout, the rheumatism, whose habit of body leads to a cachexy, or to hypochondria, whose fibres are relaxed, or who labour under indigestion, experience the greatest inconvenience and uneasiness from the sea-sickness.

The following may be recommended as the most efficacious modes of precaution for preventing, or at least mitigating, the effects of the disorder:

I. Preventives.

1. Not to go on board immediately after eating; and, when on board, not to eat in any great quantity at any one meal.

2. To take strong exercise, with as little intermission as conveniently can be done; for instance, to assist at the pumps, or any other active employment, as indolent and slothful passengers always suffer most from the disorder.

3. To keep much upon deck, even in stormy and rainy weather, as the sea breeze is less liable to affect the stomach than the stagnated air of the cabin, which is frequently rendered infectious for want of sufficient circulation.

4. Not to watch the motion of the waves, especially when strongly agitated with tempest.

5. To avoid carefully all employments which harass the mind, as reading, study, meditation, and gaming; and, on the other hand, to seek every opportunity of mirth and mental relaxation.

6. To drink occasionally carbonic acids, as the froth of strong fermented beer, or wine mixed with Seltzer water, and fermented with pounded sugar, or a glass of Champaign.

7. It will be found of great service to take the acid of sulphur dulcified, dropped upon lump sugar, or in peppermint-water; or ten drops of sulphureous ether.

With regard to eating, it is advisable to be very sparing, at least not to eat much at one meal. The proper diet is bread and fresh meat, which should be eaten cold with pepper. All sweet savoured food should be carefully avoided, and the passenger should refrain from fat, but especially from all meat that is in the least degree tainted. Even the odour of flowers is very pernicious; for which reason, it is not expedient to examine marine

productions, as these generally have a nauseating smell. The fumes of vinegar may be inhaled with great benefit. The drink should consist of tart wines, lemonade, or Seltzer water, but never of common water. The passenger would do well to drink little and often. As experience has proved, that an accidental diarrhoea has frequently relieved the patient from the sea-sickness, it will be prudent to follow the clue of nature, and take a gentle laxative, or, if circumstances will permit, a clyster of salt-water and Venice soap, which is the more necessary, as sea-faring people are liable to obstructions. It will further be found useful to apply to the pit of the stomach a tonic anodyne antispasmodic emplastrum, spread upon leather, and covered with linen. For this purpose, common treacle may be used, or the following receipt. *Empl. de galbau. crocat. unciam unam. Campboræ sesquidrachmam, Sal volat. cornu cervi Opii pur. ana, drachmam. Olei caieput guttas 40. M. D.*

Where the above preventives have not been employed, or have not succeeded in securing the passenger from the sea sickness, he may, however, experience considerable relief from the following:

II. Remedies.

If symptoms of vomiting appear, they may frequently be remedied by the patient prostrating himself in a horizontal position, upon the back or belly, and lying perfectly still. We would recommend likewise a gentle compression of the abdomen. But if the fits of vomiting are too violent to be repressed, in that case, it is best to promote them by a strong dose of salt-water, an expedient, however, which must not be too often repeated, as it tends still more to weaken the stomach. When the emetic takes effect, let the patient bend his body, advancing his knees towards his breast, and support his head against a firm and solid resting-place. He must be particularly careful to untie his garters and cravat, as this precaution will secure him from the risk of a rupture, and from the ill effects of the blood rushing violently towards the head and breast.

After the vomiting has subsided, its return may be guarded against by preserving a state of repose, and even keeping the eyes shut for a considerable time. Let the patient choose a cool, ventilated place, remembering to keep himself warm and well clothed, as perspiration is highly salutary. But he must not indulge in too long sleep during the day-time, as this induces torpidness. In the morning he

should constantly take a gargle of sugar dissolved in vinegar. Let him eat often, but sparingly, and if he can content himself with a dish of chocolate, coffee, or strong tea, he will reap still greater benefit. He should never drink water in its pure elementary state, but mix it with brandy, vinegar or wine. In the morning, instead of brandy, he may take a glass of wine, with an infusion of orange peel, gentian root, or peruvian bark (*quinquina*.) A glass of punch taken occasionally will prove of very essential service as it promotes perspiration.

Persons in the habit of smoking, will find a pleasant and salutary companion in the pipe, but those who are not accustomed to it will be sufferers by taking to the practice.

In conclusion it is proper to add, that warm clothing, flannel shirts, trowsers, caps, &c. are efficacious remedies against excessive expectoration, and all other symptoms of this terrible disorder.

NAUTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR two correspondents W. A. S. and Mr. DOWLING, have made some very proper observations upon the origin of punctuation; but having principally confined them to times subsequent to the invention of printing, they have neither exhausted nor even sufficiently elucidated the subject. I do not contradict the authorities of those gentlemen, but shall be glad to have contributed in the least to the illustration of that part of literature, by pointing to what some of the Greek and Roman writers have said upon it.

Some species of pauses and divisions of sentences in speaking and writing must have been coeval with the knowledge of communicating ideas by sound or by symbols.

Suidas * says, that the *period* and the *colon* were discovered and explained by Thrasymachus, about 380 years before the Christian æra. Cicero † says, that Thrasymachus was the first who studied oratorical numbers, which entirely consisted in the artificial structure of periods and colons. It appears from a passage in Aristotle ‡, that punctuation was known in his time. The learned Dr. Edward

Bernard *, refers the knowledge of pointing to the time of that philosopher, and says, that it consisted in the different position of one single point. At the bottom of a letter; thus, (A.) it was equivalent to a comma; in the middle (A.) it was equal to a colon; at the top (A.) it denoted a period, or the conclusion of a sentence.

This mode was easily practised in Greek manuscripts, while they were written in capitals. But when the small letters were adopted, that is, about the ninth century, this distinction could not be observed; a change was therefore made in the scheme of punctuation. *Unciales literas hodierno usu dicimus eas in vetustis codicibus, quæ præeam formam servant, ac solutæ sunt, nec mutua colligantur. Hujusmodi literæ unciales observantur in libris omnibus ad vovum usque sæculum.* Montf. Palæog. Recens. p. xiii.

According to Cicero, the ancient Romans as well as the Greeks made use of points. He mentions them under the appellation of *librariæ notæ* and in several parts of his works he speaks of "*interpunctæ clausule in orationibus*" of "*clausule atque interpuncta verborum*" of *interpunctiones verborum*, &c.

Seneca, who died A. D. 65, expressly says, that Latin writers, in his time, had been used to punctuation. "*Nos †, cum scribimus interpungere consuevimus.*" Muræus and Lipsius imagined that these words alluded to the insertion of a point after each word; but they certainly were mistaken, for they must necessarily refer to marks of punctuation in the division of sentences, because in the passage in which these words occur, Seneca is speaking of one Q. Haterius, who made no pauses in his orations.

According to Suetonius in his *Illust. Gram.* Valerius Probus procured copies of many old books, and employed himself in correcting, pointing and illustrating them; devoting his time to this and no other part of grammar. *Multa exemplaria contracta emdare, ac distinguere et adnotare curavit; soli huic, nec ulli præterea, grammatices parti deditus.*

It appears from hence that in the time of Probus, or about the year 68, that Latin manuscripts had not been usually pointed; and that grammarians made

* Qui primus periodum et colon monstravit. Suidas de Thrasymacho.

† Cicero Orat. § 33.

‡ Rhet. Lib. iii. c. 5.

* Bern. Orbis erud. Literat. tab. 30. edit. 1689.

† Cic de Orat. l. iii. § 26, ibid. 7. Orat. pro Muræna, § 25.

‡ Sen. Epist. 40.

it their business to supply this deficiency.

Quintilian, who wrote his celebrated treatise on Oratory, about the year 88, speaks of commas, colons, and periods; but it must be observed, that by these terms he means clauses, members, and complete sentences, and not the marks of punctuation*.

Ælius Donatus † published a treatise on Grammar in the fourth century, in which he explains the *distinctio*, the *media distinctio* and the *subdistinctio*: that is, the use of a single point in the various positions already mentioned.

Jerom ‡, who had been the pupil of Donatus, in his Latin Version of the scriptures, made use of certain distinctions or divisions, which he calls *cola* and *commata*. It has however been thought probable, that these divisions were not made by the addition of any points or stops; but were formed by writing, in one line, as many words as constituted a clause, equivalent to what we distinguish by a comma or a colon. These divisions were called *στυχοι* or *σηματα*; and had the appearance of short irregular verses in poetry. There are some Greek manuscripts still extant, which are written in this manner §.

The best treatise upon punctuation I have seen, and from which these authorities are partly taken, was published some years since and dedicated to Sir CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, bart. the name of the author I know not.

J. WARBURTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has lately been said and done on the subject of detecting the forgery of bank-notes; but no plan has been adopted which can put an end to this species of fraud; indeed, I think so far on the contrary, that no art or contrivance can be employed entirely free from the possibility of being imitated; and so much imitated, as to preclude the public from at all discovering the imposition: while a secret mark is known only at the bank for its own security, the tradesman is open to the artifice of forgery, and therefore by the private mark is invalid, except to

the issuers of the bills; yet it is highly incumbent on them to encourage every artist who can produce a plan that may lessen the hazards arising from forged-paper. However this be, Mr. MOLI-NEUX, in your last number, endeavours to do away (in his imagination) the idea of loss attached to any bills, by writing on the back of them "the name of the person from whom it is received." This I admit to be practicably true, but under very few circumstances; and even with him who pays the very note he has counterfeited: how easy is it for such a person to issue it under a fictitious name? how easy for him to write (according to Mr. M.'s plan) a list of names, real or feigned, supposing his end to be accomplished of getting rid of his paper? And this is always to be done with facility, on the ground that a bill is apparently of more value with names upon it than without them. Where is the utility of Mr. M.'s characters? A forger is not to suffer more than one death, when detected in his crime; and if he be detected, his ignominy is not increased if he imitated a thousand hand-writings; and, perhaps, he thinks "it is as good to be hanged for a whole sheep as a half of one."

If Mr. M. writes a character for the name of him from whom he receives a bill, that name may be right or wrong, and the person lives no one knows where: if there be one or fifty characters on it, signifying the bill has passed through so many hands, yet it may be a forged one notwithstanding, and the last holder has no resource to which he can apply to get his money. If he do not know the person's name which a previous character represents, he is the sufferer; but if the name be written as is now done for endorsements, it is not unlikely he may find out one or other from the list; so that if any method be introduced as an alteration of the present mode among bill-coiners, I should recommend that every one is to write his name at full length on all the bills passing through his hands; and then it is probable that every morsel of paper-money may be traced to some responsible person or other; at least, the fraud is more easily guarded against, as it is apparent, that the description of bills endorsed, are not attempted to be forged in any degree equal to the quantity of notes "payable to Abraham Newland, or bearer, on demand." I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Exon, July 8, 1798.

M. B.

* Quint. Lib. ix. c. 4. † A. D. 340.

‡ Hieron. Præf. in Esaiam. Vide etiam. Præf. in Josuam, &c. tom. iii. p. 26.

§ Vide Montf. Palæog. Græca, lib. iii. c. 4.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is somewhat extraordinary that a performance like the PURSUITS OF LITERATURE, composed of verses without poetry, and a *sarrago* of Greek and Latin notes, without erudition, should have produced so much emotion in the minds of men of real abilities.

It is equally astonishing that so much trouble should be taken for the detection of an author or authors, who, when held up to public view, could only excite contempt. Had the poem possessed the poetical and energetic lines of POPE, and the notes, the elegant and caustic prose of JUNIUS, some indulgence might be allowed to irritability, and a desire of retaliation. But for Giants to complain of wounds from the bullrushes of Pigmies, constitutes the *ne plus ultra* of the ridiculous. Since the rage for detection is not yet over, I shall (to end the farce) put the *purifiers* of the *purifications* on a scent that may lead them to the vermin.

The Critical Review for September 1797, which with a just severity attacks the Pursuits of Literature, ascribes the performance to the author of two nearly forgotten things called the BAVIAD and MÆVIAD. How is it that this man has not been called on, to declare, not whether he wrote the *whole* or *not*, but whether he had not a hand in the pyc. A Greek-quoting LORD probably too knows something of the authors, and may have contributed a portion of his literary lead to form this monument of malignant weakness, and rancorous illiberality.

IMPARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE anonymous author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, among many other sarcastical strictures on the writers of the day, is pleased with great severity to censure the extravagance of those who print their works on wove and hot-pressed paper, whereby they lay a heavy tax upon the public, and impede the progress of knowledge. See among other passages, p. 179, the lines immediately following those so justly animadverted upon in your last number, about Dr. Parr, and Birmingham half-pence.

Well, if none read such works, yet all admire—

The paper? Yes; ten shillings every quire:
The type is Bulmer's *just* like Boyce's plays:
So miser Ha, ley shines in Milton's rays.

Hereupon follows this note. "Not Dr. PARR's paper, or printing, which in some of his works is sometime scarce [for scarcely] legible; but I allude to and condemn the general needlessly expensive manner of publishing most pamphlets and books at this time. If the present rage of printing on fine, *creamy*, wire-wove, *vellum*, hot-pressed paper is not [be not] stopped, the injury done to the eye from reading---[He had intimated above, that "none read such works"]---and the shameful expence of the books, will in no very long time annihilate the desire of reading, and the possibility of purchasing. No new work whatever should be published in this manner, or "literature will destroy itself."

This author, very consistently has avoided the charge of printing his *new work* "in this manner." But he has not consulted the good of his reader's "eyes," for the print in his notes, and especially, his "notes upon notes" is so small and indistinct that I have been almost blinded in reading them. No "paper or printing of Dr. Parr's" that ever I saw are half so bad, and few Grub-street publications are worse. But the most extraordinary circumstance of all is, that this frugal gentleman has no more consulted the *pockets* of his readers than their "eyes;" for behold this same *new work* of his, one volume 8vo. containing just 381 pages, is charged in the first leaf in CAPITALS

PRICE EIGHT SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE IN BOARDS!!!

Query; what other author would have exacted more for the same work, on "wove paper, hot-pressed," and a new legible type?

If we may credit this author himself, he is actuated by the noblest of all motives; P. 205, "I solemnly protest, I have NO OTHER OBJECT in view in what I have written but the GOOD OF MAN in all his best interests." I leave your readers, Sir, to their own reflections, and I leave this disinterested author in the hands of Dr. PARR, who will, doubtless, be able to apply some Greek quotation which "he will understand," the sense of which may be best kept from the vulgar.

I am, Sir, &c. P. H.

P. S. I wonder that when the author was administering such wholesome chastisement to his friend *Bishop Horley*, he did not call him to account for his Circular Letter to his Clergy, recommending the French ecclesiastics (to whom this gentleman expresses so strong an antipathy)

thy) to their charitable regards, as "near and dear brethren in Christ, differing from themselves only in a few harmless ceremonies, &c."

Query: Will Mr. PITT greatly thank this author for his high-flown compliments, after reading that sentence in which he says, that he is possessed of one vice "by which the angels fell?"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONCEIVE, that the passages in Genesis and Exodus, remarked on by your correspondent M. R. Magazine for July, are easily reconcilable. God was known to the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, by the name *Jehovah*, but not by the thing it signified, viz. the accomplishment of the promise made to Abraham, of being the peculiar God or special protector of his descendants, God's chosen people. Abraham and the other patriarchs had the promise, but not the thing promised. Heb. xi. 13. *Jehovah* is God's name of relation to that people, signifying *I will be your God*. The patriarchs knew he bore that name the promise was given in that name; but he did not manifest himself to them in the character, it implies, at least not so fully, as he did to their descendants, when, and after, he delivered them from Egypt. *I was not known to them by the name of Jehovah*, does not signify that they knew not the name, but that they knew not the accomplishment of the thing promised in that name; at least, not in any conspicuous degree. The mode of speech is not uncommon in the scriptures and other writings. The name *Jehovah* was understood by some Jewish doctors (if not generally) to be a name of relation to the Israelitish race, as they were God's peculiar people. Of all the titles in scripture, ascribed to God, the name *El-shaddai*, signifying *all-sufficient*, or as we usually translate, *almighty*, is most properly a name of *Essence*; or that, which most properly denotes the nature of the supreme only true God. Bishop WARBURTON might have observed this. *Jehovah* was a name of distinction, respecting God's promise to be peculiarly the God of Israel. *El-shaddai* was not a name of distinction in the same respect; but a name of distinction it was with respect to inferior Gods: It distinguished completely the only true God, the God of Israel, from the Gods of Idolaters.

There is in one of the texts that will appear to some a greater difficulty than that which embarrasses your correspondent. *He builded an altar to Jehovah who appeared to him*. The appearance of God and Jehovah often occurs in scripture; and yet the Jews believed, that the Supreme God never literally *appeared*, or was *seen or heard* in his proper person. See the N. T. His appearance was that of an angel in his name. This is evident from the pentateuch and several passages in the books following. In this case, the language of scripture is not to be taken literally. The being, who personated God, was the *Logos, God the Word*, or the *Word* by whom God was personated, the angel in whom he put his name. See Philo. See Justin Martyr and several Christian writers before the first Nicene council. This was he, who, by assuming human flesh, became the Christ. He was the Lord, of whom David speaks—*The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool*. This Lord (says St. Peter. Acts ii. 36) *God hath also made the very Christ, even this Jesus whom ye have crucified*. So should the place be translated. To this correspond several places in the N. T. This Lord was often called *Jehovah*, or bore the name of the *real Jehovah*, as being his great representative. Under this notion the Jews understood two *Jehovahs*. In several places of scripture two are distinctly mentioned by that name, the one as the agent of the other. The pentateuch affords instances, and so do some of the other books. See Zech. iii. 2. also xiv. 9. and with the last compare 1 Cor. xv. 28. JOSEPH WISE.

Poplar, Sept. 8, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a circumstance no less singular than true, that mankind in general are more attentive to the most trifling and frequently insipid pursuits, than to those objects which are most immediately connected with their welfare and existence.

In a country which justly boasts of many benevolent establishments, of a degree of cultivation and public industry unequalled in the annals of Europe, and of good laws, if they were not, like all other human institutions so liable to ambiguous interpretation, it is somewhat surprising that a class of men, perhaps the most despicable in society, should still be suffered,

and as it were protected in their nefarious practices, when we find them nearly expelled, at least not publicly tolerated, in all other countries in Europe.

I do not here allude to the professors of Astrology and Divination, lurking in various corners of the metropolis;—not to the swindling Jews, who by way of pretext carry samples of mustard in their pockets, when travelling through the country, with a view to dispose of their counterfeit halfpence—not to the wholesale dealers in accommodation bills, which but too often keep *at*, and *above par* with other paper money, calculated at once to raise and destroy public credit.—All these things, however serious in their moral tendency, have little influence on our physical prosperity, as *individual citizens of a state aspiring to illumination of mind.*

The objects of the present investigation are of much greater consequence, both in a political and moral view, than the collective mass of other impostors; in as much as the dealings of the latter are not confined to home consumption, but have of late extended their deleterious trade to distant nations—to both Indies. Every judicious reader will, without difficulty, perceive that the question here relates to vile and artful practices of *Quacks*, and the numerous tribe of their attendants and coadjutors.

I hope in this paper satisfactorily to prove, that the subject under consideration has never been represented to the public, with that degree of calm dispassionate enquiry, to which it is so justly entitled. It is not, however, my intention to impeach the legislature of this country, for tolerating abuses than which none are more pregnant with mischief and calamity. With all due deference to the wisdom of the legislative powers, I shall avail myself of the liberty (not licentiousness) of the press, to pronounce my opinion upon professional subjects, although it should carry me so far as to disapprove of measures sanctioned by the highest authority. Yet from hence no conclusion ought to be drawn, that the legislature itself is the object of censure, when the shafts of criticism are directed solely against the vile arts, carried on under its tacit consent, or avowed approbation.

In this respect, we have little occasion to extol our own enlightened age, at the expense of those which are so frequently and justly termed *dark*. We daily see illiterate and audacious empirics sport with the lives of a credulous public, that seem obstinately to shut their ears against

all the suggestions of reason and experience. It is a melancholy truth, that little more is required at present to impose upon the multitude, than some appearance of learning, a confidential address, and affected humanity, (especially as there are no laws to check and prevent such fraudulent insinuations. The host of empirics and mountebanks to be found in our great cities, and the tinctures, essences, pills, drops, jozenges, elixirs, lotions, cordial balms, with which the stomachs of the credulous are assaulted; the not yet exploded impostors of animal magnetism, the prevailing indifference of all *dietetic* precepts, the tables of blood-letting and other absurdities of popular almanacks, sufficiently evince, that this is far from being the “Age of Reason;” that the temple of superstition is yet thronged with numberless votaries; that we are still slaves to the most tyrannical prejudices; and that there is no readier way to excite general attention and admiration, than to affect the mysterious and the marvellous.

It cannot be denied, that there prevails at present a very general rage for quackery in this country, and that this rage is not only highly prejudicial to the interests of medical science and learning in general, but at the same time incompatible with the *safety* of individuals. To justify these assertions, which to some may appear equally novel and bold, I shall be under the necessity of accompanying them with facts and illustrations.

Although there is but one state of perfect health, yet the deviations from it, and the *genera* and *species* of diseases are almost infinite. Hence it will, without difficulty, be understood, that in the classes of medical remedies, there must be likewise a great variety, and even some of them of an opposite tendency. So are both the warm and the cold bath, considered as medical remedies, though they differ altogether in their sensible effects. Each of them manifests its medical virtues; but in such a state of the body only, as will admit of using it with advantage.

It is evident, from these premises, that an universal remedy, or one that possesses healing powers for the cure of *all* diseases, is in fact a *nonentity*, the existence of which is physically impossible; as the bare idea of it involves a direct contradiction. How, for instance, is it conceivable, that the same remedy should be capable of restoring the tone of the fibres when they are relaxed, and likewise have

the power of relaxing them when they are too rigid; that it should moderate the nerves in a state of preternatural sensibility, and again restore to them the proper degree of irritability when they are in a contrary state? who will be so silly as to believe that it is possible for *one* medicine to cure the following list of diseases, which, from a quack-bill now lying before me, is asserted to be *effectually* done: scurvy, king's-evil, cancers, gout, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, diseases incident to women, coughs, colds, fevers, consumptions, complaints in the bowels, costiveness, venereal complaints, weakness, nervous affections, loss of appetite, &c. &c. &c.

Indeed, the belief in an universal remedy, appears to lose ground every day, even among the vulgar, and has been long exploded among people of sense and education. Still, however, every newspaper teems with advertisements of a set of privileged charlatans, who impose upon the lower and less enlightened classes of the community. It is difficult to decide, whether the boldness, or the industry, with which these knaves endeavour to establish the reputation of their poisons, be the most prominent feature in their character. It was justly observed by the sagacious and comprehensive Bacon:

“That a reflecting physician is not directed by the opinion which the multitude entertain of a favourite remedy; but that he must be guided by a sound judgment; and, consequently, he is led to make very important distinctions between those things, which only by their name pass for medical remedies, and others which in reality possess healing powers.”

I am induced to avail myself of this quotation, as it indirectly censures the conduct of certain medical practitioners, who do not scruple to recommend patent or quack medicines, the composition of which is carefully concealed from the public; so that the very men who prescribe them, are ignorant of their component parts. These nostrums having acquired their ill-merited reputation by mere chance, and being supported by the most refined artifices to delude the unwary, we are unable to come at the evidence of perhaps nine-tenths of those who have experienced their fatal effects, and who are now no longer in a situation to complain. The transition from *panaceas*, or universal remedies, to the *nostrums*, or *specifics*; such, for instance, as are pretended to cure the *same disease in every patient*, is easy and natural.

With the latter also, impositions of a dangerous tendency are often practised. It will probably be asked, how far they are practically admissible, and in what cases they are wholly unavailing? It is not very difficult to answer this question. In those diseases, which in every instance depend upon the same cause, as in agues, the small-pox, measles, and many other contagious distempers, the possibility of specifics, *in a limited sense*, may be rationally, though hypothetically, admitted. But in other maladies, the causes of which depend upon a variety of concurrent circumstances, and the cure of which, in different individuals, frequently requires very opposite remedies, as in the dropsy, the various species of cholera, the almost infinite variety of consumptions, &c. &c. a specific remedy is an insolent burlesque upon the common sense of mankind.

Those who are but imperfectly acquainted with the various causes, from which the same disorders may originate in different individuals, can never entertain such a vulgar and dangerous notion. They will easily perceive, how much depends upon ascertaining with precision the seat and cause of the affection, before any medicine can be prescribed with advantage or safety; even life and death are too often decided by the *first steps* of him, who offers or intrudes his advice upon a suffering friend.

The following instances will shew the danger attending the precipitate application of the same medicine, in similar disorders:—A person violently troubled with the cholera, took a glass of juniper-spirits, commonly called Hollands, from which he received almost instantaneous relief; as the affection proceeded from flatulency. Another, who found himself attacked with similar pains, was induced by the example of his friend, to try the same expedient; he took it, and died in a few hours after. No wonder that the consequences here were fatal, as the cholera in the latter case was owing to an inflammation in the intestines. A third person was afflicted with a cholera, arising from poisonous mushrooms he had eaten; the immediate administration of an emetic, and after it some diluted vegetable acid, restored him to health. A fourth person had an attack of this malady from an *encysted hernia*, or an inward rupture: the emetic, which had relieved the former patient, necessarily proved fatal to the latter; for it burst the bag of inclosed matter, poured the contents within the

avities of the abdomen, and thus speedily terminated his existence. Again, another had, by mistake, made use of arsenic, which occasioned violent pains, not unlike those of a common cholick. A large quantity of sweet oil, taken internally, was the means of his preservation; whereas the remedies employed in the other cases would have been totally ineffectual. Here I willingly close a narrative, the recital of which cannot but excite the most painful sensations: to lengthen this illustration would lead me too far beyond my prescribed limits; since cases of this nature happen so frequently, that it would be easy to extend the account of them by a long catalogue of interesting but fatal accidents.

What is more natural than to place confidence in a remedy which we have known to afford relief to others, in the same kind of affection? The patient anxiously inquires after a person who had been afflicted with the same malady. He is eager to learn the remedy that has been used with success. His friend, or neighbour, imparts to him the wished-for intelligence. He is determined to give it a fair trial, and takes it with confidence. From what has been stated, it will not be difficult to conceive, that if his case does not exactly correspond with that of his friend, any *chance remedy* may be extremely dangerous, and even fatal.

The physician is obliged to employ all his sagacity, supported by his own experience, as well as by that of his predecessors; and, nevertheless, he is often under the temporary necessity of discovering, from the progress of the disease, what he could not derive from the minutest researches. How then can it be expected that a novice in the art of healing should be more successful, when the whole of his method of cure is either the impulse of the moment, or the effect of his own credulity? It may, therefore, be truly said, that life and death are often entrusted to chance.

From what has been premised, it may be confidently asserted, that a *nostrum*, or universal remedy, is as great a *disideratum* as the philosopher's stone, or as a perpetual and universal peace among men. This last, indeed, is not physically impossible; it only requires, that mankind be uniformly disposed in their moral feelings. But an universal medicine can only be expected to gain credit with the weak, the credulous, or the ignorant.

One of the most unfortunate circumstances in the history of such medicines

is the insinuating and dangerous method by which they are *puffed* into notice. And as we hear little of the baneful effects which they must daily produce by being promiscuously applied, people attend only to the extraordinary instances, perhaps not one in fifty, where they have afforded a temporary relief. It is well known, that the more powerful the remedy is, the more permanent and dangerous must be its effects on the constitution; especially if it be introduced, like many patent medicines, by an almost indefinite increase of the doses.

There is another consideration, not apt to strike those who are unacquainted with the laws of animal œconomy.—When we intend to bring about any remarkable change in the system of an organized body, we are obliged to employ such means as may contribute to produce that change, without affecting too violently the *living powers*; or without extending their action to an improper length. Indeed, the patient may be gradually habituated to almost any stimulus, but at the expence of his palsied organs, and a broken constitution. Such are the melancholy effects of imposture and credulity! Were it possible to collect all the cases of sacrifices to this mysterious infatuation, it is probable, that their number would exceed the havoc made by the sword, and the bayonet.

A. F. M. WILLICH.

London, Aug. 13, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Am, in common with every true friend to science and the best interests of humanity, much pleased with the account given us in your last Magazine of the present system of public instruction in France. I ardently wish that it may be productive of the greatest advantages which its most zealous friends can expect from it, and that by the diffusion of knowledge through every order of society, mildness of manners, and a genuine spirit of philanthropy, may pervade that great and powerful nation. The part of the system which seems to me the most important, is that also which is likely to be attended with the greatest difficulties; I mean the primary schools: and I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who would answer me the following queries. Do the primary schools include both boys and girls? Under what penalties are parents obliged to send their children? And, in point of fact, has the

law

law enacting the establishment of these schools been carried into effect universally, or even generally, throughout the republic? On the last of these subjects I am more particularly anxious for information, as I have heard it asserted, that the instruction of youth has been miserably neglected in France since the commencement of the revolution, and that these high sounding theories have been merely held out to amuse the people; in the same way as we have heard plans proposed in this country, for the amelioration of the state of the poor, without any intention whatever of carrying them into effect.

C. B.

Bath, Sept. 11, 1798.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 25.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

OCTOBER the 4th, I went from Petersfield to Portsmouth, in Hants, distance eighteen miles. A great part of this district is open, and naked; much of it is in pasture, and has a chalky soil, which is not remarkable for its fruitfulness. After passing an abrupt hollow, or what in Scotland is called a glen, the sides of which are covered with small trees and underwood, I ascended a chalky hill; the road then leads for a great number of miles over green hills, called Downs, or Commons: the country is extremely uneven. Some pretty seats and villages followed next, and then I passed through a large wood, or forest, but in which are few trees of value.

I had not left this wild forest many miles, before I came in sight of the English channel, and Portsmouth presented itself to my view when I was three miles from it. The Isle of Wight is also distinctly seen from end to end; between which and Portsmouth, an object most awfully grand struck my eye, the British fleet, under the command of Lord Howe, which was lying at anchor at Spithead.

Portsmouth stands close to the sea, on a low, naked, and pretty extensive plain, deeply indented in some places with the

ocean. It is very strongly fortified with walls, ditches, gates, and drawbridges, one behind the other, quite round the town. On these great abundance of cannon are placed. The fortifications are just finished, and are said to have rendered the town almost impregnable. Portsmouth and Portsea, though connected together, are distinct parishes: the former is the ancient town, the latter of modern date. Gosport is separated from Portsmouth by an arm of the sea, nearly half a mile broad; and altogether the three places form a pretty large town. In many parts the streets are very narrow and dirty, particularly in Portsmouth old town and in Gosport; neither are the houses in general very good.

This place is almost wholly supported by the fleets and ships of war, which are almost constantly at anchor here, and the time of war is the harvest or jubilee of Portsmouth! At these times the wages of watermen, and artificers of all sorts, are exceedingly high, and tradesmen find a rapid sale for their commodities. Peace is the curse of Portsmouth, every thing being then in a dead state, and the people accordingly wear long faces; no sooner, however, do the flames of war rekindle, than their countenances light up in proportion to their probable duration.

Close to the shore is the signal post, which is continually making and answering signals to the fleet, the large ships of which lie in a long range at a little distance towards a naked point of land, called Spithead. Boats and small vessels are continually going and returning from the fleet. The old Royal George, which was overlet here in the year 1782, has now quite disappeared, but the place where she lies is marked by two buoys, the one fastened to her head and the other to her stern: she is only a few hundred yards from the shore.

Upon the walls there are some very pleasant walks, particularly on the east-side, and near the sea, over which, and the adjacent country, there is a fine prospect. I was shewn through all the large dock-yards, where immense preparations for facilitating human destruction, were going on. Many hundreds of men are here employed in making cables, anchors, masts, &c. and building and repairing men of war. In passing along the place where the prodigious anchors are made, I imagined myself in the shop of Vulcan. The other vast works of this place must be equally surprising to those who have not been accustomed to them. The new

2B

Royal

Royal George of 100 guns, in which Lord Bridport lately commanded, in an action with the French, was at this time under repair in the dry dock, along with a French 74, which he took in that engagement. The Royal George had several balls through her; the Frenchman, was, however, almost a wreck, her sides being full of shot-holes, and in several parts balls were sticking in the beams and planks; and although the decks had been cleaned, there still remained dismal marks of the tragical slaughter which took place during the action. Human gore, and even the brains of human victims, still adhering to some of the beams, and other parts of the ship! Unaccustomed to such dreadful spectacles, I retired to my inn, overwhelmed with horror at the folly and brutality of my misled fellow-beings—the impression will never be effaced from my memory!

In walking along the streets of Portsmouth, particularly towards the Quay-side, it is very common to see the drunken votaries of Bacchus and Neptune conducting their no less intoxicated prostitutes from one brothel to another; but the horror which such objects naturally excite in the feeling mind, is changed to sentiments of pity, by the wooden-legged, or one-armed tars, who are so numerous in this town.

October 9, I left Portsmouth, and went to Southampton, in Hampshire, 22 miles. The surface is generally level; the soil is rather barren than otherwise. The inclosures are old, the fields small, the hedges remarkably broad, and produce briers, sloe bushes, stunted oaks, &c. they are, I suppose, suffered to grow thus wild for the better preservation of game!—The country has rather a woody appearance from its evenness and the number of trees in the hedges. The road is in some instances very bad. It crosses two rivers, or rather little arms of the sea, over which ferry-boats convey the passengers. The Isle of Wight is in view the whole way; the ground thereon is high and woody, but is said to produce a great deal of corn. The harvest in this country was completely finished; indeed I do not recollect seeing a field of corn uncut, nor even any grain in the fields from the time I left London. Much of the commons in this district are barren, and covered with heath and furze, very unlike the downs, which consist of dry green hills.

SOUTHAMPTON is a neat, clean, and well-built town, with a population of about 9000; the principal street

is very spacious. There is no manufacture of any consequence; the inhabitants are chiefly supported by the shipping, and particularly by the transport service. Every thing was very dear, and all the inns quite full. The innkeepers avail themselves of this opportunity, and are amassing fortunes. The town swarms with officers of the army and navy, and with their friends, who are come to see them previously to their sailing for the West-Indies.

On a large common, about three miles from Southampton, 14,000 men were encamped; most of whom, I learnt, were to be sent to the West-Indies. I saw these Soldiers all turned out and reviewed one pleasant evening; the different bands of fine music playing, the glittering of the armour, on which the sun shone, and the regular figures and movements of this great body of men, formed altogether a scene of pleasing grandeur. My plain understanding would, however, have felt much more gratified in seeing such able-bodied men with spades in their hands cultivating the common they now uselessly occupy. A large arm of the sea runs up close to Southampton.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN answer to the query in your useful and entertaining miscellany for November last*, respecting the origin of the azote, which enters so largely into the composition of animal substances, permit me to offer a few observations, not with a view of entirely solving the difficulty, but of correcting an error into which your correspondent has fallen, in denying the existence of azote in such vegetables as constitute the food of graminivorous animals.

Indeed, were this statement true, we need not have recourse to the animal economy for a proof of the fallacy of the Lavoisierian system, or might demand what becomes of the azote, which is so plentifully absorbed by vegetables, and which constitutes one of their nutritive principles, according to the experiments of Priestley, Ingenhouz, and others. It is to this nutritive principle that we must ascribe the flourishing state of vegetation in the vicinity of large towns, where a greater number of such substances as afford this

* This paper, and another by the same ingenious author, have been accidentally mislaid.

gas by their decomposition, are presented to the plants—such as putrifying animal and vegetable matters—and hence, in part, the theory of the beneficial effects of manure.

The function which this substance (azote) performs on its introduction into the vegetable system, is not clearly ascertained; it enters into the composition of several vegetable matters, and re-appears in the gaseous form when the plant undergoes decomposition.

“When vegetables (says Chaptal, p. 275, vol. iii.) are heaped together, and their texture is softened by the humidity with which they are impregnated, together with their own juices, the phenomena of decomposition are the following: the colour of the vegetable is changed, the green leaves become yellow, the texture becomes lax, and the parts less coherent; the colour of the vegetable itself changes to black or brown; the mass rises, and perceptibly swells up; the heat becomes more intense, and is perceived on approaching the heap; and the fumes which arise have already a smell, which sometimes is not disagreeable; at the same time bubbles arise, and break at the surface of the liquid, when the vegetables are reduced to a magma. This gas is a mixture of *nitrogene hydrogene* and carbonic acid. At this epoch also an *ammoniacal gas* is emitted, which is formed in these circumstances, &c.”

The numerous discoveries with which chemistry has of late years been enriched, have exhibited a wonderful analogy between the vegetable and animal kingdoms, with regard to their constituent principles. Beccari was the first who made known this analogy, by his discovery of the *glutinous principle*, which, on account of its resemblance to animal substance, was denominated by some chemists the *vegetable animal substance*. It is more particularly obtained from *gramineous* vegetables; the green scum of plants likewise afford it, according to the experiments of Rouelle. It is likewise obtained from the expressed juice of *herbaceous* plants, and is in fact found in the substance of almost all. Without entering into a detail of experiments, I shall observe here, that this *vegetable gluten* is proved to be identical with the *muscular fibre* and *fibrous part of the blood*, the only difference arising from the proportion of their constituent principles, one of which I need not state, is *azote*. Fourcroy has also discovered another substance in the same plants, to which he has given the name albuminous, from its exhibiting the same properties as the white of eggs; and this too contains azote. The ammoniac which many plants, but mostly the cruciform, afford by distillation, is

another proof of the existence of azote, which forms the base of volalkali; and though the composition of the other two alkalies has not been so clearly ascertained as this of ammoniac, yet I think we have just reason to conclude, both from experiment and analogy, that azote likewise forms the base of them. I might extend these observations further, and point out several curious analogies between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, but I fear to encroach on your limits. I hope the few particulars I have brought together will be sufficient to put your correspondent in a way of convincing himself that such *vegetables* as were for the food of animals, do contain a portion of *azote*. That this is the only source from whence the animal economy derives this principle, I pretend not to affirm, but that it is not an inconsiderable one, I think, an examination of the subject will lead any one to conclude. I am, &c.

King-street, Cheapside,

ALKALI.

Dec. 8, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been generally believed that Alchemy cannot be solidly proved to be more ancient than the time of the Emperor Dioclesian, and even its existence as far back as that period has been suspected by some critics, as it rests upon the authority of Suidas alone. The following observations, however, prove, that it is of much higher antiquity than the æra of Dioclesian. Whether the art itself is a mere deception, or contains any thing of reality, I shall leave the chemists to determine.

In the first place then the Empress Eudocia, in her Greek Dictionary, p. 108, published by Villoison, observes as follows concerning the famous Golden Fleece: Διονυσος ο Μιτυληναιος, ανδραπον φησι γεγενησθαι παιδαγωγου του Φρυξου, ονομας Κριου και δερας χρυσομαλλον, ουχ ως ποιητικας φερεταις, αλλα βιβλιον ην εξ δερματι γεγραμμενον, περιεχον οπως δε γενεσθαι δια χυμιας χρυσου, εικотως ουν οι πολλοι λεγου, χρυσου ανωμαζον αυτο δερας, δια την εξ αυτου ενεργειαν. i. e. “Dionysius the Mitylenæan says, that a man whose name was Krius was the Pedagogue of Phryxus, and that the sheepskin had a golden fleece, not conformable to poetic assertion, but that it was a book written in skias, containing the manner in which gold ought to be made according to the Chymic art. Justly, therefore, says he, did those of that period denomi-

* This Word signifies a Ram.

nate the skin golden, through the energy proceeding from it."—This Dionyus, as Fabricius shews, lived somewhat prior to Cicero.

Again, Manetho in the 4th book of his Apotelesmatica, p. 66, has the following lines :

Και μοιη Κυδερεια συνη καλω φαιδουλι
Ρεκηρας χρυσοισ, και Ινδογενους ελεφαντος
Εργαπονους δικηυσι.

i. e. "Venus alone, in conjunction with the beautiful Phaeton, (the Sun) points out MAKERS OF GOLD, and workers of Indian Ivory." This Manetho lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, to whom also he dedicates this work.

Your's, &c. THOMAS TAYLOR.
Minor-Place, Watworth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR literary friend's Walpoliana have certainly afforded much amusement to the readers of your valuable Magazine. Some of them, however, may perhaps think the anecdotes should have been selected with greater care; for some are stale, others not quite decent; and one in your last, No. 94, reflects on the memory of a most amiable man, to whose industry, judgment, and candour, the world of letters is under the highest obligation, and who is not now capable of telling his part of the story. My present object, however, is to offer a remark on No. 97, in which Lord Orford charges Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds with having made him an infidel. If his Lordship means, that the Idea of a Supreme Creator and Governor of the Universe leaving the direction of the vast machine of systems upon systems, to save, as he expressed it, "the hundredth part of the hundredth part of a fraction" of a single class of the inhabitants of this little point in creation, is ridiculous and absurd, we will readily agree with him. But the question is, whether this be Christianity; which will not, perhaps, be so readily allowed. Surely a man of Lord Orford's opportunities of information might have been more honourably, usefully, and wisely employed, in this important enquiry, than in following the example of those who reject christianity without examination. If he had weighed the evidence for the christian scriptures with half the patience of investigation which he applied to the genuineness or date of a picture or a coin, he would probably have found reason, with the venerable Lardner, to have admitted their authenticity: and if, after having settled

the value of these original records, he had proceeded to take his ideas from them, and not from the creed of his nurse, or the catechism of his mother church, it is probable that the fameliberal spirit of enquiry which directed his researches into the history of Richard III. would have led him to discover that christianity also had been grossly misrepresented by interested men.

"ATHEISM" his Lordship justly "dislikes, as a gloomy, uncomfortable system;" and as "requiring more credulity than the belief that there are marks of intelligence in this fair creation." But if this be the case, why it is "irreconcilable with a plurality of worlds," or what greater stretch of "credulity is required, to believe" that the same gracious Being, of whose wisdom and goodness so many marks appear in this earth which we inhabit, inconsiderable as it is when compared with the universe, observing the mistakes and errors of his creatures (and that there are mistakes and errors among them, Lord Orford, I suppose, will allow) should raise up an excellent person among themselves, and invest him with extraordinary powers, to correct their errors, to instruct them in important truths, to exemplify these truths in a holy and unblameable conduct, and at length to lay down his life in their support; and, finally, to supply his followers with the most powerful motive to obedience, by ascertaining, in the fact of his own resurrection, the future resurrection of all men to a state correspondent to their proficiency in virtue. This is the view of Christianity which has been adopted, after serious and deliberate enquiry, by Locke, Newton, Haynes, Lardner, Lindsey, and the train of excellent men who have followed the last most amiable and worthy confessor in a strict compliance with the condition which Lord Orford has himself prescribed as the qualification of impartial judgment, by "laying down their preferences." "Self-interestedness" then, "and wealth," have nothing to do with their Christianity; the "arguments," therefore, of such men, ought, by his own rule, to have been of some "avail," even with such "wise" men as his Lordship; who, if he had afforded them an attention in any degree proportioned to their importance, would probably have been convinced that their religion is founded upon a rock, against which neither ridicule, nor serious opposition, can ultimately prevail; whatever may, in the mean time, become of any systems which may be built upon "fame, reward, or emolument."

an Calendar.

to 1847.

Years of the Republic	Gregorian Year.	French	Gregorian Year.	Franciade.	Commencement of the French Year.		
					Year.	Sept.	Autumnal Solstice.
0	1791 - 92	B. 1	- 33	1	1832 B.	23	1 H. 35' 40" M.
1	1792 - 93	2	- 34	2	1833	23	7 24 29 M.
2	1793 - 94	I	- 35	3 XI	1834	23	1 13 18 A.
3	1794 - 95	S.	- 36 B.	4 S.	1835	23	7 2 7 A.
4	1795 - 96	B. 1	- 37	1	1836 B.	23	0 50 56 M.
5	1796 - 97	2	- 38	2	1837	23	6 39 45 M.
6	1797 - 98	3	- 39	3 XII	1838	23	0 28 34 A.
7	1798 - 99	S.	- 40 B.	4 S.	1839	23	6 17 23 A.
8	1799 - 00	C. 1	- 41	1	1840 B.	23	0 6 12 M.
9	1800 01	2	- 42	2	1841	23	5 55 1 M.
10	1801 - 02	3	- 43	3 XIII †	1842	23	1 43 50 M.
11	1802 - 03	S.	- 44 B.	4 S.	1843	23	5 32 39 A.
			- 45	5 S.	1844 B.	22	11 21 28 A.
12	1803 - 04	B. 1	- 46	1	1845	23	5 10 17 M.
13	1804 - 05	2	- 47	2 XIV	1846	23	10 59 6 M.
14	1805 - 06	3	Et c.	3	Et c.		Et c.
15	1806 - 07	S.		4			
16	1807 - 08	B. 1		1			
17	1808 - 09	2		2			
18	1809 - 10	3		3			
19	1810 - 11	4		4			
20	1811 - 12	S.		5			

es *Bissexile*, or Leap-Year.
 - *Sextile*, or French Leap-Year.
 - Common Year of 365 Days.
 - Morning. A. Afternoon.

† The French Decree of 1800. The most convenient method appears to be the common one, when after each. The *Bureau des Longitudes* will doubtless ascertain this point with more

the Common Calendar.

Argument from Table I.	1 Vendemiaire.	1 Brumaire.	1 Thermidor.	1 Fructidor.	First Inter-galary Day.
22 Septemb.	22 Octob.	*	19 July.*	18 August.*	17 Sept.*
23 —	23 —	*	20 — *	19 — *	18 — *
24 —	24 —	*	21 — *	20 — *	19 — *

ed with an asterisk.

the French Calendar.

The Argument		The Argument is here the commencement of the year in the foregoing Gregorian Calendar.			
Argument from Table I.	1 January.	1 October.	1 November.	1 December.	
22 Septemb.	12 Niv.	10 Vendem.	11 Brumaire.	11 Fructidor.	
23 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	
24 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	

Money, and also in Decimals, at different Periods, from the Conquest to the present Time, which is added, the mean Appreciation of Money, according to a Series of Intervals of 50 Sir GEORGE SHUCKBURGH EVELYN, Bart. F. R. S. and A. S.

[Phil. Trans.]

Money reduced to the present Standard and Value).

Small Beer or Gal.	Mean depreciation from these 12 articles.	Beef & Mutton per lb.	Labour in Husbandry per day.		Depreciation of Money, according to the Price of					Mean Appreciation by Interpolation.		
			d.	gr.	Wheat.	Twelve miscellaneous articles.	Meat.	Day Labour.	Mean of all.	A. D.		
	42				10	42				26	1050	26
			0	2							1100	34
											1150	43
											1200	51
											1250	60
	56		0	3	100	56		75	77		1300	68
			0	3½							1350	77
1		1	0	4							1400	83
100	100	1	0	4	100	100	100	100	100		1450	88
2		1	2	0							1500	94
											1550	100
											1600	144
2											1650	188
											1675	210
2½		1	3½	0							1700	238
250	239	1	3½	0	246	239	166	188	210		1720	257
3											1740	287
		2	2	0							1750	314
3		2	2	0							1760	342
3		3	0	0							1770	384
300	434	3	0	0	197	434	266	250	287		1780	427
3		4	2	0							1790	496
300	492	4	2	0	203	492	400	375	342		1795	531
											1800	562
2½		5	3	1							nearly	562
275	752	5	3	1	426	752	511	436	531			

For the year 1550 may be taken for the Integer, viz. 100.

See Table; viz. Bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Pretisium*, 1st and 2d edit. *Liber Garderobæ*, in Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Household, in divers Reigns, from Edw. III. to Henry's History. Wheat and other Provisions in England, from the Year 1000 to 1765, by Mr. Combrune.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BALLAD FROM THE GERMAN
OF J. W. VON GOETHE.

According to the Edda, the Deuses were divided into Deuses of Fire (Muspelburgs) and Deuses of Frost (Hrímiburgs). Those frozen to death were supposed to have been seized by the latter class of Evil Spirits. A remnant of this superstition appears to have suggested the following BALLAD.

WHAT journeys so late thro' the night
and the blast ?

A father who carries his child.

Close, close to his bosom he presses it fast ;
For chill is the frost on the wild.

“ My darling, why hidest thou fearful thine
eyes ? ”

‘ The king of the deuses is there :
I know by his crownet, his tail and his size,’
“ Child, ’tis but a mist in the air.”

“ My pretty, come with me, my garden is gay
All winter in spite of the cold :

Nice games my blithe sister shall teach thee
to play,
And dress thee in coatings of gold.”

‘ Hear, father, dost think that I really shall
find

The fine things I am promis’d to see ? ”

“ Be quiet, my darling, ’tis only the wind,
That blows the dead leaves o’er the sea.”

“ Sweet boy, wilt thou with me ? my daugh-
ters shall bring

Fresh sweetmeats from morning till night,
And dandle and dance thee, and prattle and sing,
And rock thy new cradle till light.”

‘ Look, father, and seest thou not dim on
the wold,

His daughters, who lurk by the way ? ”

“ My darling, thy phantoms full well I be-
hold,

Those are the old willows so gray.”

“ I love thee, I fancy thy delicate shape,
And willing or nilling thou’lt come—”

‘ My father, his talons I cannot escape—
The deuse bears me off to his home.’

Then quak’d the poor father, and durst not
look back,

And hurried and worried his horse,
In the dead of the night at his home to alight,
When lo ! the sweet child was a corse.

ODE TO MR. PACKWOOD.

COME Muse and seize the trump of fame,
To sing great Packwoods growing name.

No king deserves it louder—

Then swell your deep sonorous voice,
To him who mortals bids rejoice ;
And seek his strap and powder !

Oh ! had’st thou flourish’d in an age,
When ev’ry hero, faint and sage,
Like modern Pfallmanazor,

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Their hairy honours wore at length,
And ev’ry beard was gaining strength,
For want of patent razor !

Then Barbarossa’s fiery chin,
And Blue beards, so renown’d in sin,
Had been as smooth as fatin ;
And odes that only now are sung,
To praise thee in thy mother tongue,
Had then been made in Latin.

No more shall love-lorn Damon seek,
The dimples of his Chloe’s cheek,
With beard like Neb’chadnezzar—
Since once he’s had the lucky hap,
On Packwood’s wondrous chemic strap,
To whet his dullest razor.

No more shall he with anguish grin ;
No more shall smart his mangled chin,
Thanks to thy strap so famous !
A strap which gives the face such ease,
Might e’en a mighty monarch please,
When shaved by *Billy Ramus* !

Could’st thou in France thy razors grind,
Thy talents there would surely find,
‘Mongst lawgivers a station.
Smooth as thy strap their chins would feel—
Thou’dst sharpen for the public weal
The razor of the nation !

Oh ! could’st thou by a lucky hit,
Find out a strap to sharpen wit !
(Tho’ high thy present state is)
Then would’st thou make a monarch smile,
The ruler of a sea-girt isle,
And get a patent gratis.

Thus would the spreading voice of fame,
With Paracelsus rank thy name,
And other great gold finders.—
The long-sought philosophic stone,
Become without dispute thy own,
Thou Prince of Razor Grinders !—

J. W. T.

SONNET

To a Poor Boy.—By R. ANDERSON.

MEEK child of want ! I pity thy distress,
For I have learn’d to feel another’s woe ;
Yes, my heart pants, to make thy sorrows
let’s,

And dry the tear which mis’ry bids to flow.
Ye, whom nor cold, nor pining hunger press,
Nor frowning poverty’s sad anguish know,
What boots it that ye shine like insects gay,
The vain, unthinking parasites of pow’r ?
How oft doth fyren vice lead you astray,
How oft embitter pleasure’s gayest hour !
Tho’ never thou enjoy’st the pienteous meal,
Tho’ tatter’d thy coarse weeds, yet poor
forlorn !

Sooner thy keenest sorrows would I feel,
Than be the Son of wealth that mocks
thy woes with scorn !

Carlisle.

A TRANSLATION of the Eighteenth Psalm,
from the unpointed Hebrew Text.

By STEPHEN WEAVER BROWNE.

I Will love thee, O Jehovah, my strength!

Jehovah is my rock, and my fortrefs,
My deliverer, my God, and my strength,
In whom I will take refuge;
My shield, the horn of my deliverance, and
my high tower.

I invoked Jehovah, the glorified,
And from mine enemies was I saved.
The breakers* of death faced me,
And the torrents of iniquity disturbed me;
The toils of the grave surrounded me,
The snares of death were before me.
In my affliction I invoked Jehovah,
And loudly cried to my God.
He heard my voice from his temple,
And my cry in his presence entered into his
ears.

The earth rocked and shook;
Yea, the foundations of the mountains
trembled

And quaked, because he was wroth:
Smoke descended from his nostrils,
And a destroying fire from his mouth;
Coals were kindled by it.
He bowed the heavens, and descended;
Thick darkness was under his feet:
He rode on a cherub, he flew,
Yea, he flew on the wings of the wind.
He made darkness his covert;
The veil surrounding him
Was black waters, and the thick clouds of
the air:

From the brightness preceding him
The thick clouds passed away,
And † became bright as fiery meteors.

* Upon comparing this psalm with the twenty-second chapter of the second book of Samuel, I have preferred the reading of **משבוי** to **חכלי**, as it agrees better with the context. See Street's "*Version of the Psalms*," where **משבוי** is translated *billows*; but the word I have chosen preserves the radical sense of the original Hebrew, expresses the metaphor more forcibly, and is more aptly suited to the parallelism **נהלי בלעל**, which I have rendered *torrents of iniquity*.

† In the printed Hebrew text, "the fourteenth verse of this psalm is very irregular, having three hemistichs, the last of which is not at all expressed in its corresponding verse in Samuel; wherefore we may presume such a third hemistich is not original: and that it has been interpolated, seems to be certain; because, even in the psalm, it is not found in the Vatican, Aldine, Complutensian, or Alexandrian copies of the Septuagint, though inserted in Breitinger's edition of the latter, but in a less character, and with an * asterisk, and not in the old Italic version

Jehovah thundered in the heavens,
The Most High issued forth his voice;
He sent forth his arrows, and scattered them,
He multiplied his lightnings, and destroyed
them;

The channels of the waters were seen,
And the foundations of the world were made
bare,

At thy rebuke, O Jehovah,
At the blast of the breath of thy nostrils.
He sent from on high, he took me;
He drew me out of many waters.
He delivered me from my powerful enemies,
From those of greater might, who hated me.
They opposed me in the day of calamity;
But Jehovah was my support.

He made me go forth into a broad place,
And delivered me, because he delighted in
me.

Jehovah requited me according to my righte-
ousness,
According to the purity of my hands he re-
paid me:

For I kept the ways of Jehovah,
And departed not impiously from my God.
His judgments were before me,
And I removed not from me his statutes:
I was perfect with him,
And kept me from mine iniquity.

Jehovah hath rewarded me according to my
righteousness,
According to the purity of my hands before
his search.

With the merciful man thou wilt shew thyself
merciful;

With the upright man thou wilt shew thyself
upright;

With the pure thou wilt shew thyself pure;
But with the perverse thou wilt contend.
Thou savest the afflicted people,
And makest the lofty looks humble.

Thou'causest my lamp to burn clear;
Jehovah, my God, maketh my darkness light.

By thee have I run through the host,
By my God I have leaped over a wall.

As for God, his ways are perfect;
The word of Jehovah is proved:
He is a shield to all who take shelter under
him.

Who is a god, but Jehovah?
Who is a rock, except our God?

published by Blanchini. This hemistich, then, seems to have been inserted into this verse from the preceding, as Capellus supposes; and the manner of this insertion is discovered to us by five manuscripts, which have the psalms in hemistichs, with a vacant space between them."—Kennicott's "*State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered*," vol. i. pages 465 and 466: Oxford, 1753. On this authority I have omitted the third hemistich of the fourteenth verse in the translation. I have also preferred the reading of **בערי** in 2d Sam. xxii. 13.

He is the God who girdeth me with strength,
And rendereth my ways perfect;
Making my feet like hind's feet,
And causing me to stand firm on precipices;
Teaching my hands to war,
So that mine arm can draw a bow of brass.
Thou hast given unto me the shield of thy
preservation;

Thy right-hand hath supported me,
And thy condescension hath made me great.

Thou didst enlarge my paths,
So that my soles slipped not. †

I will pursue mine enemies, and shall over-
take them,

And not return until they be destroyed.

I will pierce them through, that they shall
not be able to rise;

They shall fall under my feet.

Thou shalt gird me with warlike strength,
And shalt cause those who rise up against me
to bow down.

Thou hast delivered to me the neck of mine
enemies,

And I shall cut off those who hate me.

Loudly shall they cry, but there will be no
deliverer:

Unto Jehovah shall they cry, but he will not
answer them.

As dust flying before the wind, will I grind
them;

As the mire of the streets will I reduce them.
Thou hast delivered me from the eagerness
of the multitude;

Thou wilt make me the head of the nations.
A people I have not known shall obey me;
Every ear that heareth shall hearken unto me;

And the sons of the stranger shall submit*.

The sons of the stranger shall disappear;

They shall tremble in their hiding-places.

Jehovah liveth! Blessed be my rock;

And let God, who delivereth me, be exalted.

The God who giveth unto me vengeance,

And brought the people under me,

Thou art my deliverer from mine enemies;

Thou hast snatched me from the man of
violence:

Therefore I will celebrate thee, O Jehovah!
among the nations,

And to thy name will I raise the psalm.

A tower of safety is he to his king,

To his anointed he sheweth kindness,

To David, and to his seed for ever.

* I have, in this place, preferred the
Syriac version.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT CHARACTERS.

DAVID, *the Republican Painter.*

WHEN sublimity of imagination, noble
greatness of conception, noble
simplicity of composition, truth of ex-
pression, accuracy of design, beauty of
outline, warmth of colouring, harmony
of tints—when all these properties are
united in the works of a painter, we may
safely assert that he is an artist of superior
stamp: and they are all found united in
the finished pieces of David. I think it
unnecessary to observe, that, among those
finished pieces, I do not include his
Death of Marat, however great may be
the relative merit of the painter in that
performance, and in other revolutionary
subjects on which the pencil of David was
employed:—I have not seen them.

It is to David and his pupils that the
French School is indebted for her resurrec-
tion from the low state of decadency into
which she was fallen, for the revived at-
tachment to the study of the antique, and
for the combination of ideal-beauty with
the imitation of the beauties of nature.
I have seen his Junius Brutus: I have
seen his Horatii. How oft has my soul
fed on the sight! how oft has my heart
been warmed by the radiant emanations
of his genius!—But let me first say a few
words respecting the man himself.

David received me, with an engaging
politeness, expressive of perfect confi-

dence, and void of all pretensions—such
as is not always experienced by foreigners
from French artists, whether endowed
with a superiority or mediocrity of talents;
and he often intrusted me with the key
of his great painting-room, which I re-
quested of him for the purpose of going
to enjoy the contemplation of his Brutus
or his Horatii, while he was at work in
a distant apartment. David's brain is
not yet wholly free from his political
phrensy, although he lives quite isolated,
and entirely devoted to his art. Some-
times, in the midst of a conversation
which had not the smallest reference to
political subjects, he slightly glanced at
them, then suddenly sunk into a *sombre*
silence, from which it was difficult to
awake him, in order to lead him back to
the details of his art: but on those occa-
sions he patiently suffered me to remind
him that it was not for the *quondam*
member of the convention, but for the
artist, that my visits were intended,—
that his painting-room was, and ought
ever to have been, the only theatre of his
exertions.

The artist who steps beyond the circle
which his talents have marked out to
him, in order to throw himself into a dis-
ferent sphere where he is, as it were, a
stranger, is never in his proper element.
We cannot, therefore, but lament the

misfortune of a man who, with a heated brain and a glowing imagination, ingulphs himself in the vortex of politics, and proceeds so far as to enlist under the banners of a revolutionary government, especially at a season when all the passions of the human heart are set free from every restraint, and engaged in tumultuous conflict: in such a situation his reason is bewildered.

The credulous David suffered himself to be deceived by the imposing mask which screened the hypocrisy of Robespierre: his untutored fancy, incapable of entering into cool examination, viewed him as the zealous patriot, the saviour of his country, the truly great man. How great his blindness! Robespierre, under the appearance of friendship, and with abilities well calculated to give him an ascendancy over his partisans, was endeavouring to promote his own views by means of the friendship of David, whose superior talents rendered him a character of importance; and David fell into the snare laid for him by the crafty tyrant. Even his taste as an artist, which had formerly been so chaste and pure, became vitiated at this period, and degenerated into a colossal and ridiculous style. Every one is acquainted with David's monstrous projects for the monuments of liberty, and his tasteless plans for the national festivals. On every point respecting his art, his decisions were revered as laws; and in that sphere he reigned uncontrouled. He was hurried away by political fanaticism.

There is great truth in the observation of Rousseau, when he says in his "Confessions," that there are, in the life of man, certain moments of temporary alienation of mind, which are not to be considered as furnishing data, whence to pass judgement and condemnation on him. Why should we not apply this maxim in favour of David? At the time in question, he acted as a man under the influence of phrensy; but his conduct was not actuated by avarice, as was that of many other agents in the revolution. David is reproached with having placed himself at the head of the *Iconoclasts** through professional jealousy, with a view to destroy the ancient master-pieces of art which surpassed his own abilities. This charge I look upon as ridiculous and void of foundation, so far, at least, as I have had

opportunities of knowing the character and disposition of David, from whose mouth I have often heard encomiums bestowed on other artists, even on those of foreign birth: but it cannot be denied, that, by the exertion of his influence, he might have put an earlier stop to the rage of the Parisian Iconoclasts. Another accusation against him is, that he took a bare advantage of the interest he enjoyed with Robespierre, for the purpose of keeping various artists confined to languish in dungeons, and even of causing several to be condemned to the guillotine. So, indeed, some people say; but not a single individual has ever yet been able to furnish me with convincing proofs in support of the enormous charge, when I called for them. The great superiority which David possesses as an artist, gives considerable pain to many of his fellow-inmates of the Louvre, who are not qualified to cope with him; and that jealous feeling on their part renders them the more pertinaciously industrious in blackening his character by the most odious aspersions. But it would be taking a disadvantageous ground, to attempt combating the opinions, whether true or false, which passion has excited against that man, who indeed has but too often laid himself open to the shafts of obloquy. I cannot venture to undertake his defence: wherefore I proceed to consider him only as the great painter, in which character I can speak of him with feelings of superior interest.

At first, David declined the honour conferred on him by the Directory in nominating him a member of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, because he dreaded to find himself once more involved in the difficulties of a public employ; but being given to understand that no connection existed between politics and the fine arts, he accepted the appointment, and never missed a single sitting of the class to which he belonged. His talent and his pupils had screened him from the guillotine after the fall of Robespierre, and the only misfortune he experienced on the occasion, was that of imprisonment.

David's painting-room in the Louvre is the finest and most brilliant museum of the arts. The stucco walls, clouded in imitation of polished marble, are ornamented with basso-relievos, with busts, and antique ornaments.—All around, in apparent disorder, are placed casts of Grecian statues; and his two great historic pictures, the Brutus and the Horatius,

* *Image-breakers*.—The name was formerly given to a sect of Christians, who admitted no images in their places of worship.

tii, are placed opposite to each other. I cannot possibly find language to convey the sensations which I felt at the sight of those two admirable master-pieces: I shall only endeavour to develop the sublime plan of the former of those paintings.

The composition of the Brutus is in the highest degree poetic: never has Poetry given more successful aid to Painting; nor has the spectator ever been more powerfully enchanted by the charming union. The hero to whom the Roman republic owed her foundation, condemned to death his own sons who were convicted of treason, offering them a sacrifice for the salvation of Rome, and by that action, as father of his country, seeming to adopt the Roman people as his children*. —With that consolatory idea, this judge, who had shewn himself inflexible in the case of his sons, has, after the execution of the sentence, withdrawn to his own house where he had left his wife and his two daughters†. This is the moment which David seized for his composition.

In the vestibule of the house stands the guardian goddess of his country, *Dea Roma*, on whose altar he had sacrificed the affections of a father, and sworn to act in the sole capacity of judge. He is seated, in a sunk dejected attitude, on the pedestal of the statue, his head in pensive mood supported by his hand, while his countenance breathes a masculine severity blended with stoic calmness. The spot where Brutus sits retired is a corner on the right side of the vestibule, and is but half lighted. Before the inner door of the house, accompanied by her two daughters, and arrayed in ideal beauty, stands the mother, who is come forth to learn from the father-judge the fate of her children: when she beholds the listers at the gate, carrying on a bier the bleeding corpse of one of her sons.

This moment of action in the picture causes the beholder to shudder. Brutus, awaked from his profound meditations by the noise of the funeral train, has raised his head which was supported by his hand in the preceding act, and looks steadily forward. The whole attitude of his body

* Quippe quum studere revocandis in urbem regibus liberos suos comperisset, protraxit in forum, et concione mediâ virgis cecidit, et securi percussit; ut plane publicus parens in locum liberorum adoptasse sibi populum videretur. *Florus*, lib. i. cap. 9.

† As several passages of Roman history make mention of the posterity of Brutus, the painter has given him daughters.

betrays an internal struggle. One of his hands, resting on his knee, forcibly crushes the written decree of condemnation which is half unrolled; his legs are crossed and drawn backwards in a convulsive motion. As, in the *Laocoon* struggling with death, his painful sufferings are visible even in the toes, which are contracted and bent backward; so, in Brutus, all the apparent muscles of the body display the violent effort he makes to subdue the deep sorrow which penetrates his soul. The female group forms an admirable contrast with the sublime expression of the man. The mother, seeming to utter a shriek at the sight of the funeral procession, extends her right hand towards the listers, as if entreating them to stop. She leans forward in an advancing attitude: but her daughters arrest her steps. They are both closely pressed against her: the younger of the two falls in a swoon, and is supported by her mother's left hand placed under her arm. The elder, leaning back on her mother, and casting a sideling look, places her hands, turned upwards, before her face, which is directed towards the bloody spectacle. David has portrayed the ineffable grief of the mother of the unfortunate youth, and the terror of his sisters, with the most eloquent, the most sublime expression. The *tout-ensemble* of this admirable group—the accurate design of the naked parts, especially the hands and feet—the correct flow of the drapery—the beautiful simplicity in the architecture of the house—the happy disposition of the lights—every thing constitutes it a master-piece of art. In the captivating figure of the mother supporting her fainting daughter, the artist seems to have had an eye to the group of Niobe, although the attitude is different.

Ten years ago David painted the Oath of the Horatii, at Rome, where it was exhibited to the admiration of artists, in the Academy of France. The simple and sublime composition of that piece is well known from several descriptions which have been given of it. The greatest enthusiasm is expressed in the father, who administers the oath to his sons, and consecrates to the father of the gods the three swords which he holds brandished on high: courage, strength, and resolution, are the characteristics of the three sons, who swear either to conquer, or to die for their country. The contrast of the women immersed in grief, and of the children carelessly playing, excites emotion. The *ordonnance*, the expression, the composition,

position, are truly great, and bespeak the hand of a master.

In the house of a private individual, was a large picture by David—Beliarius asking alms—which he had painted previous to his second journey to Rome. It was expoid for sale, and the price demanded was eight thousand livres* in specie. Its composition equals that of his other pieces in point of noble simplicity. Beliarius, blind, and in a sitting posture, has before him a child, who holds the hero's helmet turned upwards to receive the alms. There is considerable expression in the head of the aged chief, and the figure of the child bespeaks innocence and ingenuous cordiality. A Roman lady is seen approaching with mingled veneration and sympathy in her countenance, to throw a piece of gold into the helmet; and behind her stands a heavy warrior, whose face betrays (in somewhat of the common-piece style) his painful astonishment on recognising his former general.

The great picture of the Oath of the Constituent Assembly in the tennis-court of Versailles (commonly called the oath of the tennis-court), which David had been commissioned to paint for the nation, remains unfinished. I have seen the design of it in that artist's apartment. The *ordonnance* is chaste; and the whole assemblage, which includes above four hundred figures, is happily disposed. The most celebrated of the deputies, drawn from nature, are grouped in diversified and characteristic attitudes; and their action is full of life and energy. On the sides and in the back ground of the picture, the heads are necessarily thrown together in great masses: yet, as a proof of the superior talents of the artist, no part of the picture is void of motion; no head void of expression.

David's great work, on which I have seen him employed, is the war between the Romans and Sabines. He has chosen the interesting moment when the Sabine women, now Roman wives and mothers, separate the warring hosts. The countenances of the Sabine warriors breathe vengeance of their wrongs; while undaunted courage animates the Romans, who dart forward on their enemies, and defend their wives and children in the foreground of the picture. A woman of captivating figure, and half naked, separates with her body and her extended arms, two troops that are rushing against

each other: before her, lies on the earth her new-born babe. This spectacle seems to disarm the rage of the combatants. "In this picture," said David to me, "I wish to make history speak to my country, that she may cease to sacrifice her sons to the horrors of war."

I unfortunately lost the opportunity of seeing his Death of Socrates, which is talked of at Paris with *universal* admiration: for certain persons of delicate mold think his Brutus and his Horatii too much in the revolutionary style.

All the revolutionary pieces which David composed in the ebullition of his intemperate zeal for liberty (of which his Death of Marat, and that of Pelletier, were long expoid to view in the hall of the convention) have since vanished; nor can the inquirer learn how or whither. He has himself refused to give me any information that could lead to the discovery of them. On my requesting him to do me that favour in order that I might gratify my curiosity respecting the political episodes of his art—"Go," said he to me in the tone of frankness and resignation—"rather go and see my Horatii, and my Brutus, which I composed more at my leisure, and in more tranquil times. When I am no longer able to paint," added he, "I will have those two pieces engraved under my own eye, together with the best among my other productions."

For the advantage of the art, it is to be wished that the period may be yet far distant when David shall be obliged to lay aside his pencil: but he already suffers severely from the disordered state of his eyes. In talking of Vien, who still practises his art at the age of eighty, and whom the Parisian painters style their father, he said to me with an air and tone of the most profound veneration, "To him we are indebted for the glory of the revival of the art in France." He spoke with the highest respect of several German artists whom he had known at Rome, especially of Fuger at Vienna, and Rischbien at Naples. He shewed himself affected with all the tenderness of paternal sympathy for the premature death of his pupil Drouais, of whom he kept a miniature likeness in his pocket-book. In that beautiful portrait the genius of the artist is fully displayed.

The Sculptor HOUDON.

IN the heads of his statues, HOUDON does not soar to ideal beauty, but represents nature as he finds her, with wonderful precision and energy, and always

* Three hundred and thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence, sterling.

seizing the most happy moment of resemblance. He catches the genius and character of the person, and gives speech to the marble. The abilities of this artist are evinced by his busts of Voltaire, Rousseau, Gluck, Diderot, Cagliostro, Barthelemy, Franklin, and WASHINGTON. His whole-length figures, without possessing any thing of the ideal, have also their merit. His naked Diana in her light course—the little chilly girl, and the young maid full of graces and crowned with flowers, representing winter and spring—his young Vestal, whose features bespeak perfect serenity of soul—are known even in Germany.

HOUDON has finished a statue of General WASHINGTON, in marble, for the commonwealth of Virginia. At the time of my visit to Paris, it had already been sent forward to the place of its destination, Richmond, where it is to be erected. To execute that likeness, the artist had repaired to Philadelphia, and lived six months in WASHINGTON's family. I have seen the model of that statue in HOUDON's work-shop. The character and attitude of the founder and defender of American liberty—of the representative of a happy and peaceful nation—of the protector of agriculture, that abundant source of national wealth—are happily imagined, and as happily executed, in his performance. It was particularly this last-mentioned character, the agricultor, that HOUDON had in view. The simple *costume* of the figure, expressly chosen with that view, has been much criticised in America, where taste is yet in its infancy. The Americans wished to contemplate a Roman hero decorated with all the attributes of a conqueror: whereas HOUDON, on the contrary, aimed to represent the protector of the arts, of peace, and of liberty. It was the interposition of WASHINGTON himself which decided in the general assembly the execution of the artist's idea.

The figure is arrayed in the simple and noble dress of a man in rural life, a light plaited vest half-buttoned, sandals on his feet, with a cloak, fastened on his breast and flowing over his shoulders and back, suited to protect an agricultor from the inclemency of the weather. One hand is supported by a staff; the other rests on the republican *fasces* crowned with a cap of liberty. At his feet is a plough.

HOUDON was indebted to his excellent and amiable wife for his preservation from the hands of Robespierre and his adherents, who had conspired against all

who had any pretensions to genius. The annals of that ditatrous æra contain numerous examples of truly Roman greatness of soul displayed by French wives who either became bound for or saved their husbands. An enumeration of those heroic deeds would supply a rich theme for a poem, and would furnish the finest eulogy of the most noble portion of the women of the present age. Those *virtues* of heroic virtue and fortitude have as powerful a claim to our homage, as the domestic virtues of our wives, their submission, their affectionate attachment, have to our admiration and gratitude.

During the most violent storms of the revolution, numbers of French wives, animated with intrepidity, and forgetful of their own personal dangers, inseparably adhered to their husbands, and in their company participated all the horrors of their fate. Foreseeing the peril which threatened them, they averted it with prudent dexterity, or advanced to meet it with undaunted courage: and, their weakness at length yielding to the violence of the assassin horde, they fortified their bosoms with angelic resignation, and followed their dearly-beloved lords to the scaffold and the grave.

The hatred and persecution which the *dictator* levelled against genius, penetrated into the peaceful abodes of the artists who inhabited the Louvre. In his eye they were all aristocrats, conspirators against that liberty which himself was labouring to crush, and against their country which he was daily ravaging. The tyrant's myrmidons had the audacity to proclaim aloud—"when the blood of all the *quondam* great and rich, of all the priests, and all the artists, shall have been shed, then the republic may enjoy security and peace." The nocturnal arrests, the threat of the guillotine, were the order of the day with the terrorist government, even for the artists of the Louvre, who had reluctantly consented to the abolition of the former academy of sciences.

HOUDON was one of their number; and suspicions were entertained of the patriotism of that peaceable, irreproachable, and worthy citizen. It was imputed to him as a crime, that he had not yet presented any patriotic production of his art—an omission which was construed to imply, beyond a doubt, that he entertained counter-revolutionary views. He was threatened with imprisonment; nor would the numerous statues and busts of his workmanship, which represented the

luminaries of philosophy (as, for instance, Rousseau and Voltaire) have been sufficient to insure his safety: for those men, too, had died in the bosom of aristocracy.

He was saved by the presence of mind and the resolution of his exalted wife. Houdon had finished a marble statue of a female saint, which had, some years previous to the revolution, been bequeathed to him for a convent in Paris. That saint was represented in a very simple style, without any mystical attributes, and resembled a statue of Philosophy, holding an open book in her hand. Madame Houdon turned this circumstance to advantage: knowing that her husband was threatened, she repaired to the committee of public safety, under whose iron rod all France bowed the neck. She there met Barrere, who instantly reproached her that her husband was a bad republican, since he had not yet produced any patriotic work. "HOUDON," replied

she calmly, "has executed a statue of Philosophy: come and see it in his workshop. Philosophy levelled the road for the revolution: she therefore claims her station by the side of Liberty in the Temple of the Law."—Barrere coincided with her idea. "'Tis a good thought:" said he: "I approve your motion, and will immediately communicate it to the committee." Accordingly that eccentric mortal, who flattered the ruling party—who possessed no energy, no will of his own—who was ever in contradiction with himself, but who was nevertheless susceptible of some laudable impressions—supported the proposition with eager zeal. The statue of the quondam saint, now suddenly converted into the figure of Philosophy, was conveyed from HOUDON'S workshop, and placed in the outward hall of the Convention (now the Council of Ancients), where it yet stands: and thus HOUDON was saved.

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

MOLIERE.

IN Moliere's comedy "*Le Medecin malgré lui*," Sganarelle sings a stanza in praise of his bottle. The president Rose being one day in company with Moliere at a large party, accused him, with a serious air, of plagiarism, in having appropriated to himself this stanza, and not having acknowledged the real author. Moliere strongly persisted that it was his own; Rose replied, that it was merely a translation of a Latin epigram, which was itself an imitation from the Greek. Moliere desired him to produce this epigram: Rose recited immediately one that he had made. The latinity of it had sufficient of the ancient style, to deceive the greatest connoisseurs in this kind of writing. Moliere was confounded; and his friend, after having enjoyed for a moment his embarrassment, avowed himself to be the author of the epigram.

The following are the stanza and the translation:

Qu' ils font doux,
Bouteille jolie,
Qu' ils font doux
Vos petits glou-gloux!
Mais mon sort seroit bien des jaloux,
Si vous etiez toujours remplie;
Ah! bouteille m'amie,
Pourquoi vous vuidez vous?
Quam dulcis,
Amphora aranea,
Quam dulces
Sunt tuz vocat!

Dum fundis merum in calices,

Utinam semper esses plena!

Ah! cara mea lagena,

Vacua cur jaces?

A familiar anecdote is related of Pope and Parnell, in the life of the latter; but as it is sufficiently known, it need not here be related.

S. E.

JOHN AUBREY

Was a native of Easton Piers in Wiltshire, and was educated at the grammar-school, at Malmesbury. In the year 1642, he was entered a gentleman commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, and soon became acquainted with Anthony Wood, to whose compilations respecting that university he afforded considerable assistance. In 1646 he was admitted a student of the Middle Temple; but being involved in some law-suits, in consequence of the death of his father, who had estates in several counties, he left off the study of the law as a professional man, but prosecuted with considerable ardour the study of antiquities. In 1660, he went to Ireland, and three years after he spent a short time in France. He was one of the earliest members of the royal society. The expensive law-suits, in which he was involved, at length reduced him even to a state of indigence. The time of his death is not exactly ascertained; but it appears to have been in the year 1700, on the

foad, when he was travelling to Oxford. He was a man of considerable reading, and of great knowledge in antiquities; but he was deficient in judgment, and had much faith in apparitions, in lucky and unlucky days, in magic, in omens, and in dreams. This appears from his *Miscellanies upon various subjects*, first published in 1696, and afterwards reprinted in 1721 and 1784. He left sundry manuscripts behind him; and his "*Perambulation of the County of Surrey*," was published some years after his death, in 1719, in five volumes, 8vo.

Some of Aubrey's manuscripts are at Oxford, in the Ashmolean Museum; and, among others, there is one, which contains "an account of English writers, with many of whom Aubrey was intimately acquainted, and contains several new and curious anecdotes of their lives." Mr. Warton, in his "*Life of Dean Butler*," has transcribed the following as a specimen.

"Mr. Edmund Spenser was of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge. He missed the fellowship there, which Bishop Andrews got. He was an acquaintance and frequenter of Sir Erasmus Dryden: his mistress Rosalinde, was a kinswoman of Sir Erasmus's lady. The chamber there, at Sir Erasmus's, is still called *Spenser's chamber*. Lately in the college, taking down the waincot of his chamber, they found abundance of cards, with stanzas of the *Fairy Queen* written on them. From *John Dryden, poet laureat*. Mr. Beeton says, he was a little man, wore short hair, and little band, and little cuffs."

Aubrey was intimately acquainted with Thomas Hobbes, and wrote some account of his life.

Mrs. F's DELIGHT, composed by her HUSBAND, T. F.

The following old Scottish Song is from a M. S. collection of poems written and collected by Andrew Symphon, Schoolmaster at Stirling, A. D. 1690.

Some men they do delight in hounds,
And some in hawkes take pleasure;
Some do rejoice in war and wounds,
And thereby gain great treasure.

Some men do love on sea to sail;
And some rejoice in riding.
But all their judgments do them fail—
Oh! no such joy as chiding.

When in the morn I ope mine eyes
To entertain the day,
Before my husband e'en can rise,
I chide him—then I pray.

When I at table take my place,
Whatever be the meat,
I first do chide—and then say grace,
If so dispos'd to eat.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XXXVI.

Too fat, too lean, too hot, too cold,
I ever do complain,
Too raw, too roast, too young, too old—
Faults I will find or feign.

Let it be flesh, or fowl, or fish,
It never shall be said,
But I'll find fault with meat, or dish,
With master, or with maid.

But when I go to bed at night,
I heartily do weep,
That I must part with my delight—
I cannot scold and sleep.

However this doth mitigate,
And much abate my sorrow,
That tho' to-night it be too late,
I'll early scold to-morrow.

ASIATIC PETITION.

The following is a translation of a curious and affecting Petition sent by the Wife of ALMAS ALI CAWN, who some years since was put to death in India.

To the big and most mighty Servant of the most powerful Prince, GEORGE KING OF ENGLAND, the lovely Slave of Misery comes praying for mercy to the Father of her Children.

Most Mighty Sir,

May the blessings of thy God ever wait on thee, may the sun of glory shine round thy head, and may the gates of plenty, honour, and happiness be always open unto thee and thine. May no sorrow distress thy days, may no strife disturb thy nights, may the pillow of peace kiss thy cheeks, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dreams; and when length of years makes thee tired of earthly joys, and the curtain of death gently closes round the last sleep of human existence, may the angels of God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its extinction.

O hearken then to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant! O spare the father of my children, save the partner of my bed, my husband, my all that is dear. Consider, O mighty Sir, that he did not become rich by iniquity, and that what he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who, in those smiling days, when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard on the fertile plains of Hindostan, reaped their harvests in quiet, and enjoyed their patrimony unmolested. Think, O think, that the God thou worshipp'st delights not in the blood of the innocent. Remember thy own commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and by the order of Heaven, give me back my Almas Ali

Cawn, and take all our wealth, strip us of all our precious stones, of all our gold and silver, but take not the life of my husband. Innocence is seated on his brow, and the milk of human kindness flows round his heart.

Let us wander through the deserts, let us become tillers and labourers in those delightful spots of which he once was lord and master! But spare, O mighty Sir, spare his life! Let not the instrument of death be lifted up against him; for he has not committed any crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude, thou hast them at present by force; we will remember thee in our prayers, and forget that we were ever rich and powerful. My children, the children of Almas Ali, send up their petition for the life of him

who gave them birth. They beseech from thee, the author of their existence, from that humanity which we have been told glows in the breast of European love-liness. By the tender mercies of enlightened souls of Englishmen, by the honour, the virtue, the honesty, and the maternal feelings of the great Queen, whose offspring is so dear to her, the miserable wife of thy prisoner, beseeches thee to save the life of her husband, and restore him to her arms.

Thy God will reward thee, thy country must thank thee, and she now petitioning will ever pray for thee, if thou grantest the prayer of thy

Humble vassal,

ALMASSA ALI CAWN.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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

THE second edition of Dr. ROLLO'S work on the "*Diabetes Mellitus*," with the Results of the trials of various acids and other substances, in the treatment of the lues venerea, containing many additional facts and illustrations, is in the press, and will be ready for publication early in November next.

An English translation of the late Dr. STEWART'S "*Propositiones Geometricæ more veterum Demonstratæ*" is announced for publication. It consists of a series of geometrical theorems, mostly new, investigated first by analysis, and afterwards synthetically demonstrated by an inversion of the same analysis. The utility of such a work is evident, and the celebrity of the original, which is now scarce, will render the present translation more valuable.

There is printing at the Glasgow University Press, a small impression (to complete sets) of "*Clarke's Homer's Odyssey*," the text of which is accurately compared by the Glasgow folio Homer, and the notes, &c. by the quarto edition of Dr. Clarke's Homer.

Mr. PRATT is variously occupied, being gradually proceeding on three compositions, the one "*Gleanings in England*;" the second, a novel, under the title of "*Great and Little Folks*;" and a third, to be called "*Recollections of Eudæmus*;" the Man of one Hundred and one: being Views retrospective of the Four Seasons of Life."

Dr. MAJOR, of Woodstock, has in the press a small, though very important Biographical Work, designed for the use of Schools. It is matter of great surprize and astonishment that there has never existed in the English language a portable school-book of British Biography, to serve as a mirror to our youth, as a model by which to excite their emulation. This very promising school book will have for its title "*The Mirror, or select Lives of illustrious Britons, who have been distinguished for their virtues, talents, or remarkable progress in life, with incidental and practical Reflections*."

Mr. BLAIR, Surgeon of the Lock Hospital, &c. is upon the eve of publishing another Collection of Cases and Observations on the Effects of the New Anti-Venereal Remedies, which have been proposed by various medical gentlemen in the treatment of Syphilis.

On Monday, October the 8th, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. JOHN PEARSON will commence, in Golden-square, his autumnal course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

A curious and most eloquent Epistle has been addressed by the famous LAVATER to the French Directory, dated "*Zurich, May 10, 1798, in the first year of Helvetic Slavery*." It is written with the usual energy and eccentricity of that celebrated writer. A translation has appeared in London.

The

The second volume, which completes the account of the "*late Dutch Embassy to Pekin*" has just made its appearance at Paris. This authentic work, which may be at once considered as a supplement and appendage to that of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON's, nearly perfects the knowledge of an immense empire, of which the only accounts published before them were disfigured by priestcraft and superstition. The Dutch Embassy, as a source of new and curious information, possesses the peculiar advantage, that it was undertaken at the express request of the Chinese Government, which desired the gratification of having Ambassadors from foreign nations present at the grand and remarkable festival of the sixtieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. VAN BRAM, the second person in the embassy, and its historian, resides at present near Philadelphia, and his works had the singular recommendation of being patronized by the American and French governments; it is dedicated by permission to General Washington, and the numerous drawings, extensive collection of natural history, &c. have been purchased by the Directory, by whom, at some future time they may be splendidly published.

Mrs. WAKEFIELD has just completed a second volume of her "*Juvenile Anecdotes founded on Fables*."

A new and improved translation from the French of that highly-esteemed work "*The Studies of Nature*," of BERNARDIN SAINT PIERRE, will be published early in October, in 3 vols. octavo.

The Heavens in the first 20 days of October, before sun-rise in the morning, will exhibit an uncommonly rich treat to the curious in astronomy. On Saturday and Sunday, the 13th and 14th, there will be a visible conjunction at only one degree distant of Venus and Mercury, at which time they will rise full east about 10 minutes before five in the morning. On those mornings, and on several which precede and follow, at 15 and 20 minutes past five, those planets will be visible several degrees above the horizon, nearly east. Saturn, much higher in the heavens, will be visible South by East, in a line with Castor and Pollux, two famous stars of the first magnitude, and just below them. Half way between Venus and Saturn, directly in the line of the ecliptic, is Regulus, another splendid fixed star, Jupiter, about the same height as Regulus, but almost due west, will eclipse by his splendour the Pleiades, or seven stars, on the one hand, and the fiery Aldebaran

on the other. Full South will sparkle Sirius, the most splendid of the fixed stars; and a little to the right, or west, the magnificent classical constellation of Orion will present itself. All persons in possession of telescopes of moderate power will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity to observe the horned phases of Venus and Mercury, the moons of Jupiter and Saturn, the ring of the latter, and the nebulous appearance in the sword of Orion. The Uranus or Herchel, which is situated half way between Regulus and Venus, will also be visible through a telescope.

The following has been submitted as an outline of a plan for the Improvement of the Port of London:

1st. A dock to be excavated in Wapping, which will contain between 400 and 500 ships.

2d. London-bridge to be taken down, and a new one to be built about 200 yards above where the present stands, which will provide a commodious station for the coal and timber trade, near the heart of the metropolis.

3d. Government is to purchase the present legal quays, and the range of buildings which it may be necessary to convert into warehouses: new quays are to be constructed from Tower-hill to Fish-street-hill, in the centre of which the Custom-house is to be built: capacious warehouses are to be erected over the quays, on the margins of the dock.

This plan is said to be the production of Sir FREDERICK MORTON EDEN.

A German Physician, of the name of MARK, has discovered that acorns may be used with advantage as a substitute for coffee. Considering the dearth of this article, it will prove a discovery of great importance.

Dr. FREDERICK HIRSCH, Dentist to several German courts, has lately published the following account of an approved "*Remedy for the Tooth-ache*:"

"In the practice of my profession of a Dentist," he says, "I have particularly turned my attention to the Cure of the Tooth-ache, and I learned from a celebrated German Physician, as well as from the *Journal der Erfindungen, &c.* "Journal of inventions, theories, and contradictions, in natural philosophy and physic," No. xiv, p. 135, that among other insects the well known Ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*, possessed a peculiar virtue against the Tooth-ache; I was induced to collect some of these insects. On repeated trials I found it to

exceed my expectations, and I was so happy as to cure several persons speedily and completely with this small insect, finding myself obliged to repeat the remedy only in the cases of a few female patients. My method of proceeding was as follows: I crushed the insect between my thumb and fore finger, and rubbed it between them till their points grew warm. With the fore finger and thumb thus prepared, I then rubbed both the affected part of the gum, and the aching tooth; upon which the pain, in every instance, except in the cases mentioned above, completely ceased; I found, likewise, that the medicinal virtue of this insect was so powerful and durable, that my fore finger was capable of removing the Tooth-ache for some days after, without crushing an insect on it afresh. It is not to be expected, however, that this insect, when preserved dead, should produce the like effect; as then its internal parts, in which its virtue may be presumed chiefly to reside, are wholly dried up, leaving nothing but the wings and an empty shell. I could wish, therefore, that some skilful physician would impart to me, from his own experience, a method of preserving the virtue of this insect, so that its efficacy may be in full vigour throughout the year." The readers of the Monthly Magazine will doubtless recollect a valuable communication of Dr. BEDDOES on this subject, in p. 722, for Nov. 1796.

The celebrated French Astronomer, BALANDE is about to publish a "History of the Heavens;" *Histoire Cœleste*. The work is at the press, and in a state of considerable forwardness. He is also busied in preparing for the press a "Bibliography of Astronomy," *Bibliographie Astronomique*.

Mr. BORDA'S Tables of Sines for the centesimal Division of the Quadrant, for every ten thousandth part of a centesimal degree, are already printed; and the Logarithms of these sines are in the press.

The grand measurement of an Arc of the Meridian by the French Astronomers, with DELAMBRE and MECHATIN at their head, which has been carried on with wonderful perseverance and exertion, is nearly finished. Father PIAZZI, the Astronomer, of Palermo, is also about to measure a degree in Sicily.

Baron RACKNITZ is publishing a very splendid work at Leipzig, intended to exhibit the different styles of ornamenting the interior parts of edifices, in different countries, and in different ages. Each number, of which three have already ap-

peared, contains six folio coloured plates of insides of buildings, and as many of appropriate furniture. With the letter-press of each, about 100 pages quarto, are 12 suitable vignettes. The price: eight gold frederics, or 7l. sterling. The plates do honour to the Baron's taste, and are executed in a superb style; and the dissertations accompanying them are of equal merit.

Mr. HUMBOLT has made several experiments on the subject of the germination of seeds in the oxy-muriatic acid, and has found that this acid has a remarkable effect in accelerating the progress of vegetation. The seeds of garden cresses, when thrown into the fluid at the temperature of 88, shewed germs in three hours, while none were seen in water in 26 hours. Professor POHL, at Dresden, produced in this manner vegetation from dried seeds in a collection of plants 120 years old, and Mess. JACQUIN and VANDER SCHOTT, at Vienna, have caused the growth of old seeds in the botanical garden, which had resisted every other method.

Mr. VAAQUELIN has made a new analysis of the red lead ore of Siberia, and asserts that it contains a new metallic acid, to which he gives the name of *Cbrume*, on account of its property of colouring every substance combined with it.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE has proposed the following questions:

What are the grand revolutions which have taken place on the globe, and which are either indicated or proved by history?

The prize, a gold medal of five hectogrammes.

What are the institutions best calculated to establish the morals of a people?

The prize, the same as the above.

The class of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences had proposed in 1792, as a prize question, "the uses of the Liver in different classes of animals;" but not having received any satisfactory memoir on this head, it now divides this question into two branches, each of them prize questions: the first, an accurate anatomical and physiological description of the Liver in different animals, and the parts connected therewith; the second, an analysis of the hepatic and cystic Bile in the above animals.

The ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE at BARCELONA has proposed the following question: Whether Cold Baths are useful or prejudicial in disorders in the breast, and what their effects, according to circumstances?

The ROYAL SOCIETY at COPENHAGEN has proposed the following prize questions :

What nations discovered America, and kept up an intercourse by sea with that country before the Norwegians, and how far did the discoveries of the latter extend towards the south? the proofs of such conjecture must be drawn partly from written documents, and partly from monuments now existing, such as monuments, edifices, languages, &c.?

What will be the data for estimating the quantity of heat produced in different circumstances, and by different combustible materials used in oeconomic purposes, such as wood, turf, fossil and pit-coal of every species? These must be calculated at least for four different cases. 1st, Where the fuel is burnt in a stove, in order to heat a given quantity of air, as in a chamber: 2d. When employed for boiling any liquid: 3dly. When used for hardening any soft substance, as in baking bricks: 4thly, When employed for melting any hard body, as in fusing metals in an assaying or melting furnace. These experiments must be so instituted, that from them may be computed both the proportional effects of each method of applying heat, and the oeconomic advantages of each species of fuel.

What is the highest degree of heat that the steam of water can communicate to other bodies? Can that part of the water in Papin's digester, which is not in the form of vapour, acquire a greater heat than 212 of Fahrenheit?

What are the most remarkable steps in the progress of practical philosophy, from the time that it was first brought to a regular system down to the present period?

AGRICULTURE. Modern husbandry has introduced many important improvements in the rotation of crops, but perhaps few more advantageous than the late one of sowing turnips after flax, hemp,

and crops of that kind, as is done in several different counties.

Many useful discoveries have unquestionably been gradually introduced in the feeding of domestic animals by different English farmers; but there are many roots that have been but little attended to in this point of view in this country: of this kind is the *parsnip*, which from its containing a large portion of the saccharine principle must be highly nutritious: on trial, it has indeed been found both in Guernsey and Jersey, where it is cultivated on a large scale, to be extremely profitable for fattening hogs and different kinds of poultry.

Another improvement of this sort is much less attended to by practical farmers than its importance seems to require. This is the bruising and proper reducing of corn before it is employed in the feeding of animals. If this be properly performed, the writer of this article is convinced, from a variety of trials, that a saving of at least one third of the grain may be effected. The principal objections to this mode of feeding are the trouble of performing the operation, and the expence of the utensils. The latter might perhaps be much obviated by an alteration of construction, and the former cannot be of much consequence in many situations. The subject, at least, in every point of view, deserves more consideration.

Though modern chemistry has certainly thrown great light on the operation of lime applied as a manure, the subject is not yet free from difficulties. The chief way in which it effects useful changes in lands, is however most probably by promoting the putrefactive process, and thereby increasing the quantity of carbonaceous matter, and rendering new combinations favourable for vegetation more easy.

NEW PATENTS

Enrolled in the Month of August.

Mr. DUPE's, FOR A METHOD OF LAYING-BARS OF IRON AND STEEL FOR DOUBLE BARRELLED GUNS.

LETTERS patent have been granted to Mr. W. DUPE, of Hammer-smith, gun-maker, for a new method of laying and manufacturing bars of iron and steel for double barrelled guns.

The invention consists in taking two rods of iron of a less diameter than the

intended calibers of the barrels, laying them parallel to each other and surrounding them with steel, or a mixture of steel and iron, to an equal thickness with the bars, and then over the whole applying an iron coating, and welding the whole together completely. When the barrels are bored, the inner rods are cut out (being of less diameter than the calibre of the barrel) and the outside iron, which served

served as a coating for the steel during the welding is also worked off by the file, leaving the steel of the barrels of the requisite thickness.

Mr. DOCKER's, FOR MAKING PIPES, OR TUBES, OF BLOCKS OF STONE, FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF WATER.

A patent has been granted to Mr. W. DOCKER, of Birmingham, slate-merchant, for making pipes, or tubes, out of blocks of stone, to serve for the conveyance of water, steam, or any other fluid.

The stone is bored in the usual manner, and the invention of the patentee consists in the contrivance of different methods of close adaptation of the one pipe to the other, so that no projecting part be left at the seams, which may be cloied with paint.

Mr. STATON's, FOR A CONTRIVANCE FOR RAISING ALE, &c. OUT OF CELLARS.

A patent has been obtained by T. STATON, Castle-street Park, Southwark, machine-maker, for a contrivance for raising ale, spirits, oils, &c. out of cellars, which is effected by taking advantage of the elasticity and pressure of air in different circumstances.

This is a complicated apparatus, but the principle of the invention is as follows: a large barrel, perfectly air-tight, is placed in a situation lower than the casks to be emptied; a pipe enters the lower part of the barrel which communicates with a cistern of water, and by means of a forcing pump the water is sent into the barrel through a tube, which enters the under part, consequently the air in the upper part of the barrel is compressed. There is also a contrivance for returning the water of the barrel into the cistern, and renewing the pressure of the enclosed air. An horizontal tube goes from the air-barrel, which has lateral pipes, with stop-cocks that are made to communicate with the upper part of each of the vessels which are to be emptied, and the liquor is thus, by the pressure, communicated from the air-barrel, made to empty its contents through another opening at the bottom of each vessel, to which a tube is adapted which conveys it to the desired place. There is, besides, a mercurial tube hermetically sealed into the top of the air-barrel, after the manner of a barometer, which has a graduated scale, indicating the degree of condensation of the confined air.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

ACUTE DISEASES.		PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
	No. of Cases.		
PERIPNEUMONY		Dysuria	4
Typhus Mitior	2	Nephralgia	1
Small Pox	4	Icterus	3
Dysentery	3	Scrophula	7
Cholera	7	Hypochondriasis	5
Hæctica	4	Hysteria	4
Acute Rheumatism	4	Cephalalgia	4
Gout	2	Herpes	6
		Prurigo	5
		Chronic Rheumatism	13
CHRONIC DISEASES.		INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Cough	5	Menorrhagia lochialis	2
Dyspœa	4	Mastodynia	5
Hæmoptysis	2	Mammary abscess	1
Pulmonary Consumption	5		
Hydrothorax	2	Aphthæ	4
Afcites	5	Diarrhœa	7
Anasarca	4	Ophthalmia purulenta	1
Hepatitis Chronica	1		
Bilious Vomiting	6	During the last few weeks disorders of	
Gastrodynia	7	the stomach and bowels have been very	
Enterodynia	6	frequent. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cho-	
Diarrhœa	26	lera, have prevailed in an uncommon de-	
Hæmorrhoids	7	gree. The first of these diseases has, in	
Fluor albus	4	many instances, been so mild as not to	
Menorrhagia	6	require any medical attention. It has	
Prolapsus Vaginæ	1	proved to be nothing more than a salutary	
Chlorosis	5	effort of the constitution to throw off some	
Worms	2	offending matter. In other cases, how-	

ever, it has been found to be a troublesome and obstinate disease. This circumstance has often been occasioned by an attempt too hastily to check the discharge by the use of astringents and opiates; which might more safely have been promoted by the use of gentle eccoprotics, and the unpleasant irritation of which might have been alleviated by plentiful dilution, or the employment of some demulcent remedies.

The dysentery is a disease of a more alarming kind, and, though it resembles the diarrhœa in some of its symptoms, is sufficiently distinguished by others, and is to be traced to a very different cause. In this disease, though the stools are frequent, they are generally in a small quantity, and consisting rather of mucus, sometimes mixed with blood, than of natural fœces. They are also for the most part, accompanied with severe gripings, and followed by tenesmus. This disease is sometimes preceded and generally accompanied by febrile symptoms, and oftentimes proves contagious, particularly in camps. Sir JOHN PRINGLE, in his treatise on Diseases of the Army, has remarked, that the contagion arose frequently from dead bodies unburied in the field of battle, or sometimes from the ef-

fluvia of marshes, and at other times from crowded jails and hospitals. Dissections have proved, that the seat of this disease is in the larger intestines, and pathologists have referred its proximate cause to a spasmodic stricture of the colon and a detention of hardened fœces: the cure, therefore, must consist in the removal of stricture and the evacuation of fœces. Fomentations of the abdomen, and the application of a blister, have sometimes succeeded in the removal of spasm. If opium be administered, it should be followed by the exhibition of cathartic remedies, as it can only be useful by abating the irritation of the stomach, removing stricture in the large intestines, and thus promoting the operation of the cathartic remedies, and the evacuation of the intestines. If medicine administered by the mouth is rejected by the stomach, the use of glysters becomes particularly necessary. The disease now described, has not assumed its worst form in the instances referred to in the list. Most of the cases of cholera morbus have been attended with a mild train of symptoms, which have yielded to the diluting and demulcent plan of treatment; though, in some instances, there has been occasion for the use of opiates.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

CAMBRO-Britons, an historical Play, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. The music by Dr. Arnold. 8s.

Longman and Broderip.

The overture to the *Cambro-Britons* consists of four movements; the first of which opens in a bold and martial style, and proceeds with considerable energy of effect: in the second, third and fourth Dr. Arnold has judiciously availed himself of the Cambrian instrument; and in the second, where he employs two harps in separate parts, the idea of which was happy, he has been particularly successful.

The vocal part of the work is not bulky, but the excellence of some of the airs, &c. well compensates the lack of quantity. "When the rude voice of war," sung by Mrs. Bland, is pleasing, novel, and highly characteristic. "King Arthur kept at merry Carlisle," sung by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Suett, and Mrs. Bland, is a pleasant trio; and the semi-chorus of Angels is productive of a powerful and mellifluous effect. The march introduced after the song, "The sun was set," sung

by Mrs. Bland, moves with dignity, and exhibits a consummate knowledge of the orchestra. With the "Chorus of Bards" we are peculiarly pleased: the verses of Gray, "Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!" were most happily adopted by the author; and the composer has been equally fortunate both in the harmony with which he has accommodated them, and in the accompaniments with which he has heightened and characterised that harmony. The *finale*, which commences with a duet, is of slight construction, but agreeably melodized, and concludes the piece with much *eclat*.

A favourite Air, adapted with variations for the piano-forte, by W. A. Moyart. 1s. 6d. Prussia.

Mr. MOYART has given nine variations to this theme, some of which are in the same time with itself, viz. $\frac{3}{4}$, while others are in $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$. They exhibit an ingenious effort of fancy, are progressive in point of execution, and are calculated both to engage and improve the practitioner on the instrument for which they are designed.

A second

A grand March, composed and dedicated to Col. Ackers of the Loyal Manchester and Salford Volunteers, by T. Haigh. 1s. Preston.

This march takes a respectable rank among the numerous modern productions of this kind. It possesses some novelty, with marks of a vigorous imagination; and if performed by a band, would be found to produce an effect truly military.

"Hope and Fear," as sung by Miss Griffiths, introduced in the Opera of Lionel and Clarissa, composed by Michael Kelly. 1s.

Corri, Duffek and Co.

This air is not without merit: it possesses expression, and the accompaniment in the second movement strengthens the general effect; but it fails in originality, and wants that design and scientific decorum which are always discoverable in the productions of a real master.

Overture to Harlequin Highlander, or Sawney Beau's Cave, as performed at the Royal Circus, composed by J. Sanderson. 2s. Riley.

Mr. SANDERSON has displayed much novelty and variety of fancy in this overture. The first movement which, perhaps, would bear *cutting*, opens with spirit, and is conducted in a masterly style: the remaining four are ably contrasted, and by supporting the national character of the highland muse, anticipate the scenery of the piece.

Conscious Innocence, a ballad, composed, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp, by M. Camidge. 1s. Preston.

Some of the passages in this ballad are pleasing; but they are defective in originality, and in connection. The introductory symphony is fanciful, and the harp accompaniment forms a considerable embellishment to the melody.

An answer to the favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Bland in the Stranger, written by Mr. Graham; the music by Mr. Suett. 1s. Preston.

We are sorry we cannot augur that this song will become as great a favourite with the public, as that to which it forms a response. The air, if the vocal part of the composition can be said to merit such an appellation, is meagre and inexpressive: its best passage is borrowed; the first symphony is one bar short of its due measure, and the bass is frequently ill chosen.

"Croppies lie down," arranged as a rondo for the piano-forte, by C. G. Zierlein. 1s.

Preston.

"Croppies lie down," as arranged by Mr. Zierlein, forms an agreeable and improving exercise for the piano-forte practitioner. The digressions are in general very happy, especially where the minor

of the original key is introduced, in which are exhibited much taste and professional learning.

"Love in Marcella's Eyes," a song; the subject taken from Handel's eleventh concerto. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

The music of "Love in Marcella's Eyes" is partly from Handel, and partly new. The selected bars apply to the sense of the words, and give them a happy and striking effect; but the novel part of the melody, though not altogether unpleasing, nor destitute of expression, is somewhat crude and unmetrical, and evidently the production of a *tyro* in the harmonic science. The author has to learn that a *syncopation* like that which he has employed in the third line of the second page, requires to be marked by intervening notes in the bass, or the accompaniments; that when notes eccentric to the key are introduced, as in the second and fourth lines of the second page, it is by no means indifferent whether they be considered as a flat to the half-tone above, or a sharp to the half-tone below; and that by such a division of the bar as is given in the last line of the third page, to the words "o'er her snowy breast," the accent is rendered false, and unintelligible. These remarks, however, are not meant to discourage this young composer (for young we suppose him to be), but to enable him to avoid such errors in his future efforts, and to give a fairer display of those talents which we are confident he possesses.

British Blood, a national song, by the author of the Tipling Deities. 1s. Goulding.

The music applied to the words of this song is from a fine old melody, and judiciously selected. The simple boldness of its style perfectly accords with the poet's sentiment, and fills the mind with that martial dignity which is the true concomitant of patriotic courage.

John Bull, a national cantata. 1s. Goulding.

John Bull is a cantata, made up of some good recitatives, which are new, and the two old airs of "Roast Beef," and "Britons strike Home." The plan of the whole is to extol that liberty of which the English so proudly boast, and to ridicule the constitution which at length a neighbouring nation enjoys. Of the compiled part of the publication, the musical community have long fixed their opinion, and of the words we can only say that they are replete with that common-place balderdash which too many of our countrymen are in the habit of level-

ing at every thing in politics, which is not directly consonant with their own ideas of perfection.

Country and Town, sung by Mr. Dignum at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, with great applause; being an answer to Capt. Morris's Town and Country. 1s.

Longman and Brodcrip.

The words of "Country and Town" are written to the tune of Derry Down Derry. The verses, of which there are eight, are marked with considerable humour and hilarity, and the air is in perfect consonance with the subject.

Apollo et Terpsichore, No. 7. 3s. 6d. *Rolfe.*

This little periodical publication continues to be conducted with taste and judgment. Selections from some of the best modern productions occasionally ornament the work, and justify its encouragement. In the present number, among other eligible compositions, we find "Loud rav'd the blast" in Blue Beard, the much admired rondo in Steibelt's Coquette, and "At Lucy's door, &c." by Haydn.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a violin or flute, and violoncello, composed and dedicated to the Arch-Duchess of Este, by Winceffaus Pichl, Professor of Music in Milan. 7s. 6d. *Preffoni.*

Each of these Sonatas comprises three movements, and in each the introductory movement is spirited, variegated, and laid out in a masterly style. The second movements are graceful and melodious, but the concluding ones are less happily conceived; the subjects of the rondos are insipid, and their digressive matter injudiciously conducted. But though we feel ourselves obliged to point out some defects, we at the same time discover in this twenty-sixth work of Mr. Pichl so much general merit, and so many particular marks of real genius and science, that we are solicitous not to be understood to place it in the rank of mediocrity; its pretensions give it a much higher station, and will, we trust, ensure it a favourable reception with the musical public.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

REFLECTIONS on Calcareous Manure, and on the importance of Elastic Fluids in Vegetation, and on the Preservation and Application of Fold-yard Manure, read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and published at their request, by *John Ralph Fenwick, M. D.*

Practical Observations on the British Grasses; new edition, with additions, 3s. plain, 5s. coloured. *White.*

ARCHITECTURE.

Principles of Architecture, containing the fundamental Rules of the Art, in Geometry, Arithmetic, and Mensuration; with the Application of those rules to practice; also the true method of drawing the Ichonography and Orthography of Objects; Geometrical Rules for Shadows; various Examples of Grecian and Roman Antiquities, and many useful and elegant Ornaments, with the Rules for projecting them, illustrated with 200 plates. By *Peter Nicholson, Architect,* 2l. 10s. in Numbers, or in three vols. 2l. 14s. 6d.

T. Gardner.

BOTANY.

Menthae Britannicæ; being a new botanical Arrangement of all British Mints hitherto discovered; illustrated with Copper Plates. By *W. Sale,* folio, 1l. 1s. boards. *White.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic, and of other eminent characters
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connected with the events of the Revolution, decorated with a view of the attack upon the Tuilleries, and with a complete map of the French Republic, *volume the second,* 5s. bds.:

Johnson.

EDUCATION.

Exercises on the Globes, interspersed with some Historical, Biographical, Chronological, Mythological, and Miscellaneous Information, on a new Plan: designed for the Use of young Ladies; price 4s. 6d. bound; by *William Butler.*

T. Conder.

The Family Book; or Children's Journal; containing Moral and Instructive Tales, &c. upon subjects which generally occur in familiar society. Translated from the French of *Monf. Berguin,* 3s. 6d. *Vernor and Hood.*

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, &c.

Second Edition of Savary's Letters on Egypt, illustrated with a Map, in which the supposed Route of Buonaparte is accurately delineated. Two large volumes 8vo. 14s. boards. *Robinsons.*

Second Edition of Travels through Syria and Egypt, in the years 1783, 1784, 1785. By *M. C. F. Volney,* 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. bds. *Robinsons.*

LAW.

Lectures on Civil Law, by *Arthur Browne,* Esq. Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin, and *M. P. volume the first,* 8s. boards.—To which will be added a Sketch of the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with

Cases determined therein, and some useful Directions for the Clergy. Butterworth.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor, from Richard Wilson, M. P. on the Subject of his Bill of Divorce from the Hon. Ann Wilson, presented on the last Session of Parliament to the Lords. 18s. Chapple.

the kingdom, the names of the inhabitants, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. 4l. 12s.

Champante and Whitrow.

An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, issued in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last 20 years, from the Farthing to the Penny size. By James Conder, 7s. 6d. bds.

T. Conder,

MEDICINE.

Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health, and the Laws of the nervous and fibrous System, with practical Observations. By Robert John Thornton, M. D. in four vols. 1l. 8s. boards, 3d edit. Johnson, Symonds, and Edwards.

The Arguments in favour of an inflammatory Diathesis in Hypochondria considered, with Reflections on the Nature and Treatment of the Disease. By Richard Pearson, M. D. 1s. 6d. Seeley.

General Rules and Instructions, very necessary to be attended to by those of both Sexes who are afflicted with Ruptures. By William Turnbull, A. M. Surgeon to the Eastern Dispensary and the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, 1s. 6d.

Johnson.

A View of the Perkinian Electricity; an Enquiry into the Influence of the Metallic Tractors, founded on a newly-discovered principle in Nature, and employed as a remedy in many painful inflammatory Diseases; as Rheumatism, Gout, &c. Scalds, Burns, and a variety of other topical Complaints; with a review of Mr. Perkins's, late Pamphlet on the subject. To which are added a variety of Experiments for ascertaining the Truth of this Doctrine. By Charles Langworthy, Curate of Bath, 1s. 6d.

Johnson.

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[To be continued regularly.]

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Doctrinae medicae simpliſſimæ en éclairciſſement et confirmation du nouveau système de médecine de Brown, par le Docteur Weikard, avec les notes de Joseph Frank, traduit de l'Italian par R. J. Bertin. (The medical doctrine simplified as an explanation and confirmation of Brown's new medical system, by *D. Weikard*, with the notes of Joseph Frank, translated from the Italian by R. J. Bertin.)

Sur la Dysſenterie par *Wedekind*, médecin en chef de l'Hospital militaire de Mayence. (On Dysentery, by *Wedekind*, first Physician of the Military Hospital at Mentz.)

Introduction a l'étude des pierres gravées, par *Millin*. (Introduction to the study of engraved stones, by *Millin*.)

Notes historiques sur la vie morale, politique et militaire du Général Hoche, par *Paiont*, un de ses Aides-de-Camps. (Historical notes on the moral, political, and military life of General Hoche, by *Paiont*, one of his Aid-de-Camps.)

Plan du ſiege de Kehl, levé avec ſoin et exactitude sur le terrain, après le paſſage du Rhin executé le premier Floreal, an 5. e. la reprise de Kehl; publié par l'Ét. Major-General de l'Armée du Rhin, avec une legende au bas. (A plan of the ſiege of Kehl, drawn on the spot with care and exactneſs, after the paſſage of the Rhine effected on the first Floreal, 5th year, and the recapture of Kehl, published by the General Staff of the army of the Rhine, with notes of reference at the foot of the plan.)

Tablettes Chronologiques des Reſolutions de l'Europe, par *Kerb*, Membre de l'Inſtitute National. (Chronological Tables of the Reſolutions of Europe, by *Kerb*, Member of the National Inſtitute.)

Voyage de l'Ambaſſade de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales Hollandaises vers l'Empereur de la Chine, en 1794 and 1795, où ſe trouve la deſcription de pluſieurs parties de cet Empire, meconnues aux Européens, tiré du journal de Van-Braam Houkgeest, Chef de la direction de cette compagnie, publié par Moreau de St. Méry, 2 toms, avec une belle carte. (A voyage of the Embaſſy of the Dutch East-India Company to the Emperor of China in 1794 and 1795, wherein is found the deſcription of ſeveral parts of that Em-

pire, unknown to the Europeans; extracted from the journal of Van-Braam Houkgeest, President of the Direction of that company; published by Moreau de Saint Méry, 2 vols. with a handſome map.)

De l'influence des paſſions de l'ame sur les maladies du corps, par *Tiſſot*. (On the influence of the paſſions of the ſoul, or bodily diſtempers, by *Tiſſot*.)

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humani corporis sedibus et causis Tabulæ Sedecim meditati, nonnullis illustratæ. fol. max. Lipl. 1798.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1798.

FRANCE.

THERE has existed in Paris for a considerable time past a warm contention respecting the shutting of shops upon the decadis; and opening them upon Sundays. By the constitution the Mahometan is allowed to pay his devotions to the Prophet on a Friday, the Jew to keep his sabbath on a Saturday, and the Christian to go to his place of worship on a Sunday as heretofore; but all are most absurdly and inconsistently with this professed toleration compelled to shut their shops upon the decadis, and to open them upon their respective sabbaths, as an exterior obedience to the laws.

The subject has undergone several discussions in the legislative assemblies; and it was at length determined to support the law, because it was asserted (for it could not be proved) that the opposition

to it arose more from political and factitious motives, than from any scruples of conscience in those who complained.

In the Council of Five Hundred on the 23d of August, BOULAY PATY, the Reporter of the Committee of Marine, after urging the necessity for increasing the navy, proceeded to say, "If on the one side, Alexander formerly traced out the route of an army by land to the Indies; if Sileucus Nicanor marched to the Ganges; if even speculations of Indian commerce point out a course of glory to the armies of liberty; if at this moment Egypt, Arabia, and Persia behold the Gauls carrying liberty to the two Indies, by giving freedom to Bengal; on the other side twenty barbarous nations point out the route to England, and by their success, the various places for a descent upon the British Isles." He concluded

cluded with moving, that 125,000,000 livres be granted to the Minister of Marine for the service of the seventh year.

In the sitting of the 18th of August, **PORTE** spoke upon the plan for recruiting the army, presented by Jourdan. The Council adopted several clauses, the substance of which was, that whenever the country is in danger every citizen must be ready to defend it by a voluntary enrolment.

A message from the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred on the 14th of September, contains the official account of the landing of General **BUONAPARTE** at Alexandria on the 1st of July, and of his arrival at Cairo on the 23d of the same month. It appears that he has taken possession of Lower Egypt without resistance. The message recapitulates a long series of insults said to have been formerly committed by the Beys of Egypt on the French merchants. The message also states, that the French Republic have made this attack upon the Beys as much in revenge for the insults they have frequently offered to the *Porte*, who was unable to resent them, as for those offered to France. It is yet, however, a matter of doubt whether this extraordinary expedition has been undertaken by the connivance and consent of the Ottoman government, or contrary to its wishes and remonstrances.

IRELAND.

No sooner had the paroxysm of rebellion and bloodshed in a considerable degree subsided in the sister kingdom, than the alarming intelligence arrived that the French had landed at Killala bay, taken the town, and were advancing into the country. The official dispatches which rapidly succeeded each other upon this occasion from Ireland were announced in short letters from the Duke of Portland to the Lord Mayor of London. In one of these, the number of the enemy said to be landed was stated to be 700 men.

The Gazette of the 1st of September stated the disagreeable intelligence that the French had attacked the forces under General **LAKE** on the 27th of August at Castelbar, compelled him to retreat with the loss of six pieces of cannon, taken possession of that town, and were advancing upon Tuans. The loss among the British forces was said to be but small. Immediately after this event, Lord Cornwallis left the city of Dublin to take the command of the army in person; he proceeded with a strong force towards Athlone, and made immense preparations to

attack the invaders and their adherents. During these movements, the French at Castelbar changed their position, and attempted to elude the attack of the King's forces; they passed the Shannon at Balintra, where they attempted to destroy the bridge, but General **LAKE** followed them so closely that they were unable to effect it; they halted at Cloone. At ten o'clock of the night of the 7th of September Lord Cornwallis moved with the troops at Carrick to Mohill, and directed Lieutenant-General **LAKE** to proceed at the same time to Cloone, about three miles from Mohill, by which movement he would be able either to join with General **LAKE** in the attack of the enemy, if they should remain at Cloone, or to intercept their retreat if they should (as was most probable) retire on the approach of the King's troops. On Lord Cornwallis arriving at Mohill soon after day-break, he found the enemy had begun to move towards Granard; he therefore proceeded rapidly to St. John's Town. General **LAKE** arrived at Cloone with an immense force about seven o'clock on the morning of the 8th of September. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford under his command on coming up with the French rear-guard, summoned them to surrender; but as they did not attend to his summons, he attacked them, upon which two hundred of the French infantry threw down their arms, under the idea that the rest of the corps would do the same; Captains Pakenkam and General Cradock rode up to them. The enemy however immediately commenced a fire of cannon and musketry, which wounded General Cradock; upon which General **LAKE** ordered up more troops, and began the attack upon the enemy's position. The action lasted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French surrendered at discretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, suffered severely. The number of French which surrendered at this battle (which was called the battle of Ballinamuck) fought on the 8th of September, was 844. Ninety-six rebels were taken, among whom were three of their General Officers, viz. Roach, Blake, and Teeling. The enemy in their retreat before the King's troops, were compelled to abandon nine pieces of cannon, which they had taken in former actions with his Majesty's forces. The King's troops are said to have lost but three killed, and twelve wounded.

Notwithstanding this total defeat and capture

capture of the invaders, several parties of rebels continued for several days afterwards to assemble and to annoy the peaceable inhabitants, but they have since been, in a great measure, dispersed by the king's troops.

The long expected report of the secret committee of the Irish parliament appointed to enquire into the causes and progress of the rebellion, was presented to the house of commons on the 21st of August, by Lord CASTLEREAGH. The report, after proceeding to give an historical account of the origin of the society of United Irishmen in 1791, states, that so early as the year 1793, the seduction of the soldiery was part of the system of treason; that in order to embarrass the government of the country by preventing the current supplies of the year, all members of the united association were prohibited the use of exciseable commodities. It appeared, from the examinations of Dr. M'NEVIN, Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, Mr. NEILSON, and Councillor EMMET, that an executive directory of the Irish union was instituted at an early period of the discontents, of which Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD and the four last-mentioned gentlemen were members; that in the year 1796, Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD and Mr. O'CONNOR set out for Paris, in order to negotiate with the French directory for the invasion of Ireland by a French force; but, fearful of a discovery, they proceeded no farther than the Rhine, where they met General Hoche, to whom they communicated the object of their mission: that this officer formed arrangements with the executive directory accordingly; that a fleet, with General Hoche, and a formidable army on board, was, in consequence of those arrangements, sent to Ireland in December following; but not being expected by the Directory of the Union till the spring of 1797, the people were not prepared to receive the enemy when they arrived at Bantry Bay. From the time that France was so providentially defeated in her attempted invasion of this country, the conspiracy in Ireland ceased not to encourage France to a second effort; and, for this purpose, a Mr. LEWINS was sent to Paris in the spring of 1797, but the French Directory not seeming much disposed to renew their attempts, a second agent, Dr. M'NEVIN was sent on a similar errand. He left Dublin about the end of June in the same year, and having reached Hamburg, had a conference with the French Minister resident there,

from whom finding it difficult to obtain a passport to Paris, he presented a copy of a *memoire*, which, as stated by the Doctor on oath, contained an exaggerated picture of the resources of the conspiracy, and the disposition of the people. This *memoire* also contained the request of a loan of a million and a half, in aid of the Irish revolution, proposing as security, the confiscation of the church lands in that country. The agent having arrived at Paris, and having presented this *memoire*, the Directory refused granting the loan, unless on condition of sending such a force as would secure Ireland as a conquest. After this, another agent and *memoire* was sent to Paris, complaining of delay, &c. In consequence of this representation, the French Directory sent a confidential agent to London, with whom Lord FITZGERALD had a conference on the part of the Irish union, and received assurance, that the force then preparing in the Texel was for the invasion of Ireland. This force did embark, under the command of General DRENDALS, but was debarked again, and the fleet sailing pursuant to fresh orders, led to the memorable victory achieved by Admiral DUNCAN, on the 11th of October, 1797. Soon after this report was printed and published, there appeared an advertisement in the Hibernian Journal, signed by the principal persons who had given evidence before the secret committee, namely, Mr. O'CONNOR, Dr. M'NEVIN, and Mr. EMMETT, in which they complained that the evidence they had given had been greatly misrepresented in the public prints, under the name of what were called copies of the report of the secret committee. This advertisement excited the resentment of many members of the Irish parliament, and a warm debate took place upon the occasion, the issue of which was, that the printer of the Hibernian Journal, his wife, and agents, were examined at the bar of the house respecting the insertion of the above-mentioned advertisement, and afterwards discharged. A few days afterwards Mr. A. O'CONNOR, Mr. EMMETT, and Dr. M'NEVIN were examined before a committee of the house of lords, upon the same subject. They admitted that the advertisement was published by their authority; but that they did not mean to contradict or retract any thing stated by them before that committee, or before the secret committee of the house of commons. They said they had read the evidence given by them before the secret committee

mittee of the house of lords, as printed in the appendix to their report. But Mr. O'CONNOR wished to explain himself upon two points contained in the same evidence. First, that General VALENCE was not in the most distant manner connected or concerned in any negotiations carried on between the Directory of the Irish Union and the French Directory. Secondly, that it did not appear to him, that there was any connection between the Irish Executive Directory and any society in Great Britain. They said, that the advertisement alluded solely to the misrepresentations in the newspapers, which were not supported by the report of either house of parliament.

The report from the secret committee of the house of lords has been published, substantially the same with that of the commons. The only part of it which is new and extraordinary, is the evidence of JOHN HUGHES, of Belfast. In some of his answers he implicates the celebrated name of GRATTAN, in a business not the most honourable. He said "that about the 28th of April last, he went to Mr. GRATTAN's, at Tinnehinch, with SAMUEL NEILSON; on going into the house they were shewn into the library. NEILSON introduced him to Mr. GRATTAN; he soon after walked out and left them alone for near half an hour. He saw a printed constitution of the United Irishmen in the room; that he was certain Mr. GRATTAN knew it to be the constitution of the United Irishmen, because he asked him (HUGHES) several questions about it. When they were going away, he heard Mr. GRATTAN tell NEILSON that he would be in town on or before the Tuesday following, and he understood from NEILSON, that Mr. GRATTAN had visited him in prison; and on their return to town, NEILSON told him, he had sworn Mr. GRATTAN." NEILSON was afterwards called in, and being sworn, denied in the most positive terms, that he had either at any time administered any oath to Mr. GRATTAN, or had ever told HUGHES that he had.

The parliament of Ireland have lately been engaged in the discussion of several important bills. In the latter end of August the Lord Chancellor presented a bill to the House of Lords to compel rebels to surrender, and abide their trials. This bill takes particular cognizance of 25 persons whose names are inserted in it, several of whom have left this kingdom. A bill was presented at the same time, "To prevent persons transported return-

ing to his Majesty's dominions." A motion was also made that a bill of attainder should pass against 26 persons therein named; six witnesses, among whom was the noted THOMAS REYNOLDS, were examined, touching the criminality of these persons. The witnesses did not concur in a knowledge of all; they were respectively called to such as they separately knew. The condition of avoiding the attainder, is to surrender themselves before a particular period specified in the bill.

A bill of amnesty was introduced by the Lord Chancellor from his Majesty for persons who had been concerned in the late rebellion, and should surrender and return to their allegiance, but which contained an exception of Mr. NAPPER TANDY, and certain other persons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also introduced a bill for making compensation for the losses which his Majesty's loyal subjects had sustained in the late rebellion. This bill is a close copy of the bill passed in England for the relief of the American royalists, and commissioners are appointed for carrying its purposes into effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 6th of September observed, that the obvious and extraordinary exigencies of the public expenditure in the present crisis, when the expense of the yeomanry alone was 150,000*l.* per month, rendered it unnecessary to say that some new taxes were indispensable, in order in the first instance to provide for the loan voted of 500,000*l.* The house upon his motion for that purpose went into a committee of ways and means. He then proposed an increased taxation in the following ratio: instead of 20*l.* now paid for spirit licences in Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, cities and precincts, a tax should be paid hereafter in all towns and counties at large, an increase of one half of the present duties. Upon a suggestion of the speaker respecting the evil tendency of low ale-houses, all ale-houses in future are to be subject to the spirit licence, which is to include ale and beer. The committee was ordered to make their report the next day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

While the Kingdom of Ireland has for some time past been the theatre of war and rebellion, but few scenes have passed in Great Britain which have claimed public attention.

Capt. STOPFORD, of his Majesty's ship Phaeton, in company with the Au-

son,

son, on the 7th of September, captured a French frigate called La Flore, of 36 guns and 255 men; she had been eight days from Bourdeaux, and was taken after a search of seven days, and a chace of 16 hours.

Capt. DIXON, of his Majesty's ship the Lion, had the good fortune to fall in with four Spanish frigates on the 15th of July, about 29 leagues off Carthage, and after having brought them to a close action, which lasted nearly two hours, the enemy was totally defeated, and put to flight, leaving one of the frigates (the Dorothea) to her fate; he took possession of her in the face of the three remaining frigates, distant about two miles. It appears that when the English Captain first bore down upon the enemy, he perceived that the Dorothea was disabled, and therefore made that a particular object of his notice, the rest of the frigates separated from her, instead of keeping close, and they made their attacks separately as they passed the Lion. The Dorothea was supposed to have had 60 men killed or wounded, the Lion had only one man killed and two or three wounded.

On the 27th of June, as the Captain of the Swedish frigate Troya was proceeding on his voyage from Mastrand with a convoy under his care, he was met off the North Foreland by an English Squadron commanded by Commodore LAWFOED, who, upon learning that the Swedish ships were destined for Portugal and the Mediterranean, ordered them into Margate Roads to be searched, under pretence of having iron, timber, and other commercial articles on board, contrary to treaty. The Swedish Captain spiritedly resented this insult (as he conceived) offered to his flag; and it appears that the British cabinet have since given the most positive assurance that no Swedish convoy shall in future be intercepted.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners is said to be agreed upon between the French and English. The number of French prisoners in England is about 27,000; the English prisoners in France are about 6000.

A court-martial held on the mutineers of his Majesty's ship the Defiance has sentenced 19 to be hanged (recommending eight to mercy), four to be flogged and transported, one to be imprisoned for one year, and one acquitted. They are said to be all Irishmen, and were charged with the crime of swearing to murder

their officers, and to carry the ship into Brest.

It is reported that one of the convoy of the West-India fleet has captured a vessel having General Pichegru on board, who, with Barthelemy, and several of the banished deputies, had made their escape from Cayenne. General Pichegru is supposed to be on his passage to England.

Soon after the French had landed on the coast of Ireland the British cabinet laid a general embargo upon all shipping, which was enforced with such severity as to stop passengers and parties of pleasure on their way to and from Margate and other watering places.

A proclamation was issued from the Court of St. James's, dated the 29th of August, declaring that such Ports of the coasts of the Mediterranean as are occupied by the arms of the persons exercising the powers of government in France, or are subject to the government of persons acting notoriously under their influence and direction, and especially the coasts and ports of Genoa, and those of the territory of the Pope, shall be considered as in a state of hostility with his Majesty; and his Majesty's subjects and others are required to treat and consider the inhabitants and subjects thereof as his Majesty's enemies.

It appears by an abstract of the expenditure incurred for the service of the year 1797 lately published, that the national expence to be defrayed by taxes and imposts upon the people, amounted in that year to more than one million of pounds every week; the amount of the year was 52,105,608l. 18s. 2½d. Of this sum about eighteen millions was paid for the interest of the national debt, including the sums applicable to its reduction.

The ordinary services amounted to near seven millions.

The extraordinary services to more than five millions.

The navy about 14 millions.

Among the many curious items are the following:

	£.
Foreign secret service	188,222
Clergy and laity of France	192,677
To the Queen of Portugal	247,205
Superintendance of Aliens	2,866
Parliamentary pensions	127,500
Parliamentary salaries and allowances	24,606
Pensions upon the hereditary Revenue	27,700
Civil government of Scotland	108,307
Exchequer fees	85,050

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Mofs, esq. youngest son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Miss Sophia Weyland, second daughter of John Weyland, esq. of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire.

At Mary-le-bone, Mr. James Gragan, to Miss Harriet Bell, of Goodge-street, St. Pancras.

Mr. Joseph Jennings, of Fleet-street, to Miss Martha Darby, of Coleman-street.

Mr. Kingston, of Manchester-square, to Miss E. Allen, of Hanover-square.

Mr. M. N. Daniel, of Bucklebury, to Miss E. Witts, of Evershed Place, Surrey.

Mr. W. Maurice, to Miss A. Beville, late of the Adelphi.

Mr. J. Wartnaby, of Dalston, to Miss Butts, of the same place.

Mr. J. Leadam, surgeon of Tooley-street, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Binckes, of Gracechurch-street.

Mr. Richard Chalmers, of Craven-street, wine-merchant, to Mrs. D'Orte, widow of the late Dennis D'Orte, esq. of Bonaire, near Bourdeaux.

E. Parry, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss M. Horner, of Kingston upon Hull.

At St. Giles's, Captain James Hanson, of the royal navy, to Miss Cremer, late of Bury St. Edmunds.

J. Reynolds, esq. late surgeon on board Admiral Nelson's ship, to Miss Hayward, of Hackney.

Mr. Glover, merchant, of Paternoster-Row, to Miss Emily Smith, daughter of George Smith, esq. of Bermondsey.

At Ealing, J. Latham, M. D. of Romsley, to Mrs. Delamotte, of the former place.

Mr. Martelli, of Norfolk-street, Strand, to Miss Holloway, only daughter of Thomas Holloway, esq. of Chancery-lane.

In London, John Fisher, esq. of Dean, in Somersetshire, to Miss Clay, of Queen Anne-street, Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Sibthorpe Hopkins, of Brook-street, Holborn, to Mrs. Tabitha Collins, of York.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. Nedham, rector of Mundesley, Norfolk, to Miss Lack, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Hendon, Archibald Todd, esq. of Dean-street, Soho, to Miss Dessel, of Gower-street.

At St. James's, Mr. Isaac Orderfon, of Barbadoes, to Miss Frances Tooley, niece of Philip Pryer, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Captain Edward Collier to Mrs. Mary Anne Trefusis, of Montague Place.

Mr. George Benson, surgeon, of High-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Jane Evans, youngest daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Evans, leather-seller, of New Compton-street, Soho.

Mr. Corri, jun. to Miss Augusta Albert, of Cecil-street.

Died.] At her son's house in Islington, Mrs. Mary White, matron of Bethlem Hospital, in whom the charity has lost a valuable servant.

At his apartments in the King's Bench prison, William Wilkinon, esq. of the Island of Antigua: he was one of those whose debts exceeded the limitations of the late insolvent bill.

In Milbank-street, Westminster, William Arnold Wallinger, esq. merchant and captain of the St. Margaret and St. John's Association.

In Gloucester-street, Queen-square, George Hadley, esq. formerly an officer on the Bengal establishment.

At his apartments in the New Road, Mr. John Hagelton.

In Lamb's Conduit Place, in her 67th year, Mrs. Singleton.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Watkins, of Charing Cross, optician.

At Hackney, Mrs. Pulsford, wife of Mr. Robert Pulsford, of Great St. Helen's, merchant.

At Kentish Town, Mr. James Richie, chief officer of the East India Company's ship, General Goddard.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Adams. Mr. Henry Vint, late of Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

In Worship-street, in his 84th year, the Rev. John Griffiths, late a dissenting minister of Coventry.

At Muswell Hill, Highgate, after a lingering illness, his Excellency Baron de Kutzleben, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary from the Prince of Hesse Cassel.

In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. John Lockhart Barnard, of Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.

At Brompton, Mr. Hogarth, formerly of Swallow-street, St. James's.

In Newman-street, aged 91, Mrs. Du Vall, mother of the Rev. Dr. Du Vall.

After a few day's illness, greatly respected and regretted, Mrs. Lambert, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At Highgate, Mr. James Proffer, the oldest inhabitant of that place.

At Hammer-smith, whither she went for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Nowland, of Chandos-street, Covent Garden.

Miss Lowndes, daughter of Mr. H. Lowndes, bookseller, in Fleet-street.

In Cattle-street, Oxford Market, W. Paterson, many years governor of the Island of St. John, in North America.

In Devonshire-square, Mr. Gysbert Van Voorst.

At Pentonville, Mr. A. Birkett, merchant, At Hampstead, Mr. Janaway, goldsmith, of Cheapside.

In Newgate-street, Mrs. Eagleton, tea-dealer.

Suddenly, Mrs. Jewel, wife of Mr. Jewel, treasurer of the Haymarket theatre.

At Brentford, aged 74, Mr. T. Hardwick. Mr. Dennis, bookfeller, of Middle Row, Holborn.

At Homerton, Mr. Henry Mene.

At Edgware, after a long illness, John Jelly, esq.

At Brompton, aged 80, Timothy Goolding, esq.

Thomas Watts, esq. of Craig's Court, Charing-Cross.

In Piccadilly, Isaac Walton, esq. upwards of twenty years one of the pages of the Bed Chamber to his Majesty.

Miss Denton, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Denton.

At Feltham, of which place he was vicar, the Rev. John Hewitt, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. George Puffey, of Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

Mr. Gibson, of Coventry-street, Hay-market.

At his house at Camden Town, on the next instant, Mrs. Martha Moore, wife of Mr. John Moore, of South Molton-street, attorney at law.

Respecting the late David Davis, Esq. of Durham-house, Hackney-road, Middlesex, we have been favoured with the following particulars—The progress of science is never so rapid and accurate as in the minds of those whose love of this knowledge soars above their native barbarity. The evident superiority which the philosophers of Greece held and maintained over the refined inhabitants of Rome, is an irrefutable proof. History tells us, that the talents of the men of Greece were more diversified and more accurate; and, indeed, the logic of Aristotle, and the demonstrations of Euclid, are living testimonies which verify the narration of history: they are testimonies which persuade us that close thinking is not to be met with among the refined and pedantic, but among the pupils of nature, who, by fostering a spirit of inquiry, raise themselves above the contemptible control of ignorance and barbarity, and acquire a profound and demonstrable erudition. This spirit of inquiry is an inherent principle of curiosity which, in different climes, has different degrees of activity. Among the Welsh people, who are the least civilized, perhaps, in all Europe, curiosity is ever active, ever on the wing, and always pushing on in pursuit of knowledge, fame, and immortality.

We have instances of men who dated their being from among the mountains of Wales, and in process of time became the admiration of the universe. One might suppose that the minds of the inhabitants of Wales are like the violent torrents which pour down its mountains, carry nature and art before them, and by the force of their billows cause the surges of the main to retire. Dr. Price and Sir William Jones are Welsh characters whose celebrity will out-live the continu-

ance of time. Dr. Price, by his writings on morals and politics, taught man the important lesson—*how to live*; and Sir William Jones, by his assiduous researches and celebrity of talents, has shewn us—that it is possible for man to acquire so durable a fame as *never to die*.

Among those sons of inquiry which Wales has produced, the late *David Davis, of Durham-house*, merited a distinction. This useful and intelligent character was born at Cays, Carmarthenshire, in the year 1722, and received that limited education which a country schoolmaster could undertake to give. When this course of instruction had been completed, he undertook to teach the aspiring youth of Wales, and in the mean time to improve himself. It was at this time, and by his own studious exertions, that he acquired that accurate knowledge of grammar and numbers, and that elegant style of penmanship, which in succeeding years made him extensively useful and universally celebrated. At the age of 23, he left his native country, and arrived at London, the great emporium where genius seeks its reward. Here he had no friends to introduce him into a sphere of respectable utility, nor any income to support him; but was obliged to degrade his talents by engaging himself as an hackney-writer at Doctors Commons. His continuance in this humiliating situation was but short; for he opened a boarding-school at Islington, and flourished in that department for which nature designed him. His success is evident from the high opinion which the Brewers' Company had of his talents, by appointing him master of the free grammar-school at Islington. This appointment he held and discharged to the good and approbation of the community for 33 years. In 1790, he resigned the grammar-school, and removed to Durham-house, a mansion erected by his own industry, where he received a few pupils in order to amuse himself, and benefit the public: indeed, his great object through life was usefulness. It was a principle he long inculcated and practised, and at length closed at Durham-house, on the 28th of March, 1797, in the 72d year of his age. He was twice married, and has left after him a daughter by each wife. Zenobia, by his first wife, has his freedom and affability; and Sarah Susannah, by his second, (the amiable Miss Bird, of Hereford) has his understanding and person; and, by possessing her father's good qualifications, gives a second life to the virtues of the dead.

David Davis was a penman of the first eminence: his taste was delicate and original, and his performances were masterly and approaching perfection. Penciling, drawing, double-inking, patching, &c. were innovations which he at all times despised. His rules were "*nature, freedom, uniformity*." He never studied art to hide art; but, with a talent peculiar to himself, he used nature to embellish

mbellish nature. From a strict adherence to these cautions, the writings of his pupils never failed to give a pleasure to the observer; a pleasure which a penman of true taste alone can sensibly feel. They were the productions of a free and easy command of hand; not painted with the eye close to the paper, but executed with superior facility, and capable of being examined at a natural distance.

Penmanship among the moderns is either clear or full. The clear style depends on the fineness of the hair strokes and the acuteness of the turnings; and the full on a natural and sometimes a premature change from the hair to the down-strokes.

Mr. Davis was an advocate for neither extreme, but observed clearness in order to form elegance and perspicuity, and made use of the full to effect an equilibrium. By insisting on this method, which he illustrated by his own examples, he deservedly procured public encouragement. Many living characters of eminence and importance, in almost every profession in life, have been his pupils. All the masters in Kington were brought up at the feet of this second Gammaliel. His school was a seminary, not for

men of common capacity, but for masters. Strict discipline, unattended by austerity, was his uniform principle of conduct. An over-fondness begins with familiarity, and concludes in disrespect; and severity produces discouragement, terror, and stupidity. The subject of this memoir, whilst he claimed respect, encouraged assiduity. If fullness met with chastisement, industry felt his kindness.—Such was David Davis, of Durham-house: great was his usefulness, his friendship extraordinary, and his mental powers above description. May many imitate his laudable conduct. He rose from ignorance to knowledge, from obscurity to distinction, from penury to affluence; and, leaving the commotions of time, passed over to a happy immortality.

Errata in our last.—By mistake we described the Hon. R. Walpole, lately deceased, as the Hon. Robert Walpole, his majesty's minister at the court of Lisbon, this gentleman, we are happy to learn, is in perfect health; and that it is *brother*, the Hon. Richard Walpole, who is the gentleman deceased. He was a respectable banker in London, and married several years since Miss Vanneck, sister to the present Lord Huntingfield.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, and of DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics)

- J. Arundell, Newbury, clothier *Lewis, No. 12, Gray's-inn sq.*
- W. Brock, Bolton, Lancashire, Tufian manufacturer. *Windle, Barlet's-buildings*
- J. Buckley, Harwich, wauler *Windle, Barlet's-buildings*
- W. Deane, Preston, cotton manufacturer. *Hurd, Furnival's-inn*
- T. Beaumont, Wakefield, ironworker. *Bulley, Chancery-lane*
- B. Cook, Chesham, innholder. *Roslin, Clifford's-inn*
- W. Griffin, Colchester, china-ware. *Daly, Old Bailey*
- R. Clift, & B. Frate, Coventry, ruff manufacturers. *Woodcock, Coventry*
- C. Filby, & R. Crout, Ludgate-st. haberdashers. *Field, Friday-st.*
- J. Gaunt, Manchester, wooden-ware. *Ellis, Gwyper-st.*
- J. Jackson, & H. Barlow, the younger, Stockport, hat manufacturers. *Duncomb and Co. Manchester*
- J. Hartard, Gun Abar, Old-f. victualler. *Futcher, Welfole-st.*
- W. Hambridge, Farrington, corn-dealer. *Ward, Farrington*
- A. Hunter, Newcastle, engraver. *Harcliffe, Lincoln's-inn*
- T. Haley, Kingston upon Hull. *Sandwich, Hull*
- W. Jackson, R. Taylor, and J. Pearce, Newcastle, oilmen. *Atkinson, Cleaver-lane*
- D. Jipkorke, Gloucester, mercer. *Hull & Meridith, Gray's-inn*
- C. Jevick, Minorie, merchant. *Atkinson, Castle-st. Falcon-sq.*
- E. Moore, New gate market, butcher. *Wilde, Warwick-square, Mitgate-street*
- R. Miles, Gloucester, hatter. *Chilton, Exchequer Office, Little's-inn*
- G. Martin, Bath, coach-maker. *Hughes & Netherfold, Essex-st.*
- R. Mox, Crofton, Lancashire, hunkoper. *Ellis, Gwyper-st.*
- G. Miller, Bernard's-inn, scrivener. *Maidich & Frejland, Little's-inn*
- C. Newson, Southampton, cabinet-maker. *Litch, Barlet's-buildings*
- J. Norman, Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, baker. *Hys, Church-royal, Fenburgh-street*
- O. Owen, Talfarne, Carraig, shopkeeper. *Hill & Meridith, Gray's-inn*
- J. Orrell and C. Lister, Burnley, Lancashire, and J. Blackburn, Gargrave, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners. *Chapman, Manchester*
- T. Rawlins, Liverpool, merchant. *Staves, New Bridge-street*
- T. Rands, Hampstead, builder. *Wilson, Featherstone-buildings*
- R. Rafter, Bristol, printer. *Edwards, Exceq. Office, Lincoln's-inn*
- T. Roakey, Chatham, linen-draper. *Swain & Stevens, Old Jersey*
- W. J. Rogers, Minorie, merchant. *Atkinson, Castle-st. Falcon-sq.*
- J. Sampson, Carey-l. victualler. *Lutlier, Barlet's-buildings*
- T. Schrimm, Rogouale, merchant. *Chapman, Manchester*
- G. Scott, Hatfield Garden, hatter. *Seely, Middle's-court*
- F. Stanton, Beaumont, iron worker. *Dobson and Pore, Temple*
- W. Townsend, Hull, Lancashire, woollen-plr. *Middletree, Gray's-inn*
- W. Umber, Taunton-castle, Indianan. *Lexley, No. 80, Chappell*
- E. Wilson, Epsom, near Epsom, cooper. *White, Prebost's*
- F. Wainland, Great St. Helens, conditor. *Scott, Wimpole-st.*
- T. Widdows, Bomal, Devon, cotton manufacturer. *Robinson, Aldgate*
- W. Young, Manchester, victualler. *Ellis, Gwyper-street*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- R. P. Alwyn, Swanyard, Blackman-f. fluffmaker, &c. *Sept. 20*
- H. Andrews, Perthwot, shopkeeper. *Sept. 11*
- J. Archer, Sackville-street, hatter. *Oct. 6*
- H. Bewicke, Mascheiter, merchant. *Sept. 22*
- S. Blodck, Ryeaton-street, factor. *Oct. 25*
- W. Barker, Rye, woollen-plr. *Oct. 8*
- J. Cowper, Perith, tanner. *Oct. 25*
- Wm. Collins, Bath, linen-draper. *Oct. 21*
- J. Carter, Malden, carpenter. *Sept. 29*
- J. Couche, Exeter, merchant. *Sept. 26*
- E. Collins, Wincanton, linen-draper. *Oct. 23*
- J. Chappel, and J. Patten, the younger, St. Philip and St. Jacob, tanners. *Oct. 13*
- J. Denby, Leeds, linen-draper. *Oct. 13*
- J. P. de Gruchy and P. Gavey, Fenchurch-street, merchants. *Nov. 3*
- J. Edwards, Carlisle, callico-printer. *Sept. 27*
- J. Frowd, Windford, upholsterer. *Oct. 16*
- Wm. Gardner, Coventry. *Sept. 25*
- H. Green and J. W. Killingly, Nottingham, merchants. *Oct. 16*
- L. Hall, Preston, fader. *Sept. 24*
- R. Hoofin, Goodnager, cotton-manufacturer. *Sept. 25*
- J. Hall, Queen-street, Cheap-side, woollen draper. *Sept. 22*
- R. Holmes, Little Bampton, dealers. *Sept. 21*
- E. Hurford, Wellington, baker. *Sept. 19*
- W. Hound, Broad-street, Bloombury, hoffer. *Oct. 30*
- J. W. Huckleford, New Sarum, book-binder. *Sept. 26*
- B. Heavie, and T. Treve, Fenlynn, merchants. *Sept. 29*
- J. Hill, St. Martin's le Grand, taylor. *Oct. 13*
- W. Hodgson, strand, confectioner. *Nov. 3*
- N. Johnson, A Bemars-street, fivefinger. *Sept. 11*
- C. Jones, High-street, Southwark. *Sept. 22*
- E. Jones, Southampton, sail-maker. *Sept. 21*
- C. Ives, Cotthall, brewer. *Oct. 2*
- J. Jaraine, Maryport, dealer. *Oct. 19*
- J. S. Krauf, Mascheiter, merchant. *Sept. 12*
- H. Kemp and J. Kemp, Chichester, ironholders. *Sept. 13*
- J. Leaver, Goubury, Miller. *Oct. 13*
- R. Lucas, Louth, worked manufacturer. *Oct. 9*
- M. Milton, East Hardwick, dealer. *Oct. 3*
- R. Nieldingale, Tinsbridge, farmer. *Oct. 16*
- J. Rumney, Thronshilts, dealer. *Sept. 21*
- W. Richardson, Wharby, tanner. *Oct. 2*
- M. Robinson, Liverpool, scrivener. *Oct. 4*
- S. Simmons, Bilton, Japanner. *Oct. 12*
- R. Stanley, Fenchurch-street, druggist. *Oct. 22*
- J. Supton, Saler's-hall, carpenter. *Oct. 2*
- W. Spenser, Birmingham, draper. *Sept. 23*
- John S. S. Scales, and James Sals, Liverpool, coal-merchants. *Sept. 29*
- T. Unerhill, Minorie, linen-draper. *Sept. 11*
- S. Williams, Gt. Portland-street, haberdasher. *Sept. 11*
- E. Ward, Crook-hill, dealer. *Sept. 21*
- R. Wells, Kirton, Lincoln, shopkeeper. *Oct. 2*
- M. A. Wilson, Non-merton, haberdasher. *Oct. 23*
- T. Williams, Kidderminster, mercer. *Oct. 14*
- W. Wilkinson, Chester, linen-draper. *Oct. 20*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Captain Berton, of the Northumberland Militia, to Miss Ann Harrison. Wm. Burdon, esq. to Miss Dixon, daughter of Major-General Dixon.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Thompson to Miss Ann Wood.

At Carlisle, Roger Williamson, esq. of Snettlegarth, near Wigton, to Miss Donald, only daughter of Mr. Donald, of Foulke, in Lowwater.

Mr. Thomas Hayton, of Sunderland, to Miss Huntruds, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Workington, Mr. Adam Scott, mercer, to Miss Marshall.

At Corbridge, Mr. John Walker to Miss Mary Winship.

At Bywell, Mr. W. Sanders, supervisor of excise at Hexham, to Miss Mary Jewitt, of the former place.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. George Anderson, formerly an eminent builder. He realised a considerable fortune by his industry and talents, which raised him from the situation of a journeyman bricklayer.

At the same place, aged 83, Mr. Henry Shadforth, sen. clerk of the chamber to the corporation. Mr. John Dagnia, cashier in the Old Bank. In his 40th year, Mr. Joshua Straker, agent to Colonel Beaumont. The Rev. Thomas Hornby, lecturer of St. John's.

At the Leazes, near Newcastle, Mrs. Pollard.

Mrs. Dunford, wife of Major Dunford, of the Royal Engineers, and daughter of the late Anthony Isaacson, esq. of Kenton, in Northumberland.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It has been decided, by a trial at the last assizes, at Carlisle, that the freehold of a church-yard is in the rector; and that the earth cannot be dug, or a gravestone placed, without his permission.

A few days ago, Mary the wife of Walter Middlemas, farmer, at Ribton, near Workington, was safely delivered of three boys, who, with the mother, are likely to do well: at a former birth she had twins, a son and a daughter.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Allison, sadler, to Miss Elizabeth Stockdale.

At the Abbey Church, in Holm, Mr. John Turner, of Green Row, to Mrs. Jane Draper.

At Workington, Mr. John Ettringham, mafon, to Miss Jane Elliott.

At Orton, Mr. James Holme, of Rountwaite, to Miss Alderfon, of Ellergill.

Died.] At Whitehaven, aged 28, Mrs. Ann Barrafs.

At Wigton, in his 68th year, the Rev. Lowther Yates, D. D. Master of Catherine Hall, in the university of Cambridge, and a Prebendary of Norwich. Dr. Yates was admitted B. A. in 1750, and proceeded M. A.

1754, and D. D. 1780. He succeeded Dr. Prescott, as Master of the College in 1779, and was chosen Vice Chancellor of the University in 1779 and 1794.

At Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Gough. Miss Bateman. Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. Collins, dissenting minister.

At Rillton Hall, near Kendall, Mrs. Hewetson, linen-draper, in Kendall.

At Stargill, in her 72d year, Mrs. Margaret Wilton.

At Thornholme, Mr. Darcy Benfon. Also Mrs. Mary Benfon, sister-in-law to the former.

At Workington, aged 76, Mr. William Longcake.

At Hawkhead, in her 48th year, Mrs. Bolton, of the King's Arms Inn.

YORKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, held at Hedon, the question, Whether there is any solid objection against breeding from cattle, however near their consanguinity? was discussed by a numerous assembly, consisting of several medical gentlemen, and farmers and graziers of great experience in the breeding of cattle; when the unanimous opinion of the company was, that there is not any solid reason whatever against breeding from cattle, however nearly related.

Married.] At York, Mr. Robert Jones to Miss Brearey, of Tadcaster. Mr. Joseph Kaye, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Gibson, of York.

At Hull, Mr. William Hall, of Gilbertdike, to Mrs. Firbank, of the former place. Mr. George Rudfin to Miss Bell, of York. Mr. Thomas Colish to Mrs Sadler. Mr. George Malkham to Miss Grayham. Mr. William Smith to Miss Fox.

At Leeds, Mr. Charnock, merchant, to Miss Beeson. Mr. Samuel Deveril, to Mrs. Hannah Hargill: it was but five weeks before that she buried her former husband, and nearly the same length of time since her present husband followed his late wife to the grave.

At Sheffield, the Rev. H. Pearson, LL. B. to Miss Harriet Wilton.

At Whitby, John Yeoman, esq. to Miss Marriott, eldest daughter of Randolph Marriott, esq. of Thirk. Mr. Watson to Miss Cudbert.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Walter Beaumont, merchant, to Miss Clarkfon.

At Womersley, the Honourable Edward Hawke, to Miss Francis Ann Hervey, second daughter of the late Colonel Hervey, of Homersley.

At Wakefield, Mr. H. Holmes, linen-draper, to Miss Sykes.

Mr. John Henry Maw, of Warmsworth, to Miss Clapham, of Hemsworth.

At Birstall, Mr. Firth, of Heckmondwike, to Miss Brooks, daughter of Mr. Richard Brook, of Cleckheaton, near Leeds. Also Mr. Lawton, of Pontefract, to Miss Peel, of Gomerfal.

At Beverley, Major Dodsworth, of the 34th regiment, to Miss Dorothy Foord, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Foord, of that place.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Castle. In his 56th year, Mr. Andrew Wilson, brewer and merchant, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. Edward Tipping, esq. of Dundalk, in Ireland. At the advanced age of 97, Mr. John Law: he retained the use of his faculties till within a day of his decease. Aged 65, Mrs. Ruth Thompson. Mrs. Hill. Aged 36, Mrs. Abercrombie, widow of Dr. Abercrombie. In his 87th year, Stephen Croft, esq.

At Hull, Miss Harriet Knowley. Mr. William-Middleton. Aged 69, Mrs. Robinson. Aged 65, Mrs. Charlotte Bayldon. In the prime of life Mr. John Wilson, attorney. Aged 28, Mrs. Catherine Wood, wife of Mr. Matthew Wood, master of the Betsey, of this port.

At Middleton Tyas, in the North Riding, in his 73d year, Leonard Hartley, esq.

At Sandend, near Whitby, Mr. Ralph Elgie, superintendent of the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave's alum works, at that place.

After a few days illness, Mr. Michael Odjie, of Etholt, steward to Joshua Crompton, esq. of Etholt Hall, near Leeds.

At Killamarsh, Mr. Ward, formerly of Sheffield, and many years printer of the Sheffield Advertiser.

At Doncaster, aged 53, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Walker, chymist and druggist, and one of the common council of that corporation.

At Sheffield, in an advanced age, John Sutcliffe, M. D. who, during many years practised in this town as a physician of the first respectability. The interesting simplicity of his manners, the active benevolence of his disposition, and his indefatigable attention to the duties of his profession, rendered his character so generally known and venerated, that an eulogium to his memory must be superfluous. The celebrated Dr. Lettsome, of London, Dr. Chorley, of Doncaster, and Dr. Binns, lately of Liverpool, but now of Ackworth, are respectively indebted to Dr. Sutcliffe for his early instructions in that profession, which they now so eminently adorn.

At Park-House, near Gateshead, in his 16th year, Henry Ellison, eldest son of the late Henry Ellison, esq.

As the Rev. Mr. Monkhouse, of Mortram, in Lancashire, was travelling to York, he stopped at Mr. Well's, Boothferry, and it being early in the evening, took a walk to the river-side, where he was found drowned the next morning. His person was identified by the paper in his watch, which contained his name and place of residence.

At Scarborough, in her 58th year, Miss Taylor. Mrs. Stockton, wife of Mr. George Stockton, attorney.

At Sefton, in his 21st year, Miss Anne Robinson.

At Knareborough, Mr. Christopher Ibbetson, dyer. He was found drowned in the river Nidd.

At Thormanby, Mr. Wm. Staveley.

At Serlby, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Galloway, the Hon. Charles Frederick Monckton, third son of his lordship.

William Lawrence, Esq. of Kirby Fleetham, aged 76. Mr. Lawrence married the daughter of the late William Aislabe, Esq. of Sturley Royal, who for so many years possessed the place of one of the auditors of the imposts for life, and died at a very advanced age, possessed of a very large fortune. The chief part of the burgrave tenures for the borough of Rippon being in the Aislabe family, they have the uncontrolled power of returning members to parliament, and under which influence Mr. Lawrence was elected, on the death of Mr. Ahonsen, in 1775, and has been since at every election returned for that town. In parliament Mr. Lawrence was never known as a speaker, but has generally divided on the popular side. He has left an only daughter heiress to his fortune, and on the removal of one person, also heiress to the whole immense fortune of her grandfather, Mr. Aislabe.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Robert Kenyon, esq. of Highfield-House, near Wigan, to Miss Mills, daughter of the late Mr. James Mills, of Littlebrough, near Rochdale.

At the same place, Mr. George Perry, to Miss Marrow. Mr. Bell, to Miss Bagnall. Mr. Henry Bengough, to Miss Mary Bennett. Mr. Peter Edmundson, to Miss Mary Birkett, of Preston.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Whitelegg, to Miss Elizabeth Okell. Mr. James Bancroft, to Miss Mary Leigh. Mr. Barker, to Miss Martha Ogden. Mr. Thomas Potter, merchant, to Miss Elin Taylor, of Mafton. Mr. Thomas Lynhill, to Miss Rawlinson.

At Preston, Mr. Edward Pedder, jun. to Miss Shave.

At Denton, the Rev. John Grefwell, to Miss Ann Knowles, of Manchester.

At Walton-le-Dale, Mr. J. Shuttleworth, of Preston, to Miss Lucy Clayton, of Bamber Bridge.

At Pilkington, Mr. James Carter, to Mrs. Allen.

At Lymm, Mr. John Maffy, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Markland, of Manchester.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Metcalfe. Mrs. Knowles. Aged 86, Mrs. Needham. Mr. James Harrison. Mrs. Eccles. Miss Juliana Jabina Dunbar. Mrs. Renshaw.

At the same place, Major Potts, of the Westminster militia. After spending the evening cheerfully with his friends, he retired to rest, and was found dead the next morning.

morning. Major Potts was a particular friend of the late Mr. Palmer, and promised the physicians, who were called in to his assistance, when he dropped down in a fit on the stage, 1000 guineas if they recovered him.

Likewise at Liverpool, universally respected, aged 46, the Rev. B. Yates, reader of the Jewish synagogue, and teacher of the Hebrew language. He lost his wife about two years ago, which affected him so sensibly, that his health has been on the decline ever since.

At Manchester, aged 18, Mr. John Sherwood Earle. The abilities of this young man excited great admiration. Self-taught, he produced many miniature paintings and drawings that bore strong testimony of rising merit.

At the same place, Mrs. Entwisle. Mrs. Walker. Mr. John Pinnington. Mrs. Sufannah Cragg. Mr. Edward Roden. Mrs. White.

At Lancaster, aged 70, John Bowes, esq. many years an alderman of that corporation.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Howarth. Mr. Ralph Hartley, of the Lower Sun public-house.

At Preston, Mr. Graystook. Mr. Lees, a sheriff's-officer, and a member of the Royal Preston Volunteers. Mr. Robert Rowson. Mr. Isaac Wilcockson.

Mrs. Myers, of Great Crosby.

At Ardwick, Mr. James Edge, dyer.

Mr. John Mellor, callico-printer, of Levenshulme.

At Stretford, after a lingering illness, Miss Ellen Hardman.

Edward Gregge Hopwood, esq. of Hopwood.

CHESHIRE.

At the quarter sessions for Chester, John Minshull, of Sealand, was convicted of profaning the Scriptures, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. At the expiration of this term he is to give security for 200l. for his good behaviour for five years.

Married.] At Malpas, Mrs. Powdrell, of Farnon, to Miss Griffith, of Edge.

Mr. Newbold, surgeon, of Macclesfield, to Miss Stonehewer, daughter of the late John Stonehewer, esq. of Foden Bank.

Mr. Seville, late of Wetenhall, to Miss Smith, of Torporley.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Duke. Mrs. Parsonage.

Mr. James Radley, of Kingsley.

At Malpas, Mrs. Probart.

At Runcorn, aged 89, the Rev. Mr. Alcock.

At Upton, Mr. Samuel Brittain, an opulent farmer.

At Wheelock, Wm. Whitehead, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashbourne, Major Powlett, inspecting field officer of the Winchester district, to Miss Percival, of Ashbourne-hall.

Mr. Chettwyn, of Sawley, to Miss Cartwright, of Draycott.

At Mappleton, Arthur Brown, esq. of

Ellaston, Staffordshire, to Miss Fletcher, of the former place, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Fletcher, master of the free grammar school at Ashbourne.

At Soondon, John Calvert Clark, esq. of Hornley, near London, to Miss Sales, eldest daughter of Richard Astley Sales, esq. of the former place.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Martha Sillatt, widow, aged 87, who had lived as a servant more than 50 years in one family. In the decline of life she manifested a desire of usefulness, and a mind much above common prejudice, by directing that her body should be opened after death, if thereby any service could be rendered to her surviving fellow-creatures. The cause of her death was found to be an obstruction of the bowels, occasioned by a collection of above eighty plumb-stones, three of which had an incrustation attached to them of a sponge-like substance, one as large as a crab, composed of the undigested fibres of vegetables.

At Derby, Mrs. Wigley, widow of the late Rev. Benjamin Wigley, of Sawley. Aged 85, Mrs. Norton.

At Walton upon Trent, aged 28, Lady Charlotte Dibrowe, wife of Edward Dibrowe, esq. and daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Aged 56, Mrs. Revell, relict of the late Lieutenant Colonel Revell, of Carnfield.

At Ashborne, Mr. Tomlinson, of the White Lion Inn.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On the 21st of August, dropped down, and instantly expired, Mr. George Maddock, grocer, in Nottingham, aged 49. From his extreme corpulency, his remains were obliged to be drawn on a drag to Radford for interment. The breadth of his coffin was three feet four inches and a half, and the depth two feet three inches.

Married.] Mr. William Sharp, miller, of Ilkeston, to Miss Elizabeth Hawley.

At Conisborough, the Rev. John Hall Clay, of Barnborough, to Miss Anna Watkins, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Watkins, residentiary of Southwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, in his 84th year, Mr. John Pepper.

At Southwell, aged 66, Mr. Nicholas Hutchinson, a reputable surgeon and apothecary.

At Ilkeston, Mrs. Rhodes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Edmund Turner, esq. the proprietor of Sir Isaac Newton's estates in Lincolnshire, has this summer completely restored the manor-house of Woolthorpe, in which that great luminary was born, 1642.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Hunt, to Miss Coddington, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Coddington. Mr. Thickston Holland, to Miss Toyne.

At Stamford, Mr. James Linton, to Miss Dentshire.

At Wainfleet, John Mells, to Miss Simpson, of Bugh. Also Mr. James Hill, quartermaster of the Somersetshire Fencibles, to Miss Pollexfen.

Mr. Garner, of Eainton, near Stamford, to Miss Andrew.

At Hambleton, Mr. J. Needham, to Miss R. Needham.

Dead.] At Lincoln, aged 73, Mr. William Hill, of the Green Dragon. In his 70th year, Mr. Johnson.

At Starbord, aged 63, Mr. Smith, attorney.

At Boston, aged 54, Mr. Elliot.

Aged 48, Mrs. Hughlin, of Sutton, near Boston.

At Spalding, Mrs. Wilkinfon.

At Kerkby Laythorpe, Mrs. Goodburne.

Mrs. Parker, of Little Bytham.

At Sleaford, aged 64, the Rev. John Andrews, rector of Branfwell, and vicar of Anwick.

At Falkingham, aged 54, after a lingering illness, Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Cooke, of Market Overton.

At Riby, aged 70, Thomas Dixon, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A subscription is opened at Leicester for establishing a female charity for the education of a certain number of girls, taken from the most destitute and neglected situations, without any regard to party or parish. As experience shews, that too many youth, brought up in a parish school, lose the good impressions they may have received during their school years, on their return to their respective homes, it is proposed that the objects of this charity shall consist of girls between the ages of 12 and 16. The principal object will be to fit them for service; and that their own labour may contribute to their support, washing will be taken in. They are to be taught to make and mend their clothes, and to perform the business of the house. Spinning also will be attended to, as every woman in the lower ranks of society ought to be able to perform that part of the manufacture at which she may be engaged as a servant. At first, it is intended to hire a little building for the purpose, and to conduct the establishment on the most frugal plan. The regulation of the charity to be vested in the hands of the governors, and a weekly visitant to be appointed. Yearly subscriptions from half a crown and upwards will be received: half a guinea constitutes a governor, with the privilege of recommending objects. Books for this charitable purpose are now open at Mr. Nixon's, Mr. Gregory's, Mr. Brown's, Mr. Ireland's, and Mr. Throby's.

On the 3d instant, Mr. T. Bostock, of Leicester, coach-proprietor, undertook for a wager, to walk 48 miles up and down the large meadow below Burton-bridge, in eleven hours; which, notwithstanding he, by some mistake, walked more than two miles in ad-

dition, he completed it in 14 minutes less than the time allowed.

Married.] At Leicester, Lieut. Arnold, of the Leicestershire militia, to Miss Smith, of Huntingdon.

At Watford, Mr. Samuel Beardsmore, bookseller, of Abhy de la Zouch, to Miss Sabin.

At Loughborough, Mr. James Blunt, to Miss Mary Askleby.

At Whitcote, Mark Anthony White, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Simpson, of Launde Abbey, in this county.

Dead.] At Leicester, Mrs. Ladbroke.

At Barkby, on the 10th instant, in a fit of apoplexy, William Poebin, one of the representatives in parliament for the county: a trust that had been unanimously and honourably delegated to him in four successive parliaments, and which he had uniformly discharged with integrity and independence. As a private gentleman his truly amiable manners procured him universal esteem. His tenantry have to regret the loss of an excellent landlord; his servants an indulgent master; and the poor a bountiful benefactor and kind adviser.—*Leicester Journal*.

At Selby, Mr. Paris.

Mrs. Lewin, of Melton Mowbray.

At Loughborough, aged 20, Miss Sarah Winfield.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Stevens, to Mrs. South. Mr. George Styles, to Miss Mary Buntington. Mr. Joseph Hatley, attorney, to Miss Ann Bullock, of Wallfall. Mr. George Wyon, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips. Mr. John Cordwell, of Quinton, to Miss E. Foley, of Birmingham.

At Yardley, Mr. Thomas Deakin, to Miss Emma Hopkins.

At Harborne, Mr. Williams, gun-maker, of Birmingham, to Miss Charlotte Lea, of Hiles Owen.

Mr. Halvey, of Hawkefut, to Mrs. Powell, of Brewood.

At Middleton, Mr. William Booth, to Miss Mary Tidey.

Dead.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Sanders. Aged 62, Mrs. Lightfoot. In his 64th year, Mr. John Haddon.

At Warwick, Mrs. Seymour

At Barford, near Warwick, Miss Whitehead, daughter of Mr. Whitehead, banker, of Warwick.

At West Bromwich Mrs. Wall, also, Miss Silvester.

At Alcester, Mr. Joshua Hopkins.

At Wolverley, Mr. John Clare.

At Meriden, aged 20, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Bird, son of Mr. William Bird, of Birmingham.

In his 13th year, after a very afflicting indisposition, which he bore with exemplary fortitude, Mr. John Eyland, jun. of Wailall.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Clunbury, Mr. Robert Davies,

Davies, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Elizabeth Lello, of Clunton.

Mr. Cook, late of the Elephant and Castle, in Shawbury, to Miss Smith, of Acton Reynold.

At St. Chad's, Mr. Troke, of Shawbury, to Miss Pleasant, of Shrewbury.

Died.] At Shrewbury, in his 59th year, the Rev. Samuel Johnson. Mr. Hughes. Mr. John Gough.

At Whitchurch, aged 20, Mr. John Nunnerly; and a few days after suddenly, whilst at breakfast, Mrs. Nunnerly, his mother. Also Mrs. Grosvenor, wife of Mr. John Grosvenor, of the Hawk and Buckle.

At West Bromwith, Miss Silvester, of Newport.

At Oswestry, Mr. John Edwards.

At Litchfield, Mr. Jackson, proctor. He was a man of letters, and a principal assistant of Dr. Darwin in his ingenious publication on the *System of Vegetables*.

At Manafon, aged 33, Mrs. Davies. Mrs. Pritchard, of Cause Mountain, near Westbury.

At Mary Knoll, near Ludlow, in her 84th year, Mrs. Knight, mother of Richard Payne Knight, esq. of Downton Castle.

After a short illness, John Mytton, esq. of Halston, captain commandant of the troop of Oswestry Rangers, by whom, as well as a large circle of friends and acquaintance, he was highly respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcestershire, Mr. Hill, to Miss-Sheriff.

Mr. W. A. Outhwaite, surgeon, of Bidford, to Miss Wilkes.

At Hampton Lucy, the Rev. Jason Bourne, of Feckenham, to Miss Harding.

At Kempsey, Mr. F. P. Palmer, attorney, of Sidbury, to Miss Sarah Davis.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Roe.

At the same place, William Mence, esq. captain in the 6th regiment of foot. His death was occasioned by a hurt he received during the rebellion in Ireland, from which kingdom he had returned but two days previous to his decease. He was an experienced officer, and a brave soldier.

Suddenly, Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. Thomas Cook, farmer, of Stock and Bradley, in this county.

At Alcester, Mr. Joshua Hopkias. Mrs. Cheston.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The triennial Music Meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, was held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September.

Married.] At Bromyard, Mr. Dunctcliffe, linen-draper, of Hollingclough, Staffordshire, to Miss Elizabeth Philpott, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Philpott, of Bromyard.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 27th year, Mr. James Bird.

At Yarkhill, at the great age of 100, Mrs. Elizabeth Patrick.

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Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. Thomas Davies, of the Knap, in the parish of Bridge Sollers.

At Ross, in his 87th year, William Dobbs, many years sexton of that parish. He retained his faculties unimpaired to the last moment of his existence, and retired to that asylum which he had prepared for thousands with the utmost composure of mind. He was almost the only inhabitant of the place who had any recollection of the person and manners of John Kyrle, esq. celebrated by Pope, in his Epistle to Lord Bathurst, under the character of "the Man of Ross."

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Troy-houfe, near Monmouth, Mr. Lewis Richards, jun. second son of Mr. Richards, agent to the Duke of Beaufort.

At Pwll, the Rev. Edmund Watkins, many years pastor of the Baptist church at Usk. In him were united undisssembled piety towards God, and disinterested benevolence towards man; the polished gentleman, and the solid divine.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Some curious Roman Antiquities have been lately discovered in digging a Potato-ground belonging to a cottage called the *Custom Scrubs*. It is a bold promontory, which overlooks the Slade bottom, two miles distant from Painfwick, and about three from Birdlip, on the road from Cheltenham to Rodborough.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Baker, of Pilton, to Mrs. Hooper, of Stoke's Croft. Mr. John Jordan, to Miss Jenkins. Mr. Joseph Fisher, of the Vindictive Ship of War, to Miss Esther Fisher, of Walcot-terrace, Bath. Mr. Mayne, of Wrington, to Miss Parker, of Banwell.

At Bicknor, Mr. J. Wyrhale, son of George Wyrhale, esq. of Bicknor-court, to Miss Mabbett, daughter of the late Richard Mabbett, esq. of Colford, and niece of John Colchester, esq. of Warbury Court.

At Wotton-under Edge, Mr. Gazard, of North Nibley, to Miss Hamblin, of the former place.

The Rev. Richard Slade, M. A. vicar of Thornbury, to Miss Bidlake Hixon, of Great Torrington, Devon.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Jenkins. Aged 85, Mrs. Parsley. Mr. J. B. Gill. Mrs. Bustin. Mr. Harper. Aged 96, Mrs. Duberry. Mrs. Gill. Mr. Ambrose Coritt. In her 30th year, Mrs. James. Mrs. Chandler. Capt. Davis, of Swantea. Mr. Sims. Mr. Wickland, dentist.

At Clifton, Mr. William Job, gardener. He retired to rest at an early hour, and soon after complained of a pain in his stomach; when, on his attempting to rise, he fell back and expired without a groan. By the death of this man society has lost one of its most valuable members, as few persons in his humble sphere of life possessed so great a fund of useful knowledge. His solicitude for the welfare of the rising generation induced him

to accept of the mastership of a school for the instruction of poor children, recently founded by the pastor of Hope chapel, and supported by the generous subscriptions of the nobility and gentry. This trust he discharged in a manner which at once commanded respect, and secured him the affection of the children committed to his care. The charity has, therefore, experienced a loss not easily to be retrieved.

At the same place, Mrs. Lapature, wife of Peter Francis Lapature, esq. and daughter of Gerard Gustavus Ducarel, esq. of Exmouth. Also Mrs. Powell.

At the Hot Wells, Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr Whitehead, merchant, of Dublin.

At Bedminster, Mrs. Monday.

At Gloucester, Mr. W. Washbourne, sen. formerly an eminent druggist. The Rev. Henry Eyre, of Landford.

At Bredon, most sincerely and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Darke, wife of John Darke, esq. In her the poor have lost a valuable friend.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 79, Mrs. Attwood. At Cowley, near Oxford, aged 75, Mrs. Benwell.

At Banbury, Mr. Andrew Long, surgeon. Mr. Edward Jarvis, who upwards of twenty years resided in Hudson Bay, in the service of that company.

At Deddington, in her 54th year, Mrs. Churchill.

At Bicester, Mr. Wm. Hamilton, painter.

At Chipping Norton, in his 40th year, Mr. Thomas Winter, attorney.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, holden on the 1st of August, the premiums for cattle were adjudged as follows, viz. That of Five Guineas for the best 2 shear Ram, bred within twenty miles of Peterborough by the owner, to Mr. Thomas Martin, of Tanfor—that of Three Guineas for the best shearling Ram, to the said Mr. Thomas Martin—and that of Five Guineas for the best Bull, not more than two years old, to Mr. John Griffin, of Eye. The premium of Two Guineas for the best Boar was not disposed of, as there was no other candidate than Mr. Peter Ellis, who, having no competitor, candidly resigned his claim. The society has increased in its members and its funds, and promises to become, if not of general, at least of much local utility.

Married.] At Peterborough, the Rev. M. Loftus, A. M. minor canon of the cathedral in that city, to Miss Warriner.

At Oundle, Mr. Bridgens, officer of excise, to Mrs. Nichols.

At Eydon, Mr. Shipley, of London, to Miss Page, of the former place.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Richard Alston.

At Workworth Castle, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Eyre, fifth daughter of Charlotte

Countess of Newburgh, Peerefs in her own right.

At Islip, in his 74th year, Elmes Forster, esq.

At Abingdon, near Northampton, after a severe illness, John Harvey, Thurstby, esq. one of the verderers of Rockingham Forest. When the lieutenancy of this county was in commission, Mr. Thurstby for several years performed the duties of that high and respectable office, in conjunction with Sir William Dolben and Sir George Robinson.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Buckingham, Mr. Lowe, to Miss Lewley.

Died.] At Ashendon, near Aylesbury, Mr. Croxford, a member of the Aylesbury troop of yeomanry.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Davis, jun. of Amptill, to Miss Hagar.

Died.] Jeremy Fish Palmer, esq. attorney, of Bedford, and clerk of the peace for that county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A question is shortly to be decided upon appeal to the Lord Chancellor, the circumstances of which are briefly these: The *Mastership* of Catherine Hall has lately become vacated. The statutes require that the choice should be determined by the majority of Fellows present. Five fellows were present on one day, of whom only two voted, both for one candidate; on the succeeding day, two of the others voted for another candidate; the fifth remaining neutral. This remains a topic of general conversation amongst the Fellows.

Mr. Mark Bullen, of Fen Ditton Hall, near Cambridge, grazed five sheep, from the 14th of July to the 23d of August, on a piece of low ground near the river Cam, to the following extraordinary weights:

	<i>When put in,</i>	<i>When taken out,</i>
No. 1.	weighed 96lb.	- - - - 122lb.
2.	- - 104	- - - - 132
3.	- - 86	- - - - 112
4.	- - 84	- - - - 99
5.	- - 94	- - - - 117

Acquiring in six weeks 119lbs.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Samuel Butler, M. A. fellow of St. John's college, and head master of the grammar school at Shrewsbury, to Miss Harriet Apthorpe, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Apthorpe, prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Sutton, in the isle of Ely, Mr. James Mendham, farmer, of Oxload, to Miss Farey, of Sutton Fen.

At Mepal, in the isle of Ely, Mr. Robinson, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Elizabeth Adams, of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Morris Barford, musician.

At Wisbech, Miss Ann Nichols.

At Orwell, after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Barton, fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He was admitted B. A. in 1789, and M. A. in 1793.

At Wentworth, in the life of Ely, the Rev. Richard Wakeling, rector of that parish.

Died.] At Deddington, Mrs. Churchill, wife of Mr. Samuel Churchill, attorney at law, of that place, aged 54.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, the Rev. Joseph Brett, to Miss Barton. Mr. Lubbock, to Miss Hannah Wayte.

Mr. Cozens, of Shouldham, to Miss R. Sewell, of Longford.

Mr. Thompion, land-surveyor, of Watlington, to Mrs. Scott, of Hetherfett.

At Lynn, Mr. Mountain, to Miss Josilin.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Harry Mean, master of the Maid's-head public-house. Mrs. Ann Taylor, of the Black-horse inn. Aged 68, Mr. William Newbiggen. In her 81st year, Mrs. Rust. At the advanced age of 98, Mrs. Hubbard. In her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Day. Aged 58, Mr. William Cobb, formerly of the Rampant-horse inn.

At Yarmouth, aged 80, Mrs. Banting.

Aged 86, Mr. James Windett, of Stoke Holy Cross.

At Wood-Norton, in his 71st year, the Rev. William Norris, A. M. rector of the parishes of Kilverstone and Aldborough.

After a long illness, borne with great fortitude, Mr. Benjamin Salisbury, landlord of the Bull inn, Barton Mills.

Aged 66, Mrs. Burn, of Stanfield-Hall, near Wymondham.

At Barham, near Beccles, Mr. Buxton, one of the yeomanry cavalry.

At Gimingham, in her 69th year, Mrs. E. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Phillip Smith, attorney.

At Thorpe, aged 59, Mrs. Newton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Newton, minister of the independent congregation in that city, and daughter of Dr. Samuel Wood.

At Hillborough, in his 78th year, Mr. Henry Mower.

Aged 73, Mr. Robert Jackson, of Docking. In her 46th year, Mrs. Spratt, of Igborough.

On the 30th day of August, Master Joseph Barnard, the only child of Mr. and the present Mrs. Barnard, of Calton, near Norwich. This late endearing child, of only eight years and a few months old, shared a very uncommon interest in the affections and in the attentions of all who saw him. It pleased God, from whom proceeds the variety of intellect and disposition early discerned in children, to favour him with a capacity and sensibility of mind seldom possessed in the years of childhood. The inquisitiveness of his little mind increased the objects of his knowledge, which, with his promising disposition for moral excellence as well as intellectual attainments, entwined him in the affections of his parents: their feelings will be best experienced by parents, and would occasion a sorrow truly without hope, did not the christian doctrine of pardon and redemption furnish an assurance that, in the

morning of the resurrection, he will be absolved from the power of the grave, and redeemed from death, by him who is the Resurrection and the Life.

SUFFOLK.

A robbery of a very daring and singular nature was lately committed at Barton Mills, upon the property of Mr. Thomas Archer, who had nearly a whole field of wheat threshed out in the night, and the sheaves afterwards set upright in the same manner as they had been left.

Married.] Mr. S. Barthorp, quarter-master in the Suffolk Provisional Cavalry, to Miss M. Sheppard, of Tunstall.

At Lavenham, Mr. Michael Steed, of Waldingfield, farmer, to Mrs. Danie, widow of the late Mr. Danie, schoolmaster, at East Bergholt.

Died.] At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Hand, relict of the late Rev. Christopher Hand, rector of Aller, in Somersetshire.

At Ipswich, aged 80, Mr. William True-love, woollen-draper and banker. Aged 40, Mrs. Christie. Suddenly, in Clopton's hospital, whilst eating his dinner, Mr. Talbot Girling, many years landlord of the Dog inn. Mr. Charles Burcham.

Aged 75, Mr. Charles Bigg, of Stansfield. At Gunton-hall, near Lowestoft, G. Doughty, esq. of Theberton. This gentleman served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1793.

In her 74th year, greatly regretted by all who knew her, and particularly by the poor under her care, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. James Peake, upwards of thirty years governor of Bulcamp house of industry.

Aged 63, after a very short illness, Mr. Samuel Fayers, of Rede: his brother, who died three weeks before, left him a small landed estate, and considerable personal property. This sudden acquisition of wealth is supposed to have been the cause of Fayer's death, who was hitherto a day-labourer.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Edward George Creek, farmer, of Little Horkley, to Miss Ratcliff, of Sandon.

Mr. Beadle, of Witham, to Miss Barnes.

Died.] At Heydon, Sir P. Soames, Bart. By his will, which was made 18 years ago, he has left the whole of his property, real and personal, to Mrs. Herne, with the reversion of his real estate to her son, B. B. Herne, esq.

At Aldborough, near Ilford, Richard Fairbrother, huntsman to _____ Broome, esq. and formerly the celebrated huntsman of Harding Newman, esq. He was some years ago well-known for his horse called *Jolly Roger*, which carried him through some of the severest fox-chases ever witnessed in this kingdom.

In her 70th year, Mrs. Cock, of Dunmow. Mr. George H. Zell, farmer, of Rawreth.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Sparrow, surgeon.

KENT.

The thunder-storm on Sunday, the 2d of September, in the neighbourhood of Margate, was very awful: the flashes of lightning were so great, that they illuminated the sea to a considerable distance. On Tuesday night last there was such a hard gale of wind, that one of the packets coming from London, had all her sails, except the fore-sail, torn in pieces: two men, one of them a watchman, were, on the same night, blown off Ramsgate Pier, and drowned; and a Dutch galley, used as one of his Majesty's gun-boats, which had left Dover, was considerably damaged in endeavouring to get into Ramsgate; but failing in the attempt, she stood out to sea, and fortunately got into Broad-stairs.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Samuel Hardeman, to Miss Lydia Fowler. Mr. Thomas White, to Miss Caroline Moyné.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Green, to Miss Cooper.

At Upper Deal, Captain James, of the Chatham division of marines, to Miss Oakley, daughter of William Oakley, esq. of the royal navy.

At Ashford, Mr. Fagg, surgeon, to Miss Bourne.

At Biddenden, Mr. John Forster, to Mrs. Sarah Winch.

At Hardes, Mr. Thomas Hayward, to Miss Mary Hitchcock.

R. K. Piercey, Esq. commander of his Majesty's gun-veffel, Louisa, to Miss Sarah Dyer, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Dyer, of Sheerness.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Goodban, wife of Mr. Thomas Goodban, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral. Mr. William Hybon, jun. In his 90th year, Mr. Abraham Smith. Mrs. Seguin.

At Maidstone, aged 84, Mrs. Catherine Hayes. Mr. Ireland, many years a musician in Mrs. Baker's company of comedians. Mr. G. Cutbush, sen.

At Dover, Mr. Edward Andrews.

At Winchcombe in the parish of Crundal, Mr. Robert Noyce, formerly landlord of the Mermaid inn, Canterbury.

At Biddenden, in his 70th year, Mr. James Freeman.

At the Old Park-house, St. Martin's, near Canterbury, John Austen, esq.

Mrs. Cattle, of Inglis Farm, near Folkstone.

Mr. Lester, of Warehorn.

At Bighton-gate Heath, in his 80th year, Mr. John Clandish.

At Brompton, Mr. Hogarth, formerly of Swallow-street, St. James's.

At his house in Brompton, Timothy Gooding, Esq. aged 80.

At Charlton, Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bart. a general in the army, and colonel of the 50th regiment of foot. Sir Thomas, about 25 years since, maintained a famous contest for the representation of Sussex, in which, after 28 days polling, (during which

every corner of the county was ransacked for votes) he carried it, without expending a single shilling, against Sir James Peachey, (the present Lord Sefton) supported by all the influence of administration, by 128 votes. An unhappy derangement of intellect, however, soon deprived the county of his services in parliament, and destroyed the hopes which, from his honest, blunt, and nervous style of oratory, his constituents had entertained of the influence of his talents. Though Sir Thomas recovered from his malady, he never after took part in public affairs.

SURREY.

Married.] At Teddington, Augustus William Handley, Esq. to Mademoiselle de Martilliere, daughter of the Count de Martilliere, and niece to the Count de la Chatre, Colonel of a Royal Emigrant Regiment in the English service.

At Camberwell, Mr. Curteis, to Miss Halfey.

At Wimbledon, Michael Mac Evoy, esq. to Mrs. Bray.

Died.] At Guildford, Mrs. May, widow of the late Mr. Wm. May, of Woking-park.

At Clapham, David Court, esq. secretary to the corporation of the Trinity-house. Also Mrs. Avery. Mrs. Wells.

At Wimbledon, aged 79, Mr. Abraham Hatchett, who for nearly half a century kept the White-horse cellar in Piccadilly.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Hardiman.

At Rye, Mr. Smith, of the Queen's-head.

At Buxted, in a deep decline, Miss Moore.

Aged 37, Mr. Joseph Fuller, of Southover, near Lewes.

At Eastbourne, Mrs. Neville, wife of Major Neville, of the royal artillery.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, C. Hopkinson, esq. late of the 15th light dragoons, to Miss Arabella Sainsbury.

At Speen-Church, near Newbury, Thomas Ward Blagrave, gent. of London, to Miss Bailey, of Speenhill.

Died.] At Reading, after a lingering illness, Mr. Mares. Mr. Pepper.

At West Ilsley, Mrs. Hutchins.

At Wantage, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Butler, prebendary of St. Paul's.

At Wargrave, aged 74, Mr. Robert Pigott, a gentleman of unaffected simplicity of manners. He established, in his life-time, two schools for twenty poor boys, and an equal number of girls, whom he regularly clothed, allowing to their parents a monthly sum adequate to their supposed earnings, if employed in farmer's service, and to their master and mistress a salary for instructing them, and attending them to church on Sunday. He has bequeathed 6,150l. in the 3 per cents. to support these schools; also legacies to his poor relations, neighbours, servants, the schoolmaster and mistress, and one guinea to each scholar.

At the same place, Mrs. Stow, wife of Benjamin Stow, esq. secretary to the commander in chief at the Nile.

At Abingdon, near 90, the Rev. D. Turner, M. A. fifty years pastor to the Baptist congregation of that place.

At Windsor, at the advanced age of eighty-six, Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq. He was bred to the law, and his family being connected with the town of Liverpool, was elected many years ago recorder of that corporation. In 1738, Mr. Brereton was appointed paymaster of the lottery. He never practised the law to any extent; he was one of the Society of Lincoln's Inn to his death. Mr. Brereton being possessed of a good fortune, turned his attention to the study of antiquities, and was one of the oldest members of the Society of antiquaries in London, and many years one of their vice-presidents and council; in which situations he died. Some papers published in their Transactions were written by Mr. Brereton who was also a fellow of the Royal Society. At the general election in 1774, after a contest for the borough of Ilchester, in which the election was declared void; Mr. Brereton in conjunction with Mr. Nathaniel Webb, stood a candidate, but was not returned. He and his colleague applied to the house of commons, and were voted in upon petition. He has not sat in the house since the dissolution of that parliament in the year 1780. Having a strong interest in Flintshire, where he had also a seat, many years ago he was appointed comitab of the Castle of Flint. In 1751, he married a Miss Witman. For many years past he has resided at Windsor, where his great age and extensive information, rendered him particularly noticed by the king, and the rest of the royal family.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the 5th instant, a new Methodist Chapel, built at Rowland's Castle, near Winchester, was consecrated. After the ceremony, a sumptuous feast was given, at which, it is supposed, not fewer than 150 carriages of various kinds attended.

Married.] At Lymington, Mr. Goldney, of Chippenham, to Miss Oveatt, of the former place.

At Selborne, the Rev. S. White, A. M. fellow of Oriel college, and rector of Maidford, to Miss H. White, youngest daughter of the late B. White, esq. of Moreland.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Lieutenant Trickey, of the 10th regiment of foot, to Miss Hill, only daughter of the late Colonel Hill, of St. Boniface, in that island.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Miles.

At Southampton, to which place he went for the benefit of his health, M. R. R. Corbin, of Winchester, deputy clerk of the peace, and one of the coroners for the county. Mr. Corbin was a very deserving young man, and universally respected.

In the 67th year of his age, sincerely la-

mented by his numerous family and friends, Mr. John Jacob, of Down Farm, near Andover; by whose death the neighbouring poor have lost a generous benefactor, and society a valuable member.

WILTSHIRE.

The operation of *lithotomy* was lately successfully performed by Mr. Washbourn, M. C. S. and surgeon, in Marlborough, upon a man 60 years of age, servant to Mr. Halcob, of the Castle Inn in that town. The stone extracted was of considerable magnitude: on the 4th day subsequent to the operation, a profuse hæmorrhage took place, which had nearly ended fatally, but was fortunately stopped; since which time the patient continued in a state of convalescence, and is now perfectly recovered.

Married.] At Blackland, John William Yerbury, esq. of Belcome Place, to Miss H. Baily, of Caine.

Mr. Marsh, surgeon of the Wiltshire Supplementary Militia, to Miss Louisa Lyford, daughter of Mr. Lyford, surgeon, of Winchester.

At Alvedeston, Mr. John Bowles, of that place, to Miss Martha Mead, daughter of Mr. Mead, of Langham Farm, near Gillingham, Dorset.

At Heytebury, Mr. J. Seagram, of Warminster, to Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Dixon, watchmaker, of Devizes, to Miss Withers, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Salisbury, in her 77th year, Mrs. Tatem, widow of Dr. Tatem.

At Marlborough, Benjamin Hancock, esq. banker, and an esq. of the Marlborough Association. Also Mr. William Proutt, master of the Cross King's Inn, and likewise a member of the Marlborough Association.

At West Cholderton, Mrs. Spring.

At Little Woodford, near Salisbury, in his 56th year, Mr. Edward Lawrence.

At Ashcombe, Thomas Thorne. He lived nearly 50 years in the service of the Hon. E. Arundel, in the capacity of groom.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Stepleton, near Dorchester, after a lingering illness, Mr. Rodber, son of the late S. Rodber, gent. of Preiton, near Yeovil.

At Handly, in his 74th year, Mr. Thomas Hardiman, farmer.

Mr. Carpenter, of Bridport.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The intended opening betwixt the upper and lower town of Bath, so much wanted and complained of by the visitants of that city, is deferred until the lord chancellor shall finally decree the *quantum* of the late Mr. Alderman Coward's property to the commissioners for the improvement of Bath. This decree is to be given the next term.

Married.] Lately, at Bath, Edward Parry, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, London, to Miss Mary Horner, of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Also, Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. of Briantone, Dorset, to Miss Lucy Whitby, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Cresswell, Staffordshire.

Likewise, William Wightman, esq. to Miss Punter, of Bathwick.

At Taunton, Thomas William Portnom, esq. of the Bengal artillery, son of the late Colonel Portnom, commandant of engineers in Bengal, to Miss Catherine Leslie Grove.

At Wincanton, Mr. Dync, attorney, of Bruton, to Miss F. Mestler, of the former place.

Died.] On the 15th instant, at Bath, of a gradual decline, aged above threescore years, Richard Hutchinson, better known by the name of *Poolish Dick*, who has been for the last forty years a regular attendant on the servants of the lodging houses on the Parades, Abbey-Green, and that neighbourhood; where he regularly came early every morning, receiving from one or another his daily supply of food, and returned to his lodgings in Widcome as regularly every evening. The weakness of his intellects excited the compassion, and the innocent simplicity of his behaviour the regard of many persons in the upper and lower walks of life. The late David Garrick, Esq. for many years during his life, allowed him one shilling a week, which he also left him at his death. He regularly attended all Meetings of the respectable society of Quakers, and was allowed by them likewise one shilling a week. At every funeral of any note, *Poor Dick* was a constant attendant; and few families of consequence arrived on the Parades, but he, by his smiles and gestures, always seemed to welcome them to the lodgings of his good friends.

At Bath, Miss Mary Loder, of the theatre, daughter of the late Mr. John Loder, musician. Mr. William Davis, of Coombe Grove. Mrs. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, of the horse guards.

At the same place, Mr. Joseph Cookman, of Chatham Row: he was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst standing by a cistern of water, in consequence of which, he fell backwards into the same and was drowned.

At Flook, near Taunton, Mr. Metford.

At Frome, after a short illness, Miss Susan Chasty.

At Taunton, Mr. Wake, master of the Bishop Blaze.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, of a deep decline, in the 22d year of his age, Wade Francis Caulfield, esq. captain in the first regiment of Guards. To a person manly and beautiful he united a mind cultivated and polished; and a heart rich in the possession of every grace and virtue which can adorn and dignify the human character. If any undertaking of difficulty and danger called for his exertions, he was bold and enterprising; if misery and wretchedness claimed his commiseration and assistance, tenderness and be-

nevolence swelled his heart, and raised the ready tear into his eye. Too open and generous to give offence, he was little apt to be offended; and those individuals who had been attached to him from the attractive freedom of his behaviour, and the winning graces of his conversation, in every after intercourse of friendship found new and heightened motives to confirm and rivet their esteem. He had scarcely attained the age of manhood, when family dissensions, though otherwise unfortunate, yet highly honourable to his character and feelings, deprived him of the blessings of domestic felicity. So far as related to himself, a consciousness of the goodness of his own cause would have enabled him to surmount its most unpleasant effects: but when he reflected, that a sister whom he most affectionately loved, and a brother with whom his existence was in a manner interwoven, were objects of a parent's unjustifiable resentment, the tenderness of his nature overcame the energy of his mind; and he sunk into an early grave beneath the pressure of a commendable affliction.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Baker, of Axminster, to Miss Gifford, of Chard.

Died.] At Exeter, Lieut. Andrew Godfrey, of the royal navy. Mrs. Lendon.

At Newton Bushel, aged 25, Mr. Benjamin Berry, attorney, first lieutenant in Major Drake's corps of King's ferriwell and Ipplpen Volunteers, and second son of the late Mr. Berry, of Alphington, near Exeter: his abilities, diligence, and punctuality in his profession, gained him universal esteem.

At Sandford, Mrs. Wreford.

At Barnstaple, Mr. John Tamlyn. The Rev. William Robbins. In his 51st year, the Rev. Benjamin Seaward, 21 years minister of the dissenting congregation of that place.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Henry Luxmore, M. D. of Dulverton House, Somerset, to Miss Carlyon, youngest sister of Thomas Carlyon, esq. of Tregrehan, Cornwall.

Died.] At St. Stephens, Sir Jonathan Phillips.

SCOTLAND.

Wednesday, the 12th of Sept. the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after the usual public and private trials:

OF IRELAND.

Robert Blake,	{	<i>De Dentium Formatione et</i>
		<i>Structura in homine et</i>
		<i>in variis animalibus.</i>
Wm. Henry Turner,	→	<i>Oculo Humano.</i>
Wm. Armstrong,	—	<i>Enteritide.</i>
Wm. John Shea,	—	<i>Podagra.</i>
William Stoker,	—	<i>Hepatitis Chronica.</i>
Thomas Tuckey,	—	<i>Ictero.</i>
John Cox,	—	<i>Dysenteria.</i>
John Beamish,	—	<i>Colica Prætorum.</i>

OF SCOTLAND.

George Forbes,	}	<i>Suspensa Submersorum</i>
		<i>Respiratione.</i>
George Mure,	—	<i>Dyspepsia.</i>
Thomas Hunter,	—	<i>Febre Indiarum Flavæ.</i>
John Balmanno,	—	<i>Palpitatione.</i>
J. Warroch Purfell,	—	<i>Hydrope Anasarca.</i>
J. Robt. Henderson,	—	<i>Pertuffi.</i>
Thomas Draver,	—	<i>Pneumonia.</i>

OF ENGLAND.

Joshua Dixon,	—	<i>Colica Pictonum.</i>
John Metcalfe,	—	<i>Rheumatismo Acuto.</i>
John Stanley,	—	<i>Inflammatione.</i>
John Reid, (of Leicester)	—	<i>Mania.</i>

OF AMERICA.

Sims White,	—	<i>Epilepsia.</i>
R. M'Kewn Haig,	—	<i>Rheumatismo.</i>
John Taliaferro,	—	<i>Diæta.</i>

Birth.] At Drumpellier-house, near Glasgow, the Lady of Andrew Stirling, Esq. of Drumpellier, of a daughter.

Lately, at Ellicock, Mrs. Veitch, of Ellicock, of a daughter.

Diad.] At Edinburgh, Mr. James Watson, inspecting surgeon on the Edinburgh recruiting district.

On the 3d of Sept. at his house in Glasgow, Mr Thomas Milligain, a native of Nottingham, and late a conductor of the cotton-mill at Woodside, near Glasgow.

At St. Mary's Island, Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Selkirk.

On the 6th of Sept. at his brother's, Captain Mackay, of Scotton, George Mackay, esq. of Bighouse, and lieutenant-colonel of the Reay Fencible Highlanders.

On the 9th of Sept. at Baibedie, Mrs. Amelia Malcolm, widow of James Malcolm, esq. of Baibedie.

Same day, at Edinburgh, Mr. John Callenders, formerly one of the deputy clerks of session.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Cork, Major Gray, to Lady Colthurst, relict of the late Sir Nicholas Colthurst, bart.

Died.] At his seat at Sion, near Cork, Sir Edward Unick O'Bryen, bart. a gentleman of considerable fortune, and a branch of the Inchiquin family.

State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c. in September.

A LARGE fleet has arrived safe from the Leeward Islands, which has caused a considerable import of Sugar, Rum, Cotton-wool, &c. The following are the particulars of the cargoes of the ships belonging to three of the principal out-ports.

LIVERPOOL.

5630 Hhds, 612 tierces, 318 barrels, sugar.
1095 Puncheons, and 62 hhd's Rum.
1086 Casks, 135 Barrels, and 3073 bags of Coffee
3649 Bags, pockets, and ferons, Cotton.
42 Casks, and 127 Bags, Cocoa.
101 Bags, Ginger.
11 Tons, Fustick.
2½ Tons, Logwood.
236 pieces, Camwood.
42 Barrels, Tumeric.
618 pieces, Lignum vitæ.
12 cafes, Castor oil.
2 Barrels, Tortoise shell.
1570 Elephants teeth.
24 Hides.

Notwithstanding the late arrivals, West India goods continue to advance, in consequence of the large orders from the continent. Sugars in particular are uncommonly high; on the 20th. the price of raw sugars were, brown from 82s. to 84s; middling and good, from 85s. to 89s.; very good and fine, from 90s. to 98s. Refined sugars were as follow.

Brown lumps from—130s. to 133s.
Middling and good do.—134s. to 137s.
Very good and fine do.—138s. to 142s.
Brown single loaves from 136s. to 138s.
Middling and good do.—139s. to 143s.
Very good and fine do.—144s. to 148s.

Molasses of course has advanced, the present price is about —84s.

Cotton wool which for some time past has been very high, continues to rise; Surinam is from 2s. 10½d to 3s. 3d. lb.—St. Domingo from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.;—Demerari from 2s. 7½d to 2s. 10d.;—Barbadoes from 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8d.;—Grenada 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 8½d.;—Cayenne 2s. 10d. to 3s. 1d.;—Bourbon s. 10d. to 3s.—159 Bales of East India Cotton, put up by the Company on the 4th; sold from 1s. 11d to 1s. 11½d lb. And 147 bales of Bourbon, put up on the 19th, sold from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11½d. lb.

The East India Company have declared for sale on the 16th of October, 1770 Bales of Bengal raw silk, 30 Bales of Bengal Organzine, and 99 Lots of China; and the great sale

of silk will be in the month of February, as usual, provided the ships arrive in time. The following are the particulars of the Bengal, of the present sale, viz.

SKEIN			NOVI		
Radnagore	—	29 large bales	Collinson	—	157 small bales
Ditto white	—	43	Peachr	—	338
Collinson	—	37 small bales	Jungpore	—	250
Ditto tan	—	31	Coffumbuzar	—	141
Pigtail	—	55	Fruhard	—	135
Flat	—	283	Maulda	—	40
Jungpore	—	103	Rad-fil	—	41
Fruhard	—	43	Ditto white	—	11
Tuffa	—	33			
					1113
		657			

The following account of the number of bales of Bengal raw silk, sold by the company, in four years before and four years since they undertook working a part into Organzine, may serve to shew whether they have succeeded in the intention of much increasing the consumption of Bengal silk by this measure.

	Bales	Raw		Bales	Bales
1790. March sale	—	1036	1794. March	1231	—
September	—	1091	Sept.	1385	29 Organzine
1791. March	—	1146	1795. March	1544	—
September	—	1117	Sept.	1634	70
1792. March	—	1334	1796. March	1262	—
September	—	1311	Sept.	1534	109
1793. March	—	833	1797. March	1609	100
September	—	2210	Sept.	491	70

The import of Coals into the Port of London to the present time, has been 40,508 Chaldrons short of last year. The prices at present, are as follow.

Walls End	—	42s.	Burn Moor	—	39s.
Biggs Main	—	41s. 6d.	Warwerk	—	37s. 6d.
Heaten Main	—	41s.	Hollowell	—	38s.
Håbburn	—	41s. 6d.	Newbottle	—	37s. 6d.

The Public Funds have lately assumed a more cheerful aspect than they have done for some time past. The Consols are above fifty, and there are more buyers than sellers at the present prices. The probability therefore is that they will experience a still further rise.

Bank Stock was, on the 28th of last month, at 129½; rose on the 6th Sept. to 132, and have since fallen to 129½ — 5 per Cent. Annuities were, on the 28th last month, at 77 1-8th; rose on the 6th of Sept. to 77 3-8th; and rose further on the 17th ult. to 78; and were on the 25th ult. 78 7-8ths.—4 per Cents. on the 28th of August, were at 65½; and shut the 4th of Sept. at 65.—3 per Cent Consols were, on the 28th of last month, at 49 5-8ths; rose on the 7th of Sept. to 50½; on the 18th to 50½; and are this day, the 26th of Sept. at 50-1-8th.—Omnium, is at 6½.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the weather has been in every respect so favourable for the harvest, and for other operations of husbandry, that we have but little to report. We find that the corn crops have almost every where turned out good, and in many places have been gotten in without any rain. Turnips, we are also informed, have every where an uncommonly promising appearance. The fallows are in the most perfect order, and quite ready for the seed. Grasses of all sorts have likewise the most promising appearances.

The prices of grain are in many places much reduced.—Wheat averages 5s. Barley 2s. 11d. and Oats 21s. 1d.

CATTLE. These are somewhat lower, except Milch-cows, which fetch very high prices.—Beef averages in Smithfield from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. per stone. Mutton from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d. and Veal from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

HORSES still continue low, particularly those of the cart kind.

HOGS rather low.

Hops still continue to be an improving crop. The duty is now laid at 48,000l.

N. B. We think it a duty we owe ourselves to state, that a paragraph which has appeared in many of the country papers, reflecting on the Agricultural Reporters in a mass, does not, nor could be intended, to apply to the Agricultural Report of the Monthly Magazine. This Report is regularly drawn up by a gentleman of honour and distinction in the literary and agricultural world, from communications actually made by intelligent farmers in various districts, and may be confidently relied upon for the correctness of its statements.

ERRATA.—Supplement for July, page 497, last line, for Colin Maclaurin, read Professor Saunders, of Cambridge, who was blind; but not Maclaurin.—Page 186, of the present Number, in the Headline, for Dr. WARRINGTON read Mr. WARRINGTON.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVII.] FOR OCTOBER, 1798. [Vol. VI.

The Numbers of this Work which were out of print being now reprinted, complete Sets, in Five Volumes, or any single Number or Volume, may be had of any Bookseller in the British Dominions.

Communications on any Subject of a practical or useful Nature, or relative to any Matters of Fact, are always thankfully received, and should be addressed, post-paid, to Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 71, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING just received your Magazine for March 1798, in which I find you have been so obliging as to insert the sketch I sent you of some of my arguments in defence of the exploded doctrine of *phlogiston*, and against the universally prevalent one of the *decomposition of water*, I hope you will not object to a few more articles of the same kind, in which I shall endeavour to be as concise as I possibly can.

If it be the water that is decomposed in procuring fixed and inflammable air from charcoal, by means of steam, and if water consists of oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion of 85 parts of the former to 15 of the latter, they must be found in the same proportion in the result of the experiment. Again, fixed air is said to consist of 28 parts of charcoal and 72 of oxygen, and the inflammable air that is procured in this process, is said to consist of hydrogen and a little of the charcoal, without any oxygen.

But I have shewn, that by a slow supply of water, the whole of any quantity of it is expended without producing any fixed air at all; the whole produce being that kind of inflammable air which is said to contain no oxygen. Consequently, according to this experiment, there is no oxygen at all in water. It consists of hydrogen only.

In the second volume of the new edition of my "*Observations on Air*," (p. 284.) I observe, that "when I had no more water than was sufficient for the production of the air, there was never any sensible quantity of uncombined fixed air mixed with the inflammable air from the charcoal. This was particularly the case when I produced air by means of a burning lens in an exhausted receiver, or in an earthen retort, with the application of an intense heat.

This is not my assertion only. It is
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confirmed by Mr. Watts, whose accuracy no person will call in question. "It has been observed," he says, "by Dr. Priestley, and confirmed by my experience, that when much water passed in the form of steam, there is much fixed air formed; but little or none when the water is admitted so sparingly that no steam reaches the refrigeratory." See his *Description of a Pneumatical Apparatus*, subjoined to Dr. Beddoes's "*Considerations on the Medicinal Use of Facitious Airs*," p. 34.

When I made the experiment here referred to, I supposed that heavy inflammable air contained fixed air in a combined state, because fixed air is found when it is decomposed with pure air. But I am now satisfied that this fixed air is produced in the process, by the union of the two kinds of air. That this *must* be so in some cases, is evident, because the fixed air so procured is heavier than all the inflammable air employed.

The reason why more fixed air is produced when the supply of water is copious, is, I presume, because more water is necessary to the constitution of fixed than of inflammable air.

2. From this experiment with charcoal, it would appear that water consists wholly of hydrogen; but from another that I made with *terra ponderosa aërata*, it will appear to consist wholly of oxygen. For when water in the form of steam is made to pass over this substance in a red heat, nothing but the purest fixed air is procured, without any inflammable air at all.

These experiments favour my general hypothesis, that water is the basis of all kinds of air, and that without it no kind of air can be procured. In some cases, as perhaps the light inflammable air, it may constitute all that can be ascertained by gravity. And notwithstanding the great use that the French chemists make of scales and weights, they do not pretend to weigh either their *calorique*, or
2 H light;

light; and why may not phlogiston escape their researches, when they employ the same instruments in the investigation.

3. When mercury is revived from red precipitate in inflammable air, it has been said that the pure air from this substance, uniting with the inflammable air that disappears, forms water. But besides that I find no sufficient quantity of water when the experiment is made over mercury, it is evident, from my late experiments, that neither water, nor any thing else, is formed by it; since it is found diffused through the inflammable air that is left, and has more than once occasioned an explosion of the vessel in which the experiment is made, to the no small danger of the operator. I have, however, sometimes stopped the process, in order to examine the state of the air; and on comparing the quantity of the inflammable air that had disappeared, and that of the pure air diffused through it, I find, by an easy method of computation, that an ounce of mercury revived in this manner, absorbs not less than 362 ounce measures of inflammable air, which is more than the same quantity of lead or bismuth require. Of the former I have revived an ounce with 108 ounce measures of the inflammable air, and of the latter with 185.

Now since the same precipitate may be revived in a glass vessel with a red heat without any addition, and the mercury so revived cannot be distinguished from that which has imbibed the great quantity of inflammable air above-mentioned, the philosopher has only the choice of those two difficulties; viz. that the precipitate attracts phlogiston through the hot glass, or that the addition of so much inflammable air, or something contained in it, and essential to it, makes no sensible change in its properties.

In these experiments I found no fixed air in the water over which the process was made, though at other times I have found some: but this is not very extraordinary, since I have sufficiently proved that fixed air does consist of an union of pure air, and inflammable air, though I have not ascertained the circumstances on which this union is always formed.

By inserting these articles in your very valuable publication, you will oblige,

Sir, yours,
Northumberland, J. PRIESTLEY.
Aug. 22, 1798.

P. S. In the fourth column of the article in March you have printed *ensure* instead of *consume*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Doubt not but a variety of persons, eager to fix their opinions concerning the medicinal power of gasses, have accused me of tardiness in the establishment of the Pneumatic Institution. No accusation however could be worse founded. I have never ceased to exert myself to bring the design to bear; but it is obvious that I had two serious difficulties to overcome. Had I begun without a certain fund, or without a superintendent qualified to conduct the enquiry, I should have failed altogether, and done a lasting injury to a good cause; supposing (what I firmly believe) that mankind can be benefited by endeavours of this nature.

The sum subscribed is adequate to many trials. I hope the sum collected will not fall far short of that subscribed. It is possible that some persons forbear to contribute till they see the institution on foot: The addition of 1000l. or 2000l. at most, would probably enable us to complete the present object, that is, to bring out decisive results, whether favourable or otherwise. Should any of your readers be disposed to yield us pecuniary assistance, they would find an account open at the house of Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker, Strand; or they may forward their contributions to me.

The difficulty respecting a superintendent was much the greater of the two; but in my judgment it is most completely overcome. A young man, endowed with talents for experimental researches at least equal to any person I have ever known, has at my earnest solicitation consented to undertake this most difficult charge. The subscribers who have most interested themselves in promoting the design, approve my choice; and with the rest I am willing to pledge my whole credit upon it. After a very short time, no one will need to rely on my judgment. Mr. DAVY has completed a course of experiments on the chemistry of light and heat, which will appear in the first volume of the *West-country Contributions*, and will, I think, go far towards settling many important points belonging to this abstruse subject. All imaginable means to secure authenticity and publicity shall be employed; I shall describe in a separate paper such as occur to me, and those which others may suggest we shall willingly adopt. The city of Bristol and its populous neighbourhood, will, we hope, afford an ample supply of patients.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
Clyton, O&. 9. THO. BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE land tax which has hitherto been granted *annually*, having been made perpetual from the 25th of March next, the time when the annual act passed in the beginning of the last session will expire, it is natural to enquire into the advantages likely to arise from the adoption of a measure, which formerly would have been strenuously opposed, on principles now thought of little importance, in comparison with any pecuniary advantage to the state or to individuals.

When Mr. PITT introduced the project into parliament, it was not for the purpose of providing for the interest of a new loan, but with the view of facilitating the raising of future loans, by absorbing a large quantity of the stock at present in the market, and thus raising the current price; while at the same time it would be attended with an increase of revenue. This at least was the minister's avowed object, and he estimated that it would be the means of redeeming, or taking out of the market, about 80,000,000*l.* of stock; but it appears that this estimate is too high, even if the plan can be fully carried into execution without any alteration of the present terms, which is very improbable. The tax cannot be fairly stated to produce on an average more than 1,900,000*l.* per ann. and if one half is redeemed by persons interested in the land, so much three per cent. stock must be transferred as will produce an annuity of 1,045,000*l.* and for the other half purchased by persons not interested, the stock transferred must produce an annuity of 1,140,000*l.* making together 2,185,000*l.* per ann. and the capital of stock transferred, 72,833,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This appears to be the greatest extent of its operation that can be expected; for if the plan were to succeed, it is probable that the principal part would be purchased by persons interested in the land, and if more than half was purchased by such persons, the capital of stock transferred must be proportionably less than the amount I have stated. In order to form a just idea of the permanent effect that the redemption of such a portion of stock would have, it should be recollected, that it is only about a sixth part more than the amount of the new stock created last year would have appeared, had the loyalty loan been made in three per cents,

The measure may be thought of considerable importance at present for supporting the credit of the public funds, by keeping up their price; and if fully carried into execution, it would certainly produce an addition to the revenue; but this gain to the revenue is evidently a loss to individuals, who transfer a fixed annuity in order to be released from the payment of an annuity of less amount, when they might pay the latter regularly out of the former, and retain the surplus. Thus, in order to redeem 20*l.* land-tax, the capital of three per cents, which must be transferred, is 733*l.* 8*d.* producing 21*l.* per annum. But if a person purchases only 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock, and keeps it in his own hands, appropriating the dividend to the payment of his land-tax, to which it is just equal, it is obvious he saves 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* stock. In the case of persons purchasing the tax who are not interested in the land, the loss to the individual is doubled, and may be set in a still clearer view: such persons, for 20*l.* land tax must transfer 800*l.* three per cents, which, if bought at 50, makes the interest the tax pays them for their money exactly five per cent. whereas the stock transferred produced them exactly six per cent. and the only inducement which there appears to be for relinquishing this difference of interest is a preference of the security of a tax upon land, to the revenues on which the public funds depend, though many persons will be inclined to doubt the justice or propriety of any such distinction.

One of your correspondents, p. 18, expresses a doubt with respect to the success of the scheme, and his doubts are likely to be increased, by the great number of landholders who are totally at a loss to discover the advantages which it is supposed to offer to them. What these advantages are, I would willingly state, in order to enable others to form a fair judgment on the subject, but I can discover none, except the possibility that as estates generally increase in value the less they are incumbered; such as are thus exonerated from the tax, may, upon sale, produce a greater difference beyond the price they would otherwise have sold at, than the sum paid at present for the tax would then amount to; and the supposition that some may prefer an increase of the nett income of their estates to a somewhat greater income arising in part from a different source.

Oct. 12, 1798.

G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have announced the opportunity of seeing the planets *Mercury* and *Venus*, perhaps you will be pleased to accept this account of their appearance.

I looked for them on the 7th without success, the sky being cloudy.

On the 8th, at half past four, the *Moon* and *Venus* rose nearly together, and almost due east. The *Moon* was then so near her conjunction (being only 31 hours distant from it), that she exhibited no phase; but appeared a small brilliant planet, though less luminous than *Venus*. To the telescope (a reflector with a power of about 60) the *Moon* was a beautiful thread of light in her lower circumference, a little oblique to the horizon, and finely falcated; so that the cusps vanishing in a point were distinctly seen. *Venus* was entirely lucid; of a golden coloured light; ill defined from extreme brilliancy, and gibbous. *Mercury* I saw not; his light, probably, being obscured by the vicinity of the rays of the *Moon* and *Venus*. *Venus* continued to be apparent till about a quarter before six: a little after six she had ceased to be so.

On Friday, the 11th, I again saw *Venus*, about a quarter before six in the morning; but not *Mercury*.

This morning, about two minutes before five, (12th Oct. 16 h. 58' apparent time) I saw *Venus* very brilliant indeed, about 5 degrees above the horizon, and nearly 2 degrees south of the east. About 18 minutes after, *Mercury* was also visible, below *Venus*, and a little east of her; *Mercury* being then almost exactly east.

They had both a fine golden light; both gibbous, and ill defined: *Mercury* with somewhat of a redder tint. Any planets of less splendour than these now are, would have been very red and hazy so near the horizon. *Mercury* was then very visible to the eye; by which, indeed, (through a green glass) I first found him. In about 15 or 20 minutes, *Mercury*, though still visible to the telescope, became very indistinct to the eye, being lost nearly in the increasing twilight. *Venus* remained very brilliant, and still far from well defined.

The appearance of *Mercury* is so rare, that I do not recollect to have seen him above once before, (then emerging from an occultation by the *Moon*) except as a spot in transiting the sun's disk.

There is hope, however, if the weather should then be as fine as now, of a very fine opportunity of seeing him on the

25th and 26th of December, (the latter being his day of greatest elongation) between four and five in the evening, between the bright star in *Aquila* and the tail of *Sagittarius*. He will be then almost duly south-west.

And between the 13th and the 19th of December, about half past seven in the morning, *Venus* may be expected to be seen then distinctly falcated, being within about seventeen days of her superior conjunction, and toward south-east by east, between *Serpentarius* and *Sagittarius*.

I must observe, that I was rather surprized to find a *lunated* or *crescent-like* appearance of *Mercury* and *Venus*, indicated in the notice of their expected phenomena at this time. It is necessarily not the appearance of either when at or near their greatest elongation. *Mercury* is now at it; and *Venus* is still too distant from her conjunction to assume it distinctly, for I think some weeks to come.

I know not whether it be requisite to observe, that in looking for *Saturn*, (then with an altitude of nearly 60 degrees south south-east) at near five this morning, I was struck with an appearance not far from the famous Nebula in the *Præsepe Cancri*, of a kind of *filamentous* light, diffused over a space of some minutes: whether *cometary*, or not, I pretend not from one observation to determine.

SOLAR HALO.

There is at this time (12 Oct. 23 h. 25 min. 13 Oct. 11 h. 25' comm. time) nearly a complete and beautifully-coloured Halo round the *Sun*, the preceding limb of which is nearly on the meridian. From this its *radius* (and diameter consequently) may be pretty nearly collected. It is very even, and in breadth about 30 min. Therm. 49 in the shade—Wind west—Bar. 30½—Sky generally free from clouds, but hazy in south and west.

A very permanent Halo, which lasted above two hours, I saw near the time of the *vernal equinox*, nearly similar in magnitude and phenomena to this. C. LOFFT.

Troyton, near Bury, Oct. 13, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a question still undetermined by practitioners who have employed the Resuscitative art, how far it is proper to exhibit an emetic in cases of suspended action of the vital principle from drowning. I own myself that I am much prejudiced in favour of this practice, not because

because I have been so fortunate myself as to restore life, in a case, where my first attention was directed towards rousing the powers of the stomach by exciting vomiting: but for the most obvious reasons, which I shall presently explain.

The Royal Humane Society did me the honour of presenting me with a medal, at their last annual court of directors, for a successful and extraordinary case. In the directions published by the Society for the recovery of drowned persons, we are strictly forbidden the practice of giving vomits, because it is known that emetics suddenly weaken the powers of life, as is manifest from the sickness, feebleness of pulse, and general debility which constantly accompany their operation. These effects the learned Doctor Fothergill observes in his "*New Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital-action*," probably overbalance any advantage that otherwise might accrue from the general concussion. Emetics therefore he adds, "but ill suit with the intention of restoring animation." I shall just relate the case before alluded to, and make such observations as the nature of *that* case suggests.

Ann Blake aged 13 years, attempted to destroy herself by drowning in a tub of water. She had remained in the water above a quarter of an hour, and just as she was taken out, I came to her assistance. She was to all appearance dead; there was no pulsation either in the temporal artery or at the wrist; her body was cold and motionless, and her face livid. After having the body well rubbed, and volatiles applied to the wrists, temples, breast, &c. it occurred to me, knowing from experiments that the stomach retained the vital principle long after it has ceased in all other parts of the system, that the intentions should be directed towards calling it into action: accordingly I gave her by spoonfulls a solution of the oxyd of zinc in water, which with difficulty I got down the throat, owing to a strong contraction of the epiglottis. In about ten minutes the body became convulsed, a large quantity of water was ejected from the stomach; the muscles of the jaw which before were rigid, now became relaxed, and the heart pulsated; the lungs were inflated, and when she could swallow, a cordial volatile draught was given her. By the next morning she was quite recovered.

If we consider the general shock which emetics give to the system, and the great

probability there is of immediately stimulating the heart by the disengagement of oxygen-gas in the stomach, I think we are fully warranted in having recourse to such powerful aids. I will grant in cases of congestions in the blood-vessels of the brain, by the imprudent administration of vomits, there are some instances recorded, where their use in cases of suspended animation has been attended with fatal consequences. I am at present engaged in pursuing a series of experiments, which when completed, will throw more light on the subject: and it will be the pride of my life to employ my leisure hours to those enquiries, which can lead to any discoveries that can ultimately tend to abbreviate the catalogue of human maladies. I am, your obliged, &c.

Ely Place, Holborn,

Oct. 18, 1798. CHARLES BROWN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE OF THE MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE.

THE manufactures of France resemble the ruins of a magnificent building, whose foundations have failed, and which has fallen in upon itself. In the interior parts of the country, and in the cities which were formerly the most flourishing, are seen the effects of the revolutionary shocks, and the consequences of the most obstinate and deeply-felt war that ever desolated France. Except some few articles produced at Lyons, manufactures are every where reduced to the lowest state, without a hope of rising again. There is a universal dearth of workmen and materials. No permanent attention can be bestowed on commerce and the mechanic arts until the return of peace; and there is nothing but a well-established internal tranquillity which can gradually bring them back to their former state. All the enterprizes in which active and industrious individuals engage, even at Paris, under the eye and the protection of government, and with all the encouragement held out by the public spirit of the national institutions, are in reality nothing more than essays, which excite hopes, indeed, for futurity, but which languish at present under a multitude of difficulties.

OLIVIER has a manufactory of porcelain in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*: it was first established by his father, has already continued sixty years, but has been considerably enlarged and improved by the present proprietor. Every species of pottery

pottery is there fabricated, from the coarsest to the most elegant kinds. The glazing of the latter is fine and smooth, and the colours are beautiful; but there is still room for improvement in the forms; and the most zealous attention is displayed in endeavours to give them that lightness of shape, and elegance of contour, which have hitherto given a distinguished pre-eminence to the English pottery. OLIVIER is very successful in his imitations of Etruscan vases, as well for the substance as for the colouring. The vessels, framed of a metallic earth extracted from a mine near Paris, are light, bear the fire, and are sold at a moderate price. OLIVIER prepares also a composition which very nearly approaches the basaltic in colour, weight, solidity, and sound. He has produced small *caryatides* of that composition, which have the additional merit of tasteful design and just proportions. This manufactory will at some future day become, to France and to foreign countries, what Wedgwood's formerly was before its decline. At present it is destitute of the necessary means to keep it in active employment. The works bespoken proceed slowly, for want of hands.

A Scot, of the name of O'RELLY, who has within a few years established a glass-manufactory, executes all the finest works that have hitherto distinguished that branch in England. His glass resembles the English in brightness, polish, and clearness: the forms are as beautiful, and the engraving surpasses that of the English glass. O'RELLY is one of the most accomplished artists in this last particular; and never has the art of engraving on glass been carried to a higher degree of perfection. He cuts entire historic subjects on vases, cups, ewers, of the most elegant antique forms; and, like the most skilful engraver, gives a finish to the drawing of the naked figure, to the folds of the drapery, and even the expression of the countenance. He places and finishes, with equal taste in the selection as lightness in the execution, borders of arabesques or of antique ornaments. He has produced ewers ornamented with detached figures from Hevculaneum, and with groups of dancing-women and musicians; and vases representing Bacchantians, Fauns, Nymphs, and Satyrs. The cutting of one of these vases requires a week's labour, because O'RELLY has not yet formed more than one pupil in that branch; of course, they bear a considerable price: that of a well-finished

ewer is from ten to twelve louis-d'ors. The proprietor of this fine manufactory, which is situate in the quarter of the Invalids, has constructed a conical melting-furnace on a new plan, which is fifty-eight feet in diameter at the base, and three hundred feet high: but he cannot procure workmen.

A German, named DIHL, has a porcelain manufactory on the *Boulevard du Temple*, which rivals and even surpasses that of Seve. Whatever difference exists between the productions of these two manufactories is decidedly in favour of the former, in the whiteness and solidity of the composition, the liveliness of the colours, and the brilliancy of the gilding. The individual figures are extremely beautiful, as well as the assemblage of the groups. The forms of the vessels, of whatever kind, are remarkable for taste and lightness, and the paintings excellent. His extensive warehouses are richly furnished, and exhibit no symptoms either of a scarcity of workmen or a want of sale. This branch of manufacture was one of those which formerly enjoyed peculiar privileges, and whose productions were honoured with the name of a prince, as "porcelain of Monsieur," "porcelain of the count d'Artois," &c. Since the abolition of the privileges enjoyed by the manufactory at Seve, which was conducted on the king's account, that of DIHL has been considerably enlarged, and carried to greater perfection.

Another manufactory, that heretofore belonged to the court, and was in a most flourishing state—that of the *Gobelins*—is not at present in so high activity as it has been some little time back; the workmen being reduced to one half their former number. The store-rooms, nevertheless, are still richly furnished with beautiful tapestries; and the works continue to be prosecuted, though not on the former extensive scale; a few looms only being employed in working after good original paintings by French artists, and copies from those of the famous masters of the Italian school. It is under the direction of the minister for the home department.

The tannery of SEGUIN has become famous by the recent discovery of a new mode of preparing leather, which is very advantageous, and extremely quick in its operation. The usual mode which has hitherto prevailed in the other tanneries consists in the different processes of previous washing, taking off the flesh, swelling the leather, and tanning it. In the

previous

previous process of washing the hides, SEGUIN deviates from the general practice: with him, they are not, as elsewhere, thrown in a confused heap into the water, but hang separate from each other, and extended perpendicularly, in order that both fides may equally imbibe the moisture. To take off the hair, the hide is hung in a vat full of lime-water; and, as the lime naturally subsides to the bottom of the vessel, the water is frequently stirred, that it may constantly remain impregnated with the particles of lime, and that its action may be duly exerted on the hide. This operation requires eight days. SEGUIN has discovered that, when a small quantity of sulphuric acid is mixed in the water which has already been employed in this process, it renews and even increases its activity.

The process of swelling the leather is completed in twenty-four hours. The hides, cleaned from all adhering portions of flesh, are sunk in vats filled with water which is impregnated with a fifteen-hundredth, or from that to a thousandth part, of sulphuric acid.

In tanning the leather, SEGUIN has rejected the common method of laying the hides in pits. He first plunges them in water impregnated with tan; and, after having repeated this immersion, he adds a new liquor, whose strength is between the eleventh and twelfth degrees of the aërometer, such as is employed for the liquefaction of salts. The operation of this tan is very expeditious. The hides are at first soaked in a weak solution of tan, which only operates on their outer surface, and afterwards; by degrees in a stronger tan. By this process the soal-leather is tanned in from fourteen to sixteen days; and SEGUIN has often completed his operation in six or eight. The hides are then dried in the usual manner. As the vamp-leather is not subjected to the process of swelling, it is tanned in three or four days.

It was long believed that the effect of the tan was only to astringe and consolidate the fibres of the hide, which had been relaxed by the preceding operations; but SEGUIN has discovered that the tan contains a peculiar element, which spontaneously dissolves in the water, but which afterwards penetrates into the pores of the leather, there acquires consistency, and becomes thenceforward indissoluble even to water itself. He remarked the effect of this amalgamation in glue, which, being first precipitated by that element,

becomes indissoluble in hot water. After such amalgamation, the leather ceases to be dissoluble.

The result of these observations affords room to hope that a diminution may take place in the consumption of oak-bark, and that many other vegetable substances may be found, of which infusions may be used in tanning. Their aptness for the purpose may be discovered, if infusions of them possess the same property of precipitating glue.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your medical correspondents will (through the medium of your very entertaining Magazine) favour the writer with their opinion of the effect of Rosemary (used as tea) on the human constitution, they will confer an obligation on your constant reader and great admirer,

Aldermanbury,

W. H.

Oct. 18, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I N. has, in your last Magazine, again brought forward the "Summary View of the Doctrines," &c. published by the Society of Friends; and maintains that in it they acknowledge and assert the divinity of Jesus Christ, because they say, in scriptural language, that "Christ is the power of God unto salvation." This passage, corrected as it is in the "Summary View," must seem inserted with an intent to explain, or define, their idea of Christ's divinity: and if the explanation were universally adopted by the Society, I should, without hesitation, conclude as formerly (No. xxxi. p. 328,) "that the Quakers do not, like orthodox believers, consider the word of God, the Son, the Messiah, the Mediator, as a person, but merely as an attribute of the Deity, viz. his power exerted in a particular direction, or to a particular end."

It would, on the same view, be deducible, that the Society of Friends agreed with the Socinians in their leading tenet: (I did not say tenets, as I. N.'s postscript seems to insinuate) and must rank with other Unitarians, or Deists of revelation.

It appears, however, from the observations of W. F. and of Eutheates, (Monthly Magazine for July and August) that the Friends, individually, do not adopt any such principle from the "Summary View," nor from any esta-

blished creed, respecting the subject in question: but it seems a general sentiment among them to reject the trinitarian doctrine. Eutheates says, "The Quakers do most assuredly acknowledge the divinity of Christ, since they believe that he is *co-eternal with the father*—that, *in the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God.*"

If this is to be depended upon as the most general opinion of the society, we must certainly no longer consider Friends as Deists under revelation. They would then belong to a rank of christians almost unknown at the present day, and from acknowledging only two persons in the divinity, might be called *Binarians*. Through conversations had with several thinking Friends, since my first letter, I am convinced that the information of Eutheates is well-founded; and learn that the Binarian hypothesis prevails among them very extensively, though they take no pains to avow or enforce it, either publicly or privately. I observe also in the works of Fox, Barclay, &c. that these ancient Friends use the expressions "Spirit of God," and "Spirit of Christ," as synonymous; but, that they never personify the Holy Spirit. In conformity with the more general sentiments of the society, the committee, in republishing the "*Summary View*," should therefore omit, or modify the Scripture text superadded to their avowal of Christ's divinity, which has misled many readers, being considered as an elucidation of the previous statement; and has caused the Friends to be ranked as Socinians, Deists, &c.

If we conclude that most of the members of the society are Binarians, this circumstance must certainly be added to their peculiarities, as they would, perhaps, stand alone in their belief. Would it then hurt their feelings to be informed that the opinion prevalent among them, has been anathematized as heretical and damnable, by a general council? I apprehend it would not. The second council of Nice probably did not find the Binarian hypothesis adopted at the time, but foresaw that it might readily branch out from the doctrine of the Semi-Arians, and determined to anticipate the mischief.

G. W's candid and well-written animadversions on the Quakers, (*Monthly Magazine* for August last) deserve to be noticed, and I think might be satisfactorily answered; but would rather invite to this undertaking some active and intelligent member of the society.

Hermitage, Oct. 12, 1798.

M. N.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

MR. WISE's observations, in your *Magazine* for September, are very analogous to S. E.'s, and seem to have no better foundation. He says, "*I was not known to them by the name of Jehovah,*" does not signify that they knew not the name: but that they knew not the thing promised in that name; at least, not in any conspicuous degree.

Now, if the most plain and direct assertions are to be thus evaded, or done away, how can we depend upon any thing said in the Scriptures? However, before Mr. W's ideas are canvassed, we must expect some proofs, or decisive texts, in favour of what he has advanced. *Mere gratis dicta*, unsupported either by direct or collateral evidence, only serve to shew the nakedness of the land. Would Mr. WISE, in all difficult passages of Holy Writ, distort the sense of terms usually received, and extract from the words whatever meaning he thinks proper? Does he not see the consequences which must follow, if such a mode of interpretation were generally admitted?

Mr. W. has further asserted, that "*El-Shaddai*" is most properly a "*name of Essence*:" whereas "*Jehovah* was a name of *distinction*, respecting God's promise to be peculiarly the God of Israel." But, if he will take the trouble to examine, with care, the *Jewish Doctors*, to whom he has referred, or consult the authorities quoted in "*Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon*," he may soon be convinced of his error.

M. R.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE trustees of Coward's fund having taken no notice of the challenge which appeared in your *Miscellany* some months ago, and your correspondent not having, according to promise, given an account of the dissolution of the Northampton academy; if, among your numerous readers, any one that is duly qualified will give some account of that extraordinary event, that the young men may be judged according to their merits, and not, as they now are, condemned without a hearing, by the prejudices of one party, or wholly acquitted by the prejudices of the other; it will be esteemed a favour by many of your readers, and among others by your's, &c.

A FRIEND to JUSTICE.

Oct. 8, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has at all times been so common an artifice of party to stigmatize its adversaries by some opprobrious name, that particular examples of the fact may be deemed unworthy of notice. Yet, where individuals actually suffer from the impudent licentiousness with which this is done, and obnoxious ideas are associated in the public mind which have not the least real connexion, some appeal to truth and reason, on the part of the injured, is natural, if not necessary. I conceive this at present to be the case with respect to the charge of *Jacobinism*, so industriously brought forward on all occasions, by a certain set of writers, against all who disapprove of the measures of ministers, however differing from each other in political principles, and however free the greater part may be from any designs which can justify such an imputation.

Every one acquainted with the history of the French Revolution must know, that a club called the *Jacobins*, from the place of their meeting in Paris, connected with a number of others throughout the kingdom, openly attempted to overcome the legal representatives of the nation; to overturn a constitution established by general consent, and to involve every thing in anarchy and confusion, that no obstacle might exist to their schemes. The essence of *Jacobinism*, according to its true signification, then is—

To hold that a majority may lawfully be governed by a minority, upon the pretext of the public good:

To pay no regard to the will of the nation, as declared by those who have been fairly delegated for the purpose:

To scruple no means, however base or violent, to compass a political end:

To consider absolute anarchy, and the destruction of all natural and civil rights, as a cheap purchase for speculative improvements in a constitution.

I am sure I have no objection that every man in this kingdom, who avows, either in word or action, those principles, should by name be exposed as a Jacobin to the hatred and suspicion of his fellow-citizens.

But it is not *Jacobinism* to maintain—

That government was instituted for the good of the many, not the emolument of the few:

That there at all times exists, in the majority of a political society, a right of making such alterations in their form of government, as upon mature deliberation

they shall think conducive to the public welfare:

That privileged bodies derive all title to their privileges from the consent and advantage of the whole:

That, therefore, wars and public burdens for the particular interest of those bodies are a public injustice.

That a friend of mankind may wish well to the cause of liberty all over the globe, without waiting for the permission of his own partial or prejudiced countrymen.

Finally, *Republicanism*, the spirit of which is, in fact, the very essence of every thing free in political constitutions, is not *Jacobinism*, but the very reverse.

These principles, in contempt and defiance of all calumnious appellations, I shall ever be ready to avow, as

An ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE first principle of every good government ought to be to prevent crimes; and those laws which are framed for this purpose, are far more beneficial than those which inflict punishment upon the offenders.

The great extent of the commerce of this country, and the facility with which it is carried on, gives great opportunities to those who have been guilty of theft to dispose of the property, and may in a degree be considered as a temptation to commit it; whether this might in any considerable degree be removed without laying too great restrictions upon trade, is a matter that may admit of some doubt.—Several instances have occurred within these few years, of clerks to merchants and bankers absconding with considerable property, particularly in Bills, many of which have been negotiated with different tradesmen for goods, before the account of the theft could be made public, or in places where the particulars of it had not reached: in some of these instances the persons losing the Bills have indemnified the drawers and Acceptors of them on refusing to pay them, in order to trace the Bills back to the person who stole them; but they are seldom traced further than to some tradesman or manufacturer who proves (or pretends to prove) that he gave value for them, to some person he knew not: in those cases where it has been tried, it has always (unless some suspicious circumstances have attended it) been given in favour of the person so taking the Bills. I do not pretend to arraign these

decisions,

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occisions, nevertheless there is a difficulty that has arisen in my mind respecting them, which has never been satisfactorily answered; viz. how a person taking a Bill under these circumstances can have a legal right to it from another who had no such right to it himself?—But allowing these decisions to be perfectly right and legal, might not the law in this case be amended by enacting that any person taking a Bill of a stranger must take the consequences of that Bill, should it prove to have been stolen. To this it may be objected that it would very much cramp trade, especially what was done at public fairs, where the buyers and sellers were unknown to each other, and where Bills of Exchange were taken, not on the credit of the person they were received from, but on the credit of the drawer. That such a case might arise cannot be denied, but it would so seldom occur, very little inconvenience would arise from it: the parties going to such fairs might take Bank Notes, and it very rarely happens to persons who go to fairs to purchase goods, but that there is some person or other there that they are known to, who could inform the party if needful where they reside; which in such cases would be all that was necessary.

As to those persons who go to London, Liverpool, Manchester or Birmingham to purchase goods, it would be no difficult matter for any person, were they entire strangers at those places, to get some friend or acquaintance to give the party a letter to some respectable person in those places, to whom reference might be had by any other person in the same place, were any doubts to arise respecting Bills that might be offered in payment for goods, on account of the parties not being known.

Was such a law enacted, it would be the most effectual bar to the negotiation of stolen Bills, and would thereby lessen the temptations clerks may be under of absconding with property; and unless the Bills were due and presented for payment before the acceptor had notice of the theft, would secure the value of them to the party who was robbed: and although Bills that have been stolen may through inattention be taken by honest tradesmen, yet many instances have been known, where they have been traced back to persons of such suspicious character, that there has been great reason to suspect they were accessories if not principals in the robbery. Such a law would also be the best check upon attempts upon the mails,

many of which are still carried on horses to those towns that do not lie upon the coach roads. I am, Sir, your humble servant,
I. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I REMEMBER when I first studied mineralogy, nothing went down but the volcanic system; this formed a leading feature in my system of associated ideas, and in consequence, wherever I travelled, I saw strong evidences of eruptions, craters and concussions, in every hill and valley which met the eye.

Some such an effect has place in the cerebrum and cerebellum of your ingenious correspondent MEIRION; whose fancy dwelling on ideal circular stone-temple, druids, and oaks, sees the march of Caractacus in the Rigadoon, and can trace the harp of the ancient British bard in the pocket-kit of the modern dancing-master.

But without disclosing too much from the mummy parchment rolls of our family (for you must know Mr. E. that *I also am an Antiquarian). I can venture to assure our worthy friend MEIRION that he is probably in the wrong, in supposing that the very expressive and learned phrases "Hey derry down, and down, down, derry," means an invitation to the swine and swine-herds, to go to the oaks, and gather acorns.

No, sir! in the very teeth and forehead of Talliesen himself, in spite even of king Bladud, surrounded by his hogs (kings in those days, Mr. E. were as fond of hogs, as ever since the reign of Charles the second they have been of black spaniels), I must assert, that the words in question are purely of ENGLISH ORIGIN, and are simply an amorous invitation, or rather exhortation, from the gentleman to his partner in the dance, to move a little quicker, and signify (as you will see by the help of an additional *a* only), *Hey down, deary down, down deary!*

As we are both antiquarians, I trust MEIRION will not be angry at my superior success in this important controversy; and that he will remember the old sentence, "Yuleb a braud garoch†."

So subscribing myself your and his obedient servant, I finish my disquisition.
Jun^y 20, 1798. HARFAGER.

* "Et ego sum Piscor."

† "Let brotherly love prevail." The motto of the Society of ancient Britons.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

S. E. in endeavouring to reconcile the inconsistency of the authors of Genesis and Exodus (p. 93 of your last Magazine), proposes that the English text of the scripture should be the standard for consideration. It must surely occur to S. E. that no biblical criticism can deserve attention, which is not founded on the original language of scripture. Would he be so absurd as to criticize particular words, or phrases, in Homer, from Pope's translation of them, without looking at the Greek words in which they are expressed? If the English translators of the Bible have dextrously applied the pruning-hook, or the plane; and, after levelling all asperities, or refractory projections, have covered the mutilated stock with a smooth, uniform varnish, are we, therefore, for ever to be precluded from enquiring into the primary state of the tree of our religion, and from ascertaining its genuine fruits?

The assertion of a bishop, however learned, made without any proof, not countenanced by any passages of scripture, will have no more weight than S. E.'s own authority. Nothing can be more express than the words quoted from Exodus, chap. vi. 3. "I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, (under the title, or denomination of) El-Shaddai, but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them." It must be either a strange misunderstanding, or a mere evasion, to deduce any other meaning from these plain words, than what they usually convey. They are, therefore, directly contradictory to the texts cited from Genesis (see Monthly Magazine for July, page 10); and likewise to many other passages. Thus, if S. E. will allow the reference to the Hebrew Bible, he may find the title of Jehovah applied to the supreme God before the flood. "And Eve conceived, and bare a son: and she said, I have gotten a man from Jehovah." Gen. iv. 1. In the same chapter, verse 26, it is said, "Then began men to call on the NAME OF JEHOVAH." Again, "Noah said, Blessed be Jehovah, the God of Shem;" chap. ix. 26. And, "He said unto Abraham, I am Jehovah, who brought thee out of Ur, of the Chaldees, to give thee this land. And Abraham said, Adonai Jehovah (Lord Jehoyah), whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it;" chap. xv. 7, 8. In chap. xxvii. 20, "Isaac said unto his son, How is it that thou hast found the

venison so quickly? and he said, Because Jehovah, thy God, brought it to me." In chap. xxviii. 13, "And behold Jehovah stood above the ladder, and said, I am Jehovah, the God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac," &c. Verse 21, Jacob himself says, "If I return to my father's house in peace, then shall Jehovah be my God."

S. E. may now consider how these passages agree with the pointed assertion in Exodus, vi. 3. And I ask him, on what authority, from the Hebrew language, he, or Dr. WARBURTON, should maintain that the word Shem (name) signifies, in Exodus vi. 3, "a title of honour," but only implies a simple denomination in all the other passages, even where it is connected with similar words? Can he suppose that Noah, after his great deliverance, when he builded an altar to Jehovah (Genesis viii. 20.) and blessed him, annexed less honour or reverence to the name than was paid to it by Moses and his successors? When the words, "I am Jehovah, the God of Abraham, and of Isaac," Genesis xxviii. 13, were addressed to Jacob, does S. E. think they were not intended to command the same respect from Jacob as from Moses at a future period?

It seems here not amiss to state the opinion of the most respectable among the ancient Rabbins, who must surely have understood the purport of Hebrew words better than Dr. WARBURTON. In direct opposition to the notion of this learned prelate, they, in all times, have considered the word Jehovah as the *proper distinctive name* of the God of the Jews, and the adjuncts to it, or the other appellatives in holy writ, as descriptive of his attributes. When to the name Jehovah, are added the terms, El Elioun, Abir, Shaddai, El Hashamaim, El Holam, that is, most-high, all-sufficient, mighty, omnipotent, the God of heaven and earth, the eternal; and many others quoted by the Rabbins from Exodus xxxiv. 6, 7. &c. these certainly, and not the simple name, must be deemed "titles of honour."

S. E. may see another clear distinction between the usual name and an assumed "title of honour," in Exodus, chap. iii. 14, 15. When the children of Israel, long domiciliated in Egypt, had forsaken the worship of their ancestors, and adopted the Egyptian divinities, Isis, Osiris, Apis, &c. Moses is commissioned by Elohi, angel, or prince of the Elohim, in a burning bush, verse 3, to remind

his

his brethren of the name of the God of their fathers, to conduct them out of Egypt, and to re-establish the sacred rites of the God of Abraham in the desert of the Red Sea, or in Mount Horeb: verse 12—18, &c. Moses considering the defection of the Israelites from their ancient habits and religion, queries, "When I come unto them, and shall say to them, The God of your fathers hath sent me unto you; and they shall say unto me, What is his name? What shall I say unto them?" The answer is, "I am who I am" (Ehjah after Ehjah): Thus shalt thou say to the children of Israel, EHJEH hath sent me unto you." This title is supposed to denote supremacy, independence, and self-existence: but does not appear to have been applied as a "title of honour" to the God of the Israelites, before that time. To remove all doubt, therefore, a reference is made in the next verses (15, 16.) to the usual, or proper name, by which he had been designat-

ed for many ages, as the foregoing quotations prove. "And God said moreover unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, JEHOVAH, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath sent me unto you: this is my name for ever, and this my memorial unto all generations."

The last passage compared with v. 3. chap. vi. seems to make the author of Exodus inconsistent with himself. On this point, however, it is not necessary to insist: but I shall think myself obliged to S. E. or any other of your correspondents, for a solution of the difficulty originally proposed, on fair grounds and documents, or by a strict mode of reasoning: as also for authorities respecting the origin of the terms IÖ, IOU, IAÖ, or IEHEUA; viz. whether they were first applied to a divinity of Chaldea, Syria, or Egypt; or brought, in the progress of civilization, from East to West, from the distant shores of India. M. R.

A VIEW OF THE FORMER AND PRESENT STATE OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

ABSTRACT of the PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE in the Year 1697, being the last Year of a War with France.

INCOME.	
REMAINING at Michaelmas, 1696	£807,204
Nett produce of the Customs	694,892
Excise	1,049,979
Post-Office	123,771
Land-Taxes	899,824
Capitation or Poll-Tax	212,126
Promiscuous Taxes	182,574
Sundry other Receipts	215,596
Loans; being the excess of the sums borrowed beyond those repaid	4,078,196
Total	£8,264,162
EXPENDITURE.	
Navy, 40,000 Seamen	£2,821,931
Army, 87,440 Land Forces	2,646,083
Ordnance for Sea and Land Service	520,568
Civil List	745,502
Miscellaneous Services	1,238,679
Remaining at Michaelmas, 1697	291,401
Total	£8,264,164

According to the appreciation of money in the table given in the last Number of the Monthly Magazine, the amount of the supplies at the above period appears to have been equal to £19,165,825 at present.

With respect to the following account of the present state of the revenue and expenditure, it may be proper to observe, that there was no money remaining in the Exchequer at the beginning, nor at the end of the year, except the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty derived from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, usually applied to the payment of governor's salaries, and of annuities charged thereon.

ABSTRACT of the ORDINARY REVENUE and EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES, constituting the public INCOME of GREAT BRITAIN for the Year 1797.

Nett produce of the Customs	£4,591,242 19 4½
Excise (including annual Malt-duty)	10,283,978 4 4½
Stamps	2,091,282 12 2
Land and Assessed-Taxes	3,334,435 15 2½
Salt-duties	496,964 12 3
Post-Office	798,795 17 4½
Shilling in the pound on Penfons, &c.	35,460 12 4
Sixpence in the pound on ditto	49,696 12 2
Hackney-Coaches	24,110 12 2
Hawkers and Pedlars	5,303 16 6
Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue, viz.	
Alienation Fines	£3,721 8 8
Sheriff's Proffers	613 10 6
Compositions	1 10 0
Seizures of prohibited and uncustomed Goods	23,485 12 1½
	27,832 3 3½

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.

Monies paid for Interest on Loan of £1,875,000 to Ireland, in 1797	90,875 0 0
By Commissions for issuing Exchequer Bills to Merchants of Grenada	132,000 0 0
Fees of regulated Exchequer Offices	72,350 2 5
Sale of Dutch Prizes	550,000 0 0
Corn fold on Government account	120,000 0 0
Other Monies paid to the Public	1,000 0 0
	966,225 2 5
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry public Accountants	43,185 16 6½
Lottery and Licences for selling Tickets	134,852 14 2
Loans paid into the Exchequer on the Loan of £18,000,000	£17,835,958 4 11½
Ditto on the Loan of £16,120,000	11,294,583 13 8½
	29,130,541 18 8
Total	£51,993,909 6 8

ABSTRACT of the public EXPENDITURE for the Year 1797.

Interest and management of the Funded Debt, and sums applicable to its reduction	£17,795,160 4 2½
Ditto on the Imperial Loans	497,735 13 8
Useful Grant towards the reduction of the Debt	200,000 0 0
Interest on Exchequer Bills	375,456 5 0
Civil List	900,000 0 0
Other charges on the Consolidated Fund	204,955 18 7½
Civil Government of Scotland	108,307 2 7½
Other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer Receipt, viz. Penfons on the Hereditary Revenue, Bounties, Militia and Deserters Warrants	426,481 10 0½
Navy	14,065,980 1 0
Army	12,199,702 0 0
Barracks	448,227 11 5
Ordnance	1,727,258 7 7
Remittances to Ireland	1,454,959 0 0
Advances by way of Loan to the Emperor	700,000 0 0
For Affittance to the Queen of Portugal	247,205 0 0
Miscellaneous Services, viz.	
Marriage Portion of the Princess Royal	80,000 0 0
Printing Journals, &c. of the House of Commons	7,360 0 3
American Loyalties	97,263 16 1½
Suffering Clergy and Laity of France	192,677 12 1
Superfencions, Convicts, and Prisons	44,553 4 10
Superintendance of Aliens	2,866 5 4½
Board of Agriculture	15,000 0 0
Veterinary College	1,500 0 0
Roads and Bridges in Scotland	4,500 0 0
Commissioners for reduction of the Debt	1,463 1 6
Civil Establishment of the Colonies	33,241 0 0
African Forts	13,000 0 0
Expence of Settlements in New South Wales	47,073 1 5
Payments under the American Treaty	28,434 14 3½
Foreign Secret Service	183,222 7 6
Total	£52,105,603 18 3½

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOEL BARLOW, a man equally distinguished in Europe and America, was born at Reading, in Connecticut, about the year 1758 or 59; entered Yale college in September, 1774; and graduated in 1778. The events of his youth were probably no wise remarkable.—Reading is a small country place; Mr. Barlow, sen. was a respectable farmer; and his son, no doubt, received the customary instruction of youths in his situation.

The class in which Mr. BARLOW entered was remarkable from the assemblage of men of talents, many of whom now possess a large share of public confidence, and influence, or direct the councils of their country. To be ranked among the first in such a group is no ordinary praise; and as among the first Mr. BARLOW was uniformly considered.

Among many absurd customs which formerly prevailed at Yale college, but which are since abolished, was that of an annual challenge, from the Freshman to the Sophomore class, on the fall of the first snow, to a combat at snow-balling. This custom is only of importance, at present, as it gave birth to the first poem Mr. BARLOW is known to have produced. The conflict of the contending parties was happily portrayed: the description of a snow-storm, with which the poem commenced, concluded with this spirited line—

“And Jove descends, in magazines of snow.”

The attachment which Mr. BARLOW displayed for poetry, recommended him to the particular notice of Dr. DWIGHT; and though his tutorial instructions were confined, principally, to another class, yet he took frequent occasion to promote the improvement of his young friend. To this Mr. BARLOW alludes, in very strong terms, in an unpublished poetical letter, addressed to his friend WALCOTT (now Secretary of the Treasury of the United States), shortly after their departure from college; in which he declares, the summit of his happiness and the extent of his wishes to be, to have

“DWIGHT for his tutor, WALCOTT for his friend.”

With what success Mr. BARLOW cultivated poetry, may be judged by his poem delivered at the public examination for the bachelor's degree, in 1778, and which was printed at the time.

On leaving college, the slender finances

of our author admonished him to select some employment which would speedily furnish him with the means of subsistence. The Connecticut army, at this time, was deficient in chaplains; and he was urged to qualify himself for that appointment. This required time; but it was intimated to him, that such was the confidence in his genius, application, virtue, and such the desire to serve him, that a brief preparation was all that would be demanded, and that every indulgence should be shewn him at the examination. Thus encouraged, he applied himself strenuously to theological studies; and at the end of six weeks, it is said, sustained a reputable examination, was licenced to preach, and repaired to the army. As a preacher Mr. BARLOW was much respected; and the writer of this article remembers to have heard him deliver two sermons during his theological course. How long he continued in the army, is not now recollected; but probably till the close of the war. In 1781, however, he repaired to New Haven, and took his degree of master of arts. On this occasion he pronounced a poem, which was soon after printed; and was intended as the earnest of his “*Vision of Columbus*,” which from this it appears he had already composed. This small poem, together with that above-mentioned, and an Elegy on the Hon. Mr. Hasler, are republished in the “*American Poems*,” vol. i. to which often referred to in these notices.

After leaving the army, Mr. BARLOW applied himself to the study of the law, to which he had early destined himself; But immediate support was necessary; and at the suggestion, and probably with the assistance of his friend, he undertook and succeeded in the establishment of a weekly paper, in connection with a printer at Hartford. During this connection he published his “*Vision of Columbus*,” which has gone through two American, one London, and one Paris edition. The subject of this poem was popular; and the active zeal of the friends of the author, secured for it a favourable reception. But its merit, over-rated at first, is now under-valued. The warmth of friendship, and the decision of an American, may be suspected of partiality; but, after every deduction, the “*Vision of Columbus*” must be considered as a specimen of talents highly honourable to so young a man. The ease, correctness, and even sweetness of the versification, and the philosophical turn of thought, which it displays throughout, are much towards

towards compensating for the inherent defects of plan, and the absence of those bold and original flights of genius, which have been designated as among the indispensable characteristics of the Epopea; and the poem may be repeatedly perused with pleasure, although the reader may not be able to forget that some of its most interesting passages are close copies of correspondent descriptions and relations in the Incas of Marmontel.

After the publication of his poem, Mr. BARLOW was employed, by the clergy of Connecticut, in the revision of Dr. Watts's version of the Psalms; to supply deficiencies, and to adapt the whole to the peculiar state of the country. This task he executed to general acceptance; and in two instances added very beautiful little poems to the common Psalm-book.

About this time Mr. BARLOW dropped his connection with the weekly paper, and opened a book-store. But as this was principally for the sale of his edition of the Psalms, he quitted this occupation as soon as that was effected, and engaged in the profession of the law. In this his success was but indifferent. The noble conceits and generous sentiments of the poet, do not readily amalgamate with the tautological jargon and petty detail of the lawyer: Mr. BARLOW's manners and address were not popular; his elocution was embarrassed; and he was thought deficient in that *happy impudence* which is so essential to the success of an advocate. He had no children to labour for; and the amiable fortitude and enlightened understanding of his partner sustained his spirits. Still the prospect of a small decreasing fund preyed upon his mind; and he was, therefore, the more easily induced to quit his situation, and to seek in an agency to a foreign country that wealth which eluded his grasp in his own.

Some members of a land-company, called the Ohio Company, in connection with a few other persons then supposed to be men of property, by a manœuvre not then understood, but which has since been detected, appropriated to their own use a very considerable part of the funds of that company; and, under the title of the Scioto Company, offered vast tracts of land for sale in Europe, to few of which they had any pretensions. It was as the agent of this Scioto Company, but with a perfect ignorance of their secret plan, that Mr. BARLOW embarked for France, in 1783. The event of this agency was unfortunate, and left him, it is supposed,

with no other resources than his own genius and reputation, to make his way in a distant land, and amid a different people. From this time his literary and political history is well known.

During his residence in Hartford, Mr. BARLOW was concerned in all the publications of the time, which issued from the Club of Wits in that city. In particular, he bore a large share in "*The Anarchiad*." It was also during this period, probably, that his religious opinions were shaken; and that process of inquiry was undertaken, which has terminated in the sentiments he now avows. With the change in his religious faith, his political system has more completely evolved itself; and the omission of the dedication of his "*Vision of Columbus*" to Louis XVI. and of some passages in the poem itself, in his last edition, evince the consistency of his political and the liberality of his moral creed.

Mr. BARLOW has published, since his residence in Europe—

1. The Conspiracy of Kings, a poem, in 4to London, 1796.—This has been republished repeatedly in the United States.
2. Advice to the Privileged Orders, Part I. London.
3. Letter to the National Convention, &c.
4. Address to the People of Piedmont, &c.
5. Advice to Privileged Orders, Part II. Paris, &c.
6. The Hasty-Pudding, a poem. First printed in New York, in 12mo. in 1796.—This has gone through repeated editions, as have all the preceding works.

Mr. BARLOW is now the American Consul at Algiers, in which capacity he has concluded an advantageous treaty with the Dey: and distinguished himself, at the hazard of his life, by his humane exertions in behalf of his countrymen, who were held there in slavery. H.

August, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR the information of your correspondent CLEON, I beg you will insert the following quotation from Dr. Keill's "*Astronomical Lectures*:"

"If you desire to know in what position Venus appears with the greatest lustre, the great geometer and astronomer, Dr. EDMUND HALLEY; my colleague, has given us an elegant solution of the problem, in the "*Philosophical Transactions*," No. 349; wherein he has shewn, that Venus appears brightest when she is about 40 degrees removed from the sun, and that then but only a fourth

part of her lucid disc is to be seen from the sun. And in this situation Venus has been many times seen in the day-time, even in full sun-shine."

From this it appears, that the visibility of Venus in the day-time is not to be ranked amongst "the inexplicable phenomena of nature;" nor is it any more curious on account of its being preceded by rain.

Your correspondent is mistaken with regard to the density of the atmosphere, for it is well known that the air is thinner and more rare after rain, than at any other time (foggy weather excepted). But the rarity or density of the atmosphere does not in the least affect the visibility of any object placed at a greater height than *that* extends to; for we are not to suppose the atmosphere loses any thing in its quantity at any time, but that by becoming more rare, it expands, and takes up a greater space round the earth.

Now, though the above seems to contradict what experience has shewn to be true, viz. that the mercury falls in the barometer as the air becomes lighter, yet upon investigation, this axiom will be found not to be affected thereby; for as the atmosphere expands, the uppermost parts must recede from the earth, by which means the attraction or gravity will diminish, in a certain proportion to the increase of distance, consequently, the body of air will not press so heavily on the mercury in the basin, and that in the tube must descend.

I observed this planet on the first of February, and have since seen it once or twice in the day-time. L. Z.

July 7, 1793.

P. S. I do not know whether any will charge me with plagiarism, in thus accounting for the falling of the mercury in the barometer, but if any one has thus accounted for it before, it is quite unknown to me.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO far as uncommon professional merit blended with moral rectitude, can recommend an individual to public attention and esteem, the subject of this letter comes qualified for the perusal and entertainment of the numerous readers of your respectable and useful publication.

The late Dr. Boyce, chapel-master and organist to George the second and afterwards to his present majesty, was the son of Mr. William Boyce, a joiner and ca-

binet-maker, and born February 7th, 1710. His first musical school was the choir of St. Pauls, and his master, Mr. Charles King, bacheior of music.

At the expiration of his engagement at that cathedral as singing boy, he was articulated to the celebrated Dr. Greene, then organist to that choir, who had not long cultivated his promising talents before he discovered a jealousy of his rising fame, which however, to the credit of Dr. Greene, did not operate so far to the disadvantage of his ingenious pupil as to deprive him of his esteem and confidence; in proof of which, the doctor at his decease not only left him in possession of all his original manuscripts, but entrusted to his care and skill the publication of the magnificent collection of anthems which he was preparing to print in score, and which Dr. Boyce afterwards completed, and presented to the public in a style of superior elegance and accuracy.

Before the expiration of his pupillage with Dr. Greene, he experienced the misfortune of a partial failure in his hearing, which soon proved to have been the precursor of an almost total deafness. Music now became with him an acquisition purely intellectual; and so engrafed were its principles in his mind, and such force of genius did he possess, that under a defect which would have damped, if not have extinguished, the hopes of most musical students, he continued his application with unabated ardour; and by his accumulating and excellent compositions, gave daily proofs of improvement. This is a fact highly honourable to the perseverance of Boyce, and cannot but excite the astonishment and admiration of the reader, who has heard of musicians, and even of mathematicians without sight, but never knew a second instance of a man rendering himself a master in the theory of *audible* harmony while labouring under the total absence of the *auditory* sense.

On the second of July, 1749, at the instance of his friend and patron, the duke of Newcastle, then prime minister of England, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge, the degree of Doctor in music was conferred upon him: and in 1757 he was appointed by the duke of Devonshire to succeed his deceased tutor, Dr. Greene, as master of the king's band: the following year he also obtained the place of organist of the royal chapel, vacated by the death of Mr. Travers; and a short time after succeeded Mr. Weldon as composer to his majesty. Thus three lucrative employments in the musical department, which

which had hitherto been held by different masters, became united in the person of this great musician. In the same year in which he succeeded Dr. Greene as master of the king's band, he also became his successor as conductor of the music annually performed at St. Paul's for the benefit of the charity instituted in favour of the Sons of the Clergy; which honorary situation he filled through the remainder of his life, with that eminent credit which he derived from all his professional avocations; and composed an excellent instrumental anthem expressly for that meeting, which still continues to be annually performed.

At the coronation of his present majesty, Dr. Boyce, as organist of the chapel, and the first English composer of his age, was appointed to set to music an anthem in honor of that solemnity, and the words selected for the occasion, were "Zadoc the priest; &c." The Doctor requested that he might be allowed to decline the task; pleading, in excuse for his reluctance to comply with the appointment, that Mr. Handel having already set those words so sublimely, it would be a highly reprehensible presumption in him to attempt the same subject. This modest and laudable apology was admitted, and the anthem set by Handel was performed instead of a new composition.

The Doctor during the latter part of his life was greatly subject to the gout, of which cruel disorder, after many severe attacks, he died on the 7th of February, 1779. He was interred with that solemnity due to his virtues and genius, in one of the vaults of St. Paul's cathedral; his funeral being attended by the singers of the choir, and many eminent professors and amateurs, who were willing to assist in paying the last sad duties to him, whom they justly considered as one of the principal improvers and ornaments of the English harmonic school.

On his tomb is the following inscription:

William Boyce, M.D.

Organist, Composer,
and

Master of the Band of Music
to their Majesties

King George II. and III.

Died February 7th, 1779.

Aged 69.

Happy in his compositions,
much happier

in a constant Flow of Harmony:

Through every Scene of Life,

Relative or Domestic,

The Husband, Father, Friend!

Dr. Boyce, as a man, was justly respected for his domestic and social virtues, and these traits in his character, added to his genius and consummate musical learning, procured him the friendship and patronage of the dukes of Newcastle and Devonshire and other powerful families, as well as the love and respect of all who enjoyed his personal acquaintance. His person was rather above the common height, and his features afforded a striking exception to the general rule, that the countenance is the index of the temper! His face, perhaps, indicated a disposition somewhat reserved and austere; but all who knew him intimately, received constant proofs of his unaffected affability, frank communication, and pure benevolence.

His compositions are numerous. Only a small portion of them has yet been published; but they will remain lasting monuments of his rare abilities as a musical composer. The songs in his "*Lyra Britannica*" are remarkable for the strength and clearness of their melodies. His music to the dramatic pastorals of "*The Chaplet*," and "*The Shepherd's Lottery*," contain some of the sweetest and most characteristic airs that have ever been produced on the English stage: his anthems, symphonies, and overtures, are also uncommonly fine in their kind; and his "*Serenata of Solomon*," in originality, expression, sweetness, and high-finishing, yields to no vocal production whatever. In a word, the merit of Dr. Boyce as a musical author, though universally admitted, is very superior even to the general estimation. In his compositions we find a mixture of the ancient and modern manner: he unites all that richness of harmony, artful combination, and intimate intermixture of parts, which characterize the best music of former times, with the vivacity, gracefulness, and melody of later days; and seems, in respect of style, to place himself between the gay and flowing suavity of Arne and the rich and energetic sublimity of Handel. But still the prominent feature in his music is its entire originality, in which respect his genius early discovered itself. The various excellencies, which he so skillfully blended, were literally his own. A distinction of character pervades almost every thing he has written, and evinces a strong and inventive mind. His many valuable productions which are still in manuscript, will, when published, corroborate the evidence here given of his abundant talents; will add to the number of his present admirers; and extort new applause from the republic of music.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREEABLY to my promise I now send you some further particulars on the subject of the abuses of *Free-Masonry*.

From about the year 1760, this order has greatly declined in England; I mean with respect to its reputation. Indeed the causes of its declension may be traced somewhat farther back. In the year 1739, a great breach was made in the society, by the setting up of an independent Grand Lodge, the members of which called themselves Ancient Masons, and treated their brethren who adhered to the new regulations, as juniors and innovators; while these again being more numerous and more powerful, anathematized the Ancients as schismatics, if not in fact as impostors. The dissension between these two societies was very bitter and unbecoming, and so continued for many years. This naturally begat in the minds of those who belonged to neither, a contemptuous idea of that extraordinary pretension to brotherly love and charity, which was set up by both parties. The multiplication of lodges was the source of considerable irregularities; in consequence of which many were yearly struck off the list, and offending brethren were expelled. These things weakened the reputation of the order very considerably, especially when it was observed that immorality was a less cause of offence being taken by the heads of the fraternity, than a non-compliance with certain rules and orders of little moment. In the year 1747, a circumstance occurred, that greatly injured the interests of the society, at least, for a time. It had been usual for the Grand Lodge on their anniversary meeting, to make a very pompous procession from the hall in which they met for business, and which was generally one of the city halls, to the tavern where the business of the day was concluded. About the time of the grand feast in that year, some disappointed masons (as it is said,) caused a whimsical procession to parade most of the streets of London, made up of an immense number of the lowest of the rabble, as chimney-sweepers, dustmen, &c. clothed with the regalia of the order, and preceded by a numerous train of musicians playing charmingly on salt-boxes, bullock's horns, with marrow-bones and cleavers, &c. &c. This motley crew, some on foot, some in carts, some on asses, entertained the gaping crowd with various signs, and other ma-

nœuvres in derision of the Free-Masons. The name given to these brothers was that of *Scallid Miserables*. In consequence of the ridicule thus put upon the order, the Grand Lodge prudently (as Anderson says) resolved to discontinue for the future, the usual public procession of the society on the feast day.

Whether this affair gave occasion to other persons to be witty at the society's expence, I know not; but it is certain that from this period various caricature prints were produced to ridicule the order, and many publications appeared pretending to discover all its secrets. It is somewhat remarkable, that though the ingenious Hogarth was a member of the fraternity, and actually served the office of Grand Steward in 1735, yet he could not refrain from exercising his pencil and graver in derision of the society. In his picture of NIGHT, one of the most conspicuous figures is that of a Master of a Lodged home drunk by the tyler.

About the year 1766, a new society sprung up, and affected to assume an independence of the Grand Lodge, under the name of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Before that time, every Lodge conceived itself competent to improve itself to the utmost extent in masonry; and to exercise all the higher branches of the order, by virtue of that authority which it derived from the Grand Lodge. But now some brethren in London thinking themselves wiser than the rest, contrived to form themselves into a distinct body, and to issue out dispensations for holding chapters in this order. One innovation begets another. The Royal Arch Chapter made a good deal of money by the credulity of the brethren at large. This prompted some other ingenious masons to erect still higher and more dazzling institutions, as points of a more sublime nature in Masonry. The next improvement was the formation of a Royal and Grand Conclave of Knight's Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, which was independent of both the Grand Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter. It must be admitted that Royal Arch Masonry connects itself extremely well with what is called *Craft Masonry*, and suitably supplies those deficiencies which every intelligent brother must see reason to complain of in it. There is also a degree of moral elegance, and even piety in the degree of Royal Arch; both with respect to its lectures, ceremonies, and form of admission. This, however, is far from being the case with that which

is called the order of *Knight's Templars*. In the manner of invitation, one is shocked at the nature of the oaths; and above all the rest, at the indecent ceremonies which take place. But the man who has any regard for the christian religion, cannot but view with horror, the profligate manner in which the blessed ordinance of the Lord's Supper is treated in the clove. A set of idle men, full of mirth and wine, take upon them not only to adopt all the external characteristics of primitive apostleship, but even to partake with one another the emblems of our Lord's body and blood at a tavern, amidst jollity and drunkenness. This, perhaps, may be denied; but the writer feels ashamed to confess, that he has made one in those assemblies oftener than once, though he hopes he shall never so far disgrace himself, or dishonour the Saviour whom he loves, as to join them again. I am, Mr. Editor, for the present,
Your's, &c. Z. H. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY
ROUND DORKING.

(Concluded from page 163.)

THE map of Surrey will shew a remarkable ridge running across the county, quite from the border of Hampshire to Kent, near the centre of which the town of Dorking is situated. This is a range of chalk or lime-stone hills, the general nature and appearance of which I have described in my last communication. From Dorking it may be seen running on the one hand to the neighbourhood of Guilford, on the other beyond Ryegate. This ridge forms one side or wall of a long valley. It is for the most part naked, and of steep ascent; broken into a chain of separate rounded eminences, and here and there displaying the nature of its soil by chalk pits, which have been opened in different parts of it. The other side of the valley is much less distinctly marked, consisting of scattered eminences, approaching or receding, mostly clothed with wood, and by their breaks affording frequent openings into the southern parts of Surrey. The vale, however, is, upon the whole, sufficiently marked by the streams which run along it, and which are, the Mole, coming from the neighbourhood of Ryegate, and turning short round the foot of Boxhill; Pitt-brook, flowing from the west under Dorking, and at length terminating in the Mole; and another brook which

flows in a contrary direction towards Guilford. These brooks are enlivened by a number of mills; and a tract of verdant meadows accompanies their course.

The continuation of Box-hill towards Ryegate, consists of naked round eminences, the sterile appearance of which serves as a striking contrast to the richness of the vale below. The first object immediately beneath them is BEACHWORTH castle and park, now the property of — Peters, Esq. This is an ancient seat, chiefly remarkable for the noble timber belonging to it. Approaching it from Dorking the road leads through an outer park, skirted with rows of old chestnut trees, of large dimensions, and of forms which perhaps a painter would rather denominate grotesque than picturesque. The peculiar manner in which this tree sends off its branches, making elbows and sharp angles, and often crossing each other in the most irregular lines, gives it a very singular character: but, on the whole, the chestnuts of Beachworth impress the beholder with extraordinary ideas of gigantic greatness. The inner park, at the extremity of which the house is situated, has two fine avenues, the one of elm trees, the other of limes, the tallest I ever beheld. This last is a triple avenue, resembling the nave of a cathedral, but greatly surpassing in grandeur the works of human hands. The trees touch each other with their branches, forming on the outside a vast screen, or wall of verdure. Within, the branches, meeting at a great height in the air from the opposite sides of the rows, form Gothic arches, and exclude every ray of the meridian sun: I never felt a stronger impression of awful gloom than on entering these solemn walks in the dusk of evening. The river Mole, washing the edge of Beachworth-park, has in some parts a respectable breadth, and is beautifully shaded with aquatic trees and bushes.

A very little to the south of Beachworth-park lies CHART, the pleasing seat and grounds of Mrs. Cornwall. The former inhabitant was Abraham Tucker, Esq. well-known for his acute metaphysical writings, under the name of Search. Chart-park is of no great extent, but the ground in it is strikingly varied in its surface, and has been planted with great taste. Its steep summits are crowned with trees of various kinds. The house, a plain white building, lies low. Close behind it the ground rises abruptly to a terrace, planted with a line of beeches, and affording fine views of the

the adjacent country. Some remarkable large plane trees decorate the slope; and on one hand is a rookery on the top of some lofty pines. Mrs. Cornwall cultivates many curious plants, and her shrubbery is furnished with some beautiful exotics in high perfection. Joining to Chart-park, on the side of Dorking, are the elegant woods and grounds of the house of Lady Burrell, a large modern brick edifice, which forms a conspicuous object in the views of that town. The series of irregular heights which compose the southern side of the vale formerly mentioned, next leads to an eminence marked by a clump of firs, and commonly called **DORKING'S GLORY**. This is a very happy station for a prospect, commanding not only the vales of Leatherhead and Dorking, but a long tract of the southern part of Surrey, extending to the borders of Suffex. Passing westwards, behind the town of Dorking, the chain of elevated ground leads to **BERRY-HILL**, a seat belonging to Lord Grimston, now in the occupancy of George Shum, Esq. A low ridge of hill, loosely planted with wood, terminates in a thick dark fir plantation, just behind which, fronting the south, stands the house. This is an edifice of more shew and architectural pretension than those of the other seats in the neighbourhood; and by the complete shelter it receives from the north and east, and its exposure to a southern sun, must enjoy a full share of all the warmth this climate can boast. Before it is a handsome piece of water, artificially made at great cost; and beyond, the view terminates in some bold eminences crowned with fir and larch. The character of this seat is elegance united with the true English charm of snugness. It seems rather calculated for the enjoyment of the owner, than the gaze of the spectator.

About a mile westward from hence, on the lower Guilford road, is the **ROOKERY**, the villa of Richard Fuller, Esq. This delightful place occupies one of those dells which descend from the south into the long vale we have above described, each serving as the bed of a little stream. The imagination can scarcely conceive a scene of the kind more complete than this. The dell, at a distance, appears like a break or chasm between two hills, entirely filled with wood. On entering it, however, there is found to be room for a sweet verdant meadow, containing a stream which descends in several little falls (rather too artificial) and turns a mill near the house. The

house itself, a plain white building in a kind of antique style of architecture, stands upon a sloping bank, having directly opposite to it a bold eminence finely planted with trees, and subsiding in a green lawn. The stream, now widened, runs between; and, a little higher, expands into an extensive pool, shaded on all sides with trees and shrubs to the water's edge, and winding out of sight. A narrow strip of green lawn bordering the water, spreading at length into a small meadow, forms all the rest of the grounds which is not occupied with wood. Plantations of beeches and other tall timber trees, fill the remaining space, insulating (as it were) the whole with a belt of forest scenery, and securing to it a character of coolness and sequestered retreat, which no other place that I have seen possesses in an equal degree. The hottest and most sunny season of the year seems the time for enjoying this place to full advantage. In dark and chilly weather, it must probably appear to superabound with shade and moisture; yet the site of the house is tolerably cheerful and open.

A little to the south-west of the Rookery, another dell descends in the same direction, called by the appropriate name of **VALLEY LONESOME**. This is occupied by the house and grounds of Mr. Haynes, and presents a scene considerably different from any yet described. The house, an elegant piece of architecture, appears, by a *jet d'eau* playing in front, with two equidistant bridges, and various ornamental appendages, disposed with perfect correspondence and regularity, to have been planned before the modern taste of rural decoration took place. The stream flowing through the valley is made to put on a variety of forms in basons, falls, channels, &c. which are rather trifling; but a cascade, really of some effect, bursts out from a high bank which borders the vale, though the steps or ledges down which the water is made to fall, and the round stone-bason which at last receives it, give it too formal an appearance. The general character of Valley Lonesome is gay and cheerful, notwithstanding its sequestered situation. Its upper end terminates in that wild tract, which at length becoming a black naked moor, rises into the celebrated **LEITH-HILL**. The ascent on this side is very gentle; and the elevation would scarcely be suspected, were it not for the very extensive prospect that bursts on the sight at the farther extremity. A tower, now

in a ruinous state, marks the spot most favourable for the view. The southern part of Surrey, and a vast reach into Kent and Suffex, particularly the latter county, bounded by the line of elevated downs, compose the field of this extensive prospect, which is rather striking from its extent alone, than from any peculiar beauty or singularity of the detached parts. A flat and tolerably wooded country reaches to the downs; which last afford a wavy horizon, broken in some places by gaps; through one of which the sea, near Shoreham, may in clear weather be discerned by the aid of a glass. In a line with Leith-hill are other high moors, stretching away to the western side of Surrey. Returning from Leith-hill, a long and singular avenue of firs, planted in small clumps at regular distances, leads to the main valley we have left, by the back of the noble woods and plantations surrounding the seat of Sir Frederic Evelyn at WOTTON. The seat itself is an ordinary house, strangely placed in a bottom; but few mansions can boast of such an imposing accompaniment of lofty groves and thick woods, filling and characterizing a large tract of land.

In order to bring our tour round Dorking within moderate compass, we will now take our course from Sir Frederic's straight to the chalky ridge we have so long left; and ascending it, proceed over Rammer common to DENBEIGHS, the seat of Mr. Denison, impending over the town of Dorking, to which it affords one of its most conspicuous objects. This house was built by Mr. Tyers, first proprietor of Vauxhall, who transported to it many of the ideas of his public gardens, dark walks, temples, theatrical deceptions, ruins, monuments, and the like. These have been mostly removed, or suffered to go to decay; but there remains on one side of the house a fine green terrace, backed with trees; and on the other a close plantation of considerable extent, crowning the verge of the hill. Though taste has done much less for this place than for Norbury park, yet it may be questioned, whether its site be not equally advantageous, and the prospect it commands equally striking, with respect to variety and beauty. Almost all the places we have been describing lie within its view; to which may be added the town of Dorking, and all the lesser charms of the subjacent valley. Its descent to Dorking is very steep; and the road passes by some extensive chalk-pits,

which are continually wrought, and furnish a lime in great esteem for its property of hardening under water.

It would be easy to enlarge the list of beautiful scenes in this neighbourhood, all within the reach of a morning's walk or ride, and affording a source of daily variety for several weeks. The purity of the air, the fragrance from an exuberance of aromatic plants and shrubs, the music from numberless birds, the choice of sheltered or open country, the liberty of wandering without obstacle or question through the most cultured scenes, and the perfect repose which reigns all around, unite to render this tract of country one of the most delightful to the contemplative man, and the most salutary to the invalid, that I have ever visited. I. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the queries proposed by your correspondent from Leeds, signed L. R. B. concerning the best method to acquire a good style, I beg leave to trouble you with a few observations.

The attainment of an elegant and perspicuous style is, undoubtedly, a consideration of the utmost importance to every person who is desirous of communicating his sentiments to the public. It is chiefly owing to that perspicuity of arrangement, and elegance of expression, that the writings of one author command our attention more than those of another. A man may be possessed of a fertile genius, and a vigorous imagination, but if he has not been accustomed to commit his thoughts to paper, and to arrange his ideas in their natural order, his productions though fruitful and exuberant, will be destitute of every species of regularity.

To enter into a minute detail of all the particulars necessary for the acquirement of a good style, would lead us into a discussion almost *sine fine*. It may, however, be proper to observe, that before any author can be held up as a model for imitation, it is requisite that we should be acquainted with the subjects on which our labours are to be employed. If it be historical, we may propose Hume, Robertson, or Gibbon; if didactic, we may recommend Addison, or Johnson; if philosophical, we may offer Locke on the Human Understanding. But if the style of any of these writers were to be used in a different department of erudition, it would make a very uncouth appearance indeed! The majestic and stately periods of Gibbon would very ill suit the essays in the

"Spectator,"

"*Spektor*," or "*Rambler*;" while, on the contrary, the style of Addison, or Johnson, in these works, would not be very well adapted to the dignity of the historian. I would, however, advise every person to guard against a servile imitation of any author whatever, as, in all probability, it would be the means of giving their writings an air of affectation, so destructive of elegance and grace.

Let, therefore, those persons who wish to acquire a command of style, so as to be capable of varying it to any particular subject, peruse with attention the best authors in our language; and after having observed the characteristic peculiarities of each, let them accustom themselves to frequent composition; at the same time regulating their style according to their taste and judgment. I shall conclude my remarks, by recommending your correspondent to apply himself to the study of "*Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres*," where he will find a number of very useful rules for modelling the style and correcting the taste. Indeed, it is a work, in my opinion, so replete with excellent observations for directing the judgment in all matters of erudition, that no student in literature should be without it.

PHILOGOVS.

London, Sept. 14, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE momentous events now passing in the political world, having brought EGYPT into a more than usual consideration, I take the liberty of seizing the opportunity to insert a few words in your valuable publication, upon the etymology of the name of that ancient country; making my deductions from the *Cymraeg*, or *primitive utterance*, as the Welsh call their language; and which has been my usual source of the communications addressed to your notice.

With a view of attracting the attention of the reader more closely to the explanation, which is intended to be laid before him, I shall mention, in the first place, as a very curious circumstance, not generally known to the world, that the Welsh have not borrowed the appellation of EGYPT, from the Greek Scriptures, as all the other nations of christendom have done; but, on the contrary, they call it AIFT, which is an original name, radically grounded in their own language, and by which alone that country is known to them.

The word AIFT, above alluded to, is

formed, agreeably to the established rules of the construction of the Welsh tongue; from AIV, the aggregate plural of AV, a *gule-cmward*, a *flow*, or *stream*. AIFT, therefore, implies literally *what abounds with streams*, that is subject to flowings, or the region of floodings. The word AV, which is the root of *Avon*, a river, assumes also the plural form of *Eivion*; and hence the name of *Eivionyz*, a district in the neighbourhood of Snowdon, in Wales. It is likewise the root of *Menairo*, a strait separating Anglesey from Caernarvonshire; and the people, who lived along the borders of it, were anciently called *Menewion*.

It is needless to observe, that a more characteristic name than AIFT could not have been imposed upon that country, which was annually inundated by the river Nile; but we may consider that, whatever appellation was given to it by the original inhabitants, it was, very probably, like the above, descriptive of the grand phenomenon, with which they were periodically visited; and also that it was the source, from whence the name of EGYPT, or *Agypt*, as the Greek orthography has it, was derived; and of similar found.

The word AIFT, owing to the power of F being nearly silenced by the stronger sound of the T, immediately following it, might be easily mistaken for AIT, even from a careful enunciation, by a stranger to the language. This observation is necessary, in order the better to identify it in AIT, an ancient name of EGYPT, of which some account may be had by referring to vol. i. p. 426, &c. of "*Bryant's Mythology*."

If it should be allowed that AIFT is the same with AIT, above referred to, the inference will then necessarily follow that the Welsh must have preserved their name for *Egypt* from the most remote period; and along with it also some knowledge of the country; or otherwise they would not have been enabled to substitute AIFT for the common Greek appellation, upon the introduction of christianity into Britain: and, the latter is so great a stranger in the Welsh language, that I know of only one instance of its occurring, and that is in a poem on the Ten Plagues, by Taliesin, a bard of the sixth century, wherein are the following lines:

"Pumed bywyfnon
Ar holl wibion
Egipcion;
Bellid miled,
O drwm aed
Deryzollion."

"The fifth was destruction upon all the flying things of the *Egyptians*; the animals were smitten, through severe disease they were maddened to death."

I shall now proceed to give my explanation of the name of EGYPT, or AIGYPT. It is a compound of two primitive words; one of them, most probably, is the AIFT, which has been already analyzed; and the other, perhaps, I may have had the luck of finding likewise in the Welsh language; at least there is one, if not two, which might very aptly be prefixed to AIFT. The first, which I fix upon, is the word AIG, *what teems, or brings forth all living creatures; what is prolific; the womb; also what teems with shoals, or the sea:*

"Ni thau vy mhen am Weno,
Mwy na'r AIG yn min y ro."

"My tongue cannot be silent about Gweno, more than the sea on the margin of the shore"
Iwan Tevo, 1370.

"Mammaeth llywodraeth lle'r AIG."

"The mother of the kingdom that produces life."

M. ab G. Getbin, to the river Dee, 1400.

"Pob byw o AIG a ysgar."

"Every thing that has life the female doth produce."
Adage.

By joining AIG to AIFT there would be formed AIGAIFT, or the region of prolific *flowings*. But, according to the Welsh system of literal inflexions, AIGAIFT would, for the sake of euphony, be changed to EIGAIFT: and this again is susceptible of a further change, when lengthened by another termination, as *Eigeiftion, Eigeifti, Eigeiftiaid, Eigeiftiadon, Eigeiftwys, Eigeiftwysion, Eigeiftwyr; or Eigeiftieion, the inhabitants of the EIGAIFT.*

Though I may give the preference to the above definition of *Egypt*, yet I am induced to bring to your notice the word EG, which would apply very well prefix to AIFT. The import of EG is an *opening, expanding, breaking out, or utterance*; hence the verbs *Egaur* and *Egori*, to open. This word joined to AIFT makes EGAIFT, the place of *overflowings*, or the region of inundations; and the inhabitants of such a place would be denominated *Egeiftion, Egeifti, Egeiftiaid, Egeiftiadon, Egeiftwys, Egeiftwysion, Egeiftwyr, and Egeiftieion.*

After taking into consideration what has been adduced, in one of your former volumes, that the greatest part of the

Greek language, as well primitive words as compounds, was to be found in the Welsh, is it probable that the coincidence of AIFT with AIT, and the apt illustration of EGYPT, or AIGYPT, by the words EIGAIFT, and EGAIFT, can be nothing more than accidental? I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

October 9, 1798.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to request of some philosophical reader of your admirably conducted Magazine, an explanation of the chemical properties of the vegetables thrown upon our coast in large quantities by a stormy sea, together with directions founded on the analysis, for the best mode of applying them as manure. Having lately begun to occupy an estate near the shore, I have an opportunity of using considerable portions of this valuable dressing; but I find that practical husbandmen in my neighbourhood, differ materially in opinion respecting the most efficacious method of applying it to their land. Some throw it on pasture grounds immediately from the shore, others carry it to a heap, and rot it with earth, dung, and lime, in various proportions, and some few apply it to their land in a rotten state, without any foreign mixture whatever. Each mode has its advocates, at least if I may judge from seeing the different practices in use, though the last mentioned appears to have fewer supporters than the other two. Sea weed, when rotten, is not more than half the bulk of the same quantity in an undigested state; but what qualities are lost in the process of putrefaction, and how far they may be conducive to vegetation, it is the province of a philosopher, and not of a farmer, to determine.

I must not omit to mention, what indeed I am enabled to do from my own observation, that sea-weed laid on ground in a crude state, shortly after mowing, produces a very striking and almost instantaneous verdure; but I am told, that its effects in this state are by no means so durable as those of rotten weed. I am likewise informed, that this manure, when used in the state we find it in by the seaside, should be spread upon the ground so early as to be pretty well washed in before the approach of winter, as frost has a considerable power in diminishing its strength, an inconvenience to which I understand it is not liable in a rotten state,

This is all the information which I have been able to collect upon the subject. An enquiry into it may possibly throw some light on a matter hitherto but little understood, I mean the principles of vegetation, respecting which, the learned have favoured us with a long catalogue of *sesquipedalia verba*, but with little or no information of practical utility. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

Lyme, Oct. 12, 1798.

I. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not certainly informed whether the Italians have written the eulogium of the late Marquis Beccaria. Any particulars relating to the life of that illustrious character, whose name is already synonymous to those of philosophy and humanity, deserve to be transmitted to the remotest posterity, with all the instructive singularities that accompany the exertions of great minds. In the mean time, I hope the English public will receive favourably the following concise memoir of his life and character, through the channel of your very useful miscellany.

The Marquis CESAR BECCARIA BONESANA was born about the year 1720. He had discovered from his infancy a natural inclination to the study of philosophy; but his genius would never have had an opportunity to display itself fully, if two material circumstances had not paved the way for a revolution in the minds of the Italians. One of these was, the considerable progress which the moral and political sciences had made at that time in Naples, under the celebrated Genovesi, who, it may be said, first taught the Italians how to think; and the other, the powerful impulsion given to the Milanese literature by Count de FIRMIAN, the Austrian governor of Lombardy. Beccaria gratefully and ingenuously acknowledged these two important advantages. He always honoured Genovesi with the title of "*his venerable and learned master*;" and he spoke of Count Firmian as "an angel deputed by a superior Providence to recal Lombardy to the glory of letters," and "a promoter of the philanthropy and felicity of his age."

The first work Beccaria published was his most famous performance on *Crimes and Punishments*; a publication which raised its author to the pinnacle of fame, and also exposed him to some dangers.

This work was justly celebrated all over Europe; and the author's ideas were so well understood, that we need not scruple to assert, that few books ever produced so memorable a revolution in the human mind, in government, and in courts of justice, as this: so that Voltaire, who almost immediately after published some commentaries upon it, could affirm with justice, that this little book was in *morals*, what in *medicine* the discovery of a small drug would be, diligent to effect an universal cure for the distempers of mankind.

He was accused of having in his treatise indirectly attacked absolute governments, and of endeavouring to impair the source of all legislative and judicial power; and he would certainly have been exposed to a prosecution, had not the very same Count Firmian taken him under his protection, and dissipated (to use Beccaria's own words) *the clouds which had thickened round his head*. A consideration of these dangers alienated Beccaria from the study of political and moral subjects, and thenceforward he bent his mind wholly to cultivate metaphysics. Some articles in this kind may be seen in the periodical works which appeared about that time, under the title of "*The Coffee-House*." Among these the fragment on *Smells* is thought to be the most humorous. But the grand metaphysical work of Beccaria, which may be set on the same honourable shelf with the Lockes and the Condillacs, was the "*Disquisitions on the Nature of Style*." His favourite position in these enquiries, is, that nature has implanted in every individual an equal degree of genius for poetry and eloquence; that the art of writing consists, like all others, in the liberal execution of its proper rules; and that, if these rules are once understood and practised, all men would have it in their power to write equally well.

The Marquis Beccaria died in November 1794. He was a great lover of learned men, cordial in friendship, and a general Mæcenas to all Tiro's in the career of literature. He had been charged with venality in the office of magistracy which he held. His adversaries repeated on this occasion, with much complacency, that Beccaria resembled Sir Francis Bacon in abilities and corruption. It is no wonder if elevated characters, like his, are exposed more than others to the blasts of envy and detraction.

PHILO-ITALICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from page 180.)

DISDAIN, an affection related to Pride, but compounded with defiance and aversion, is, by Spencer, represented under the figure of a fierce giant.

— he was stern and terrible by nature,
And eke of person huge and hideous,
His looks were dreadful, and his fiery eyes
Like two great beacons, glared far and wide,
Glancing alkew, as if his enemies
He scorned in his overweening pride,
And stalking stately like a crane did stride
At every step upon the tiptoes high ;
And all the way he went, on every side
He gaz'd about, and stared horribly,
As if he with his looks would all men terrify.

He wore no armour, he for none did care,
As no whit dreading any living wight,
But in a jacket, quilted richly-rare
Upon check laton, he was strangely dight ;
And on his head a roll of linen plight,
Like to the Moors of Malabar, he wore,
With which his locks, as black as pitchy night,
Were bound about, and voyded from before,
And in his hand a mighty iron club he bore.

F. Q. vi. 7.

Of this description, the first part is natural, the latter emblematical. The huge bulk and terrific appearance of the figure, expresses the lofty and ferocious character of this affection. The presumptuous confidence of a disdainful mind, is denoted by the rejection of all defensive armour. He is attired as a Moor, probably in allusion to the character of a Mahometan, or Pagan, in the old romances, who is generally represented as a boastful, arrogant desfer. Thus Shakspeare, combining the idea of a giant and a Moor, says, in *Cymbeline*,

—The gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may get
through,
And keep their impious turbands on.

In another place, Spencer makes *Disdain*, under the form of a stern giant, the keeper of the gate of *Philotime*, the daughter of Manmon. F. Q. ii. 7.

Smollet, in his Ode to *Independence*, gives a spirited sketch of *Disdain*, as the allegorical-father of Independence, by a rape on the Goddess's Liberty.

—A bold savage pass'd that way,
Impell'd by destiny ; his name, *Disdain*.
Of ample front the portly chief appear'd,
The hunted bear supply'd a shaggy vest ;
The drifted snow hung on his yellow beard ;
And his broad shoulders brav'd the furious blaff.

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The portrait, however, is defective, as it does not give any of the moral features of the character, but presents a mere savage, undistinguished by any peculiar attributes.

SCORN, which plays a sort of under-part to Disdain, as Vanity does to Pride, is associated with it in one of Spenser's allegories. A proud hard-hearted lady falls at length into the hands of Disdain and Scorn, the first of whom, as already described, leads her, on her palfrey, through thick and thin ; while the latter, following in the rear, in the habit of a fool, lashes her forwards.

“ But that same fool, which most increas'd
her pains,
Was Scorn, who, having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith yerks ; and still, when she
complains,
The more he laughs, and does her closely
quip,
To see her so lament, and bite her tender lip.”
F. Q. vi. 7.

The fool, under whose figure Scorn is represented, was undoubtedly meant to be such a one as so often occurs in Shakspeare, and the ancient dramatists ; a compound of fantastic garb and manners, and sarcastic shrewdness. His whip is a proper emblematical instrument for inflicting those strokes, which are more teasing and painful, than dangerous. There is the same metaphor in *Hamlet* :

“ For who would bear the whips and scorns
o'th time ?”

Thomson has employed the personified figure of Scorn, in his “ *Castle of Indolence*,” in a similar manner with Spenser ; but has painted him as a mere natural character.

“ The other was a fell despightful fiend,
Hell holds none worse in baleful bower below ;
By pride, and wit, and rage, and rancour keen'd ;
Of man alike, if good or bad, the foe :
With nose upturn'd he always made a show
As if he smelt some nauseous scent ; his eye
Was cold and keen, like blast from Boreal
snow ;
And taunts he casten forth most bitterly.”
C. ii. 78.

Shakspeare represents Scorn also under a natural attitude :

—“ To make me
A fixed figure for the hand of Scorn,
To point his slow unmoving finger at.”
Othello.

WRATH is drawn with wonderful force by Spenser, as one of the counsellors and attendants of Pride.

And him besides rides fierce revenging *Wrath*,
Upon a lion, loth for to be led;
And in his hand a burning brand he hath,
The which he brandisheth about his head;
His eyes did hurl forth sparkles fiery red,
And stared stern on all that him beheld,
As ashes pale of hue, and seeming dead;
And on his dagger still his hand he held,
Trembling through hasty rage when shoker in
him swell'd.

His ruffian raiment all was stain'd with blood
Which he had spilt, and all to rags y'rent.

F. Q.

In this description there is nothing properly emblematical, but the lion on which *Wrath* is mounted, and the flaming brand which he holds; and these are symbols so obvious as to need no remark. The sparkling of his eyes resembles that of *Turnus*.

His agitur furis; totoque ardentis ab ore
Scintillæ abstant: oculis micat scribus
ignis. *Æn. xiii.*

Such furies urge him; while his glowing face
Darts sparkles round, and flash his fiery eyes.

In another part of the "*Fairy Queen*," a similar personage is introduced, whom the poet calls *FUROR*, and paints as a man absolutely frantic with rage. The description is strong and natural; but I shall quote nothing from it except the following picture of the madman bound by *Sir Guyon*, which has all the vivid colouring peculiar to this great master.

With hundred iron chains he did him bind,
And hundred knots, that did him fore constrain;

Yet his great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly gnash, threatening revenge in vain;

His burning eyne, which bloody streaks did stain,

Stared full wide, and threw forth sparks of fire,
And more for rank despight, than for great pain,

Shak'd his long locks, colour'd like copper wire,

And bit his tawny beard, to shew his raging ire. *F. Q. ii. 4.*

Even this, however, is little more than an amplification of a very noble passage in *Virgil*.

—Furor impius intus
Sæva sedens super arma, & centum vinctus
aenis
Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore
cruento. *Æn. viii.*

—Within remains
Imprison'd fury, bound in brazen chains;
High on a trophy rais'd of uselefs arms
He sits, and threatens the world with vain
alarms.

In most of the examples of mixed personifications hitherto adduced, the emblematical action is made sufficiently congruous with the natural, and the fancied Being is employed in a manner agreeable to the character with which he is impressed. But in the following picture *Spenser* is not equally correct.

CARE, all in sable sorrowfully clad,
Down hanging his dull head with heavy cheer,

Yet inly being more than seeming sad;
A pair of pincers in his hand he had,
With which he pinched people to the heart. *F. Q. iii. 12.*

The three first lines in this description, represent a man overwhelmed with sorrow; but such an affection is passive, not active; it is therefore an incongruity to paint him at the same time as a tormentor of others.

The allegory of *CARE*, by the same poet, (*F. Q. iv. 5.*) has been much admired, as, indeed, from the strength of its imagery, it well deserves to be; yet it is not free from the defect above mentioned. *Care* is represented as a blacksmith by trade; and a minute description of him under this character, may vie with the best figures of the Flemish school, for accuracy and force of painting. It is, indeed, nature in such a dress, as to produce sensations rather of loathing than pleasure. At the close, it is said, that he worked night and day,

But to small purpose iron wedges made:
Those be unquiet thoughts that careful minds invade.

Here is a breach in the personification; for though a toil-worn mechanic may be a proper representative for *Care*, yet iron wedges have no affinity with unquiet thoughts. The same inconsistency appears in the progress of the allegory. That the sleep of *Sir Scudamore* should be broken by the hammering of the blacksmith and his six workmen, is very natural; but they are made to act quite out of character, when the men rap him on the head-piece with their hammers as soon as he falls into slumber, and the master pinches him on the side with his red-hot tongs. By a similar confusion of the literal and allegorical sense, the bellows are said to be *agbs*, blown by the wind of *pensiveness*.

Spenser, in another book, with propriety, makes *Care* a watchman at the entrance of the house of *Riches*.

Before the door sat self-consuming *Care*,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *F. Q. ii. 7.*

DANGER being not an inherent quality, but an external circumstance, it may be a doubt in what form it ought to be personified. Spenser represents it under that of a *dangerous man* prepared for, and meditating mischief.

With him went *Danger*, cloth'd in ragged weed,
Made of bear's skin, that him more dreadful made.

Yet his own face was dreadful, ne did need
Strange horror to deform his griesly shade:

A net in th' one hand, and a rusty blade
In th' other was; this mischief, that mishap:

With th' one his foes he threatened to invade;

With th' other he his friends meant to entrap;

For whom he could not kill, he practis'd to entrap.
F. Q. iii. 12.

The difference between open and secret Danger is aptly typified by a sword and a net; but there appears no reason why the one should be employed against foes, and the other against friends. Though the net is applied as an emblem, I question not but it was suggested to the poet by the *retiarus* of the Roman amphitheatre. Thomson arms his *Knight of Arts and Industry* with both these weapons, and expressly alludes to the *retiarus*, in the use of the net.

In Spenser's beautiful allegory of the *Temple of Venus*, (F. Q. iv. 10.) another picture of *Danger* is given, under the form of a hideous giant stopping the entrance of the *gate of Good-Desert*. The description is wholly emblematical. Though so stern and terrific in appearance, he is made soon to give way when boldly assailed. His hind parts are said to be still more ugly and deformed than his front:

For hatred, murder, treason and despight,
With many more, lay in ambushment there,
Awaiting to entrap the wareless wight.

In what manner these phantoms lay, is not easily conceived; but the purpose of this fiction, to signify that there is less hazard in courageously facing danger, than in retreating from it, is sufficiently obvious. Suckling has a pretty image of the same import.

Danger, thou dwarf drest up in giant's clothes,
That show'st far off still greater than thou art.

Collins, who in his *Ode to Fear* has personified *Danger*, mixes the two ideas, of an author of danger, and a person exposed to it; and a degree of confusion is the necessary result.

Danger, whose limbs of giant mold,
What mortal eye can fix'd behold?
'Who stalks his round, a hideous form,
Howling amidst the midnight storm;
Or throws him on the ridgy steep.
Of some loose hanging rock to sleep.

Danger, as a gigantic figure, terrible to the sight and hearing, is properly formed to excite the apprehensions of fear; but he is not more an object of terror for throwing himself on the ledge of a rock to sleep; on the contrary, any hazard to which *he* is exposed, takes off from the dread he inspires.

PAIN is most naturally represented under the figure of a person suffering extreme anguish; and it is upon this idea in general, that the following highly poetical description of this Being by Aken-side is formed; though an incongruous mixture may be observed in it.

Looking up, I view'd
A vast gigantic spectre striding on
Thro' murmuring thunders, and a waste of clouds,

With dreadful action. Black as night his brow

Relentless frowns involv'd. His savage limbs,

With sharp impatience violent he writh'd,
As thro' convulsive anguish; and his hand,
Arm'd with a scorpion-lash, full oft he rais'd

In madness to his bosom; while his eyes
Rain'd bitter tears, and bellowing loud he shook

The void with horror. *Pleas. of Imag.*

Eyes flowing with tears, and limbs writh'd in torture, give an expression very different from frowns and menacing gestures; for there is no proper connection between the suffering of pain, and the desire of inflicting it. The allegory, indeed, required not a passive, but an active being; yet the natural representation of Pain coincides rather with the former than the latter. It is in such a case that emblems are particularly useful, as by their means a figure may become intelligible, where it cannot properly be made the *subject* of the quality or circumstance personified. The scorpion-lash, in the preceding description, is an emblem, but not sufficient of itself to mark the character. It is obviously taken from the speech of Death to Satan in "*Paradise Lost*."

Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring.

(To be continued.)

J. A.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

History of Astronomy for the fifth year of the French Republic, read at the opening of the sitting of the College of France, Nov. 15th, 1797, by JEROME DE LALANDE, Director of the Observatory, and Inspector of the College of France.

FOR the last ten years it has devolved upon me to entertain the company every year with the successive progress of astronomy; it is much to be wished that each of us were to do the same thing in his own particular province. Your indulgence, citizens, encourages me to proceed in my labours, and you will see, with the same satisfaction as myself, the happy result of the combined efforts of all the Astronomers in the world.

The great labour of the Meridian of France, commenced in 1792, has been continued with extreme rapidity; Citizen DE LAMBRE, who passed the winter at Evaux, (in the ci-devant Aubergne) has made thirteen Rations as far as Rhodéz, and on August 27th he terminated the part which had been assigned to him. Citizen MECHAIN had set out from Carcassone to meet his colleague; Citizen TRANCHOT had placed the signals, but the bad weather and health of citizen Mechain prevented him from terminating his labour this season, which he proposed to do in the first fine days of spring. You will hardly conceive how laborious this work has been; Citizen De Lambre wrote to me about it from Puy Violan.

The work which I was to execute in six hours, I could not finish in less than ten days. In the morning I mounted the signal not to descend till sun-set; the nearest auberge was at Salers; it was three hours walk to reach it, and as much to return; and the way was the roughest and most difficult I ever yet passed.

I took a resolution to lodge in a neighbouring cow-stable; I call it neighbouring, because it was only an hour's walk, both at morning and night. During the ten days that this labour lasted, I could not undress myself: I lay on some bundles of hay, lived on milk and cheese, and could scarcely ever discern two objects at one time. During the observation as well as during the long intervals which it left me, I was successively burnt by the sun, chilled by the wind, and soaked in rain. I passed thus twelve hours of the day exposed to all the contrarieties of the atmosphere, but nothing gave me so much concern as inaction.

The base from LieurSaint to Melun

will be measured in the spring, and we shall have an extent of 9 degrees 39 minutes, or 250 leagues, from Dunkirk to Barcelona, which will give us the size of the earth, the quantum of its flat surface, and the exact rate of the metre, which is the foundation of our new measures, as it is the ten-millionth part of the quarter of the meridian, or 36 inches, 11 lines, 44 of our measure. Perhaps there will be a tenth of a line to add, when the labour shall be finished; but that is an object of no import for commerce. This establishment of new measures is so important and so glorious, that the learned cannot exert themselves too much to spread it, and the public to adopt it: we are not a little surpris'd at their indifference.

They are continuing, at the national printing-office, the tables of sines, for the decimal degrees, or the hundredths and ten thousandth parts of the quarter of the circle, which Citizen BORDA has calculated, and which will procure us the means of introducing to all other mathematicians this mode of calculating more simple than ancient. The new progress of astronomy had added so much length to our calculations, that our first care should be to adopt a method of abridging them.

The immense labour which I had undertaken with Citizen LE FRANCOIS LANDE, my nephew, for the description of the starry heavens, has been continued by that young and able astronomer with the same zeal; he has already down 42,700 stars; only yesterday he returned from the *Ecole Militaire*, where he had passed a part of the night; and what is as extraordinary, seeing it is unexampled, he was assist'd by his young spouse, in spite of the delicacy of her sex, with as much intelligence as courage.

This year has been one of the least favourable to astronomy: I had no idea of being so retarded by the winter mists and summer rains, which we have had this year. A year ago I announced to you 36,400 stars; thus we have obtained only 6000 in one year. But what may appear little for citizen LE FRANCOIS, would be thought extraordinary in any other astronomer; none of us durst have undertaken a similar labour with any hope of success. There are yet some zones wanting, which may produce 8000 stars; thus in one year citizen LE FRANCOIS will be very near the end of 50,000 stars, which the tour of the heavens will furnish him with, by making zones of two degrees,

or confining himself to the tropic of Capricorn, and by illustrating the threads with an achromatic magnifying glass of two inches aperture.

I mention all these conditions because they limit prodigiously the numbers of stars which we can observe; perhaps there would be 300,000 in the whole surface of the heavens, visible with the same glass; and the telescope of M. Herschell, which has 45 times more aperture, that is to say, 324 times more light, would shew 90 millions; which is doubtless but a small number in comparison of what exists.

The minister at war, citizen SCHERER, has written to the commandant of the *Ecole militaire*, that the observatory and the astronomers be no longer opposed or checked by the ignorance of the troops.

Citizen LA PLACE, who had already made three of the finest discoveries which were wanting to improve our knowledge of the higher astronomy, announced to me, March 25th, that he had found a secular equation for the apogee and for the nodes of the moon; the first is $4\frac{3}{10}$ of that of the moon; the second is the $\frac{11}{100}$ both opposite to that of the moon. Thus a new point is gained in the theory of the moon, of which he expects hereafter to make use, assisted by Citizen DE LAMBRE, who is worthy from his ability in astronomical calculations to be an associate in this important labour. We shall then have some years hence new tables of the moon, which will greatly surpass those published in England, and which will render new assistance to the marine, for the observation of the longitudes.

Citizen BOUVARD has calculated some lunar observations of Bradley and Maskelyne between 1750 and 1795; in order to fix this equation of the apogee which citizen LA PLACE had found by theory, which will diminish the errors of the lunar tables; we shall cause the lunar tables to be printed together with these corrections.

The completion of this labour will take perhaps seven or eight years; when accomplished, it will be the finest union of theory with observations, which has been ever made for the progress of astronomy and the service of navigation.

We had designed to employ the observations made in England and France for about a century past; but we are now arrived at the point where the observations of past ages are of no service; for

between the observations of Bradley made in 1750, or those of the citizens LE MONNIER, and those which are now making, we need not fear more than ten seconds of error for an interval of 50 years; this would make 20 seconds for a century, and certainly there are 30 seconds of probable error in the best observations of the last age, both on account of the nature of the instruments; and of the proper motion of the stars which renders their position uncertain at that epoch. In the memoirs of 1781, wherein I compared 213 positions of Flamsteed's stars, there were 41 where the difference exceeded a minute, and 86 where it passed 30 seconds. This is sufficient to shew that we shall reap some advantage from employing the observations made the last 50 years with new instruments; with great reason may we abandon those of the Babylonians made 2500 years ago; they are 50 times more distant, but are from 60 to 80 times less accurate, as I myself have remarked; having passed much time in investigating the observations of Mercury, which are in Ptolemy, and from which I have derived very little advantage.

We have had this year a Comet, which, although small, was nevertheless visible to the naked eye. Citizen BOUVARD, who labours in the observatory with zeal and assiduity, and particularly applies himself to the research of comets, was concerned to find that the one which he discovered November 14th, 1795, had been observed in Germany two days before.

This year, after having been many months on the search, he found one August 14th, at ten o'clock in the evening; but when he had found it by the glass, he perceived that it was distinguishable by the naked eye, and he therefore concluded it would be seen by other astronomers. In this discovery however he was the first. The next day it was seen at Leipsig by Monsieur RUDIGER, at Padua by M. TOALDO, at Palermo by M. PIAZZI, and even at Sinope on the Black Sea, by Citizen RECEVUR, who accompanied Citizen BEAUCHAMP in his Arabian voyage. On the 16th the comet had become larger, it was seen at Mirepoix by citizen VIDAL, who has sent us many observations upon it, and remarks that it was seen by many of the country people; it was perceived in Austria by M. TRATINICK, at Berlin by M. BODE, at Bremen by M. OLBERS, at Viviers by M. FLAUGERGUES, at Marseilles by M.

BLANCPAIN, and near Rhodéz by M. MECHAIN.

The 17th it was seen at Berne by M. TRALLER, the 18th in England by M. WALKER; it had gained in three days more than 60 degrees; it has passed to five degrees of the pole of the world and of the pole of the ecliptic; it was 11 times nearer the earth than the sun, which was the cause of the rapidity of its apparent motion; it was however but small. It exhibited a feeble whiteness, without the appearance of a tail: the diameter of this nebulosity was $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

From the 19th its motion slackened; it was no longer visible to the naked eye, and its distance from the earth was judged to have much increased.

Citizen MESSIER observed it with his usual assiduity and accuracy till the 30th of August, when it became invisible. Citizen BOUVARD has calculated the elements of its orbit in the following manner, as published October 14th in a journal: perihelion 1 s. 20 deg. 36 min. Passage, July 9th, at 2 o'clock, 54 min. moderate time, distance 0, 525 nodes 10 s. 29. 16 min. inclination 50 deg. 36 min. retrograde motion.

Citizen DE LA PLACE, who calculated them at the same time by his method, has found almost the same result. Citizen FRANCOIS LALANDE has furnished some positions of stars which were unknown, but which could not escape him in that immense labour wherein he has already furnished more than 42 thousand stars.

Of the four eclipses of Saturn by the moon which were to take place this year, two only were observed, January 10th and April 2nd. The eclipse of the sun, June 24th, was observed in a great number of places; we saw at Paris only the entrance, but citizen MESSIER agreed with me as to the demi-second, an uncommon circumstance for the commencement of an eclipse. I calculated it the same day as I have done for 40 years past, whenever I had the satisfaction to observe an eclipse of the sun or of a star of the first magnitude.

On March 2nd, 1797, Citizen CAROCHE saw the volcano in the moon, (number 72 in my chart of the moon) like a candle on the point of extinction; it was a luminous spot, less visible than the largest of Jupiter's satellites, but greater; it perfectly confirms what has been already seen three or four times relative to the volcano in the moon:

The tour of citizen BEAUCHAMP in

Asia is one of the important pursuits in which France may pride herself. He found much difficulty in procuring a firman from the Ottoman Porte; but at length he arrived at Trebizond, (June 26th) and returned to Constantinople Sept. 9th. He has coasted along the principal points of the Black Sea as far as the mouth of the Phasis: the ignorance and jealousy of the Turks have hitherto strangely disfigured this sea. He found the latitude of Sinope at 42 deg. 2 min. instead of 41 degrees, as it has been set down in our best charts; so that the breadth of the Black Sea between Cape Haradze and Cape Inde, which was thought to be 62 leagues, is only 37: an error so considerable that it well deserved the labours of so zealous an astronomer. Mithridates, who rendered the kingdom of Pontus so famous, had no astronomers.

General CALON, then director of the depot, procured me from BEAUCHAMP, as from all the other literati, every assistance which zeal, knowledge, and authority, enabled him to furnish; and I render him here this new testimony of acknowledgment, in the name of all the learned men whom he has encouraged, favoured, patronized, in every possible way, and even in circumstances wherein the other deputies seem afraid to commit themselves, and not to know them.

Citizen BEAUCHAMP takes great merit to himself on account of his pupil CHARLES HYACINTHE RECEVEUR, who, at the age of 18, calculates and observes in a surprising manner. They were to set out Nov. 11th for Bagdad; from whence they will proceed to Mascata in Arabia, where citizen BEAUCHAMP is appointed consul. He sends to the Museum plants, grains, and insects; he copies Greek inscriptions for the literary class of the Institute, and forgets nothing which may render his tour useful.

The geographical positions will be inserted in the *Connaissance des tems* for the year 1800, together with his new chart of the Black Sea sent to the Minister of Marine. I have received only a first rough draught to satisfy the impatience which BEAUCHAMP well knew I felt.

He has observed the declination of the needle at Constantinople $12^{\circ} 33$ minutes; at Trebizond $8^{\circ} 14$ minutes. He was on the point of embarking for Aleppo; from whence he will cross the desert, at the risk of being attacked by the plundering Arabs; but BEAUCHAMP has the

good fortune to fear nothing. This painful and dangerous voyage has not discouraged him; he does not reproach me for having in a *manner* forced him to set out. He wrote to me, May 24th, "If any misfortune should befall me, you will remember my devotedness to you and to astronomy."

The marine watch of citizen LOUIS BERTHOUD has proved very useful, and uncommonly accurate. This skilful artist is still employed on it: citizen BREGUET also proposes to make some; and we learn that M. EARNSHAW is making a great number of them at London, which are remarkably exact, and which he sells for 1200 francs.

Citizen PÉRY, who had been sent into Belgium by General CALON, has transmitted to citizen PRONY, director of the Cadastre, the triangles which he has formed to connect Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom with Dunkirk: he expects to prolong them as far as to the Texel, and to verify the degree measured formerly by Snellius, on which there remains some doubt, in spite of the verifications which have been already attempted at two different times.

The Spaniards have published the details of a voyage round the world, undertaken by the order and at the expence of government, through the zeal of Don ANTONIUS DE VALDES, Minister of Marine, to enrich geography and natural history, and enlarge the sphere of our knowledge.

These details form an interesting work, from the facts which it contains relative to the manners, usages, and police of the inhabitants of the Babaco Isles, a kind of Archipelago pretty considerable, which had not yet been visited by the Europeans.

The navigators who undertook this interesting voyage, set out from Cadiz, July 30th, 1789, in two sloops, the *Discovery* and the *Subtle*; the first commanded by Don ALEXANDER MALESPIGA, and the second by Don JOSEPH BASTAMENTA; and they returned towards the end of 1793.

Their discoveries and their labours in the long track which they crossed, the islands they visited, and the harbours which they discovered in the course they made over the continents of the new world, will enrich botany, the arts, geography, and serve to throw fresh light on the emigration of different tribes, and on the history of the globe.

We have also seen Mr. HORNEMAN

pass, who is sent by an English association into the interior of Africa. In that continent are a thousand leagues of country as much unknown to us as the deserts of the moon; an object well worthy the emulation of the different governments to explore. It is, however, a company of private individuals, amateurs, one of the principals of which is Sir JOSEPH BANKS, that has set on foot this useful establishment. They very properly demanded a passport of the executive directory, as knowing that the learned men who were in it did not forget the sciences in the midst of the great political interests in which they were absorbed, and in spite of the just resentments at the horrors with which France may reproach the English government. News have been already received from the missionary, that went to Tombut, in the interior of Africa.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has sent us the Philosophical Transactions for 1796; the Nautical Almanack for 1802; the *Tour* of M. MAURIE in England has procured us, by writing, a new promise from Mr. RAMSDEN, of the meridian glass, which we have been expecting from him these ten years. Citizen LALLEMANDE, secretary of the marine, favours our correspondence with cordiality and zeal.

Geography has lately been augmented with a great work, the subject of which is China. Sir GEORGE STAUNTON has published, in two volumes, quarto, the relation of the English embassy of Lord MACARTNEY in 1793, with charts of the voyage both by sea and land, across China, which throws much light on the interior of that vast empire. The atlas which accompanies this relation contains many views, plans, costumes, ceremonies, and some birds, very well engraved, and particularly a detail of the canals which cross China, and of which I had only heard speak very imperfectly in my treatise on canals in 1778.

In this work I observed, with pleasure, that citizen HANNA, a missionary, whom I had trained up in astronomy, has obtained permission to go and reside at Peking.

The PRINCE OF PEACE has formed in Spain an establishment of astronomers with respectable appointments, but subjects are wanting: the observatory is not finished, and that which citizen MEGNIE had constructed at *La Verrevie* is destroyed; so that astronomy has not had hitherto, in Spain, the activity which we had reason to expect; but M. CHAIX, whom we have seen this year pass through Paris to take

take the direction of the observatory, will doubtless secure the means of putting it in a capacity to be useful.

M. DE MENDOZA, a Spanish marine-officer, is publishing tables to facilitate the observation of the longitudes.

At Lisbon ephemerides have been published for the marine, which announce emulation and a taste for astronomy in Portugal; and the zeal of the academy of Lisbon, which has also published two volumes of memoirs. M. le Chevalier d'ARUAJO, ambassadeur from Portugal, has taken an interest in our correspondence, which evinces his knowledge and zeal for the glory of his country.

M. TRALLES, professor at Berne, has received from Mr. RAMSDEN, a theodolite superior even to that which has been made use of for the triangles of England; and he is going to make use of them for those of Switzerland.

Citizen JACQUES PHILIPPE MARALDI, the third astronomer of that name, has sent us the observations which he is constantly making at Perinaldo, near Nice. He has done more; he has sent to Paris the eldest of his four sons, aged 18 years, to labour with me in astronomy. I foresee, by his intelligence and assiduity, that MARALDI the fourth will maintain the reputation of his family, and that of the Cassinis their relations, who have been unhappily lost to astronomy since the revolution.

Madame, the Duchess of SAXE-GO-

THA, the most learned princess that we know of, who is a lover of astronomy, and who observes and calculates herself in a surprising manner, now places the house of Saxe in the history of astronomy, as the Landgrave William placed that of Hesse Cassel there 200 years ago. She has lately sent me one of her astronomers, Doctor JOHN CHARLES BURCKHARDT, (born at Leipzig, April 30th, 1773) to co-operate in my labours; he arrived here December 15th, a day remarkable in astronomy, for the birth of Tycho Brahe. This princess supposes, that my active zeal for astronomy, electrifying every thing which surrounds me, may be even useful to a person who has just left the observatory of Gotha, one of the finest that is any where, directed by one of our greatest astronomers, Major DE ZACH, whose name always occurs wherever astronomy is spoken of, and whom his friendship for me has perhaps deceived as to the destination of his pupil; but his sovereigns are of opinion, that their astronomer, by coming to Paris, would make the voyage to Mecca; and I may venture to say, for the honour of France, illustrated by so many victories, that she has not lost her reputation for the sciences; an object the most important for thinking beings, and these latter it is, who always influence the judgment of the world, and that of posterity.

(To be concluded in our next Number.)

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 15th Nivose, 1798, as published by the Secretaries*.

NOTICE of the Labours of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, from October 6th, 1797, to January 4th, 1798, read at the Public Sitting of the last date, by Citizen PRONY.

MATHEMATICAL PART.

CITIZEN FLAUGERGUES, an associate member of the class, has transmitted some theorems on numbers; he has contented himself at present with sending a syllabus of the propositions, and promises to give the demonstrations in a particular memoir. He adds, that he is in possession of a sure and general method of treating the abstruse questions connected with these investigations; the difficulty of which consists much less in discovering the proper-

ties of the numbers, than in obtaining a certain knowledge of their generality.

Citizen COUSIN presented a journal of the heights of the river Seine, observed at Paris during the fifth year. These heights were taken by the graduated scale at the butment or head of the bridge *la Tournelle*, at the upper demi-bastion (*epaulement d'amont*) on the side of Fraternity island. The zero or lowest term of this scale is placed even with the low water of 1719 (old style); it is divided into French feet, and indicates from 0 to 25 feet (about 8 metres). The greatest height for the year 5, observed on the 11th Nivose, was 10½ feet, the least height, observed a number of times in Vendemaire, was 10 inches.

Another scale placed at the bridge *des Tuilleries* at 2240 metres distance from the

* This translation is made from the "*Magasin Encyclopedique*," by Citizen MILLIN.

the former, indicates the heights of the water above a low bottom, situated opposite Chaillot, which is at the egress of Paris, a place of the river where the depth is the least, and where the navigation is the most impeded. A comparison between the observations made by these two scales gives the daily variation of the fall of the water in passing through Paris, which is extremely irregular: in order to deduce from these observations the absolute quantum of the fall, the difference of level between the zeros of the two scales must be calculated; Citizen PRONY has found by a level made with great care, and frequently repeated, that this difference was 5 feet 1 inch, or 1 metre 650 centimetres.

Citizen BEAUCHAMP, an associate member, and consul of the republic at Mascata, has transmitted to the class some details on the astronomical and geographical operations he was desired to perform on the part of government; his letter on the 25th Vendemiaire last, announces his having sent to the minister of marine a chart of the southern tract of the Black Sea, accompanied with a nautical memoir on the subject; another memoir addressed to the minister of exterior relations, furnishes details on the historical part of his voyage; he has left to the embassy the original manuscript of his observations, the forwarding of which to Paris for the perusal of the astronomical and geographical literati, would be a desirable object. The last letter of citizen Beauchamp announces his intention to sail from Constantinople to Alexandretta, and it is from thence probably that he will set out on his great Arabian and Persian voyage, the design of which he has long entertained.

We announced in our last public sitting, that the astronomers DELAMBRE and MECHAIN appointed to measure the arch of the meridian included between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona, had completed a part of their work relating to the astronomical observations and to the angles of the triangles, and that there only remained two bases for them to measure. This last operation is that which must give the absolute length of all the sides of the triangles formed in the direction of the meridian, the preceding operations only serving to determine the relations of those sides, or to form a figure similar to that which results from their assemblage; there will be thus two lines measured immediately on the French territory, from which will be found the re-

lation of magnitude with the quarter of the terrestrial meridian, and which will be the medium of comparison between that meridian and the fundamental unity of the new system of weights and measures. This unity has been conditionally determined by the Academy of Sciences and the commission of weights and measures, agreeably to the operations made in France from 1739 to 1744, old style; and the public will learn with satisfaction, that it appears from many accurate verifications made by Delambre and Mechain in the course of their labours, with methods and instruments much superior to those employed 55 years ago, that the precision obtained by Cassini and his collaborators, is as great as could be expected and desired at the time of their labours; the greatest errors do not exceed the limits of $\frac{1}{7000}$ and of $\frac{1}{10,000}$, and we may consider the provisory fixation of the metre, as bearing an exactness more than what is necessary for the ordinary operations of trade and almost all the arts.

The commission of weights and measures could have wished that the base to be measured near Paris, might have been on the site of that of Villejuif, so celebrated by the frequent measurements which the French academicians had made there; but the alterations produced in the surface of the grounds by the hands of men in the course of 60 years, raised insurmountable obstacles to this project.

They were forced therefore to chuse another place, and after mature examination, it was agreed to fix upon for the base a part of the paved causeway between Lieurfaint and Melun, the length of which is about 1200 metres.

The instruments to be made use of for the measure of this base, are of a construction altogether new, and more proper than any of those made use of before, to preclude errors of every kind: one of their principal advantages over the former instruments, consists in the method of keeping account of the variations of length which the different temperatures of air cause the metal rods to undergo; to obtain this correction they have made use of the different degrees of dilatibility of platina and of copper by heat. Each of the measures which are placed end to end, consists of two rules, one of platina, and the other of copper, fixed together at their lower extremity, and bearing at their interior extremity, divisions, the different co-incidences of which produce the elongations or contractions which are to be estimated. This method is in all re-

spects preferable to that of holding close to the measures, thermometers, which may at times lead into error on account of the unequal progress of the caloric in the different substances; the rules of platina and of copper indicate and measure at the same time their variations of length, of which an account may be kept without any regard to the temperature with which they correspond, and which nevertheless is also given by the same instruments.

Citizen DELAMBRE has spent the time since his return from Rodéz, and is still employed at present in making preparations for measuring the base of Melun: at each of the extremities he has caused blocks of stone of eight cubic metres to be cramped; and in order to have extreme points perfectly accurate, on the upper surface of each of these blocks a cylindrical hole has been pierced, into which a copper cylinder precisely of the same diameter enters, the axis of which stands for one of the limits of the measure. Scaffolds of 20 metres in height, and which are to be replaced afterwards by pyramids, are elevated at these extremities, in order that the observer may not only perceive the one when it is placed by the other, but further distinguish the adjoining stations where signals of 20 and 25 metres high have been erected.

DELAMBRE, at the time while he was directing these constructions, was particularly employed in making observations which are to adjust the connection of the base with the chains of the great triangles. All these preliminary labours, although interrupted by a crowd of obstacles, and the rigour of the season, were completed in about five or six days. Our astronomers and their co-operators, near the term of their labours, have braved the winter and fatigue, as they had from the first surmounted evils still more afflicting. The operation of Melun will be completed in the spring, and that of the Perpignan in the summer months.

NOTICE of the Memoirs of the class of Physical Sciences, during the first Quarterly Sitting of the Fifth Year, by Citizen LASSUS, Secretary of the class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

THE labours presented to the class of Physical Sciences of the Institute, during the last quarterly sitting, (from Oct. 6th, 1797, to Jan. 4th, 1798)* have been principally employed in investigating the

subjects of Anatomy, Medicine, the Veterinary art, Rural Economy, Chemistry, and Natural History.

In a *memoir on the manner in which nutrition is performed in insects*, Citizen CUVIER proves, that the dorsal vessel, or the reputed heart of insects, is not a circulatory organ. In the different parts of these animals there is no other centre of circulation, and no other vessels than tracheal or aerial passages; from whence it results, that the nutritious fluid simply crosses the pores of the intestinal canal in insects, and that it washes all the parts which are nourished in the way of simple suction, as in the polypus.

In another memoir, the object of which is the *anatomy of molluscs without a distinct head, or of the acephalous kind*, amongst which are oysters and muscles, the same author points out their brain and nerves, describes their heart and sanguinary vessels, the distribution of which in *couches* or layers, some deep and others superficial, is very complicated; but what is most remarkable, Citizen CUVIER has discovered in the branchize or respiratory organ of the muscle, a great number of small red moveable points, having each two valves, and which, when examined by the microscope, appear to be so many living embryos of the muscle itself.

Citizen BEAUVOIR and Citizen MICHAUT, both associated members of the Institute, have communicated the result of their observations made in South America, on serpents in general, and particularly those which are called rattlesnakes. These last do not possess, according to the common opinion, any power of charming or attracting to them birds, squirrels, and other animals, on which those reptiles feed, neither do they exhale a noxious odour on their prey; they, however, emit a strong, disagreeable, and durable emanation.

Citizen GILBERT, member of the Institute, communicated a memoir on the *effects of medicaments in ruminating animals*; as also a plan of experiments to be pursued in order to extinguish in some cantons the epizootic disease, which prevailed for some time about Paris, but which is now no longer there.

Citizen PORTAL, member of the Institute, read a memoir on certain maladies incident to the organ of the voice.

Citizen TEISSIER communicated his observations on a sort of wheat, without bars, with white ears, white grains, and hollow stalks, lately announced in England

* For the proceedings of the quarter which preceded, see the MONTHLY MAGAZINE for January, 1798, p. 56.

as an important discovery, and known there by the name of *hedge-wheat*, the first stalks having been found in a hedge. This wheat has existed in France for at least sixteen years past; it is known there by the name of *pullet wheat*, (*blé poulet*) and particularly at Calais, Lille, and Dunkirk, by that of *white wheat*, (*blanc blé*), or wheat of the first quality, with which very good bread is made.

The same author has communicated some observations on the *state of agriculture in the country about Athens*, according to the documents which have been forwarded to him by Citizen GASPARI, vice-consul of France in the Morea.

The same writer has communicated some observations on the *sea rush*, *ajonc*, or *jonc-marin*, cultivated for the purpose of fire-wood. This ever-green shrub is known by the names of winter fanfoin, Spanish fanfoin, and thorny broom (*genet épineux*.) It is the *Ulex Europæus* of Linnæus. In a country wherein wood is scarce, it would be of use to form plantations of this shrub in the interstices of the woods, in order to turn to profit the spaces which produce nothing.

Citizen GUYTON MORVEAU proposed a new method of providing fire and water for chemical experiments with little or no expense. This method consists in an apparatus on the argand lamp, or lamp with a current of interior air. By means of this apparatus, most of the operations of chemistry may be performed, even the distillations of acids, saline fusions, and analyses by desiccation (*la voie sèche*.)

Citizen VAUQUELIN, member of the Institute, explained the nature of the red lead of Siberia. This mineral contains a new metallic acid, which makes about thirty-six hundredths. It is dissoluble in water, crystallizes in prisms of a red ruby colour, assumes a green emerald colour in the light, produces oxygenous gas by heat, and passes to the state of green oxyde; it unites to alkaline substances, and with them forms crystallizable combinations of a yellow gold colour. With silver, it gives rise to a salt of a red carmine colour; with mercury it forms a body of red cinnabar colour; with lead, a yellow orange colour, melted with glass or any other melting substance, it communicates to it a green emerald colour. Thus this metal, whether in the state of oxyde or acid, combined with any metallic substances, may furnish beautiful solid colours to painting and the art of enamelling. The same

chemist, by making an analysis of the emerald of Peru, has discovered that the beautiful green colour of that precious stone is owing to the oxyde of this metal.

The mineralogists had considered the chrysoïte as a precious stone of the second order. Citizen VAUQUELIN, by submitting it to analysis, has found it to be a combination of phosphoric acid with lime similar to the base of our bones, crystallized by nature.

Citizen PICOT-LA-PEYROUSE, inspector of mines to the Republic, and associate member of the Institute, has communicated the result of his *journey to Mont Perdu*, with observations on the nature of the most elevated ridges of the Pyrenees. The height of Mont Perdu, one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, is 3435 metres, or 1763 toises. The bases of this mountain, and the masses which are mortised in the mountains, of which it is the center, contain a quantity of exuvia of organized bodies, even to an elevation of more than 3000 metres. The author concludes from hence, that Mont Perdu, which includes such a profuse abundance of marine petrified bodies, even in large classes, has been formed under the waters of the sea. When the sea accumulated the large calcareous masses at the center of the Pyrenees, there existed continents filled with quadrupeds. The mixture of marine bodies with the bones of quadrupeds, demonstrates that they have been deposited here by the sea. The primordial tops of the Pyrenees were not placed at the point in which at this day the greatest elevations of the chain exist. Most of the summits of these regions being crowned, or bearing a calcareous girdle on their flanks, it is probable that the waters which elevated the highest crests in the center, deposited the same secondary rock on its summits, which they covered again in toto.

Citizen FOURCROY, in his own name and that of Citizens DAR CET and GUYTON-MORVEAUX, read a report on the colours for porcelain, of Citizen DIHL. Citizen DOLOMIEU afterwards read a detail of the mineralogical and geological observations which he made last summer in the departments of Puydedome, and of Cantal.

[The proceedings of the two other classes, that of the moral and political sciences, and that of literature and the fine arts, will be given in our next number.]

Sitting

Sitting of the 15th Germinal, or April 4th, 1798.

NOTICE of the labours of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, during the second Quarterly Sitting of the 6th year, by Citizen LEFEVRE GINEAU.

PHYSICAL PART.

THE labours presented to the class of physical sciences of the Institute, by its members and by its associates, during the last quarterly sitting, have had chiefly for their object Rural Economy, the Veterinary art, and Chymistry.

Some experiments recently made upon horses, sheep, goats and rabbits, prove that they die almost instantly and with convulsions, after eating a certain quantity of leaves and berries of the yew-tree. Citizen DAUBENTON considers this tree as dangerous, and thinks it ought not to be transported into countries which have it not by nature, and that it would be better to destroy than to cultivate it.

A memoir of Citizen CETS, on the advantage of employing analogy in the natural sciences, and on its application to Botany for the progress of Rural Economy, has for its object to prove that the properties of bodies being the result of their organization, the more relations there are between beings, the more the uses to which we can apply them are assimilated.

Citizen GILBERT has proved the necessity of submitting to comparative experiments all the operations of agriculture, in order to give the rural science all the progress of which it is yet susceptible. He thinks it would be necessary to form rural establishments, particularly devoted to the research of the best methods, both of the culture of vegetables, and the amelioration of the breed of domestic animals.

A memoir of Citizen TENON has for its object the comparison of the different ways in which manducation is performed in man, in the horse, and in the elephant.

Citizen CHABERT has communicated some reflections on a disease of the horse, known by the name of immobility, which has not hitherto been described, and which bears a strong analogy with that known in man by the name of catalepsy.

Citizen HUZARD has made some reflections on an osseous humour which sometimes spring on a horse's ham, after some violent effort; he considers its formation, and treats of the principle which involves the best method of curing it.

Citizen FESSIER gave an account of a man that had been buried during eight

days under some ruins, in digging a pit, and who was taken out alive. The author indicates the means which should be employed to prevent a similar accident, and those by which it may be remedied when it has taken place.

Citizen LELIEVRE announced the recent discovery in France, of the sulfate of stronthian in a striated mass. It was about the depth of five metres (from 15 to 16 feet) in a clay ground, which has been digging for some years past at Bouvron, near Toul, that a mass of this sulfate was found.

Citizen DOLOMIEU also produced some sulfate of crystallised stronthian, which he had collected in his Tour of Sicily, and which, together with the preceding, has been analysed by Citizen VAUQUELIN.

It is well known, that the nitro-muriatic acid is the true solvent of gold, and that this metal may be taken from its solution by the sulfuric ether. Citizen SAGE shewed the gold reduced, swimming between the ether and the nitro-muriatic acid, under the form of network, leaves, and at the bottom of the decanter in small brilliant masses, on which were observed triangular laminæ, elements of the crystallization of that metal.

Citizen CHAPPAL read a memoir on a new method of making verdigris. This new process, used at Montpellier for some years past, consists in fermenting the husks of the grapes (i. e. the gross substance after pressing,) and stratifying them with laminæ of copper, to develop the metallic oxyde, called verdigris. This method has the advantage over the ancient one, of being more easy in execution, and of conducing greatly to oeconomy, as wine is no longer employed in it.

Some experiments of the same author prove also, that white lead may be fabricated by a similar method; which leads to hope that it will not be long ere this valuable mode of fabrication will be realized in France.

The same chemist read another memoir on the acetate of copper, or crystals of Venus. He also communicated several experiments to oxydate copper with more advantage, and to render it by this means soluble in acetic acid.

Citizen Berthollet communicated a notice on a particular acid, which he has lately discovered, and to which he gives the name of zoolnic acid, as being essentially extracted from animal substances.

A memoir of Citizen DOLOMIEU, on

certain stones called *tourmalines*, found in Mount St. Gothard, has for its object to enquire how far the colour, considered as a character of the stones, may serve to determine the nature of them.

Lastly, some new experiments of Citizen VAUQUELIN, on the red lead of Siberia, and on a new earth which he has found in the beril, or *aigue-marine*, are the ground-work of a memoir which he read in this sitting.

MATHEMATICAL PART.

Citizen FLAUGERGUE, an associate member, communicated a number of observations on general physics, together with a table calculated by him, of the symmetrical solids which may be inscribed in a sphere.

Citizen LALANDE read the description of a zodiac (sculptured on the portal of the church at Strasburgh. He has compared it with those of Notre Dame at Paris, and of St. Dennis, and with that which is seen on some very beautiful maps books in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*. He explains the cause of some differences in the signs and in the tables of agricultural operations which accompany each sign.

The same author presented the printed notice of the History of Astronomy for the year V. He there gives an account of the discovery of four new satellites of the planet Herſchel, and of the progress which Citizen LEFRANCOIS has made in his work of the description of the heavens; the number of stars which he has already observed, is 44,000. He also presented a table for regulating clocks by the mean time; this table is also found in the new edition of the Treatise on the Sphere and Calendar, by RIVARD, which Citizen Lalande has just published.

Citizen THULIS communicated the meteorological observations which he has made at Marseilles, for a number of years past.

Citizen PRONY gave an account of the labours of the Commission appointed by the Institute, to make inquiry into the means proper to be adopted, to save from the flames persons who may be shut up in a house on fire.

Citizen ROCHON read a memoir on the preparation and use of metallic gauzes, covered with a solid transparent coating. These gauzes may be substituted for horn in lanterns, in the constructions of fanals or lights for ship magazines, for *entrepôts*, and for fighting. The model of the fanal was laid before the Institute.

The substance which furnishes the coating, is size, parchment glue, air-bladders,

and the membranes of fishes. It is secured from the action of moisture by lard oil rendered siccativè.

In another printed memoir, the same author points out the advantage of graphical methods for determining the longitudes at sea, by the distances of the moon from the sun and stars. It is to be wished that mathematical knowledge were sufficiently cultivated in the marine to supersede the necessity of the graphical methods. Till this point be attained, Citizen ROCHON has assisted navigators with two charts and a table, by the help of which they may find, almost without calculation, the true distance of the moon from the sun, according to the observed apparent distance, and so by this graphical method obtain the longitude of the vessel.

Citizen LA PLACE read a memoir on the secular equations of the motion of the moon, of its apogee, and of its nodes.

By comparing the modern observations with those of the Chaldeans and Arabians, astronomers have acquired the acceleration of the mean motion of the moon; but no variation has been suspected in the mean motions of the nodes and of the apogee. Citizen LA PLACE, after having found the cause of the secular equation of the lunar motions; has discovered that the motion of the nodes and that of the apogee are retarded; while that of the moon is accelerated; from whence it results, that the secular motion of the anomaly of our lunar tables ought to be augmented $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and that from this time the anomaly should be augmented 4 minutes in those tables, if we would keep them in that degree of precision which they had about 1750.

Citizen LA PLACE then submits to analysis the resistance of the ether, and the successive transmission of gravity. These two hypothetic causes, contrived with a view to explain the variations of the lunar motion, when its real cause was not known, do not produce any sensible alteration in the motions of the nodes and of the apogee; which is sufficient, observes LA PLACE, to exclude them, as the retardation of those motions is clearly shewn from the observations.

On the 29th Nivose last, about three quarters after one o'clock, Citizen DANGOS, an associate member, saw on the disc of the sun, a black point, which he took at first for a spot. At 58 minutes past one, its distance from the sun's edge had considerably diminished. This motion led CITIZEN DANGOS to think that

that what he had taken for a spot was a star. At 7 minutes $12\frac{1}{2}$ seconds past two, the black point had reached the sun's edge, when the small line of light which yet grazed it was instantaneously extinguished; a phenomenon which leaves no room to doubt that it was some body which had passed over the sun.

Citizen COULOMB read a memoir, in which he gives the result of a number of experiments calculated to ascertain the quantum of action which men may contribute by their daily labour, according to the different modes in which their force is employed.

Two things are to be distinguished in the labour of men; the effect produced by the exertion of their force, and the fatigue which they undergo to produce that effect. In the carriage of burthens, the effect produced is the greater as in proportion to the greater weight of the burden each journey, to the greater distance of the carriage, and to the greater length of time the labour lasts; so that two men will have produced equal effects, if one of them has transported a double weight to a single distance, and the other a single weight to a double distance. Whether the force of men be employed in carrying loads, in moving machines, tilling the earth, or in any other labour, the effect must always be estimated by a weight equivalent to the resistance it will have to surmount, multiplied by the space which that resistance will have to pass while the labour lasts.

To overcome resistance, man exerts a pressure on a point which he sets in motion, and the fatigue consists of the extent of the pressure, of the velocity of the point pressed, and of the time that the action lasts; so that the fatigue may be expressed in numbers, by the produce of a weight equivalent to the pressure exerted, multiplied by the velocity of the point pressed, and by the time that the pressure lasts.

How are we to combine the different degrees of pressure, of velocity, and of time, so as that a man, with equal fatigue, may furnish the greatest quantity of action?

In the solution of this interesting problem, Citizen COULOMB applies the principles here laid down. He considers successively the labour of a man who rises by a ladder, or a stair-case, or one who walks over an horizontal plain, either carrying a load or without one, carrying the load in his arms or on his back, or carrying it in a barrow.

In analysing the labour of carriage, he distinguishes two things in the effect produced; one is the actual carriage of the load, which is the useful effect. But man also transports his own body along with the load, and afterwards returns without a load, which is the second part of the effect; it requires a certain quantity of action, and, consequently, a certain fatigue, which does not at all contribute to the useful effect, and which should be deducted from the total action, in determining the real effect which results from that action.

Citizen COULOMB next directs his enquiry to the labours of men employed in driving and sinking piles, of men who work on handles (as the whipstaff of a ship's helm, the rounce of a printing-press, &c.) or with a spade in digging, &c. The results obtained by the analysis of his different labours, give quantities of action less considerable than those which most authors reckon upon in the calculation of machines; this proceeds from those authors commonly reasoning by experiments, which only last a few minutes, and are performed by select men.

The same author presented a new edition of his enquiries into the methods by which to execute all sorts of hydraulic labours under water, without having recourse to draining, or emptying, of any kind. It is to be hoped, that the means proposed in this work may then be duly applied, when the return of peace shall allow the entering on constructions of general and superior utility, and which can only be attempted properly by government.

[The remainder of this Sitting will be given in a future Number]

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 194.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

OCTOBER 12th, went from Southampton to Wimbourne, in Dorsetshire, twenty-nine miles. The road very good; soil various; it is not remarkable for

for fertility the first four miles. I then enter the king's New Forest, a few miles of which is interspersed with little woods, small fields, and farm-houses; the soil loomy, and the country extremely pleasant, but level, and all views shut up. The road now leads me into a deep gloomy wood of nearly two miles in a direct line, with two or three small openings, where the trees are a little thinner, and have less underwood. This wood is oak and beech, but not very good. I next ascend a little rising ground, from whence I have a distant prospect on every side; but, to my mortification, can see no termination of this vast forest: it is now composed of here and there a little thicket of wood, and large tracts of barren land producing little besides very long heath or ling. I had not, however, travelled far, before I came in sight of a few farm-houses, which I passed, and again found myself entering another part of this wild forest, to which, although my view was extended, I could see no bounds. The face of the country here is rather hilly, the surface covered with heath, and clumps of beech-wood: after travelling about four or five miles further through this lonely desert, I reached its confines near Ringwood, a small market-town. This forest is computed to be thirty miles in circumference, and is very little of it cultivated: those large tracts which continue in a state of nature are occupied with a few sheep, large red deer, and black game; the deer are so savage and wild, that they are said to be dangerous to travellers in the rutting season.—Ringwood stands in a level vale, which has a good gravelly soil, and is cultivated a little on each side; but I had hardly got half a mile from the town, when I again entered a very spacious and barren waste, or heath, which continued till I was within a mile or two of Wimbourn. These forests are much frequented by thieves and robbers: indeed, a place more fit for their purpose cannot be imagined; they may there commit their depredations in safety, and elude the hands of justice for a long time. Arriving at my inn at Wimbourn, I began to reflect on the scenes of this day's journey. Where have I been travelling to-day? thought I; through the unfrequented deserts of Africa, or through the wilds of America, or through some country where the inhabitants are few, live by hunting, and have no occasion for bread? No, I have been traversing a part of England at no great distance from the capital, where the

people are almost starving for want of bread, and who are importing grain from foreign countries at a vast expence, while millions of unproductive acres in this kingdom only want the assistance of the husbandman to produce corn and cattle even in greater abundance than is wanted, and thousands of poor people are out of employ! What is the legislature doing?—Hampshire, besides a number of forests and parks, contains a great deal of commons and waste grounds: it is adorned with several fine seats, has some very fertile land, and plenty of water. The surface in general is rather unlevel, and the inclosed grounds have much wood, both in regular woods and in hedges. This county is remarkable for a fine breed of pigs, but not so much so for cattle, sheep, and pasturage. It produces a considerable quantity of corn; farms seem rather large than otherwise, and rents neither very high nor very low: in agriculture I observed nothing very commendable; and prejudice in favour of old systems, however absurd, is as prevalent here as in most other counties. Fuel is extremely dear here, the coal being brought round from the north.—Wimbourn is a very small, clean market-town, in which I noticed nothing remarkable: farms in the neighbourhood are large; some as high as 1000*l.* a year: vast tracts of common are also at no great distance, on different sides of this town. Here, for the first time, I enter the cyder country, a few hogsheads of which are made in this town.—I am now at the farthest southern point of my tour, and am about to incline a little northwards again.

October 14th, went from Wimbourn to Blandford, in Dorsetshire, ten miles. The road fine; soil dry, and mixed with flint and chalk. The country quite open; pass over a great deal of downs; some chalky hills near the road; the hedges are often bare, others are broad, and fenced with briars, sloe-bushes, and a few thorns, which form good covers for the pheasants, of which there are a great number in this country. Here are several hazel or nut-woods of great extent, and consequently that fruit is extremely plentiful. This part of the county contains several fruitful vales, but the high grounds are not so remarkable for fertility: a great deal of all sorts of corn is produced. Sheep of this district are horned, white faced, rather tall, and pretty well shaped; their wool is also fine, and their fecundity is, perhaps, peculiar to this breed: these

sheep

sheep generally lamb about Christmas, and with good management will have lambs twice a year. Cattle are of the common sorts; farmers horses, besides other heavy, expensive, and unnecessary trapping, are whimsically hung with bells, when used in carts or waggons.— In this day's journey I passed several artificial mounds, like the barrows in the north of England; they have probably been the burial-places of some great warriors, but I did not hear that any of their contents have been examined.—Blandford affords residence to about 2000 inhabitants; it is a pretty, well-built market-town; the streets are clean, and sufficiently wide; and the situation is in a fertile and extremely pleasant country. In this town the manufacture of shirt-buttons is the principal employ of the female inhabitants. All the country round for many miles has a cheerful aspect; level vales; gently rising hills; pieces of woodland; a mixture of downs and corn and pasture fields; beautiful seats, parks, and gardens; well-built cottages, and large cyder-orchards, are its most prominent features. Farms are from 40 to 200l. a year: rent of land in country parishes about 10s. or 12s. per acre, and near the town 30s. per acre. The number of small farms is very rapidly

decreasing in this neighbourhood; an instance of which is rather remarkable at the village of Durweston: that village, about twenty years ago, consisted of thirty farms, and is now in the occupation of two farmers.

October 20, I parted with my friends at Blandford with mutual regret, and proceeded to Froome in Somersetshire, by way of Shaftsbury, 32 miles. From Blandford to Shaftsbury the road leads over a great extent of open downs; the soil is light, and full of chalk and flint.

Shaftsbury is a small market town, and bears the marks of antiquity. The rest of this district is tolerably level, the soil generally light, and the fields small, and inclosed with tall thick hedges, in which there is a great deal of hazel. Here are also several pieces of woodland, producing the smaller sorts of wood, and a great number of large orchards, from the fruit of which cyder is made. The furze on some tracts of ground are cut regularly for fuel; it is put up in faggots and sold to the bakers, &c. The churches in this district are small, with low steeples. The best land is in grass, and the other produces tolerable crops of different sorts of grain: the farmers continue to plough with three or four horses to each plough.

(To be continued.)

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER VII.

* * This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversation with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CI. LORD CHESTERFIELD.

THE reason why Lord Chesterfield could not succeed at court was this. After he returned from his embassy at the Hague, he chanced to engage in play at court one night, and won 1500l. Not chusing to carry such a sum home, at so late an hour, he went to the apartment of the Countess of Suffolk, the royal mistress, and left the money with her. The queen's apartments had a window which looked into the stair-case leading to those of the countess, and she was informed of the transaction. She ruled all, and positively objected to Chesterfield ever being named.

CII. COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK.

This Countess of Suffolk had married Mr. Howard; and they were so poor, that they took a resolution of going to Hanover, before the death of Queen Ann, in order to pay their court to the future royal family. Such was their poverty, that having invited some friends to dinner, and being disappointed of a small remittance, she was forced to sell her hair to furnish the entertainment. Long wigs were then in fashion; and her hair, being fine, long, and fair, produced twenty pounds.

Sir Robert Walpole never paid any court

court to Lady Suffolk, a circumstance which greatly recommended him to Queen Caroline. Upon Mr. Howard's becoming Earl of Suffolk, by his brother's death, he wished to rescue his wife, but dared not attempt it in the verge of the court. Once he formed the plan to carry her off, as she went to Hampton-court palace, but the Duke of Argyle, and his brother, Lord Hay, carried her out in a post-chaise, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The tory party wishing to try if Lady Suffolk had any interest, prevailed on her to request that Lord Bathurst should be made an earl. It was refused, and the party lost all hopes.

CIII. MISS BALLENDEN.

The prince, afterwards George II. was desperately in love with Miss Ballenden, who hated him. Mrs. Howard went between them, but not succeeding, the prince was forced to content himself with the mediatrix, who was not pretty, but very agreeable.

Miss Ballenden was exquisitely beautiful, and as great an ornament to the court of George I. as her countrywoman, Miss Stuart, had been to that of Charles II. She was the daughter of Lord Ballenden, and married Colonel Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyle.

After her marriage, her former royal lover, piqued by her disdain, seldom failed to step up to her at court, and say such cruel things that she would colour, and be most uneasy. Ungenerous, certainly, as he ought rather to have applauded her virtue. Henry IV. of France, you know, praised the lady who answered him, that the only path to her chamber lay through the church,

CIV. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

On the death of George I. my father killed two horses, in carrying the tidings to his successor: and, kneeling down, asked who should compose his majesty's speech? The king told him to go to Sir Spencer Compton. That gentleman, unused to public business, was forced to send to Sir Robert, to request his assistance in the composition. The queen upon this asked the king if it were not better to employ his father's minister, who could manage his business without the help of another? My father was instantly re-appointed.

Somebody had told the princess, afterwards Queen Caroline, that Sir Robert Walpole had called her a fat bitch. It

was not true. But upon settling her jointure by parliament, when she was Princess of Wales, and 50,000*l.* being proposed, Sir Robert moved and obtained 100,000*l.* The princess, in great good-humour, sent him word that the fat bitch had forgiven him.

CV. FREDERIC PRINCE OF WALES.

It seems fatal to the House of Brunswick to display a constant succession of quarrels between father and son. George II. had quarrelled with his father, Frederic, Prince of Wales, was a worthless son. The cant of liberty, assumed by his partisans, was truly ludicrous, as much so as the prince's pretended taste for poetry and the arts. I recollect none of his ancestors eminent in arms: and that any of the family should have a real taste for letters, or the arts, would be little short of a miracle.

CVI. CORRUPTION.

In my youth I thought of writing a satire on mankind, but now in my age I think I should write an apology for them. Several worthy men, whom I know, fall into such unexpected situations, that to me, who know these situations, their conduct is matter of compassion and not of blame.

Sir Robert Walpole used to say that it was fortunate to few men could be prime-ministers, as it was best that few should thoroughly know the shocking wickedness of mankind.

I never heard him say that all men have their prices; and I believe no such expression ever came from his mouth.

CVII. MAXIM OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir Robert's grand maxim of government was *Quæta ne movete*: a maxim quite opposite to those of our days.

CVIII. WALPOLE AND MASON.

I shall tell you a great secret, the cause of my late difference with Mr. Mason. [1785.] Lord H. Mason and I, used often to meet together, as we cordially agreed in our sentiments of the public measures pursued during this reign. But when the India bill of Fox came to be agitated, Mason took a decided part against it; nay wrote to me that, upon this occasion, every one ought to assist the king; and warmly recommended it to me to use my influence in that cause.

You may imagine I was a little surprized at this new style of my old friend, and the impertinence of giving his advice unasked. I returned a light ironical answer. As Mason had, in a sermon preached

before the Archbishop of York, publicly declared that he would not accept of a bishopric, if offered to him, I jeeringly told him that I supposed his antipathy to a bishopric had subsided. He being also the first promoter of the York associations, (which I never approved,) I added that I supposed he intended to use that fool W * * * as a tool of popularity. For W * * * is so stupid that he cannot even write English; and the first York association paper, which is written by W * * *, is neither sense nor grammar.

To return to Lord H. He was so obnoxious to the court that, when his mother lately died, the queen did not send a message to his countess, to say that she would call on her; though this be always done in etiquette to a countess, and as constantly refused. In consequence Lord and Lady H. never went near the court. But when Fox's India bill came to the House of Lords, Lord H. probably by Mason's suggestions, remained to the very last of the question, and much distinguished himself against it. The consequence was, that a few days after, Lord H. called on me, to say that the king had sent him a message, requesting his acceptance of the embassy to Spain: and he concluded with begging my advice on the occasion. I told him at once that, since the king had sent such a message, I thought it was in fact begging pardon: "and, my lord, I think you must go to court, and return thanks for the offer, *as you do not accept it.*" But lo and behold! in a day or two Lady H. was made lady of the bed-chamber to the queen; and Lord H. was constantly dangling in the drawing-room.

Soon after Mason, in another letter, asked me what I thought of Lord H.'s becoming such a courtier, &c. I was really shocked to see a man, who had professed so much, treat such a matter so lightly; and returned a pretty severe answer. Among other matters I said ironically, that, since Lord H. had given his cap-and-dagger ring to little master, he (Mason) need no longer wonder at my love for my bust of Caligula. For Lord H. used formerly always to wear a seal-ring, with the cap of liberty between two daggers, when he went to court: but he gave it to a little boy upon his change. And I, though a warm friend of republicanism*, have a small

bust of Caligula in bronze, much admired for its fine workmanship.

The consequence of these differences has been, that we call on each other, but are on the coldest terms.

I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Mason, in his latter epistle to me, condoled with me on the death of my brother, by which I lost 1400*l.* a year. In my answer I told him there was no room for condolence in the affair, my brother having attained the age of seventy-seven: and I myself being an old man of sixty-eight, so that it was time for the old child to give over buying of baubles. I added, that Mr. Mason well knew that the place had been twice offered to me for my own life, but I had refused, and left it on the old footing of my brother's.

Mason too has turned a kind of a courtier, though he was formerly so noted, that, being one of the king's chaplains, and it being his turn to preach before the royal family, the queen ordered another to perform the office. But when this substitute began to read prayers, Mason also began the same service. He did not say whether he proceeded; but this I had from his own mouth, and as it happened in the chapel at St. James's, it is surprising the town did not know it. Mason in consequence resigned the chaplainship.

Mason has six or eight hundred a year, arising from a living to which he was presented by the Earl of Holderness, and from his York prebend. In my last letter to him, I asked if supernumerary church-offices were not among the articles of Mr. Pitt's reform? I do think that Mason changed his sentiments from a silly hope of seeing his favourite scheme, of parliamentary reform, prosper in Mr. Pitt's hands, but which that giddy boy afterwards so notoriously juggled. I nevertheless must regard the change as flat apostacy, for Pitt was then acting in formal opposition to the constitution of his country, being the only minister who ever withstood the House of Commons.

CIX. FOX'S INDIA BILL.

In my opinion Mr. Fox's India bill was not only innocent but salutary. In a conversation with Fox, I observed that all the arguments brought against that bill, of its forming a new power in the constitution, &c. had been formerly urged, as appears from Burnet, against the constituting of a board of trade in William's reign: a measure which was, however, carried into effect, and has not been attended with one bad consequence.

* Such were Mr. Walpole's precise words in 1785!—*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

The following I heard with my own ears at a nobleman's table: After dinner I happened to outstay all the company, except two French gentlemen. One of them asked his lordship if he knew Mr. Fox? The nobleman answered—"A little, as people in the world know each other." The French gentleman then said that he was just setting out for France, so had not time to see Mr. Fox; but he begged his lordship to tell him that it was the universal opinion in France, of the best judges of the subject, that this bill presented the only plan which could secure India to England; and that its consequences were so apparent that in France they were generally dreaded.

The present views of the French [1785] are evidently to divest us of India, as they have done of America. Our fleet must of course decline; and in that case France hopes to dictate to us on all occasions, though the jealousy of other powers may prevent its conquest of this country. Naval power is, in all events, the most uncertain and precarious of any, as all history conspires to evidence. Ireland, by the infamous juggling of the "Propositions," has lost all confidence in this country. Were our shipping and commerce to decline, all is lost, for our debts swallow our revenue.

CX. GRAY.

Gray was a deist, but a violent enemy of atheists, such as he took Voltaire and Hume to be; but in my opinion erroneously.

The quarrel between Gray and me arose from his being too serious a companion. I had just broke loose from the restraints of the university, with as much money as I could spend, and I was willing to indulge myself. Gray was for antiquities, &c. while I was for perpetual balls and plays. The fault was mine.

Gray was a little man, of very ungainly appearance.

CXI. CONTRADICTION.

The present ** does not keep the 30th of January, though the last did. A strange contradiction, when all is considered. But his only aim seems to be that of opposition to his grandfather, who d—d his mother for a b—h, when he heard that she had the evil.

CXII. A MODERN WHIG.

Lord B. a whig! His celebrated brother is indeed a warm one. But, hark in your ear, Lord B. under the mask of

whiggery, is the king's correspondent for Scotch affairs! *Divide et Impera* is the favourite maxim: all family and party distinctions are confounded.

Lord B. is, however, a mere changeling. I am plagued with his correspondence, which is full of stuff. I say nothing of his fawning letter to Pitt, alledging his friendship with his father, and soliciting a place. Heaven defend us from such whigs! Yet he writes to me as if I did not know him.

CXIII. WHIGS AND TORIES.

We must thank the whigs for all the prosperity of our country. The tories have only thrown us into disagreeable crises. It is risible to hear the latter boast of the public happiness, which is wholly the work of their antagonists. They are so absurd as to regret the national freedom, the sole source of the wealth on which they fatten. *Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes!* Had the tories succeeded at the revolution, or accession, this fair country would have been another Spain; the desolate abode of nobles and priests. What has rendered it the wonder and envy of Europe? Freedom. One would wonder that any man should conspire against the general felicity—but this infatuation arises from the *esprit du corps*, which can even produce mental blindness—can instigate its unhappy devotee to destroy the hen that lays the golden eggs.

CXIV. WILLIAM III.

William III. is now termed a scoundrel, but was not James II. a fool? The character of William is generally considered on too small a scale. To estimate it properly, we must remember that Louis XIV. had formed a vast scheme of conquest, which would have overthrown the liberties of all Europe, have subjected even us to the caprice of French priests and French harlots. The extirpation of the protestant religion, the abolition of all civil privileges, would have been the infallible consequence. I speak of this scheme not as a partisan, but from the most extensive reading and information on the topic. I say that William III. was the first, if not sole cause of the complete ruin of this plan of tyranny. The English revolution was but a secondary object, the throne a mere step towards the altar of European liberty. William had recourse to all parties merely to serve this great end, for which he often exposed his own life in the field, and was devoured by constant cares in the cabinet.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ELOGE OF BAILLY, THE CELEBRATED
ASTRONOMER AND MAYOR OF PARIS.

BY JEROME LALANDE.

JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY was born at Paris, on the 15th of September, 1736. His father was the fourth in succession of his family who followed the profession of a painter; and the disease which proved fatal to his grandfather was occasioned by his experiments in staining marble with some pigments that he had brought with him from China.

Young Bailly was also destined to painting, and had already made some progress in the art, when he showed a decided inclination for the study of the *Belles-lettres*. In this wide field of general literature, poetry was the first object that engaged his attention: he even produced some tragedies which were praised by Lanoué, not however without advising his young friend to attend rather to science.

Mademoiselle Lejeuneux the painter, an acquaintance of Bailly, was the intimate friend of Lacaille, a circumstance which essentially contributed to direct his attention to the study of Natural Philosophy; accordingly, in the year 1762, he presented to the academy "Observations on the Moon," which Lacaille had made him draw up with all the particularity of detail required by the new state of astronomy, and which were quoted by him with approbation, in the sixth volume of the Ephemerides.

He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1759, the period of whose return had occupied the attention of astronomers, and on the 29th of January 1763, he was received into the Academy of Sciences. In the same year he published a large and useful work, the reduction of the observations which Lacaille had made in 1760 and 1761, on 515 zodiacal stars, 332 of which are not to be found in preceding catalogues: the remainder are contained in Meyer's Zodiac, but their positions are laid down with much greater exactness by Lacaille. Bailly thus rendered an important service to astronomy by editing a work, which, on account of the death of its author would have remained useless, if it had not been for the zeal of his pupil.

Bailly began about this period also to turn his attention to the theory of the satellites of Jupiter, the difficulty and importance of which had already attracted the notice of the Academy, who proposed it as a prize subject in April 1764.

Le Grange, who now stood first among the geometers of Europe, was one of the candidates for the prize. The theory of Clairaut was employed by Bailly in calculating the same perturbations: the united efforts of these two philosophers for the first time made us acquainted with the singular derangements of these little planets, by constructing new tables of them, for all former attempts had been merely empirical.

In 1766 he published an important treatise, with the modest title of *Essai sur la Théorie des Satellites de Jupiter*, (Essay on the Theory of Jupiter's Satellites) together with tables of their movements and the history of this branch of astronomy, in 53 pages 4to. The most ingenious memoir which he published, is that for 1771 on the light of the satellites. On this occasion he availed himself of an excellent idea of Fouchy, of covering the end of a telescope with thin pieces of bladder till the satellite could be no longer seen, in order by this means to measure the degree of its light. He also observed and calculated the changes produced by their proximity to Jupiter, and their altitude above the horizon; he ascertained their diameters, the duration of their several immersions, and invented a method of composing the observations made with different telescopes, by which he introduced a degree of perfection till that time unknown in this part of astronomy. This learned work immediately ranked him among our best astronomers, and it was at this period that I told him that I should prefer being the author of such a work than being the first on the list of presidents of the states general or mayors of Paris. The intervals of his astronomical labours were agreeably occupied by general literature. In 1767 he was elected member of the Académie Française, for his *éloge* of Charles V. a work which obtained distinguished praise from the academy, though the prize was adjudged to La Harpe.

In 1768 he went to the Academy of Rouen the *éloge* of Corneille, which gained the *accessit*. His *éloge* of Leibnitz, sent to the Academy of Berlin, obtained the prize. In 1769 his *éloge* of Moliere gained the *accessit* at the Académie Française; the prize was gained by Chamfort. His abilities in this style of writing were still further rendered conspicuous by the *éloges* of Cook, Lacaille and Gresset; so much so, that Buffon and many other members

of the *Academie des Sciences* wished to obtain him the appointment of secretary to that distinguished society; and though at the election in 1771, Condorcet had the majority of votes, yet the nobility of his birth and the exertions of d'Alembert probably contributed very essentially to secure him the preference. Bailly was at length recompensed by the *Academie Francoise*, by being appointed on February 26th, 1784, the successor of Tressan.

In 1775 the first volume of his great work, *L'Histoire de l'Astronomie* made its appearance: In this his taste for literature, and his scientific skill most happily united to produce a work at once agreeable and important, abounding with learned dissertations, luminous ideas and brilliant descriptions, adapted to advance the knowledge and the love of astronomy, and probably of more advantage to that science in procuring it proselytes, than profound treatises so rarely sought for, and still more rarely understood.

L'Histoire de l'Astronomie, though not a treatise on this science, is so elementary, so simple, and so agreeable, as in a great measure to conceal its difficulties, and display to the greatest advantage its attractions and beauties.

Bailly presented his book to Voltaire, who, in his letter of thanks proposed a few objections: this introduced a correspondence from which resulted two interesting volumes; his *Lettre sur l'origine des Sciences*, and his *Lettre sur l'Atlantide de Platon*, and on the ancient history of Asia, published in 1777 and 1779.

Voltaire could with difficulty believe the existence of this destroyed and forgotten people; the predecessors and enlighteners of all others. His opinion was, that the Bramins, who have taught us so many things, were the authors of philosophy and the sciences, whereas Bailly looked upon them only as the depositaries.

With regard to the Atlantis of Plato, we are positively informed by Plutarch that it was a mere fable, and Mr. Bartoli in his *Reflexions Impartiales*, published in 1780, maintains it to be merely an allegorical description of the misfortunes of Athens. (*Journal des Savans*, January 1781.) The present is not a fit place for the discussion of this ancient question; it is sufficient to say that Bailly treated it with equal learning and taste.

In 1781 and 1782 he composed a great work on the "*Origin of Fables and Ancient Religions*," abounding with erudition and information, the publication of which will both interest the learned, and do honour to

the author. He did not entirely adopt the allegorical system of the ancient traditions which Citizen Dupuis has so victoriously established in the *Journal des Savans* of 1779 and 1780, and in his other works. His notions on this subject were established, his party was taken, and notwithstanding all my efforts, I was unable to persuade him to adopt what appeared to me to be the truth. I regretted also the time employed by him in researches and discussions, rather curious and useful, to the detriment of astronomy, a subject which he was so well able to illustrate.

His opinion on the ancient state of Asia, were very similar to those of Buffon, which are to be found on that part of his work which treats of the cooling of the earth, a circumstance which caused an intimate acquaintance between them, till the election of Maury to the *Academie Françoise* caused an irrevocable disagreement. Bailly not only denied his vote to a man for whom he had no esteem, but even refused to absent himself from the Academy on the day of election; and from this time no further connection subsisted between these celebrated men, one of whom wished to be the master, and the other chose to be independent.

Bailly had been engaged by his history of astronomy, in very deep historical researches, which the *Academie des Inscriptions* and *Belles Lettres* expressed their approbation of, by electing him a member in 1785. Thus he shared with Fontenelle the singular honour of being at the same time a member of the three great academies, and certainly surpassed him in his acquaintance with ancient learning.

His "*History of India and Oriental Astronomy*," which appeared in 1787, well justified the choice of the academy, for it demanded a multitude of researches which no one was capable of making to an equal extent with himself, since they required not only great erudition, but a vast variety of calculations, to which men of letters are seldom equal.

The animal magnetism of Mesmer, as practised by Deillon in 1784, occasioned a most extraordinary and unaccountable agitation at Paris. In order to satisfy the curiosity of the public on this subject, a number of physicians were nominated by the king, and of natural philosophers by the academy: Bailly was one of the commissioners, and was chosen by the rest to draw up their report. It occupied 108 pages in octavo, and engaged his principal attention for a considerable time, for it was an important fact in the history of the errors of the human mind, and a most

extraordinary instance of the power of imagination.

The academy having nominated in 1786, commissioners to examine a plan by Poyet, architect, for a new Hotel Dieu, Bailly drew up their report in 250 pages, octavo; which is a valuable instance both of the professional knowledge and the humanity of the author. He proposed the erection of four different hospitals; and Breteuil, who was then minister, and had great reliance on Bailly, had finally resolved on executing his plan, when the revolution of 1789 drove him from the ministry.

On April the 26th, 1789, the electors of Paris assembled for the nomination of deputies for the states-general, appointed Bailly for their secretary. There were assembled, on this important occasion, many academicians, but none, except Bailly, was a member of all the academies. His talent for writing was well known; the interesting reports that he had made on the subject of the hospitals and animal magnetism, had powerfully excited the attention of the public: his character stood equally high for calmness of temper and strictness of morals, so that no one possessed so many claims as himself to that important office. The choice of the public was too flattering to be resisted; and from that time he was lost for ever to astronomy. The motives that occasioned his first appointment soon advanced him to the dignity of deputy and president of the *Tiers Etat*, which assembled on the 5th of May at Versailles. The several deputies from the communes having constituted themselves on the 17th of June, a national assembly, Bailly was still continued president, and distinguished himself considerably. He it was, who, on the 20th of the same month, conducted the assembly to the tennis-court, and he still continued to preside, when, on the 27th, the two other orders united themselves to the *Tiers-Etat*. He resigned his office on July 22d, and the Duke of Orleans was appointed his successor. On the refusal, however, of this prince, the choice fell on the Archbishop of Vienna, and the first act after his appointment was, to nominate a deputation for the purpose of thanking Bailly for his important services during that high situation.

When the king arrived at Paris, on the 25th of July, after the capture of the Bastile, Bailly was chosen by public acclamation, chief magistrate of the city, under the name of Mayor of Paris. It is not our intention to follow him through

the whole of his political career; none can hesitate, however, to affirm, that in his situation as deputy, president, and mayor, he exhibited the wisdom, the firmness, and the moderation of a philosopher. He is accused by some of having endeavoured to debase the royal dignity, and by others of having wished unreasonably to exalt it. The validity of these contradictory charges can only be ascertained by some future generation. He might possibly be mistaken, but the rectitude of his conduct as a magistrate, his ardent desire to promote the welfare of his country, and his entire devotedness of his time, his life, his favourite studies, and his happiness, to this great object, are unquestionable. The public bodies to which Bailly belonged, bore distinguished evidence to his worth; his bust was placed in the municipality and in the academy of sciences, where that of any of its living members had never been deposited. His honours now rose to their full height. Placed between the people and the king, though responsible to both, he protected them from each other; his influence was of infinite service to them, and he maintained the equilibrium of a philosopher, amid the solicitations of both parties.

The most disagreeable period of his administration, and the most fatal in its effects, was the 17th of July, 1792, when the party in opposition to the monarchical constitution excited commotions in the people, which he was obliged to quell, by order of the national assembly. He was forced to repair to the *Champ de Mars*, where, notwithstanding his precaution, some muskets were discharged on the crowd. For this act, two years after, his head was demanded, when the only object of the reigning tyrant was to flatter the people, to indulge its passions, and even exceed its resentments.

Bailly was mayor of Paris from July 15, 1789 to November 16th, 1791, that is, two years and a half. At the conclusion of this period he was induced to resign his situation on account of the opposition raised by the democratic party who wished to substitute Petion, the declining state of his health not allowing him to engage in active measures to secure his continuance in office. He spent the year 1792 and part of 1793 in travelling and writing an account of those extraordinary events which he had witnessed, and in which he had been a distinguished actor. These memoirs which are not carried lower than October 2nd, 1789, would occupy a large volume, and if they

they should be published, as they probably will be, it will throw much light on the characters and motives of the leaders of the revolution, and the order of events and circumstances which so wonderfully agitated the whole nation.

The edition in two volumes published in 1790 by Debuire, of his speeches and memoirs, contains only those that were written before Sept. 1789. When the remainder of them shall be collected, they will add much interest to his character and conduct. During his journey he was by no means ignorant of the plans that were forming against him, and several opportunities offered of quitting France: Cato said *ingrata patria mea nec ossa habebis*. Bailly, more firm than Cato, preferred the example of Socrates, and refused to abandon his country.

Such a man could only be condemned for an error, or by a crime; but the retroactive effect of a law expressly declared to be unjust by the 14th article of the rights of man, was a crime daily committed during the nine months reign of that ferocious wild beast which was extinguished on the 9th of Thermidor. Bailly became a victim of this bloody tribunal on November 11th 1793, and those that had procured his condemnation, prolonged the period of his suffering by changing the place of execution

when he had already arrived at the scaffold.

Bailly married in 1787 Jeanne le Seigneur, the widow of his intimate friend Raymond Gaye. She was of an age proper to inspire the regard and attachment of a man of worth, who was not to be influenced by the ordinary motives of beauty or fortune, especially since he had eight nephews whom he educated with all the care of a father.

In person, Bailly was tall, of a sedate but striking countenance, and his temper, though firm, was joined to much sensibility. His disinterestedness appeared frequently, and in a very striking manner towards his relations, and during his magistracy he expended a considerable part of his income in administering to the necessities of the poor.

Few men of letters have eminently distinguished themselves in so many different ways, and no one has ever united so many titles of respect with such various and general applause; but his highest and greatest fame is derived from his virtue, which always remained unblemished, unsuspected, and admired by the academy, by the metropolis, in the highest situations, in the most respectable public bodies; those who knew him the best loved him the most, and in his own family he was almost adored.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WARNING.

Translated from the German of FREDERICK MATTHISSON.

SEE ye, in silent summer night, the moon
Beam through the melancholy cypress
boughs,

When Nature, from her daily labours rested,
In slumbers sinking, scarcely seems to breathe,
And ev'ry heart dissolves in sweetest sadness?

See ye, by Leman's lake, Montblanc's tall
head,
Glistening with gold from Phæbus' parting
rays?

See ye, how down yon' rugged rocks, the
Rhine

Tumbles, in lofty tow'ring hills of foam,
With roar like storms of ever-during thunder?

See ye, by tempests swell'd, the raging ocean
Now, with unbridled fury, up tow'rd heaven
Sling shatter'd fleets; then downwards in a
moment,

With crash tremendous, in th' abyss ingulph
them!

Then, heaving once again, the breathless
corse

Raise high, and dash them on the rocky shore?

See ye all these, ye puny poetsasters?—

Oh! let me then conjure ye by the Graces,
The Muses, and the spirit of Mæonides,
By Oberon's and Idris' magic world—

The heights sublime to which our Klopstock's
genius

Soar'd from its earliest dawn—by the soft tones
From harps of Fingal's bards—by Petrarch's
fount—

The laurels which encompass Maro's tomb—
By that soft paradise of fairy art,
Where once Rinaldo's hero-powers lay pro-
strate—

By Milton's salutation to the light—

By the dark flower of Dante's gloomy scenes—
The death of Ugolino—

Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be, or not to be"—

By the o'erflowings of a father's heart

For lost Narcissa—Gessner's pastoral scenes—

By all to poets sacred, I conjure you,

Profane not by a froth of empty words

Whate'er is holiest deem'd in speech or song

Ey god-like Nature!—Oh! profane them not

By tributes fram'd from tempests of the soul;

By swelling sounds, forced thoughts, and big

bombast,

Usher'd by feeble tones of o'erstrain'd feeling!

For

For, ah! be satisfied—she, mighty mistress,
 Contemns such Cain-like offerings.—With a
 nod,
 Angriely to the storms of Time she gives
 Her mandate to disperse the noxious vapours:
 To her such incense is abomination.

A. P.

A SONNET.

YOU bite your nails, and say 'tis very hard
 To range your rimings as befits a Sonnet,
 And seem to think that no unpractis'd bard
 Should dare employ his doubtful hand up-
 on it.

I'll bet you, and consent to disregard
 All thread-bare subjects; aye, to choose a
 bonnet,

I write one in seven minutes on this card.
 Prepare your cash, you hear I've almost
 won it.

Hail, more than diadem, tiara, crown,
 Mitre, or scarlet hat, or helmet gray!
 By them the rulers of mankind are known,
 Whom coward fear and superstition thine:
 By thee, the rulers whom we love t'obey,
 Whom Nature, Beauty, Pleasure, call to
 fly.

TRANSLATED FROM ANACREON.

Εἰς τὴν εὐαῦτὴ Ἐταίρα.

MASTER of the Rhodian art,
 Sketch the Goddesses of my heart;
 From her votry's tongue prepare
 To paint the lovely absent fair:
 First her hair of lovely brown,
 Softer than the cygnet's down;
 Then, if paint so fine be found,
 Sketch the odours breathing round:
 Next one beautiful cheek display,
 Where her glossy ringlets play;
 O'er her ivy brow descending,
 Light and shade so sweetly blending:
 Then her eye-brows trace with art,
 Mingle not, nor wholly part;
 Follow Nature's nice design—
 Looking close they faintly join:
 Let each silken eye-lash show
 Long and dark in even row.
 May some God thy hand inspire
 To give her eye its wonted fire—
 Blue as her's who sprung from Jove,
 Melting as the Queen's of Love!
 Tinge with milk her lovely cheek,
 Where transparent roses break:
 Paint her lips Persuasion's seat,
 Breathing love and kisses sweet;
 Then her neat-turn'd chin unite
 To a neck of Parian white.
 Let each downy Grace be seen
 Sporting round their smiling Queen:
 Clothe her in a purple vest,
 Yet so lightly be the dress,
 Her wanton robe may oft reveal
 Charms 'twas fashion'd to conceal,
 Hold!—'tis she herself I see!
 Picture! can't thou speak to me?

TO THE SUN,

*Considered as when rising, attended by the Powers
 that preside over the Planetary Spheres, and
 the four Elements.*

I.

TETHYS from hoary Ocean's deeps
 Now climbs Olympus' shining steeps,
 T'attend the god of day;
 And frees the steeps that panting wait
 Thro' sacred Light's resplendent gate
 To wing their spacious way.

II.

Aurora, daughter of the Dawn,
 Has sprinkled now the dewy lawn
 With rays of rosy light;
 Apollo, crown'd with fire, is seen
 Emerging now, with dazzling mien,
 From Tartarus and Night.

III.

Armies of Gods and Dæmons round,
 Now bursting from the dark profound,
 In solemn silence stand;
 And from his lips, with mental speed,
 Ere words of power immense proceed,
 Anticipate command.

IV.

The Gods that roll the stary spheres,
 And lead on hours, and days, and years,
 A shining synod form;
 With those in fire and air who ride,
 O'er winds and thunders who preside,
 Or rule the raging storm.

V.

Before, behind, around the God,
 Eager to mark his awful nod,
 And pleas'd his course t'attend,
 With eyes undazzl'd by that light,
 Whose beams o'erpower 'e'en angel's sight,
 See Gods adoring bend.

VI.

Thron'd in a radiant amber car,
 And scatt'ring milder light from far,
 See first great Dian comes,
 And, hark! as deck'd with stary light,
 Foremost proceeds the queen of night,
 Loud rattle Rhea's drums,

VII.

Gay Hermes next, fair Maia's son,
 Glad round the king of light to run,
 And borne by fiery steeds—
 The God, who mounts the winged winds,
 Fast to his feet his pinions binds,
 And Gods ministrant leads.

VIII.

The car of Venus, drawn by doves,
 While close behind the Smiles and Loves,
 A blooming band are seen,
 In order next attends the God,
 Whose will is law, and fate his nod,
 And bears bright beauty's queen.

IX.

See next advance terrific Mars,
 Who joys in uproar, ruin, wars,
 With lance deep-bath'd in gore;
 Fear, Fury, Flight, beside him stand,
 Prompt to fulfil his dread command,
 His gold-rein'd steeds before.

But,

X.

But, lo! the mighty power * appears
Who guides the largest of the spheres
That round Apollo run—
See! how along sublimely roll'd
By brass-hoof'd steeds with manes of gold,
He hails the sov'reign Sun.

XI.

To close the band, Time's hoary fire †,
Who rides on guards of mental fire †,
His winged chariot cites;
Slow thro' the shining tracts of Heav'n,
By dragons drawn, the God is driv'n
From steep Olympian heights.

XII.

Each Dryad of the shady wood,
Each Sister of the silver flood,
With these well-pleas'd advance;
Around creation's seven-ray'd † king,
In strains that ravish Tart'rus' sing,
In mystic measures dance.

XIII.

Glad earth perceives, and kindly pours
Unbidden herbs, spontaneous flow'rs,
And forests tow'ring rise;
Old Ocean stills his raging deeps,
And Darknefs flies, and Discord sleeps,
And laugh th' exulting Skies.

XIV.

Let Nature's tribes, with gen'ral voice,
Unceasing in the God rejoice,
Who pours the blaze of day;
Rocks, hills, and vales, one chorus raise,
Men, beasts, and birds, resound his praise,
And blefs his vivid ray.

T. TAYLOR.

Manor-Place, Walworth.

SONNET,

On Two beautiful CHILDREN at Play.

SWEET innocents! who the unheeded hour
Of infancy beguile with thoughtless play,
Ne'er may the clouds of black misfortune
low'r

On the fair prospect of your life's bright day!
As to the beam of morn the blushing rose
Spreads her moist leaves, your tender mind
unveil

Their budding charms, nor heed the train of
woes,

Whose lurking thorns beset this tearful vale,
Now spirits gay, and innocent desires,
Light in your little breasts their harmless fires:
The sad reverse, ah! never may ye prove!

Never may wounded sensibility
Heave your soft bosoms with one deep-drawn
sigh,

For friendship broken, or for hopeless love!

I. S.

* Jupiter. † Saturn.

† This is asserted of Saturn in the Chaldaic
Theology.—See my "Version of the Chaldaic
Oracles."

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XXXVII.

SONNET,

*To an Ass, seen grazing at Night in a Country
Church-yard.*

POOR victim of oppression! and is this,
This all the choice thy tyrant master leaves
thee?

This all thy home, poor outcast! Com'f't thou
here,

Weary with labour and the day's hard task,
As to thy resting-place? In sooth, poor Ass!
Well hast thou chosen it: the rest thou seek'st
None here shall interrupt—none here inquit
The passive tameness of thy nature—'tis
Infirmity's hereditary home.

Welcome, partake the tranquil boon it offers:
Enjoy its flesh-fed verdure, thou poor beast!
And, as thou feastest at Death's table, think
('Tis Mis'ry's highest privilege, the thought!)
Thou feastest at the table of a friend.

London, Oct. 3d.

A. Y.

ELEGY.

WRITTEN IN FLEET-STREET.

ST. Dunstan's bells proclaim departed day,
The weary hacks slow drag the axle-tree;
The 'prentice homeward runs his hasty way,
And leaves the town to dulness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering lamp upon the
sight,

And all the air a solemn stillness holds;
Save where the watchman bawls—"A cloudy
night,"

And tiply rev'ller the shut tavern scolds:

Save that yon victim of a ruffian's pow'r,
Dops loudly to the street-patrol complain
Of such as, lurking at this silent hour,
Molest the king of midnight's ancient reign.

Within those gates that iron strong has made,
Where rooms o'er rooms arise in many a
heap,

Each in his chamber on a pillow laid,
The law-learn'd benchers of the Temple
sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twitt'ring from the straw-
built shed,

The sheriff's trumpet, or the post-man's horn,
No more shall rouse them from their
feather-bed.

In them no more the Muse's fire shall burn,
Or metaphysics be their ev'ning care;
No school-boy's classic triumphs shall return,
Or dulness pine the envied praise to share.

Oft did the grammar to their patience yield,
The Latin oft and stubborn Greek they
spoke:

How jocund hied they to the cricket-field!
How flew the ball before their sturdy stroke!

Let not a WAKEFIELD mock their plodding
toil,

Their text corrupt, and pedagogue obscure;
Nor PERSON hear, with a disdainful smile,
What stripes a slow-pac'd tyro must endure.

The

The boast of critic skill may worms devour,
And all that study, all that wit e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The backs of Russia cannot always save.

Nor you, ye fam'd, impute to these the fault,
If Learning o'er those shelves no volumes raise,

Where oft the book-collector loves to halt,
And LACKINGTON yet swells with his
own praise.

Can hot-press'd page, or metzotinto bust,
Back to an author call th' expended sum?

Can Honour's voice engage the Printer's trust,
Or Flatt'ry soothe the dull, cold Debtor's
room?

Perhaps in those muse-sighted courts are laid
Some hearts once pregnant with celestial
fire;

Hands that the rod of Theseus might have
sway'd,
Or wak'd the modern PINDAR's laughing
lyre.

But Themis to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of clients, did unroll;
Chill Penury repress'd their classic rage,
Or Beauty warm'd the current of the soul.

Yet many a term a lawyer, too serene,
The briefless bag to Westminster may bear;
Yet many a lover's born to sigh unseen,
Or wait his rhet'rick on th' obdurate fair.

Some NASH, that had alike with dauntless
breast,

The little tyrant or the great withstood;
Some mute, inglorious ERSKINE there may
rest;

Some SCOTT, ne'er thirsting for a patriot's
blood.

Th' applause of list'ning juries to command,
The cause of HARDY and of TOOKE to
gain;

To scatter pamphlets o'er their native land,
And read their praises from a foreign pen,

Their lot forbade: nor circumscrib'd alone
Their growing merit; but their faults con-
fin'd,

Forbade to raise the persecutor's throne,
And shut the gates of freedom on the mind.

The gentle charms of Christian Truth to hide,
To wake her blushes of ingenuous shame,

Heaping the shrine of Bigotry and Pride,
With incense kind'ed at her sacred flame—

Far from the wrangling Bar's high-purchas'd
strife,

On a back-seat they mark the wordy fray;
Along the Circuit to the vale of life,

They keep the noiseless tenor of their way,
Yet e'en their heads from eye-drops to protect.

Some frail umbrella still erected nigh,
The uncouth wig, as Cloudesley Shovell's
deck'd,

Declares a Counsellor is passing by.

Their name, their years, spelt falsely in the
news,

The place of Fame and BUONAPARTE
supply;

And many a line around the printer strews,
That teach how harrist'ers may wed or die.

But who, to dull law-precedents a prey,
The pleading cares of Science e'er resign'd;

Left the warm novel, or the well-wrought
play,

Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind?

On Summer's leisure the fagg'd clerk relies,
Some rural ease the Pleader's health re-
quires;

Even from the bench the Chief for leisure
sighs,

Even on Welsh mountains live 'his wonted
fires.

Henry! for thee, who now to Science dead,
Dost on law-folios rest thy classic pate;

If chance, by friendly recollection led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate,

Happy some drama-loving wight may say—

“Oft have seen him, at the hour of five,
Brushing with hasty steps the dirt away,

For Drury's pit and a front-seat to strive!

“There, where a whisper from the stage can-
reach,

Though for the gaudy pantomime too nigh,
At pompous nothing's would he yawn and
stretch,

But mark the eloquence of SIDDON's eye.

“Hard by yon band, now fiddling as in scorn,
Musing on GODWIN would his fancy rove:

Now drooping, when he thought of men
forlorn,

For public weal now slighting private love.

“One eve I miss'd him o'er the custom'd pir,
Along the Critic's seat, near tweedle dee;

Another came; nor where the Gods did sit,
Nor up the slips, nor at half-price, was he.

Next morn, 'twixt lawyerst'wo, in black array,
Slow thro' the hall of Rufus was he borne:

Approach and read (if thou canst read) the lay
Ingros'd on parchment from an old deed
torn.”

THE EPITAPH.

HERE rests his head upon a page of COKE

A Youth, to Foplings and to Flirts un-
known:

Fair Science frown'd not on the words he
spoke,

And Metaphysics mark'd him for their own—
Soud was his judgment, and his soul sincere;

Fortune a recompence did largely send:

He wrote at Colchester full many a year:

He gain'd from Witham, all he wish'd, a
Friend.

Nor, PATTISSON, his civic faith disclose,

Nor draw his frailties in a wordy brief;

For you alike in trembling hope repose,

To be admitted by my Lord the Chief.

I. T. R.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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

ABOUT the close of the present year Dr. BEDDOES proposes to publish the first volume of "*Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge*;" principally from the west of England and Wales.—A wish to save for the public, observations calculated to enrich medicine, suggested the undertaking, here announced. In furtherance of this wish, it occurred that occasional correspondence, personal intercourse, and facility of transmission, might create in favour of a *West-country Publication* an interest which the Edinburgh and London collections do not every where excite. It is not proposed to confine the work strictly to medical papers. With the philology of inanimate matter, which bears in so many points upon his art, no practitioner of medicine should be unacquainted. Nor does any thing seem more demonstrable than that every liberally educated individual should be initiated in the philology of animated nature. An extensive series of experiments in the first volume will furnish a striking example of connection between these branches of knowledge. And the utility of keeping them together ought perhaps, on all occasions, to be held up to contemplation. It is the wish of Dr. BEDDOES, that the profits (if any accrue) should go to a public purpose. As the *Institution for investigating the medicinal powers of saccharine airs* will very speedily be set on foot, and as the subscriptions scarcely form a fund adequate to that great and difficult object, it is proposed that the profits of the two first volumes should be destined to its enlargement; and that, afterwards, they be given to some infirmary within the district—the particular infirmary to be determined, each year, by lot.

The work entitled "*Public living Characters of 1798*," is unavoidably delayed till the middle of November.

The interesting nature of VAN BRAM'S account of the journey of the Dutch Embassy to the court of the Emperor of China, has occasioned two translations to be addressed to the patronage of the British nation. One of them illustrated by a *correct chart of the route*, was published a few days since by Mr. Phillips proprietor of this Magazine; the other is announced for publication in the course

of November. The published edition is a faithful translation of the original work, with the important addition of a CHART, without which the journey would be unintelligible.

We are glad to see that a translation of the excellent "*Travels of M. FAUJAS de ST. FOND through England and Scotland to the Hebrides*" is advertised. An account of this work was given from the original French in the last supplement to the Monthly Magazine. It contains much information, and will form a very valuable addition to the best British tours.

Major CARTWRIGHT, whose intended publication we some time since announced, will shortly print his "*Appeal to the English Nation*." We imperfectly announced this work a few months ago: It will consist of two parts:—The first part was printed some time since, and will be reprinted in this work; the latter contains very extensive observations on the importance of adopting the old constitutional mode of arming the country, according to the plan of Alfred. It will also be accompanied with a map of military GRAND and SUB-DIVISIONS for Great Britain, with proper explanations.

Dr. WILlich, physician to the Saxon Embassy, and author of the Elements of professor Kant's System of Critical Philosophy, &c. has published proposals for printing "*A Course of Lectures on general Diet and Regimen*," as delivered at Bath and Bristol last winter and spring.—The want of methodical works on a subject of the first importance to every individual in society, has induced the author to publish these lectures, as a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. This publication is intended as an antidote against the destructive rage for modern quackery, or rather as a counterpart to the different treatises on DOMESTIC MEDICINE, none of which have paid a due regard to prophylactics, while they all abound in recipes and promiscuous methods of cure. The principal contents of these lectures will be:—*Practical Observations on Air, Weather, Cleanliness, Bathing, Dress, Food, Drink, Exercise, Sleep, Evacuations, the Sexual Intercourse, the Passions and reflections of the Mind, and the Organs of Sense*. The work will appear in November.

A Clergyman belonging to the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, is preparing a history of that venerable structure with copious biographical memoirs of eminent persons who have been members of that church, or educated in Westminster School.

We understand that the learned Mr. WHITAKER, author of the history of Manchester, is writing a "*History of the Parish of St. Germain in Cornwall*."

The BISHOP of ROCHESTER is engaged in illustrating the Scripture Prophecies, particularly the book of Revelation; and from his well known powers and learning, a work of considerable interest on the subject may be expected.

We are shortly to expect an Epic Poem, on the subject of ALFRED, by the author of Malvern Hills, a Poem.

Mr. BROWN is preparing for the press "*Anatomical and Physiological observations on the Teeth*," giving an account of a new improved German key for extracting Teeth: to be embellished with two elegant engravings executed by LOWRY.

A Volume of Sermons upon practical subjects, and particularly intended for the use of families, by Mr. BUTCHER, is now in the press, and will be ready for delivery about Christmas next.

A translation of Monsieur Latornaye's "*Promenade en Irlande*" is in the press, as is also a translation of Wieland's *Goldne Spiegel*.

Mr. POLIDORI of Broad-street, has lately translated and published an Italian translation of *Isabella*. Mr. Polidori is an ingenious Italian bookseller, advantageously known in this country. This is the first specimen of his dramatic talents. Whatever may be the success of the play on the Italian stage, it is remarkable for the regularity of conduct, the elegance of language, and the smoothness of the versification.

A superb edition of Butler's "*Hudibras*," is in the press, with critical and explanatory notes by Dr. Zachary Gray, with twenty-four new designs beautifully engraved on wood by NESBITT, pupil of Bewick, and sixteen designs by Hogarth, engraved by RIDLEY.

Early in November will be published, "*Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, during the Years 1795, 6, and 7*," by Mr. ISAAC WELD, Jun.

KOTZBUE's admired play of "*The Natural Son*," lately brought out with circumstances of uncommon popularity at

Covent-Garden, under the altered title of "*Lower's Vows*," has met with an able and approved translator in Miss PLUMPTRE, late of Norwich, author of the *Rector's Son*, and some other pieces. Of course the intelligent part of the public will gladly peruse the correct translation of an original play which they see with so much satisfaction in its altered and abridged state.

Injustice to Mr. SOTHEY's translation of "*Wieland's Oberon*," we feel much satisfaction in being able to present our readers with the opinion of WIELAND himself, as contained in a letter, addressed by him to a gentleman resident in this country, who has translated it, and politely communicated it to us:

"Mr. Sotheby's translation has very agreeably surprized me. In no similar case have I ever felt the same satisfaction; it is a masterpiece. It has all the exactness and faithfulness that can fairly be expected from a translation, while it meets the ear with the grace and ease of an original. It is, however, possible that some Zoilus, or Aristarchus, may, on comparing my poem with the translation, find out a flaw here and there, to avoid which, especially in a work of such difficult execution, is beyond human ability. Mr. Sotheby has translated so much "*con amore e gusto*," that I should be unjust, fastidious, and ill-natured, were I to have expected more of him. England has hitherto wanted such intelligent friends of our long neglected literature, as Mr. Sotheby proves himself by this production; and I think myself greatly obliged to him, for the very honourable manner in which he has introduced me to the English public."

We shall only add, that this great man twenty years ago, translated Shakespeare into German, with such success, as places his knowledge, even of the niceties of the English language, beyond contradiction, he is likely therefore to be an excellent judge of the translation in question.

M. DECKER at Basil has published a splendid edition of Terence, in 4to. on vellum paper, and with Jacob's types. It has been revised by BRUNCK. Only 250 copies on paper, and three on vellum, have been taken off. It is meant as a companion to Oberlin's Horace.

M. SCHUTZ at Jena, is employed on a new edition of his "*Æschylus*," in which the text will be reformed throughout.

WIELAND, in his country-house at Osmanstœdt, near Weimar, is assiduously occupied with a translation of Aristophanes. He finished "*the Clouds*" in less than three weeks; and has read it before a select society at Weimar, who were

were greatly struck with the facility and exactness with which he had rendered the strokes of wit and pleasantry of this difficult author.

The following list of insects, which may be substituted for *Cantharides*, has been given by PÉRÈS, student in physic at the military hospital of Val de Grace. The *mylabris cichorei* of Linnæus which is found only in China, Japan, and Calabria; the Chinese use it in place of cantharides; and it appears to have been described by Dioscorides. The *melœ proscarabeus* of Geoffroy, and almost all the species of the same genus of Linnæus. All the *buprestes* of Geoffroy. The *cicindèles* of the same. The *tenebrios* of the same. The sloughs of most caterpillars raise pustules, and therefore might perform the office of vesicatories.

Among the instances of *intentional retrogradation* in the progress of light and knowledge, which makes a conspicuous part of the present policy of several of the old governments in Europe, one, not the least remarkable, is an edict published by the king of Prussia in May 1796, declaring that all natives of the Prussian dominions, who aspire to places, must have studied *solely in the schools and universities of the country*; and that a residence at any foreign literary seminary, even during three or six months only, without special permission of the sovereign, shall exclude the person from any public function.

MR. GÆSCHEN, bookseller at Leipzig, has announced a splendid edition of the "*Greek Testament*," with the most important various readings, superintended by GRIESBACH, to appear about the close of 1798.

Among the medicines introduced by the new chemistry, is to be reckoned phosphorus internally exhibited. Professor ALPHONSUS LEROI, at Paris, has used it in a variety of cases in which the powers of nature were debilitated; and, as he affirms, with astonishing success. He employs a kind of fine precipitate of this substance, obtained by agitation in water, which he mixes with oil, sugar, and yolk of egg, into a linctus, or exhibits in pills. As a wonderful instance of the divisibility of phosphorus, he relates, that on opening the body of a patient who had taken only a quarter of a grain of it in some pills, all the internal parts were found luminous, and even the hands of the operator, though well washed and dried, long retained that quality. Possibly this proof of its inextinguishable combustion, will be no inducement to cautious practitioners

to give it admission into the bodies of their patients.

From the critical catalogue of the exhibition of the French artists at the museum in Paris, it would appear that the arts are in a flourishing state in that capital. It is not easy, indeed, to form an idea of the comparative merit of such performances from mere description; but on comparing their list with that of our exhibition, with respect to the subjects, we cannot fail of being struck with the difference of national character. Instead of the portraits, landscapes, and pieces of still-life, which so much abound at Somerset-house, their rooms display a variety of pieces from ancient mythology, and Grecian and Roman history, calculated to raise the imagination to that ideal beauty and sublimity which is considered as the noblest object of the imitative art. If the French school should attain true classic simplicity of design, with correctness of execution, we may be assured that it will prove a much grander school than the English.

Great expectations are entertained from the Abbé DELILLE's new poem, entitled "*L'homme des Champs, ou les Georgiques Francoises*," and many editions of it are preparing to come out at once, from large 4to. to 18mo. Its plan is very different from that of any work hitherto written on a similar topic. It is divided into four cantos, all referring to rural pleasures, but each peculiar in its kind. The first represents the *sage*, who views all the diversity of rural scenes with that refinement and elevation of sentiment, which enables him to derive happiness from all. The second describes all the operations of the *cultivator*, taken in the most extensive sense of the word. The third is consecrated to the *naturalist-observer*, who studies the peculiar properties of all the productions of nature around him. The fourth teaches the *poet of the plains* to select all those objects of beauty and sublimity which may enrich and dignify his verse.

M. NECKER has published a volume of Miscellanies, extracted from the manuscripts of his deceased wife, "*Mélanges extraits des Manuscrits de Madame Necker*." It contains letters, and extracts from letters, to Schomberg, Thomas, Buffon, Marmontel, Saussure, Gibbon, Lord Stormont, Diderot, Grimm, Galliani, Châbanon, St. Lambert, and others. The subjects of the essays and remarks are chiefly literary: and the whole forms a very interesting volume, which we understand is to be followed by more.

Most of our botanical readers no doubt are acquainted with the "*Scriptum Hannovera-uum*," or descriptions of the rarer plants cultivated in the royal gardens near Hanover, so rich in curious exotics, which was begun to be published by Messrs. SCHRAEDER and WENDLAND, in 1795, in numbers, consisting of six coloured plates and three sheets of letter-press, folio. The fourth number has appeared; and in future it is to be continued by Mr. WENDLAND alone, under the title of "*Hortus Herrenhausenus*."

Some learned men in France have been trying the power of music on animals, and have given a concert to the elephants in the National Garden of Plants: It appeared to awaken in them the passion of Love.

It appears from the voyage of Citizen BEAUCHAMP in Asia, lately transmitted to JEROME DE LALANDE, director of the observatory at Paris, &c. that our knowledge of the Black Sea, from the ignorance of the Turks and jealousy of the Russians, is as yet very imperfect among other particulars, its breadth between Cape Tharadzè and Cape Indgè, which has been hitherto thought to be 62 leagues, is only 37; and the latitude of Sinope, which in all our best charts has been placed at 41 degrees north, is now found to be exactly 42 degrees, 2 minutes.

It is now nearly a year ago, that CAS-SAL, an officer of the French national menagerie, was sent to Tunis to procure wild animals. The pestilence which afflicted that city and the environs, during many months, did not allow him to execute his mission so completely as he could have wished. All that he could collect were, a superb lion and a lioness, both three years old; another lioness, eighteen months old, and very ferocious, presented to him by the Dey of Constantine; two ostriches, a female lion cub, two white camels, and two antelopes, presents of the Bey of Tunis, and three spotted vultures; together with three stone-horses.

The most complete catalogue, perhaps, of exotic plants which exists in Germany, is that of Berggarten (royal garden) at Herrenhausen, near Hanover, published at Paris in German, during the present year. It contains nearly 3000 species; which is partly owing to a present of rare plants from the royal garden at Kew, to that at Herrenhausen.

The academy of sciences at Gottingen, has proposed a premium of fifty ducats

for the resolution of the following question: *Quæritur in quibusdam insectarum & vermium ordinibus respiratio s. spiritum ullo modo ducendi functio & effectus ejus primarius, qui vulgo processus plogificæ, combusturæ certo respectu comparandi nomine venit, observationibus & experimentis demonstrari possit?*

By an ordonnance of the 21st of March of the current year, his Swedish Majesty has granted to M. NORDIN, of Hernosand, in the province of Nordland, the exclusive privilege of a Lapland printing-office.

A new machine, invented by Count T. H. BATHIANI, to ascend the river against the stream without any manual assistance, was lately tried on the Danube. The machine weighed more than 700 centners, and a load of 450 centners was fastened to it, together with a sloop. The experiment was completely successful.

It appears, from a notice on gum-arabic by Citizen SWEDIAUR, of the National Institute, that all the gum of that name, which comes in the way of trade, is not collected on trees, as is commonly imagined. The size of the pieces, and the foreign substances with which they are often impregnated, first raised his doubts on that head. After many useless enquiries with the merchants, he at length met with a man who had long lived on the coast of Angola, from whom he learnt that the most common way in which the greatest quantity of gum arabic is obtained for commerce, is by digging cavities at the foot of the old trees, particularly of the *mitmosa nilotica* and *Senegal*. Large masses of the gum which have exuded from the roots, perhaps during some ages, and which are detached from the base of the tree, are then discovered. The natives clear these lumps from the earth which adheres to them, either by washing them, or melting them together.

M. HUFELAND, professor of medicine in the university of Jena, who formerly published "*Annals of Medicine in France*," (a periodical work, which has now been interrupted some years by the revolution) has lately announced in the Literary Journal of Jena, his intention to publish forthwith the third volume of that work.

Another work similar to the preceding, is the "*Medico-Chirurgical Bibliothecque of Italy*," or translations and extracts from the new works of the physicians and chirurgeons of Italy, published by Weigel, at Leipsick, the German literary journals speak very highly in commendation of it.

Pre-

Professor KLAPROTH, in a memoir read to the academy of Science in Berlin, Jan. 25th, 1798, announces that he has discovered a new metal in the white gold ore of Transylvania (*Weis Golderz Aurum Paradoxum*.) This mineral is found in the *Mariabils* mine, in the mountains of *Fatzbay*, near *Zalebna*. He has given it the name of Tellurium, and it is the third new metal discovered by this chemist. To obtain the metal, the ore is dissolved in aqua regia, and to the solution is added pure potash, till the white precipitate, which first appears, is redissolved, leaving only a brown curdled mass. This last is the oxyd of gold and iron mixed together, and is separated by the usual means. The alkaline liquor is then saturated with muriatic acid, which produces a copious white ponderous precipitate. This is the oxyd of tellurium. It is reduced to a reguline state by mixing it with any kind of oil or grease, so as to make a paste, and distilling it in a glass retort with a receiver. In a red heat the oil is decomposed, and when the distillation is finished, the retort is entirely lined with brilliant metallic particles, while the greater part of the reduced metal is found at the bottom of the retort, and almost always crystallized.

The characters of the regulus of tellurium, are as follow :

The colour is of a white between that of tin and of lead, the metallic lustre very considerable, the fracture lamellar. It is very harsh and friable, very easily fusible, and on cooling gradually it readily crystallizes. Its specific gravity, 6,115. Urged with the blow-pipe upon charcoal it burns with a lively blue flame, green at the edges, and is volatalized in the form of a white smoke with a disagreeable odour like that of turnips. It amalgamates readily with mercury. It dissolves easily in the nitric and nitro-muriatic acids, but with difficulty in the sulphuric.

In analysing four different specimens which contained this metal, he found their contents to be as follow :

Tellurium	925.5	Tellurium	- 60
Iron	- 72.	Gold	- 30
Gold	- 2.5	Silver	- 10
	1000.0		100

Tellurium	45.	Tellurium	33.
Gold	- 27.	Lead	- 50.
Lead	- 19.5	Gold	- 88.5
Silver	- 8.5	Sulphur	- 7.5
	100.0	Silver & Copper	1.

100.0

Mr. FABBRONI of Florence, has discovered that the juice of the leaves of the Socotorine Aloe contains a violet-purple dye, which is unalterable by the action of air, and of acids and alkalies, and does not require the assistance of cochineal to become fixed. The leaves of this plant are colourless when first gathered, but after a short exposure to the air they become of a fine deep violet, which is very permanent.

Dr. CARRADORI has published some observations on the Italian Fire-Fly (*Lampyrus Italica*). These winged insects are seen flying through the air in the still nights of the spring, filling it with luminous sparks; this appearance is little affected by external causes, and is entirely the effect of internal organization, and is in some degree regulated by the will of the animal. Whilst flying about at their ease the light is very steady, but when they are laid on their backs, or otherwise incommoded, it is very bright but irregular. They can scarcely be made to shine in the day-time.

The phosphorescent substance extends as low as the lowest rings of the belly. It is enclosed between two membranes, which unite and form a sort of a bag. The substance is of the consistence of paste, and has a smell of garlic, but little taste. The slightest pressure will squeeze it out of its covering. When the belly of the insect is taken out, it remains luminous for a few hours, but gradually loses its lustre as it gets dry and hard. If softened in water soon after, it again regains its phosphorescence for a while. A portion of the belly of this insect when thrown into oil soon lost its luminous appearance, but in water the light was both increased in degree and remained longer. It will also shine in the Torricellian vacuum. In immersing the entire insect alternately into warm and cold water it shines vividly in the former, but becomes dark in the latter. This perhaps depends on the alternate agreeable and unpleasant sensations of the insect.

A slight compression on the belly of the insect deprives it of the power of becoming dark. When the light is at its highest degree, it will readily enable one to distinguish the characters on the smallest watch dial-plate, and to read any kind of print.

AGRICULTURE. In our last number we mentioned the advantage of the parsnip-root in the feeding of hogs and other domestic animals, and as the culture of this

this vegetable is, perhaps, not generally well understood, we shall now give the reader a short account of it, as practised in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and communicated to the Board of Agriculture. Beans are commonly sown with the parsnips, and the modes of management are these: The 1st is by the spade; the 2d with the plough and the spade; and the 3d with the small and the great plough. The last method is by much the most economical; and, indeed, that which is generally followed. In the month of September a slight ploughing is given to the field destined for the reception of these crops the ensuing year. This operation they term *briser*; and in the beginning of January it is ploughed again with a small and large plough. The first traces a furrow only three or four inches in depth; but the second, which proceeds in the same furrow, covers it over with ten or twelve inches of earth in a very neat manner. Before sowing, the land is left exposed to the influence of the atmosphere for eight or ten days. In straight lines from north to south, and at four feet and half distance, and nineteen inches in breadth, four or

five beans are to be planted in rows four inches distant from each other. After this is done, the sowing of the parsnips is to be performed in broadcast over the whole field, and the ground to be well harrowed. The alleys afforded by the beans are convenient for the weeding of the crop, which is generally twice performed by means of a two-pronged fork; the first time about the beginning of May, when the plants must be properly thinned, if too much crowded; and the last towards the middle of July. The beans will be ripe in August, when they must be immediately plucked up, as in this month the parsnips begin to acquire size. These are the methods of cultivation that are pursued in Guernsey; but these practised in Jersey differ in no very material respect from them. These roots are cultivated in these islands both on light sandy soils and stiff argillaceous lands; but they unquestionably prefer a fat soil somewhat argillaceous, and which has been well divided by repeated deep ploughings. The parsnip grows till the end of September, when its top may be fed off by the cattle.

THE NEW PATENTS lately enrolled.

Mr. FRITH'S, FOR A NEW METHOD OF DYING PERMANENT COLOURS ON LINEN, WOOLLEN, SILK, &c.

IN September, 1798, a patent was granted to ROBERT FRITH, of Salford, Lancashire, for a new method of dying certain permanent colours on linen, woollen, silk, or cotton.

The general process is to pass the goods through a decoction of galls, either by itself, or mixed with a decoction of dying-woods or barks; then boil them in an acid metallic solution, and finish them in the usual way with washing in different leys and fresh water, either warm or cold.

To produce a permanent *yellow*, the stuff to be dyed is to be galled, and then passed through a solution of muriate or nitro-muriate of tin, of various degrees of strength, according to the intensity of the colour required: or as an intermediate process between galling and scouring the cloth, &c. may be boiled in a bath of ash-bark, oak, or sumach.

For *nankeen*, to the gall-liquor must be added a decoction of tea of alderwood, walnut, poplar, or mahogany; after which nitro-muriate of tin is to be added.

For *buff*, the process is the same as for nankeen, except that oak, crab, or apple-wood or bark, is to be substituted in room of the other woods.

For a *mud-colour*, *dove*, or *drab*, after galling, the cloth is to be boiled in a liquor made of nitrate of silver and sulphate of iron; or, instead of the silver, five times its quantity of quicksilver may be used, or nitrate of silver and oxymuriate of manganese.

GREGORIO FRANCISCO QUEIROZ, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.

A patent was granted, in September, 1798, to Gregorio Francisco Queiroz, of Portugal; gent. now of Walham-green, Middlesex, for an improvement in the steam-engine.

This improvement consists in diminishing the friction, in communicating circular motion, and in a considerable alteration in the form of the boiler, by dividing it into several compartments, by which a great surface is exposed to the fire, and more steam is produced by less fuel.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
PLEURISY	
Peripneumony	1
Typhus Gravior	3
Typhus Mitior	3
Ulcerated Sore-throat	6
Dysentery	2
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	3
Acute Rheumatism	1
Small Pox	5
Measles	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	7
Dyspnœa	5
Pulmonary Consumption	3
Hooping Cough	5
Hydrothorax	4
Pleurodyne	3
Anasarca	2
Vertigo	3
Cephalalgia	2
Ophthalmia	5
Gastrodynia	3
Enterodynia	9
Diarrhœa	7
Fluor albus	10
Menorrhagia	7
Prolapsus Vaginæ	4
Amenorrhœa	1
Chlorosis	4
Icterus	6
Scrophula	3
Hypochondriasis	9
Hysteria	6
Hemiplegia	2
Dysuria	2
Nephralgia	4
Herpes	5
Prurigo	4
Chronic Rheumatism	5
Lumbago	14
Sciatica	2
Rheumatismus odontalgicus	1

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephmera	12
Menorrhagia lochialis	2
Mastodynia	1
Diarrhœa	6

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	3
Ophthalmia purulenta	1

Diseases of the stomach and bowels, which were so numerous, and formed to large a proportion of the list of diseases in the last month, have been fewer in number and milder in their symptoms during the present month: in some instances, however, they have been attended with considerable pain, and in one case with intestinal hæmorrhagy.

Fevers of the contagious and malignant

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kind have been very frequent, and have, in several instances, terminated fatally.

This kind of fever is distinguished by great heat alternating with chilliness, violent pain in the head, with pulsation of the arteries, inflamed eyes, and great anxiety expressed by the countenance, which is soon followed by delirium. The tongue is of a dry brown, or black colour, and a large quantity of foetidordes is collected about the teeth and gums. The pulse, at the beginning, is sometimes full and strong, but soon becomes quick, weak, and irregular. The pain of the head and delirium, in one case, were much relieved by a spontaneous evacuation of the bowels. This symptom occurring early in the disease, is generally favourable; whereas, when it occurs in a later stage of it, especially if the discharges are involuntary, of a dark colour, and foetid smell, it frequently proves a prelude to a fatal termination.

The frequent changes in the temperature of the air, have been productive of the different species of rheumatism.

Pains of the face and teeth have been very frequent. In some instances these were occasioned by a carious tooth; but they have more frequently been owing to a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the face and jaw. The pain is generally preceded by a coldness, and dulness of sensation in the part: after some time the face swells and the pain abates, or it changes its seat to the neck, the shoulders, or the arms, but afterwards returns to its original situation, and in this way proves troublesome for several days; and, in some cases, slight returns of it are felt for several weeks. Hoffman has described this disease, and has given it the title, rheumatismus odontalgicus. He founds the distinction between this complaint and a common tooth-ach, upon the pain changing its situation, in the manner which has just been mentioned.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the last three months, are stated as follow:

ABSCESS	3
Abortive	9
Aged	234
Apoplexy	24
Asthma	62
Bleeding	7
Brain Fever	3
Cancer	11
Childbed	34
Colic	1

Consumption	-	-	-	970	Mortification	-	-	-	57
Convulsions	-	-	-	925	Palpitation of the Heart	-	-	-	1
Croup	-	-	-	2	Palsy	-	-	-	25
Dropsy	-	-	-	161	Pleurisy	-	-	-	2
Fever	-	-	-	415	Quinsy	-	-	-	1
Flux	-	-	-	4	Rupture	-	-	-	4
French Pox	-	-	-	3	Rheumatism	-	-	-	2
Gout	-	-	-	25	Scurvy	-	-	-	1
Gravel	-	-	-	3	Small Pox	-	-	-	798
Grief	-	-	-	1	Sore Throat	-	-	-	2
Gripes	-	-	-	5	St. Anthony's Fire	-	-	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	104	Still-born	-	-	-	139
Jaundice	-	-	-	20	Suddenly	-	-	-	20
Inflammation	-	-	-	113	Teeth	-	-	-	69
Liver grown	-	-	-	1	Thrush	-	-	-	15
Lunatic	-	-	-	14	Water in the head	-	-	-	8
Measles	-	-	-	36					

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

NUMBER IV. of *Guida Armonica*, or *Introduction to the general Knowledge of Music, theoretical and practical, with sonatas, airs, &c. for the piano-forte*, by J. Relfe. 4s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

The didactic part of this number is preceded by a tolerably good sonata, consisting of three movements; the second of which, is a march composed purposely for the first regiment of the Tower hamlet. The theoretical part commences with an essay, introductory to that branch of the science of music called thorough-bass; in which the author treats of the harmonic triad, and its different inversions: of these inversions we have useful examples, together with exercises on the concords arising from them. Having explained and elucidated by notes this harmonic triad, with its inversions and signatures, Mr. Relfe proceeds to the illustration of another species of harmony, distinguished by the name of *discord*; and gives a judicious, clear, and satisfactory definition of its properties and effect. He then enters on the particular consideration of the flat seventh, pointing it out as the first of all discords both in order and effect; and furnishes copious examples of its nature and character. By these brief remarks our readers will perceive, that the *Guida Armonica* continues to exhibit the same judgment and musical learning which distinguished the former numbers, and at once invites the attention of the true amateur, and reflects the highest credit on the author's professional learning.

"*The Farewell*," a ballad, with an accompaniment for the harp or piano-forte. 1s. Preston.

The imagination of the composer appears to have been inspired, as indeed it must have been, by words so elegant and so truly poetical as those of the "Fare-

well." The melody is a perfect chime to the delicacy of the sentiment; and, aided as it is by the accompaniment, is sweetly affecting.

Occasional Hymn, sung by Miss Soepley at the York concerts; composed by M. Camidge. 1s. Preston.

The melody of this hymn, though not remarkable for its originality, is easy and natural; and in the symphonies some striking proprieties of expression occur, as well as marks of scientific proficiency. We particularly allude to the introduction of the natural eighth in the first symphony, and such bars in that and the second as are meant to apply to

"Whose nod can calm the seas that roll,"
and

"Can bid the wildest tumults cease."

Admiral Nelson's Victory, a sonata for the piano-forte, composed by J. Mazzinghi. 2s. 6d. Goulding.

This temporary piece comprizes four movements, which, taken in the aggregate, form an excellent lesson for the piano-forte. The first movement is in common time, *lento*, and introduces the second, which is in $\frac{2}{4}$ *allegretto con motto*, and particularly pleasing in its style, with much force of effect. The third is strikingly bold in its subject, and carried on with much variety and spirit. With the fourth movement, in $\frac{3}{4}$ *allegretto maestoso*, we are greatly pleased: the theme is remarkably simple and engaging; and the fifth, in $\frac{2}{4}$ *vivace*, exhibits a fertility and felicity of fancy which extorts commendation.

"*Fanny, or Modern Honour*;" the words by a gentleman, the music composed by Mr. Hook. Bland.

The words of this little song, which are plaintively

plaintively affecting, Mr. Hook has very properly set in a minor key, $\frac{6}{8}$ *andantino poco lento*. The melody is smooth, flowing, and pathetic; and though we discover in it little originality, we yet can have the pleasure to pronounce it much above mediocrity, and qualified to merit the attention of those who are partial to elegiac ballads.

Three Sonatas for the Harpsichord or Piano-forte; one with an accompaniment for a flute-obligato, and two with an accompaniment for a violin; composed by William Ling. 7s. 6d. Rolf.

These sonatas, though not of the first order of merit, contain many excellent passages; and are, on the whole, tolerably consonant and connected. The accompaniments, which are printed separately, are managed with address, and add much interest to the effect. Of the three pieces we think the last the superior. The subject of its opening movement is elegant and engaging, and the succeeding rondo replete with taste and novelty.

The Field of Honour, a new march, composed for No. 1. of the Military Magazine, by Mr. Busby. Hookham and Carpenter.

We are pleased to see a work, which, by the merits of its first number, promises to be so highly useful to the English military corps in general, embellished with so excellent a composition as "The Field of Honour." Originality and martial dignity form its distinguishing characteristics, and evince the strong and clear conception of the composer. The *score*, to which Mr. BUSBY has added a piano-forte part, is judiciously constructed, and particularly calculated for the use of the numerous military bands now forming throughout the kingdom.

The Quick Step of the Royal Westminster Volunteers, as performed by their's and the Duke of York's band; composed by T. Ellex. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

"The Quick Step of the Royal Westminster Volunteers" is conceived with spirit; and its *score* is judiciously fabricated. The adaptation for the piano-forte, with which it is accompanied, forms a pleasing exercise for that instrument, and strengthens its general recommendation to the public.

The Pedestrian Traveller; written and composed by J. Moulds. 1s. Riley.

This is one of Mr. MOULDS's most successful efforts in the ballad style. The melody is easy, flowing, and connected;

and the bass, though not the very best, of which the upper part admitted, is far from being ill-chosen.

Three Ballads, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; composed by John Wilkins. 3s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

These ballads are written with much taste and expression. The first, called the "Winter Nolegay," is a delicate little air, and possesses much sweetness and novelty; the second, entitled "The Sailor," though not of equal merit with the first, is a good song in its kind, and recommended by much characteristic effect; while "Marian," the third, is so tender and interesting as to excite the softest feelings of the hearer.

Seventh Set of three favourite Duets, for two performers on one piano-forte; composed by Theodore Smith. 6s. Goulding.

The former Sets of piano-forte duets, composed by this gentleman, are of such acknowledged excellence, that, highly as we think of the present publication, we cannot do greater justice to its merits than by comparing it with those of a similar kind already produced by the same ingenious author. MR. SMITH has written these pieces on the plan adopted in the preceding sets. Each exercise consists of two movements; and the execution is equally distributed through the two parts, which blend together with that intimacy and facility which form the first requisite in this province of composition.

Two favourite Marches for a full military band, and also adapted for the piano-forte; composed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and Almaine.

These marches are scored for two octave flutes, two horns, a trumpet, two clarinets, a serpent, and two bassoons. Their style is bold, and the parts are judiciously put together; but we do not find in them much originality, nor any great portion of that *spirit-stirring* effect which all martial music ought to be qualified to inspire.

Harmonia Sacra; being a collection of anthems by the most approved masters, ancient and modern. Selected and published by Mr. Page, of St. Paul's cathedral.

This respectable and useful publication, which is to be comprized in ninety numbers, forming three folio volumes, has arrived at the sixtieth number, which completes the second volume. Judging by the materials from which the early numbers of this work were supplied, we formerly

formerly ventured to predict its utility and value; that prediction is now sanctioned by the judicious choice Mr. PAGE has exercised; and when the third volume, which, we doubt not will in its excellencies equal the former two, is added

to the part already published, the "Harmonia Sacra" will form the noblest collection of church-music published since the appearance of the three similar volumes compiled by the late Dr. Boyce.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES, ARTS, &c.

DESCRIPTION of the Works of Art of ancient and modern Rome, particularly Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. By *J. Salmon*, Antiquarian. With Engravings. vol. 1st. 8vo. 15s. boards. Rivingtons.

The Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; with the Premiums offered in 1798. 5s. boards. Robinson, White, &c.

BOTANY.

Wakefield's Botany. New edition. Coloured prints. 12mo. 6s. 6d. boards. Darton and Harvey.

DRAMA.

The Natural Son, or Lover's Vows, (complete and genuine) a play in five acts. By *Augustus von Kotzebue*, poet-laureat, and director of the Imperial theatre at Vienna. Translated from the original German, by *Anne Plumptre*, author of the Rector's Son, Antoinette, &c. To which are added, a Life of *Kotzebue*, and a Critical Retrospect of his Works, by *Dr. Willib*, physician to the Saxon Embassy. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

Adelaide of Wulffingen, a tragedy from the German of *Kotzebue*, author of the Stranger. By *Benjamin Thomson*, jun. translator of the Stranger. 2s. Vernor and Hood.

Reformed in Time, a comic-opera, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

EDUCATION.

A Present for a Little Boy. Many copper-plates. 1s. Darton and Harvey.

Le Nouveau Robinson, pour servir à l'Amusement et à l'Instruction des Enfants: Traduit de l'Allemand de *M. Campe*. 18mo. 3s. 6d. Darton and Harvey.

A plain System of Geography, familiarly discussed in a conversation. By *Evan Lloyd*, schoolmaster. 4s. Vernor and Hood.

An Introduction to Plane Trigonometry; with its application to Altimetry and Longimetry. Designed for the use of schools. By *William Wright*, teacher of mathematics. 2s. sewed. Vernor and Hood.

FINANCE.

The Public Income and Expenditure of Great Britain for the year 1797, as contained in the Reports of the Select Committee on Finance. Also comparative Statements of

the gross and nett Produce of the Revenues for the years ending 5th January, 1797, and 5th January, 1798, faithfully abstracted by *John Luffman*. 2s. 6d.

LAW.

Report of the Proceedings in Cases of High Treason, at a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the county and city of Dublin, in the month of July, 1798; comprehending the Trial of John and Henry Sheares, Esqs. &c. By *William Ridgway*, Esq. barrister at law. 3s. Stockdale.

Reports of Cases determined in the High Court of Chancery, vol. iii. part 3; with Index. By *Francis Fejfy*, jun. Esq. 14s. sewed. Brooke.

A complete System of Pleading, vol. 8th. (containing Replevin and Tort) with Index. By *John Wentworth*, Esq. barrister at law. 12s. boards. Robinson.

Sillon's Practice of Courts of King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, a new edition; with the addition of the modern Cases to the present time; and a practical Treatise on passing Fines and Recoveries. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Butterworth.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's-Bench, in Trinity Term, 1798, vol. vii. part 8; containing the Index. By *Charles Durnford*, Esq. and *Edward Hyde East*, Esq. 7s. 6d. sewed. Butterworth.

The Statutes at Large passed in the 38th Geo. III. being vol. xvii. part 4; containing Index to that volume. 10s. boards. Butterworth.

MAPS AND PRINTS.

Map of 90 miles by 75, (scale of 1 inch to 3 miles) in which Chesterfield is the center; comprising the whole counties of Derby and Nottingham, and part of York, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Stafford, Salop, Chester, and Lancaster. By *John Tuke*, land-surveyor, York. Coloured 8s.

Darton and Harvey.

A new Map of England and Wales, with the southern part of Scotland; on which are accurately laid down the turnpike-roads; and principal towns, parks, rivers, and canals. On 49 Plates, 5 feet 10 by 4 feet 8. Price in sheets 1l. 1s. on canvas and rollers, or in case, 1l. 11s. 6d. coloured. Stockdale.

AA

An Elevation of the Iron Bridge at Bridge-water. 1s. Arch.

The only exact Representation of the English and French Fleets, under the command of Sir Horatio (now Lord) Nelson, and Admiral Bruceys, off the mouth of the Nile. 1s. 6d. Laurie and Whittle.

MEDICAL.

Cautions to Women respecting the State of Pregnancy; the Progress of Labour and Delivery; and on some constitutional Difficulties. By *Sequin Henry Jackson*, M. D. physician to the Infirmary of St. George, Hanover square. 4s. boards. Robson.

An Essay to instruct Women how to protect themselves from the Disorders incident to Pregnancy, or how to cure them; with Observations on the Treatment of Children. By Mrs. *Wright*, midwife. 1s. Barker.

MATHEMATICS.

A Course of Mathematics, composed, and more especially designed, for the use of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. By *Charles Hutton*, LL. D. F. R. S. and professor of mathematics in the said academy. vol. 1. 8vo. Robinsons.

The Elements of Mathematical Analysis abridged, for the use of Students; with notes, and a Synopsis of Book V. of Euclid. By *Nicolas Vilant*, professor of mathematics in the University of St. Andrews. 4s. sewed. Wingrave.

MILITARY.

Number II. of the Military Magazine, or Miscellany, appropriated solely to the uses and amusement of the Officers of the British Army and of Gentlemen Volunteers, who are desirous of attaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns. 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Elements of Military Tactics, conformable to the system established by his Majesty's order. Part I. By *James Waakman*, Esq. 2s. Egerton.

Instructions for the Armed Yeomanry. By Sir *William Young*, Bart. a captain of yeomanry in the county of Bucks. 1s. 6d. Egerton.

MISCELLANIES.

The November Fashions of London and Paris, containing a full dress Parisian Figure, two full dress London Figures, and two half Dresses, in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Studies of Nature. By *St. Pierre*. A new translation. Three large vols. 8vo. with plates. 1l. 1s. boards. Lee and Hurst.

Sentimental Beauties from the Writings of the Rev. Dr. Blair. A new edition, much enlarged. 3s. 6d. boards. Lee and Hurst.

The Collector, or Elegant Anecdotes, and other Curiosities of Literature. 3s. boards. Harrison.

A Rowland for an Oliver, addressed to Mr. Wansley, on his Letter to the Bishop of Salisbury. By *G. W.* 1s. Hatchard.

Extracts from a Letter of Dr. Zimmermann, on the Order of the Illuminati; with observations. 3d. Hatchard.

A Letter to the Hon. Charles James Fox, shewing how appearances may deceive, and friendship be abused. 6d. Wright.

NOVELS.

Henry de Beauvais, a novel. 2 vols. 6s. sewed. Lane and Miller.

The Subterranean Cavern, a novel. By the author of *Delia and Rosina*. 4 vols. 14s. sewed. Lane and Miller.

Octavia. By *Anna Maria Porter*. 3 vols. 1cs. 6d. Longman.

The Stranger, or Llewellyn Family, a Cambrian tale. 2 vols. 7s. Lane and Miller.

Confessions of a Beauty. 2 vols. 6s. Lane and Miller.

Arthur Fitz-Albine, a novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. sewed. White.

POETRY.

Lyrical Ballads, and other Poems. 8vo. 5s. boards. Arch.

Castle Rising, with other Poems. By *George Goodwin*. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards. Arch.

Naucratis, or Naval Dominion, a poem. By *Henry James Pye*, Esq. 4to. 5s. Nicol.

Poems by *Robert Farren Cheetham*, of Brazenose college, Oxon. 4to. 2s. 6d. Nott.

Coombe Ellen, a poem, written in Radnorshire, September 1798. By the Rev. *W. L. Bowles*. 4to. 2s. Dilly.

The Tales of the Hoy; interspersed with song, ode, and dialogue. By *Peter Pindar*, Esq. With a portrait of the author. 4to. 3s. Richardson.

POLITICAL.

A Timely Appeal to the Common-sense of the People of Great Britain on the present Situation of Affairs; with references to the opinions of most of the British and French philosophers of the present century. By *John Penn*, Esq. sheriff of Buckinghamshire. 2s. 6d. Hatchard.

The Family Tale, or the Story of Pitt, Fox, and O'Connor; with notes. 1s. Hatchard.

The British Mercury, or Historical and Critical Views of the Events of the present Times. By *J. Mallet du Pan*. vol. I. No. 1 to 4. (to be continued every fortnight) 2s. each. Cadell and Davies.

A Political Drama, intitled Courage Rewarded, or the English Volunteers. 2s. Berry. Collection of Papers on the Rebellion in Ireland. 8vo. 7s. Stockdale.

History of the Jaquerie in France, in the year 1358; with an account of their horrid cruelties, &c. From Barnes' History of Edward III. to shew that the French peasantry have ever been brutally ferocious. 3d. Stockdale.

An Account of the late Insurrection in Ireland; in which is laid open the secret correspondence between the United Irish and the French Government, through Lord E. Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Connor, &c. together with a short History of Battles with the Insurgents. 2d. Evans.

THEOLOGY.

The Bishop of Hereford's Pastoral Letter to the Inhabitants of his Diocese, on occasion of the great Victory obtained by his Majesty's Fleet on the coast of Egypt. 6d. Sael.

A Letter to the Rev. Joseph Eyre, vicar of St. Giles's, Reading; occasioned by his Visitation-Sermon, preached July 30, 1798. By a Friend of the late Hon. and Rev. Wm. Bromley Cadogan. 6d. Griffiths.

Youth's Scripture Recorder, and Moral Instructor: being passages selected from sacred and moral writings. Designed for the use of schools. By T. Andrews. 2s. 6d. Griffiths.

A Sermon, preached on Sunday, August 12, 1798, at St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Guildhall Volunteer Association, by W. Lucas, M. A. 1s. Robinsons.

The British Protestant Youth's Instructor, or the Deliverance God hath wrought in preserving us from Popery. By Samuel Browne, of Tadley, Hants. 1s. Chapman.

A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. D. Turner, M. A. of Abingdon, Berks. By John Evans. 1s. Nott.

An Apology for the Doctrine of the Trinity; being a chronological view of what is recorded concerning Christ, the Holy Spirit, and the Blessed Trinity. By the Rev. David Simpson. 8vo. 8s. boards. Dilly.

Short Account of the Reformers and Martyrs of the Church of England. By the Rev. P. Oliver, A. M. 1s. Sael.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An authentic Account of the Embassy of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of the Emperor of China in 1794 and 1795, (subsequent to that of Earl Macartney) from the Journal of Van Braam, second in the embassy; with a chart of the route. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Phillips.

The British Tourist, or Traveler's Pocket-Companion, through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. By William Mavor, LL.D. 5 vols. 18mo. 15s. sewed. Newberry, and Vernor and Hood.

IN FRENCH.

Ode au Roy de la Grande Bretagne. 4to. 2s. Dulau and Co.

Mercurc Britannique; ou Notices Historiques & Critiques sur les Affaires du Tems, par Mallet du Pan. No. I. to V. 2s. each. Elmley and Bremner.

Les Aventures de Telemaque: nouvelle edition, par Nicolas Salomon. 18mo. 2 vols. Fine paper, with plates, 7s. boards. Common paper, 3s. 6d. boards. Arch.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AT PARIS, IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

[To be continued regularly.]

Almanach du commerce et de toutes les Adresses de la ville de Paris pour l'an 7, un volume en 8vo. de 700 pages, divisé en deux parties, classée par ordre d'états, professions, arts, et metiers, &c. (A Commercial Almanack, including all the directions of the city of Paris for the 7th year, vol. i. in 8vo. of 700 pages, divided into two parts, and arranged according to the different stations, professions, arts, and trades, &c.)

Eloge du Pet, déification historique, anatomique, et philologique, sur son origine, son antiquité, ses vertus, sa figure, les honneurs, qu'on lui a rendus chez les peuples anciens, et les faceties auxquelles il a donné lieu; orné de la figure du dieu Pet, dessinée d'après l'antique. 1 vol. 18mo. (An Eulogium on F****, being an historical, anatomical, and philosophical essay on their origin, antiquity, virtues, and figure, on the honours rendered them by the ancient nations, and the fun, to which they have given rise; ornamented with an engraving, representing the god F***, drawn after the antique. 1 vol. 18mo.)

L'an deux mille quatre cent quarante, suivi de l'Homme de Fer, par L. S. Mercier, ex-deputé de la Convention Nationale et au Corps Legislatif, membre de l'Institut National de France; nouvelle édition imprimée sous les yeux de l'auteur et considérablement augmentée, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo. (The Year Two Thousand Four Hundred and Forty, followed by the Iron Man, by L. S. Mercier, ex-deputy of the National Convention, and the Legislative Body, member of the National Institute of France; a new edition, printed under the eyes of the author, and considerably enlarged, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo.)

Restauration des Piliers du Dôme du Pantheon François présenté au ministre de l'intérieur, par L. Vaudoyas, architecte, membre de Conseil des Batimens Civils, &c. (On the Restoration of the Pillars of the Dome of the French Pantheon, by L. Vaudoyas, architect, and member of the Board of Works, &c.)

Annuaire de l'an 7, ou Calendries de Mars, &c. (An Almanack of the 7th Year, or the Calendar of Mars; being a chronological Table of the Victories of the French Armies, &c.)

Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Romans, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo. (A New Library, or Collection of Novels, &c. 3 vols. in 8vo.)

Les Dangers de l'Intrigue, par J. Lavallée, 4 vols. 12mo. (The Dangers of Intrigue, by J. Lavallée, 4 vols. in 12mo.)

Abrégé de l'Origine de tous les Cultes, par Dupuis, Citoyen François, &c. (An Abridgement of the work of Dupuis, French Citizen, entitled "The Origin of all Descriptions of religious Worship.")

Traté

Traité methodique et complet des Loix sur les Transactions pendant le Papier-monnaie, &c. (A methodical and complete Treatise on Contracts and Money-transactions, concluded during the period of Paper-money, &c.)

De l'art de voir dans les beaux arts, gravure, peinture, et architecture, traduit de l'Italien de Milizia, par *Pommercuil*, 1 vol. 8vo. avec le Catalogue des Monuments, des Arts, arrives de la Belgique, de la Hollande, et de l'Italie en France depuis quatre ans, &c. (On the Art of judging of Matters relative to the fine Arts, Engraving, Painting, and Architecture, translated from the Italian of Milizia, by *Pommercuil*, 1 vol. in 8vo. with a Catalogue of the Monuments, which, in the course of the last four years, have been imported into France from Belgium, Holland, and Italy, &c.)

Voyage du ci-devant Duc de Chatelet en Portugal, revu, corrigé et augmenté, par le *Citoyen Bourgoing*, &c. 2 vol. (Travels of the ci-devant Duke de Chatelet, through Portugal, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by *Citizen Bourgoing*, &c. 2 vol.)

Les Petits Emigrés, ou Correspondance de quelques Enfans; ouvrage fait pour servir à l'Education des Enfans, par *Madame de Genlis*, 2 vols. 8vo. (The Little Emigrants, or a Correspondence between some Children; a Work intended to promote the Education of Children, by *Madam de Genlis*, 2 vols. in 8vo.)

Moyens d'apprendre à compter aux Enfans, par *Condorcet*, &c. (On the Means of teaching Children to count, by *Condorcet*, &c.)

Imported by Remnant.

Magazin Encyclopedique, ou Journal des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Arts, reigé par *Millin*, *Noel*, et *Warenz*. No. 1—24. ou vol. 1—6

Beschreibung des unter dem Titel St. Petersburgische Haufierer, herausgegebenen Kupfer, zur Erklärung der darauf abgebildeten Figuren in German and French. 8s. boards. Peterb.

Kerner. J. S. Hortus sempervirens, exhibens icones plantarum selectarum quotquot ad vivorum Exemplorum normam vol. 1. fol. max. elegantj bound in morocco, 8l. 8s. Stutgardia.

Humboldt's Versuche über die gereizte Muskel und Nervenfaser nebst Vermuthungen über den chemischen Proceß des Lebens in der Thier und Pflanzenwelt, mit Kupfertafeln 1 band. gr. 8vo. boards. 12s. Berlin.

Girtanner Ausführliche Darstellung des Brownischen Systems der praktischen Heilkunde, nebst einer vollständigen Literatur und einer Kritik derselben. 1 et 2 band, gr. 8, boards. 18s. 6d.

Ackerman's Versuch einer physischen Darstellung der Lebenskräfte organisirter Körper. 1 band. gr. 8 boards. 9s. Frankf.

Hufeland, Ueber die Natur, Erkenntnismittel und Heilart der Skrofelkrankheit.

Eine gekrönte Preißschrift. gr. 8vo. boards. 6s. 6d. Jena.

Hahnemann's Neues Edinburger Dispensatorium, nach der vierten Aufgabe. a. d. Englischen und mit Anmerkungen begleitet. 2 Theile, mit Kupfertafeln. boards. 19s. Leipzig.

Bernstein's Systematische Darstellung des chirurgischen Verbandes, sowohl älterer als neuerer Zeiten. gr. 8vo. boards. 3s. Jena.

Stofsch. S. I. E. Neueste Beiträge zur näheren Kenntniß der Deutschen Sprache. Nebst Register über dessen sämmtliche, die deutsche Sprache betreffende Schriften. Nach dem Tode Herausgegeben von C. L. Conrad. gr. 3vo. boards. 5s. 6d. Berlin.

Ueber die beträchtlichen Vortheile welche, alle Nationen des jetzigen Zeitalters aus der Kenntniß und historischen Untersuchung des Zuitandes der Wissenschaften bei der alten ziehen können, Zwei Preißschriften von D. Tiedemann et D. Jenisch, gr. 8vo. boards. 5s. 6d. Berlin.

Repertorium des gesammten positiven Rechts der Deutschen besonders für praktische Rechtsgelehrte. 1 Theil. gr. 8vo. boards. 5s. 6d. Leipzig.

Hirching historisch literarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger personen welche in 18 Jahrh. gestorben sind 1—3 band. gr. 8vo. boards. 1l. 11s. 6d. Leipzig.

Memers Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Männer aus den Zeiten der Wiederherstellung der Wissenschaften. 3 bände. gr. 8vo. boards. 1l. 3s. 6d. Zürich.

'Aün' Quin Bredouille, oder Tristram Shandy's Vetter; ein nackteladnes Werk von Jakobine Lykurge jetzt Regimentpfleifer in Diensten der kleinen Derivische. 2 Bände. a. d. Französischen mit Kupfern. 8vo. f. 7s. 6d. Helmstadt.

By Deboffe.

Voyage à la Guiane et à Cayenne fait en 1789, et années suivantes. fig. 7.

Histoire de la Revolution de France. 11 vols. 2l. 15s.

Histoire Naturelle des Oiseux d'Afrique, par *Vaillant*. in fol. fig. Liv. 1. à 6, à 1l. 19s.

Id. in 4to. à 18s.

Id. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Voyage Pittoresque de l'Istrie et de la Dalmatie. Liv. 1. à 5. à 18s.

Œuvres diverses de Barthelemi. vols. 14s.

Maria de Martingues, trad. de l'Angl. 2 vols. 6s.

Essai sur les Maladies des Femmes. 6s.

Memoires et Observations de Chimie, par *Pelletier*. 2 vols. 12s.

Idylles de Theocrite, trad. par *Gail*. 2 vols. fig. 1l. 4s.

Ditto, pap. ord. 12s.

Traité de la Gonorrhée, par *Tytauze*. 7s.

Portraits des Personnes célèbres de la Revolution. 3 vols. 4to. 4l. 14s.

Soirées d'un Solitaire. 4s.

L'Européenne Sauvage. 2 vols. 4s.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

ARMITAGE, W. Leicester, hosier. *Wilshaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn.*
Boughton, J. Droitwich, taylor. *Barker, Worcester.*
Bell, H. Lytham, shopkeeper. *Harris, Farnley-street.*
Champion, J. Brixton, merchant. *Levins, Gray's-inn.*
Coofs, R. the younger, Exeter, mercer. *Flapman and Pringle, City-place.*
Crofts, H. Exeter, chequer-b. *Ditto and ditto, ditto.*
Critchell, R. Buckland-Newton, shopkeeper. *Dyne, Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street.*
Hare, M. Kimpton, Yorkshire, greener. *Ellis, Cusker-street.*
Hartley, J. Salford, dealer. *Ellis, Cusker-street.*
King, T. Chelsea, coal-merchant. *Smart and Fildes, N. York-st.*
Marjion, J. Kiddleham, baker. *Denbyshire, dealer. Lewiston, Temple.*
Martin, R. Birmingham, hurr. *Smidgen, Faggar-street.*
Robards, W. Holloway, cowkeeper. *Tenison, Finsbury.*
Scott, W. White-horse-street, Whitechapel, mariner. *War-rand, Arundel-street.*
Smith, J. Calton, Stafford, dealer. *Barbit and Brown, 122, Fetter-lane.*
Smith, R. Liverpool, slater. *Black-buck, Temple.*
Sayers, T. Slough, ice-keeper. *Sill-er-hall.*
Taylor, R. Liverpool, Malton. *Black-buck, Temple.*
Williamson, J. Lane-end, Stone, and W. Williamson, Port-mouth, slabs-sellers. *Alff, Cotham, St. Andrew-st.*
Wood, S. Mile-end, baker. *Cottam, Spina-square.*
Young, C. Dover, coachmaker. *Brown, Latin-Friday-street.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alford, L. Wear Gifford, lime-burner. Oct. 17.
Adamson, G. Cateaton-street, linen-dresser. Nov. 3.
Arkias, J. and H. Cooper, Dudley, Boot-makers. Oct. 31.
Anderlon, J. Birmingham, clock-maker. Nov. 6.
Bennett, J. Wotton Underedge, carrier. Oct. 20.
Bingham, S. Haverhill, butcher. Oct. 16.
Birchall, L. and Langmore, J. Manchester, muslin, &c. ma-nufacturers. Oct. 16.
Biers, H. Frieron, blacksmith. Oct. 31.
Bird, J. L. New-castle, shopkeeper. Oct. 23.
Bourdon, W. Millbank-street, sugar-refiner. Nov. 3.
Baker, E. Coventry, carrier, &c. 27.
Badley, W. Upper Cleaveland-street, bookfeller. Nov. 15.
Bieckley, G. Goumancheiter, shopkeeper. Oct. 30.
Broadbent, R. Rochester, cheese-tabor. Nov. 1.
Birbeck, J. White-chapel, dealer. Nov. 15.
Burnett, J. Kingdon on Hull, greener. Nov. 7.
Bateman, G. Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, taylor. Nov. 20.
Burrows, W. Lincoln, Mercer. Nov. 20.
Bakewell, R. Nottingham, huffer. Nov. 9.
Coake, A. and Beckings, Kennington, chool-mistresses. Nov. 3.
Chife, J. North-mole-rand-street, wine-merchant. Nov. 3.
Chife, J. Gildenstone, Batley, horse-dealer. Oct. 29.
Clutterbuck, P. York-street, Westminster, brewer. Nov. 5.
Cobham, W. Thomas-street, corn-dealer. Nov. 13.
Drury, R. Kenilworth, feedman. Oct. 30.
Dale, H. Golobry-Brooks, tanner. Nov. 8.
Dowies, R. Bear-hill, merchant. Nov. 13.
Hills, J. Great Marlow, grocer. Nov. 5.
Frank, T. Bristol, mercant. Oct. 31.
Flood, J. Windsor, upholsterer. Nov. 3.
Fitch, Z. Duke-street, Westminster, milliner. Nov. 10.
Frost, S. Cambridge, printer. Nov. 12.
Garret, J. and B. Hall-way, Oxford-st. plasterer. Nov. 20.
Griffith, W. Gray's-inn-lane, title-maker. Nov. 20.
Gregory, G. Bigglewade, ironmonger. Nov. 10.
Harner, R. W. Sutton, dealer. Oct. 23.
Hortman, E. and J. Hortman, Chipping-Camden, bankers. Nov. 9.
Harris, J. Falmouth, mercer. Nov. 6.
Hart, J. Walbrook, merchant. Nov. 8.
Hewitt, J. Blue-houfe, Wappington, dealer. Nov. 3.
Hart, M. Boars, ironmonger. Nov. 14.
Hill, J. Wood-street, ironmonger. Nov. 3.
Hill, J. St. Martin's-the-Grandy, taylor. Nov. 17.
Hawley, T. Dudley, ironmaster. Nov. 21.
Hill, T. P. and T. Pitter, Strand, lace-man. Nov. 6.
James, M. Wotton Underedge, clothier. Oct. 20.
Jones, W. Sand-ridge, coal fire. Nov. 6.
Lindard, T. Grantham, printer. Oct. 29.
Leatley, J. Wakefield, book-keeper. Nov. 7.
Lindsay, F. Holborn, muslin-keeper. Nov. 13.
Leslie, G. Manchester, shopkeeper. Nov. 23.
Moore, R. Birmingham, button-maker. Oct. 13.
Morrice, A. Sand-Flimes, brewer. Nov. 5.
Monday, T. Smeeth's, victualler. Nov. 5.
Martindal, P. Lyon-Regis, bookkeeper. Nov. 5.
Morgan, A. St. and, hatter. Nov. 10.
Moxell, H. High-street East-Indian-man. Nov. 17.
Milnes, S. J. Park-man-street, furgeon. Nov. 27.
Michael, C. Lombard-street, merchant. Nov. 12.
Moody, S. Lynch-hill, greener. Nov. 12.
Nevell, W. New Abresford, butcher. Nov. 8.
Nightingale, R. Tisbury, farmer. Nov. 3.
Osborn, T. Hereford, greener. Nov. 2.
Pruitt, P. Broad-street, St. Giles's, victualler. Nov. 3.
Pierce, T. Fairbairn, York, merchant. Nov. 7.
Price, R. H. Manchester, greener. Nov. 23.
Peakes, B. Worcester, tea-dealer. Nov. 12.
Quinn, R. Holt-chapel, greener. Oct. 31.
Rosertson, J. Fleet-street, oilman. Nov. 13.
Roff, J. Well-end, Little Marlow, barge-maier. Nov. 23.
Richardson, W. Whiteby, tanner. Nov. 19.
Smith, T. W. worth, greener. Nov. 3.
Sharkey, P. and H. Campbell, Manchester, manufacturers. Oct. 20.
Simpson, E. Salisbury-court, eating-house-keeper. Nov. 3.
Smart, B. Friith-street, goldsmith. Nov. 3.
Shepherd, W. Bowell-court, Carey-st. scrivener. Dec. 8.
Simpson, S. Wilder-ness-row, Clerkenwell, broker. Nov. 3.
Stephenson, R. Liverpool, ironmonger. Nov. 15.
Spicdall, J. T. Liverpool-st. blackwell-hall-factor. Nov. 23.
Simpson, T. Oxford-st. goldsmith. Nov. 10.
Tompson, J. Black-horse-road, coffee-man. Oct. 30.
Tibbs, W. Richmond, Surrey, music-feller. Oct. 30.
Taylor, W. Woodford, Potwell, potter. Oct. 21.
Taylor, S. St. Giles, coach-spring-maker. Oct. 30.
Wright, M. Carlisle, cabinet-maker. Nov. 1.
Westley, W. Birmingham, plaster. Oct. 29.
Warren, W. Rickmiall superior, brickmaker. Nov. 2.
Welsh, J. Portra, shopkeeper. Nov. 5.
Wood, R. Stantord-bridge, miller. Nov. 20.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1798.

FRANCE.

WHATEVER may be the final issue of the famous expedition of the French to Egypt, its first fruits have been blasted by the loss of eleven men of war, an open declaration of hostility from the Sublime Porte, whose dominions they had invaded; and the strongest menaces by land and sea from the Emperor of Russia. Amidst these difficulties, the Infant Republic, confident of its internal resources, and the magnitude of its alliances, wears a lofty crest and a haughty mien. According to these republicans, a speedy peace, or inevitable ruin awaits the Emperor of Germany.

In consequence of the declaration of the Austrian plenipotentiary, that Austria would never consent to any demand

on the right bank of the Rhine, nor give way to any such concession by the deputation, the executive directory, on the 24th of September, sent a message to the council of five hundred, which stated, that the delays of the congress had exhausted their patience, and they demanded in consequence, that the military conscriptions should be immediately put in force. They boasted of their endeavours to obtain peace, inveighed against England as the author of a new coalition, and demanded the immediate adoption of measures to supply the necessities of the land and sea service. They stated, that the armies wanted 200,000 men for their completion.

This message was well received by the council of five hundred. Arena, in an harangue

harangue upon the occasion, observed, that the directory, with a view of fulfilling the oath which it renewed on the first of Vendemiaire, and which had been repeated by an innumerable multitude of citizens, had demanded a levy of 200,000 men, and extraordinary funds to the amount of an hundred and twenty-five millions. "We shall soon learn, (said Arena,) whether the cabinet of Vienna, influenced by the cabinet of St. James's, has profaned the sacred name of peace for the purpose of temporising and protracting the moment of its fall. A few days more, and we shall be enabled to form an opinion of the sincerity and good faith of the house of Austria: if it be insincere, our troops shall cause peace to be signed within the walls of Vienna." The council passed a decree for raising the number of men required in the message of the directory.

Defrem, in the council of five hundred, announced on the 9th of October, that the committee had directed their attention towards the completing by imposts, the 600,000,000 destined for the expences of the present year. He declared, that they entertained hopes of success without recurring to the tax on salt; that the minister of France had suggested to the committee the propriety of taxing luxuries, before necessities were affected. He said the council had found that funds had been pointed out for 545,000,000 of the sums voted by the council of five hundred. The following were the sums pointed out:

Land tax	-	-	210	millions.
Contributions	-	-	30	
Registration	-	-	80	
Stamps	-	-	20	
Fines and Miscellaneous Duties	-	-	2	
Hypothecs	-	-	3	
Patents	-	-	20	
Customs	-	-	10	
Letter Postage	-	-	10	
Public carriages	-	-	1	
Tax for maintenance of roads, canals, &c.	-	-	30	
Duty of stamp on metals	-	-	1	
Salt pits	-	-	5	
Powder and salt-petra	-	-	0½	million.
Tobacco	-	-	10	
Lottery	-	-	10	
Revenue of national forests	-	-	25	
Revenue of national domains	-	-	20	
Sale of domains, national effects, &c.	-	-	10	
Contributions of conquered countries	-	-	10	
Arrear of contributions	-	-	22½	
Duties of registers	-	-	10	

Total - - 545

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Besides these sums, there was the sale of landed rents, estimated at twenty millions, in the plan presented. Supposing these sums to be produced, there would be wanting only thirty-five millions to make up the whole vote of six hundred millions.

The minister of justice has issued circular letters to all the departments, relative to the proposed levy of 200,000 recruits, of the first class of military conscription, wherein he exhorts the people to go hand in hand with the government, in their exertions to disconcert the last remaining hopes of the enemies of the republic, and to terminate, by a solid peace, an unjust war.

Among the various and improbable accounts of the progress of General Buonaparte in Egypt, it appears authenticated that he arrived in the port of Alexandria on the first of July, and the troops landed the same evening; that on the night of the 5th, the town was carried by escalade, with the loss of between two and three hundred men. General Kleber, who commanded, being wounded by a musket-ball in the head, and General Menou in the thigh; that the *Scherif* had been continued in his functions and decorated with the tri-coloured scarf, and that a treaty had been made with the *Bedouins*. Rosetta was captured, and Buonaparte attacked Cairo in person, on the 23d of July; at this place he was opposed by 10,000 Mameluck cavalry, of whom the French killed 1000, and took as many camels and horses laden with the most valuable spoils. These accounts left him in possession of Cairo and of Lower Egypt, those of the Beys which were not killed having fled into Upper Egypt.

With respect to the negotiations at Raftaw, a note of the French ministers, in answer to the deputation of the empire, was delivered in on the 4th of October, in which "the directory," to use the words of the French ministers, "have evinced a condescending dignity, and an unexampled moderation, especially if it be recollected, that it is the victorious power. This character it is determined to maintain and exhibit, by restoring the territories of Kehl and of Cassel." The articles annexed, consist of several regulations relative to the commerce of the Rhine, the payment of debts, and the laws respecting emigrants.

TURKEY.

From authentic intelligence received by the cabinet of St. James's from Constantinople, dated the 3d of September, it

appears

appears that war has been declared by the Grand Signior against the French; that the French minister, with his whole legation, had been sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers, and that some French merchant ships in the harbour had been seized. It was also asserted, from the same source, that the Russian auxiliary squadron was in sight of Constantinople on that day, in its way to the Mediterranean sea.

IRELAND.

After the troops, under the republican General Humbert, were compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war, great hopes were entertained that the rebellion was entirely suppressed. But on the 16th of September a French brig appeared off the little town and island of Rutland, on the north-west coast of the county of Donegal. About eight o'clock the crew landed, among whom were General Rey, and the celebrated Napper Tandy, chief of brigade; they immediately enquired after the French army which landed at Kilala, and expressed great disappointment at the account of their defeat. Some manifestoes were distributed among the inhabitants, but they appeared shy of their invitations; the enemy, therefore, soon re-embarked and quitted the coast.

Soon after the capture of the French invaders, the government proceeded to try and put to death, several of the rebels who had joined them; the principal of whom were Messrs. Teeling and Tone, two Irishmen, who had attended the invaders, and held commissions in their army.

On the 6th of October, his excellency the lord lieutenant came in state to the house, and made a speech to both houses, congratulating them on the late glorious victory, and announcing that the foulest and darkest conspiracy had been formed and long carried on, by the implacable enemies of these kingdoms, for the total extinction of the constitution, and for the separation of Ireland from Great Britain. His Lordship then alluded to the mercy that had been shown to the greatest number of the rebels, and the punishment which had been inflicted only on the leaders. "But, if (said his Lordship) an endeavour should be made to abuse the royal mercy, and to form fresh conspiracies in the prospect of impunity, offended justice will then be compelled to extend to the obdurate criminal the full measure of his punishment." His excellency then prorogued the parliament to the 20th day

of November. The house of commons, the same day previous to their prorogation, received the resolution of the committee of supply, for a vote of credit not exceeding the sum of one million, applicable to the expences of the current year, for the defence of Ireland, and to be raised by debentures, or treasury bills, or both. The committee had also resolved, that every contribution to the said loan by debenture, shall, for every sum not less than 5*l.* paid, be entitled to a debenture for the principal sum of 100*l.* bearing interest at 5*l.* per cent. per annum, from the day of the first deposit of the said loan.

The bill of attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and Bagnal Harvey, for high treason, and the other bills before the house, were declared to have received the royal assent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The long expected intelligence from Admiral Nelson was announced to the public by government on the 2d of October, by the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy. The glorious victory obtained by the British admiral over the French fleet, was as complete as the attack was intrepid and masterly. The enemy were attacked at sun-set, on the first of August, off the mouth of the Nile. They were moored in a strong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay, flanked by numerous gun-boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van, but nothing could withstand the skill and bravery of the British seamen. Captain Westcott, of the *Majestic*, was killed early in the action, but his loss was bravely supplied by the first lieutenant, Mr. Cuthbert. The *Culloden*, Captain Troubridge, ran a ground near one of the French batteries, soon after the commencement of the action. The British fleet on passing the French battery, proceeded immediately to break the enemy's line, which they easily accomplished, and by that means cut off seven ships, including the *L'Orient*, which after an obstinate resistance struck their colours previously to the remainder of the squadron being fully attacked, which, after witnessing the fate of the other division, made a less spirited resistance. Two of them, however, stationed at the extremity of the line, and a similar number of frigates availing themselves of the circumstance of the principal part of the British fleet being in the commencement, engaged with the first division, cut their cables and ef-

ected their escape. The *Bellerophon* was the ship immediately opposed to the *L'Orient*, which blew up from the explosion of her magazine. She had on board about a thousand men when this shocking accident happened, previous to which, Admiral Bruceys was shot in two. The English took nine French sail of the line, two were burnt, and two escaped; the brave Nelson himself was slightly wounded, and about nine hundred of his men were either killed or wounded.

An important and equally useful victory, was gained over the French squadron which had sailed from Brest about three weeks before, by the British squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, on the 12th of October, off the coast of Ireland, near Loch Swilly, the *Rosses* bearing S. S. W. five leagues. The English ships in the action, were the *Canada*, *Robust*, *Foudroyant*, *Magnanime*, *Ethalion*, *Melampus*, and *Amelia*. The *Anson* joined them in the latter part of the action. On that day, at half past seven o'clock, the action commenced, and at eleven, the *Hoche*, after a gallant defence, struck; and the frigates made sail from the English. The signal to pursue the enemy was immediately made, and in five hours afterwards, three of the frigates hauled down their colours also; but they were like the *Hoche*, obstinately defended, all of them being heavy frigates; and, as well as the ship of the line, entirely new, full of troops and stores, with every necessary for the accomplishment of their views in Ireland. Further particulars relative to this victory are expected.

The anniversary of Mr. Fox's election for Westminster, was celebrated on the 10th of October, by a numerous party at the *Shakespeare* tavern. Mr. Fox proposed to drink "The free and independent electors of Westminster."—"The Duke of Norfolk."—"Lord Nelson, and the gallant tars who distinguished themselves on the first of August." The last toast having been received with the loudest acclamations, Mr. Fox said, that after having drank the health of our naval heroes, it could not be improper in the meeting to express their hope that a pro-

per use might be made of the late important victory; he therefore proposed "A speedy and honourable peace with the French Republic." After Mr. Fox's health had been drank, at the request of Lord John Russell, he said, in justification of his absence from parliament, that his attendance there could answer no other purpose than assisting to register the edicts of the minister; that ministers, afraid of a public investigation of their conduct, precluded the constituents from the house of their representatives; and, in inviting to public associations, by precluding such men as the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Tierney, evinced a wish to arm one part of the people against another. Mr. Fox, after paying a proper tribute to Admiral Nelson and his gallant supporters, drew a strong picture of the decline of liberty in this country in general, and of the liberty of the press in particular. He recommended obedience to the laws, in the hope that an opportunity would offer to restore the constitution; and he reproached the measures of administration with great energy. In alluding to our present situation, he said, he admired the conduct of that philosopher of antiquity, who told his king, "That he respected him too much to flatter him". The concluding toasts of the evening were "The majesty of the People." and "The cause of Freedom all over the world."

On the 29th of September a Common Hall was held at the Guildhall of the city of London, for the election of a Lord Mayor. The recorder, Sir John Rose, addressed the Livery upon the occasion of their meeting, namely, to return two fit persons to the court of aldermen, out of whom to choose a lord mayor. When the question was put, the shew of hands was decidedly in favour of Alderman Coombe, and Sir Richard Carr Glynn. A majority of about three to two was in favour of the former gentleman. Mr. Alderman Newman having declined troubling the livery with a poll, the names of the two gentleman above-mentioned, were returned to the court of Aldermen, who elected Sir Richard Carr Glynn to be lord mayor for the year ensuing, by a majority of ten out of fifteen aldermen who were present!

ERRATA.—In the letter signed Aikati, No. xxxvi. page 194, *for* or might demand, *read* we might demand—*for* vegetable animal, *read* vegeto animal.—*for* many curious analysis, *read* analogies.—*for* were for the food of animals, *read* serve for the food of animals.—Also, on the cover of the same Number, *delete* "with two copper plates."

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] At St. Andrews, Holborn, by the Rev. P. Salter, rector of Sheafield, Essex, Mr. Anthony Highmore, jun. of Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, attorney at law, to Miss Jellicoe, daughter of the late Adam Jellicoe, esq. of Highbury, deceased.

At the Royal Chapel in the Tower, Thomas Hardie, esq. captain in the East India company's marine, at Bombay, to Miss Mack, daughter of Mr. Wm. Mack, late of Munfley, in Norfolk.

At St. James's church, Mr. John Field, veterinary surgeon, to Miss E. Hollagan, of Pickering's Place, St. James's-street.

Mr. Aprece, eldest son of Sir Thomas Aprece, bart. to Miss Kerr, daughter of Mrs. Farquhar, of Portland Place.

Mr. John Palmer, of Conduit-street, fifth son to the Rev. Samuel Palmer, of Hackney, to Miss Sarah Frances Morris, of George-street, Hanover Square.

Mr. George Alexander Wylie, of Broad-street, merchant, to Miss Catharine Wylie, of the Old Jewry.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Henry Knyvett, of Chatham Barracks, to Miss Huxley, of Clapton.

Mr. Theophilus Williams, of King-street, Golden Square, to Mrs. Price, of Chelsea.

Mr. Scarr, law-stationer, of Chancery Lane, to Miss Wood, of Fitzroy Square.

Mr. Henry Tateham, of Charing Cross, sword-cutler to the king, to Miss Williams, of St. Martin's Lane.

Mr. Barnard Bayley, of Bridgewater Square, to Miss Benham, of Cripplegate.

Mr. Nicholas Downing, of London Wall, to Miss Ewetts, of Hoxton.

Mr. Richard James, of South-street, Finsbury Square, to Miss Nicholson, of Tottenham.

At Walthamstow, the Rev Francis Dixon, to Miss Susanna Dorothy Forster.

George Henry Errington, esq. to Miss Crooke, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman Square.

Mr. John Cates, of Uxbridge, to Miss Austin, of Cowley.

The Rev. Henry Butts Owen, rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, to Miss E. S. Travers, daughter of the late Dr. Travers, of Lisbon.

Mr. Deacon, of Carolina Place, Queen's Square, to Miss C. King, of King-street, Covent Garden.

Mr. Wm. Davies, attorney, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Eyles.

At St. Ann's, Soho, Mr. W. Wood, of Staples-Inn, to Miss Raper, of Peckham.

Mr. John Neale, of Milk-street, to Miss Payne, of Deptford.

Died.] On the 5th of July, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Allen, wife of Mr. William Allen, of the Middle Temple: she was possessed of those

amiable qualities that endear the female character in private and domestic life.

On the 17th of October, at Wotton, in Middlesex, in her 74th year, Mrs. Woods, wife of Joseph Woods, esq.

Mr. Thomas Hale, of the Searcher's office, in the custom-house.

On the 24th ult. much regretted, at his house on Hackney Terrace, after a short illness, Mr. John Braidwood, for many years an eminent instructor of the deaf and dumb, and son-in-law of the gentleman of the same name, who first brought this useful art to perfection in Great Britain.

In her 71st year, Mrs. Martha Brandon, of Covent Garden theatre.

Mr. Philip Felfed, one of the clerks in the vote office, house of commons.

At Putney, after a short illness, Mr. John Howey.

Mr. Hudson, seedsman, of Piccadilly.

In his 66th year, Wm. Fraser, esq. of King's Road, Chelsea.

Aged 32, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Thomas Parker, of Fleet-street, goldsmith.

In Great James's-street, Bedford Row, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Bicknell, sister to Robert Bicknell, esq. late one of the masters of the high court of chancery.

At his house in New Broad-street, Mr. John Blackburne, merchant.

In Duke-street, Portland Place, Mrs. Ann Fitzgerald.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Prescott, widow of the late lieutenant-general Prescott.

In his 19th year, Mr. Thomas Gordon, only son of Mr. Gordon, surveyor of the king's tobacco warehouse, Tower Hill.

Mr. Richard Staveley, druggist, of Fenchurch-street.

Mr. John Blackwell, herb-merchant, in Covent Garden.

In Northumberland-street, Strand, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Smart.

In the Strand, Miss Mary Ward, late of Spilbsy, Lincolnshire.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of George Mackenzie, esq. late of Clarendon, in Jamaica.

Miss Ann Kirkup, eldest daughter of Mr. Kirkup, jeweller, New Bond-street.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the eldest daughter, and a few hours after, the eldest son, of Thomas Lockwood, esq.

At her house in Manchester-street, Mrs. Lewin.

Suddenly, in his stall in the Borough, aged 89, ——— Leeds, a cobbler: whose eventful history furnishes a memorable example of the vicissitudes of human life. He was formerly an officer of rank in the army, but sold his commission, and became tea-dealer,

dealer. This business he afterwards quitted, and accepted a commission in the Russian service; but happening to kill a brother officer in a duel, he fled to England, where he had not lived long, when, finding his finances exhausted, he hired himself as book-keeper to an eminent woollen-draper. In this situation he continued five years, till the death of his employer, when he set up a chandler's shop, but failing in business, and encountering many changes and embarrassments, which reduced him to the greatest distress, he was obliged to turn cobbler, which calling he followed till his death.

In the 70th year of his age, *William Bagot Lord Bagot*. His lordship was the son of Sir Walter Bagot, of Blythfield, in Staffordshire, where his family had been long settled, and had represented the county in several parliaments. The subject of this paragraph was returned to parliament at the general election in 1754, and continued to represent this, his native county, till he was called up to the house of peers. On the death of his father he succeeded to his title of baronet, and in 1760, married Louisa, sister of the late Lord Bolingbroke, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, William, born in 1773, succeeded him. Sir William was of a staunch Tory family, and his principles so well accorded with those of Lord North, that in the year 1780 he advised his majesty to call him up to the house of peers, by the title of Lord Bagot. Nor has his conduct since shewed, that any change has taken place in his opinion, having remained a servile tool to the court to the last.

In Manchester square, at the age of 76, *Admiral John Dalrymple*, who had passed nearly 60 years in the naval service of his country. This respectable officer must have entered into the sea service when very young, for he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the year 1744, and made post in 1758. During the wars in which this country has been engaged, he has acted in such a manner as to secure to himself the approbation of all his brother-officers, and to be distinguished in the navy as a man possessed of great nautical knowledge, combined with the mild manners of an accomplished gentleman. In the late war, when the honour, and indeed the whole fate of Britain was at stake, and when it required the exertion of every naval officer, Captain Dalrymple, although then in years, and afflicted with chronic diseases, offered his service with all the zeal of youth to proceed with Lord Howe to the relief of Gibraltar. He commanded the *Unjon* in that important expedition; and being stationed in the rear of the fleet in the action between the English and the combined squadrons of France and Spain, he supported Admiral Milbank as his second a-stern, and received the tremendous fire of the Spanish admiral's ship, the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 130 guns, whom he obliged to sheer off for a time, and pre-

vented the enemy from breaking the British line, which would, probably, considering their great superiority, have enabled them to cut off the rear. On the promotion of flag-officers in 1787, Captain Dalrymple was raised to be Rear-admiral of the White. In 1793 he was made a Vice-admiral; and in 1795 Admiral of the Blue, in which rank he died: his great age and infirmities having prevented him for some years from taking any active command.

At his residence in Old Burlington-street, at the advanced age of 90, *Field-Marshal Studholme Hodgson*, governor of Fort George and Fort Augustus, in North Britain, and colonel of the 11th regiment of light dragoons. This military veteran has served longer in the army than perhaps any general-officer now living. Indeed, the earliest and latest years of his life were devoted to the service; and he is, in some measure, a memorable instance of the instability of human glory, for he almost survived the memory of his own exploits!—In the year 1756, we find him appointed to the command of the 32d regiment of foot, in the room of General Leighton. In 1759, he was advanced to the rank of Major-general in the army; and, in the course of the preceding year, he exchanged from the 32d to the 5th regiment of foot. Much to his honour, he was selected by the great Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, as an officer proper to be employed in the expeditions meditating against France. Accordingly, when the attempt on Belle-Isle was planned, in 1761, General Hodgson embarked with the fleet, under the command of the then Commodore, afterwards Admiral Lord Keppel. The first trial to land proved unsuccessful, and 260 men were made prisoners. The coast, however, was further reconnoitred; and the general, after mature consideration, determined to attempt different landings at the same time, in order to distract the enemy's attention, and take advantage of circumstances. This scheme surprised on account of its novelty, and ultimately succeeded; for a place of difficult access happening to be left unguarded, was surprised and occupied by a detachment of British troops, who being afterwards reinforced, a general debarkation ensued. After getting the little army on shore, the next thing was to drive the enemy from a strong fortified camp, which was at length effected by dint of valour. But, even after this was accomplished, a variety of obstacles presented themselves. The citadel, fortified on the principles, and planned by the hand of the celebrated Vauban, the greatest engineer of modern times, contained a garrison of 3000 men, commanded by one of the bravest officers in the French service. The siege, however, commenced; for the British forces broke ground on the 1st of May, 1761, and the attack was prosecuted with unremitting vigour,

vigour, notwithstanding a number of *forties*. Six redoubts, or advanced works, were afterwards carried, but not without considerable loss. The various parallels were at length finished, the batteries were erected, and furnished with cannon of a large calibre; and after unremittingly playing on the citadel for some time, towards the end of the month, a breach was effected. The French general being apprehensive of an assault, and dreading the vengeance of an incensed enemy, capitulated on the 7th of June. It was observed by the enemies of the then minister, that this achievement was rather brilliant than profitable; and that the conquest of Belle-Isle was neither adequate to the expence of the expedition, nor the two thousand English troops lost in capturing it. It was at the same time, however, allowed on all hands, that the intrepidity and perseverance of General Hodgson did him great credit, for he had nothing to do with the policy of the measure; his orders were to take the place, and he obeyed them literally and triumphantly. Since this event, the general has not been called forth into any active service; and it is not a little surprising that so intrepid and successful an officer should have been laid on the shelf. Did he disapprove, like Lord Effingham, of the American war? Or was it deemed improper to send a veteran thither, who must have taken precedence of all the young generals, and even some, if not all, the commanders in chief? We suspect the latter to have been the case, and that the seeming neglect proceeded from his seniority, which, however, as evincing experience, ought to give an additional title to employment.—It now only remains to detail his promotions. In 1765, he was made a Lieutenant-general; in 1783, he was advanced to the rank of General; and in 1796, to that of Field-marshal. As a reward for his services at Belle-Isle, in 1765, he was appointed Governor of Forts George and Augustus, in North Britain; and in 1789, he was removed from the command of the 5th regiment of foot, to that of the 31st regiment of light dragoons, which he retained until his death.—Field-marshal

Hodgson was about 90 years of age. In rank he followed the Duke of Argyle, and preceded the Marquis Townshend.

In the late engagement off the mouth of the Nile, Captain Westcott, of the *Majestic* man of war. His father was a baker in Honiton, Devonshire, (where his mother and sister survive his loss); which profession leading him to a connection with the millers, young Westcott used frequently to be sent to mill. Once, when there, an accident happened to the machine, by the breaking of a rope; and neither the owner nor his men being equal to the task of repairing it, Westcott offered to use his skill in splicing it, although attended with danger and difficulty. The miller complied; and the job was executed with such nicety, that he told him "he was fit for a sailor, since he could splice so well;" and, "if he ever should have an inclination to go to sea, he'd try to get him a birth." Accordingly an opportunity presented itself, which the lad accepted of; and he began his naval career in no better capacity than that of a cabin-boy—a situation the most common in a ship, and not much calculated to give vent to genius; but he contrived to exercise his abilities so remarkably, that he was very shortly introduced among the midshipmen, in which rank he behaved so well as to be farther countenanced for his genius in a short time. Since which he has so signally made himself conspicuous for his skill and bravery, that gradually or rather hastily he continued to be promoted, until he filled the honourable station in which he lost his life. Had he survived the battle, his seniority of appointment would have gained him an admiral's flag; but, alas! human expectations end in the grave!—The esteem in which the inhabitants of Honiton held him and his family, was affectionately manifested on the arrival of the account of his death: an illumination and other marks of rejoicing for the great victory, were withheld by them in respect to his memory, which by his friends and associates will long be cherished with every sentiment of regard and sorrow. T. B.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The register of the Royal Hospital of Stockholm, is better suited to the purposes of a directly medical publication, than of ours.

The paper on the *Animal Economy* is too technical for our use.

The querist respecting duties on goods imported into the United States, will probably, upon enquiry, find a more direct channel of information than through the Monthly Magazine.

A constant Reader, who desires some particular advice as to the study of the classics, had better apply to some one learned friend, than offer the subject as a question to the correspondents of a periodical work.

The remarker on *Dr. Parnell's Hermit* is informed that it is already perfectly well known to literary men that Parnell was not the inventor of the story.

The observations of *Medicus* on an article in a Review, respecting Pneumatic Medicine, would be more properly communicated to that publication than to us.

The subject of *Metronariston*, on which we have received a letter from J. R. has long since been closed in our Miscellany.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The frequent recurrence of conflagrations in the town of South-Shields, has determined the inhabitants to provide themselves with a floating-engine, as the most effectual preventive against the damage which fire occasions among the shipping.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Albin, printer and bookseller, to Miss Dalston.

At Staindrop, Mr. John Fairney, of Newcastle, to Miss Raifon, of Ingleton.

At Haydon-bridge, Mr. John Shield, to Mrs. Sarah Stokoe.

At Corbridge, Mr. William Donkin, of Sandoe, to Miss Catherine Bates, of the former place.

John Turnbull, M. D. of Felton, to Miss Mary Weddel, of Mouson.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 53, Mr. Joseph Barnes. Hugh Hornby, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation; he was highly respected for his talents and integrity. Suddenly, in his 66th year, Joseph Hamilton, esq. late lieutenant of the army, and for nearly twenty years resident in Newcastle. Mrs. Fisher, widow of Mr. Richard Fisher, bookseller. In his 73d year, Mr. William Couzens. At a very advanced age, Mr. Andrew Sessford, schoolmaster, in the Castle-yard. Aged 73, Mrs. Milner. Mr. James Wallace, second clerk to Charles Ogle, esq. collector of the customs.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Hylhead, bookseller; the urbanity of his manners, and his amiable disposition, had given him a strong claim to the esteem of all who knew him. Mr. John Graham, attorney. Mr. Foster, of the Wheat-sheaf, in Rickergate.

At Durham, Mr. Smith Burke, attorney.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Miss Dorothy Creswell, a maiden lady.

At Buttercrambe, aged 22, Miss Harriet Harrison Darley.

At Grindon, near Stockton, Mr. Middleton, surgeon and apothecary.

At Medomsley, Mrs. Wheldon.

At Nostell, in her 60th year, Lady Winn, relict of the late Sir Rowland Winn, bart.

At Wilton, near Guisbrough, Miss Carrick.

At Northallerton, Miss Smith.

At Longhorsley Low-lane, near Morpeth, aged 87, Mr. William Bates, the oldest tenant under the Carlisle family in that district.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in his 76th year, Mr. William Thowburn. In his 60th year, Captain Isaac Salkeld. After a long illness, Mrs. Shanks. Aged 32, Mr. John Rothery.

At Doverby, on her road from Maryport to Cockermouth, Mrs. Mary Osmotherly.

At Wigton, Mr. John Sanderon, innholder.

At Hawhead, aged 55, Mr. William Mackintosh, of the Sun inn.

At Maryport, Capt. Benjamin Wils.

At Brackenthwaite, in the prime of life, after an illness of only a few hours, Mr. Joseph Greenlaw.

At Church-town, near Garstang, in the prime of life, Mrs. Pedder, wife of the Rev. J. Pedder.

At Workington, suddenly, aged 66, Mr. John Barton. In the prime of life, Captain William Craggs, of the Seaton. Mr. John Bell, son of Captain Isaac Bell, of the Haxley; his death is supposed to have been occasioned by a fall, as he was stepping on board that vessel a few days before.

At Stainburn, near Workington, Mrs. Margate Skelton.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. John Wavne, of New Malton, to Miss Fawcett. Mr. Joseph Sawyer, surgeon and apothecary in Sciby, to Miss Welborn, of York.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Peck, printer of the Hull Packet, to Mrs. Johnson, of York. Mr. Moor, to Miss Oliver, daughter of the late Captain Oliver, of the South Lincoln militia. Mr. John Dixon, to Miss Jane Burn.

At Leeds, Mr. Clay, to Miss Firney. Mr. George Wilton, merchant, to Miss Willey. Mr. G. Wilkinson, innholder, to Mrs. Braithwaite.

At Sheffield, Mr. Richard Ince, to Miss Norris.

At Bradford, Mr. Charles Fletcher, attorney, to Miss Hodgson, of Whetley.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Blefard, to Miss Simpson.

At Doncaster, Mr. Dunn, of York theatre, to Miss Bickers.

At Whitby, Mr. Christopher Hunter, attorney, to Miss Hunter, a relative of the family.

At Wakefield, Mr. William Crowder, to Miss Oates. Mr. John Saltmer, bacon-factor, to Miss Elizabeth Caroline Havanna, of Edinburgh.

At Beverley, Mr. George Stephenson, to Miss Sarah Plowman. Also the Sergeant-Major of the Warwickshire fencible cavalry, to Miss Nancy Arley, of the Globe inn.

At Gomerfall, Mr. John Chadwick, to Miss Ward, of Bruntcliffe, near Leeds.

At Driffield, Lieutenant Mullins, of the 31st regiment, to Miss Jane Gray.

Mr. Thomas Sagar, of Farley, to Miss Hartley, of Swinden, in Craven.

Died.] At York, Mr. Roberts. In her 70th year, Mrs. Lister. Aged 28, Mrs. Bartholoman. Mrs. Erskine. In his 69th year, Mr. John Atkinson; he served the respectable office of sheriff for this city in 1760.

At the same place, in his 76th year, Francis Bacon, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation, and father of the city. He twice

twice served the office of lord mayor, in 1764 and 1777. He was a gentleman highly respected by his fellow-citizens for his manly independent spirit, and discharged the important duties of a magistrate with honour to himself and utility to the city.

At Hull, Mrs. Hirst. Aged 26, Miss Fisher, daughter of Captain Nicholas Fisher, of the Hamborough Packet.

At Leeds, at a very advanced age, Mr. Hugh Shillito, merchant.

At Bradford, Mr. Morgan, of the Sun inn. Mrs. Bramley, wife of Richard Ramsden Bramley, esq. of Grove-house, Leeds.

Suddenly, Mr. George Headley, of Newton upon Ouse.

[We are desired to correct the name of John Sutcliffe, M. D. whose death at Sheffield we announced in our last number, to *Abraham*; and also to add to the number of those who were indebted to him for the earlier part of their medical education, that of Edward Goodman Clarke, M. D. London.]

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Parr, to Miss Wood. Mr. Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Rimmer. Mr. Edward Poeler, shipwright, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards. Mr. Edward Sutton, to Miss Ormandy. Mr. Joseph Ostell, to Miss Betty Whiteley. Mr. James Gibson, to Miss C. Tomlinson.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Bancks, printer, to Mrs. Bayley. Mr. Richard Smalley, to Miss Eliza Baron. Mr. Henry Costard Balfett, attorney, to Miss Lingard. Mr. Ralph Prince, to Miss Williams. Mr. John Boulton, to Miss Faulkner. Mr. Benjamin Pickering, to Miss Mary Hewitt, of Ardwick. Mr. James Wallace, to Miss Mary Knight.

At the same place, James Peelden, callender, aged 73, to Martha Lenton, aged 55. This veteran served King George II. and III. thirteen years, and was present at eight sieges in the West Indies and America, under the command of General Blake, in the 27th regiment of foot. He was likewise at the taking of the following places: the Havannah, Martinique, and Grenada, in the West Indies; Montreal, Shamarc, Crownpoint, Ticonderago, and the island of Noah, in America.

At Bolton, Mr. Carlisle, to Miss Marshall, of Manchester.

At Longton, near Preston, Mr. John Myers, of the latter, to Miss Blackhurst, of the former place.

At Hardshaw, Mr. David Hodgson, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Whalley, of Warrington.

At Leigh, Mr. Blundell, to Miss Radcliffe, of Atherton. Mr. Henry Warburton, to Miss Fanny Iherwood.

At Wigan, Mr. William Singleton, to Miss Prescott, of Upholland. Mr. Peer Robinson, of Bold, to Miss Ellen Jackson,

Cottam.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Birtles. Mrs. Aspinall. Aged 58, Mr. Thomas Allison. In her 72d year, Mrs. Ann Tyrer. Aged 78, Mr. John Smallshaw. Aged 77, Mr. John Parr. In her 81st year, Mrs. Ward.

At Manchester, in his 68th year, Mr. Benjamin Luke Winter, wine-merchant, Mr. William Artingfall. Aged 89, Mrs. Radley. Mrs. Radford. Mr. Ward.

At Blackburn, in his 34th year, Mr. Aspden, surgeon, and member of the troop of gentlemen cavalry in that town.

On the 10th inst. James Leigh, esq. captain of the third company of Loyal Independent Warrington Volunteers.

Aged 73, Daniel Chisenhall, gent. of Arley, near Wigan.

At the advanced aged of 86, Mr. Thomas Smith, at the Dog-house Estate in Withington, upon which he had constantly resided for the last 60 years.

At Intack, near Coln, Mrs. Wilson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. D. Clowes, limner, to Miss Maria Becket, of London.

At Athbury, Mr. William Lowndes, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Thornicroft, of Moreton-hall, near the former place.

At Mold, Mr. Thomas Williams, to Miss Mary Jones, of the Star inn.

Died.] At Chester, aged 76, Mr. Thomas Griffies, timber-merchant. Suddenly, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Moreton. John Twigge, esq. of the Priory, formerly major of the Derbyshire regiment of militia. Mrs. Bedward. Aged 90, Mr. George Linsley, coal-merchant.

At Lyme, the Rev. Egerton Leigh, archdeacon of Salop.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Alhbourne, Mr. William Hemsworth, maltster, to Miss Mary Ann Frith.

Died.] At Derby, aged 40, Mr. George Waterall, druggist.

At Draycott, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Jowett, senior.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Watkinson, to Miss Burrows. Mr. James Froggitt, aged 73, to Miss Richards, aged 60; about three weeks previous to this marriage, the bridegroom buried a wife, aged 70; his son performed the office of father, and his daughter that of bridemaid, on the occasion.

The Rev. Clifton Newton, eldest son of John Newton, esq. of Bulwell-house, near Nottingham, to Miss Amelia Elizabeth Barber, of Bilborough.

At East Retford, Mr. J. Heane, sheriff's officer, to Miss Ann Thorn, of Sterton High House.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Flower. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Luke Alling.

Suddenly, in the assembly-room at Nottingham, Captain Watson, son of Mr. W. Watson, of Waren Mills, near Belford.

J. Mer-

J. Morris, esq. of Short-hill, Nottingham.
 At Beefton, near Nottingham, in her 64th year, Mrs. Ann Hopwell, mistress of the Blue-Ball public-house.
 At Mansfield, in the prime of life, Miss Royle.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Steel, to Miss E. Curties, of Branston. Mr. Robert Fowler, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of Alderman Lloyd, of Worcester. Mr. Thomas English, to Miss Tusting.

Mr. Samuel Cadd, of Thorney, to Mrs. Watkinson, of the Three Tuns public-house above Hill.

Lieutenant Colonel Barne, of the 7th light dragoons, to Miss Boucherett, daughter of the late Aycoghe Boucherett, esq. of Willingham.

At Louth, Mr. Overton, botanist, to Miss Vintner. Mr. Richard Oates, to Miss E. Hardy.

At Heckington, Mr. Norborm Richardson, farmer, to Miss Sarah Briggs.

At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Shipham, to Mrs. Tomlinson. Mr. R. Fish, of the Red Lion inn, to Mrs. Shearfmith. Mr. John Moore, to Miss Ann Bolton.

At Bickner, near Donington, Mr. J. Baxter, to Miss Mary Stoward.

At Sleaford, Mr. Bradley, to Miss Boothby.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 53, Mr. David Smith, formerly master of the Hare and Hounds public-house.

At Stamford, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wortley Scarfon, one of the aldermen of the corporation: he served the office of mayor in 1789. Aged 80, Mrs. Newark. In his 54th year, Mr. Morley Hodges. Mr. Richard Davies. Mr. Alderman Smith. Mr. Wm. Elliot. Miss Lowe.

At Boston, aged 59, Tho. Hardwick, gent. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Mr. John Garratt, of Wispington, near Wragby, late serjeant in the Royal North Lincoln militia.

At Louth, Mrs. Clark, wife of Charles Marshal Clark, esq. captain of the Louth Infantry.

Mr. Christopher Wilson, of Halvering, near Louth: he was walking in the grounds near his own house, when he suddenly fell down, and instantly expired.

At Ewerby, Mr. John Prickeley.

At Sleaford, aged 48, Mr. Fish, surgeon and apothecary.

At Peakirk, near Glinton, Scotch Jenny, a noted fortune-teller.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The plan for instituting a Female Charity at Leicester, of which we gave a detailed report in the last Number of the Monthly Magazine, meets with the encouragement it so eminently deserves. A very respectable list of subscribers has already been published.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Whetton, woolstapler, to Miss Pooley, of Sutton Church. MONTH. MAG. No. XXXVII.

ney. Mr. J. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby, to Mrs. Southerwaite, of Fleckney.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Allsop, attorney, to Miss Paget.

At Melton Mowbray, Josiah North, esq. of Burton Lazars, to Miss Bos.

The Rev. B. Evans, of Frowlesworth, to Miss Spencer, of Enderby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Freer, relict of the late Mr. Freer, draper; and sister of Mrs. Palmer, and Mr. Booth, of Bilston.

In his 60th year, in a fit of apoplexy, while on a visit at Gadby, John Mansfield, esq. a truly eminent, worthy, and respectable resident of Leicester, the founder of its PRINCIPAL BANK, and many years an ornament of the town for his magnanimous and princely spirit. His rise in life had been the entire result of his prudence and good conduct; and no man who had attained a similar degree of influence and prosperity, could on all occasions have deported himself with greater affability and urbanity. His first commencement in life, was as assistant in the house of a woollen-draper in Leicester, to whose business he afterwards succeeded; his respectable character in this trade, introduced him to a connection with the opulent family of the BOWLTREE'S, and aided by its wealth, and his own engaging manners, he succeeded in establishing under the firm of BOWLTREE and MANSFIELD as respectable a country Bank as any in the kingdom. He was also a partner in another banking concern at Grantham, carried on under the firm of MANNERS and MANSFIELD. He had served the office of Mayor, in a *close* corporation, by no means remarkable for its liberality or respectability; but had the address to maintain the good opinion of all parties during his mayoralty, and subsequent magistracy. He was in short such a character as seldom cheers a provincial circle; superior to its narrow prejudices and habits he felt and acted as a citizen of the world, and by his liberal mode of thinking, softened many of the violent asperities and collisions of party. Such a man will long be missed—it would be superfluous to add that he died beloved and lamented by the whole county. He is succeeded in his share of the banking concern by his second son JOHN, who, to much of his father's magnanimity, so requisite in a business of which confidence is the life and soul, adds a large fortune recently acquired by a respectable marriage. Mr. M's other children were JAMES, a captain in the army, and a DAUGHTER whose marriage was announced in our last magazine.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Barratt, of Pooley-hall, near Poleworth.

Mr. T. Vowe, of Hallaton.

At his house, at Stretton-en-le-Fields, in his 69th year, John Cafe Browne, esq. whose loss will be severely felt, not only by his immediate connexions, but by the whole neighbourhood. The poor never pleaded in

vain at his door; the sick and aged in his parish were daily supplied from his table; his character was equally respectable in private and in public life. A steady principle of doing good, never to be shaken, distinguished all his actions: in short, the whole tenor of his life bore evidence to the words of Pope—

“An honest man’s the noblest work of God.”

At Burrow, after a lingering illness, which he bore with a fortitude and resignation seldom paralleled, Mrs. Brown, wife of the Rev. Mr. Brown, rector of that place. She was a person of exemplary virtue, and universally respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. David Huchison, to Miss E. Hitchiner, of Tixall.

At Leek, Mr. William Lownds, to Mrs. Davenport, of Cleaver-hall.

Mr. B. Swinnerton, of Newcastle, to Miss Poole, of Finney-green.

Died.] Sir John Parker Mosley, bart. of Rolleston-house in this county, and lord of the manor of Manchester.

At Newcastle, at the great age of 102 years, Thomas Chell. He retained his sight and hearing in a wonderful degree, but had kept his bed for the last twelve months.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Alexander Pope, carpenter, of Soho-Foundry, to Miss Mary Rock, of Norwich. Mr. Richard Hughes, to Miss Lobrot. Mr. John Carey, to Miss Alexander. Mr. John Clarke, to Miss Ann Hyde. Mr. William Felton, to Miss Morris.

At Coventry, Mr. Robinson, master of the George and Dragon public-house, to Miss Ann Biddle.

At Farewell, Monsieur Roulette, lieutenant of infantry in the French service, to Miss Theophila Jackson, only daughter of the late Mr. Jackson, proctor, at Litchfield.

At Gnosall, Mr. Thomas Wallors, of Brewood, to Miss Swan, of Knightley, Staffordshire.

Mr. Richard Tanner, of Dale End, to Miss Mary Fletcher, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. N. Juxon. Mr. William Marshall. Mrs. Bickley. Miss Row. Mrs. Poney. Mrs. Mollineux. Mr. Edward Wilkes, formerly of the royal navy.

At Coventry, Mr. Langham. Mrs. Eburne. Mr. Patrick. Mrs. Holmes, of the Rising-Sun. Mrs. Mellis. Mrs. Gibbs.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, Mr. Phillips, of Tynrhos, to Miss Croxon, of the former place. Mr. Rees, to Mrs. James.

Robert Burton, esq. of Longnor Castle, to Miss Rose Smitheman, of the West Coppice.

Died.] At Shrewbury, Mr. Spendlove. Mr. Peter Beck. Lieutenant-colonel Woodward, late of the 24th regiment of foot.

At the same place, Denett Milton Woodward, esq. late colonel of the 43d regiment

of foot. He was a gentleman of distinguished professional merit, and great private worth.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The iron-bridge at Stamford, in this county, is now completed, and a more perfect piece of workmanship has never been exhibited since the discovery of casting iron for such noble purposes. Notwithstanding that it consists of one single arch, the structure is so judiciously improved, as to rise only five feet from the first entrance to the centre of the bridge. It has an elegant appearance, is perfectly safe and durable, and reflects the highest credit on the artist who executed it.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Robert Fowler, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of Mr. Alderman Lloyd. Mrs. Juliana Walker, wife of Thomas Walker, esq. of Dublin.

Thomas Dowdeswell, esq. of Pull-court, to Miss Magdaline Pasley, youngest daughter of Vice-admiral Sir T. Pasley, bart.

Mr. Jackson, attorney, of West Bromwich, to Miss Bullock. Also Mr. Joseph Halford, of Handworth, to a sister of the former lady.

Mr. J. Grafton, of Stourbridge, to Mrs. E. Ault, of Longford.

Mr. Thomas Pritchett, of Martley, to Miss Pritchett, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Evans, formerly mistress of the Severn Iron public-house. Mrs. Godbere. Mrs. Stevenion. In her 84th year, Mrs. Brooke, many years mistress of a respectable boarding-school in that city.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Richard Carwardine, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Pritchard, of Holmer.

At Leominster, Samuel Hughes, M. D. to Miss Edwards.

At Whitbourn, John Freeman, jun. of Gaines, esq. to Miss Dansey, of London, niece of Richard Dansey, esq. of Clatter-park.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Wm. Griffiths, many years butler of the college. Mrs. Ellis.

In his 66th year, Mr. John Plevy, of Buttermore, near Leominster.

At Malvern, Mr. Thomas Watgham, of Stoke Edith. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, as he was returning from Worcester market. He had long been subject to fits, and this calamity overtaking him as he was riding, he had not the presence of mind to disentangle his foot from the stirrup, and was thus dragged by the horse and dreadfully mangled.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Duke of Norfolk is elected mayor of Gloucester, on which occasion he gave an elegant dinner, at his own expence, at the Spa-house, the corporation having suspended all public entertainments during the war.

A journeyman miller at Dursley, in this county, of a musical and mechanical turn, some time since made a violin, and afterwards a barrel-organ; which latter instrument he played by means of the great water-wheel of his

his master's mill. He has lately, without any assistance or instruction whatever, constructed an organ for Dursley church, remarkable for the fullness and melody of its tones.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. John Cornish, attorney, to Miss Sims. Mr. Hiorns, to Miss Yeoman. The Rev. Mr. T. Load, to Miss Brock. Mr. Osborne, attorney, to Miss Seager, of Shirehampton. Mr. Philip Wright, to Mrs. Cook. Captain John Jenkins, of Minehead, to Miss Sufan Jenkins, of Watchet. Mr. Wm. Tanner, to Miss Ann Vaughan.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Goodson Vines, esq. to Mrs. Summers.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Charles Wayland, printer. Mr. Josiah Dando, agent to Mr. Wiltshire's London warehouse. Mrs. Clayfield. Suddenly, Mr. O. Norman, in her 63th year, Mrs. Margaret Plaifeway. Miss Fowler. In the prime of life, Mr. James Pidding. Aged 94, Mrs. Eleanor Laroche, sister to the late Alderman Laroche. Suddenly, Mrs. Langiton, of the Seven Stars public-house. Mr. Jamison. Mr. Stone. Mrs. Allard. Mrs. Perry, of the Rose and Crown, Broadmead. Mrs. Bailor. Mr. James Mafey.

At Gloucester, suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Williams, brandy-merchant.

At the Hot-Wells, Miss Maria Siddons, second daughter of Mrs. Siddons, of Drury-Lane Theatre.

At Thornbury, William Evans, esq. late captain of the 28th regiment of foot.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. George Jekyll, of Lincoln College, to Miss Ann Brown. Mr. Charles Brown, to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith. Mr. William Jackson, to Mrs. M. Duke.

At Moulsoford, in the parish of Cholsey, John Collins, esq. of Milton, Berks, to Miss E. Evans, of Cholsey.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. John Davy, D.D. master of Balliol College. Mr. Richard Kimberley, second butler of Merton College.

In her 85th year, universally beloved and respected, Lady Henrietta Roper, widow of the late Robert Roper, esq. of Muffets, in the county of Hertford.

At Calthorpe House, near Banbury, after a short illness, Miss Cobb, eldest daughter of Thomas Cobb, esq. She was an amiable and accomplished young lady in the prime of life, deservedly esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, by whom she will long be regretted. Her death is a great affliction to her friends, and will be particularly felt by the younger part of her father's family, over whom, since the death of her mother, she exercised a maternal care.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Dunkley, to Miss Mawbey, of Braunston.

The Rev. Daniel Washbourn, of Wellingborough, to Miss S. Bowden, of Tooting.

At Moulton, near Northampton, Mr. Thomas Pell, farmer, to Mrs. Cox.

Mr. Tetter, of Wellingborough, to Miss Dunkley, of Northampton.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Willis.

At Newport Pagnell, Miss Edmunds, eldest daughter of Mr. Edmunds, surgeon.

Aged 81, Mr. Robert Mugglifton, formerly an eminent linen and woollen-draper in Peterborough.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Horwood, the Rev. Jonathan Briggs, vicar of Thornborough, to Miss Bradberry, of the former place.

Mr. William Bull, attorney, of Aylesbury, to Miss Brett, only daughter of the Rev. Peter Brett, of Charlton upon Otmoor.

Died.] At the Earl of Chesterfield's, at Baileys, near Salt-hill, in this county, the Right Hon. the Countess of Chesterfield. Her ladyship has left one daughter, Lady Harriet Stanhope, to lament her loss.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The county goal, towards the building of which the late Mr. Whitbread bequeathed 3,000*l.* is to be erected without delay. The Duke of Bedford has made a present of the ground, in the vicinity of Bedford, on the road leading to Clapham. Mr. Wing, a mansion of Bedford, has contracted for the building at 7,000*l.* which leaves a surplus of 4,000*l.* to be taken out of the county rates.

Died.] At Woburn, in his 47th year, Mr. Furness, apothecary.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Neots, after a short illness, George Reynolds, esq. formerly a major in the army, and afterwards for many years major in the Huntingdonshire militia.

At Godmanchester, George Rowley, esq. father of Owley Rowley, esq. receiver-general for this county.

At Hilton, in his 63d year, Walter Peck, esq. He was many years in the commission of the peace, and conciliated at once the friendship and esteem of all who knew him.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Edward Green, esq. of Hinxton, to Miss Humphreys, of Bath.

At Stuntney, Mr. Edward Cropley, second son of Mr. John Cropley, an opulent farmer at Ely, to Miss Hatch, of Northey, near Stuntney.

At Ely, Charles Dixon Green, esq. lieutenant in the 66th regiment of foot, now stationed in the West Indies, to Miss Mary Marshall, of Ely.

John Matthews, gent. of March, to Miss Moits.

Died.] At Ely, suddenly, Mr. Henry Beaumas.

At Wisbech, in his 76th year, after a very severe and lingering illness, George Hawes, esq. formerly collector of the customs at that port.

Aged 63, Mr. John Hemington, many years an opulent farmer at Denny Abbey, but who had for some time retired from business.

At Fen-Ditton, Miss Susan Forlow, youngest sister of John Forlow, esq. mayor of Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Palgrave, jun. of Yarmouth, to Miss Baker.

The Rev. Mr. Lumkin, rector of Monewden, to Miss Goodwin, of Ipswich.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Halesworth, to Miss Charlotte Smyth, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 24, Mr. Reuben Deave Barrett. In her 68th year, Mrs. Sarah Hamm. Mrs. Sarah Dring. Aged 50, Mr. Samuel Bond, auctioneer. In his 74th year, Mr. John Roper. Aged 67, Mrs. Jane Corver. Mr. Thomas Amy.

At Yarmouth, to which place he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Edward Oxley, druggist, of Sudbury, aged 46. In his 67th year, Mr. Robert Smith, late one of the proprietors of the Norwich stage-coach. Mrs. Morris, wife of Captain Morris.

At Kettlestone, in her 22d year, Mrs. C. Leider, daughter of the Rev. James Cory, late rector of that parish.

Aged 64, Mr. Wm. Gilbert, of Hardly.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Henry Cuyler, esq. major of the 27th regiment of foot, and deputy adjutant-general to the forces in the West Indies, to Miss Stewart, daughter of the Rev. Charles Stewart, of Long Melford.

Mr. John Cockerill, farmer, of Beaumont's-hall, Pakenham, to Miss Craike, of Stowlangtoft.

The Rev. Thomas Seabrook, of Cavendish, to Miss E. Brewster.

Mr. Edward Harvey, of Old Newton, to Miss Ottley.

Died.] At Bury, in her 72d year, Mrs. Alexander, widow of the late Mr. William Alexander, merchant, of London, and daughter to the late Dr. Monsey, physician to Chelsea hospital. Also Mrs. Pryke.

Mrs. Alice Baker, of Brook's-hall Farm, Ipswich.

Mr. Samuel Collett, of Lowestoft.

At Sibton-park, John Clayton, esq. He served the office of high-sheriff for this county in 1796.

Mr. Seyer, formerly of the Horse and Groom in Melton.

Aged 78, Francis Beales, gent. warden of Melford hospital in this county.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hatfield, sincerely regretted by her relatives and a very numerous acquaintance, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Ann Bulkeley. She was the eldest daughter of the late Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by his first wife, Mary Countess of Peterborough, and sister to the Right Hon. Lady Preston. This family are lineally descended from the ancient Lord Mordaunt's, of Turvy, in Wiltshire. She has left an only sister, the Right Hon. Lady Mordaunt, lady of the bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

The present Earl of Peterborough is only her half-brother. Her ladyship married a relation of the Right Hon. Lord Bulkeley, the Rev. Samuel Bulkeley, of Coddane, in the Isle of Anglesea, prebendary of Bristol, and rector of Hinton, in Northamptonshire.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Goldhanger, Mr. Bentall, farmer, to Miss Forster, of Power's-hall, Witham.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. John Summers, jun. a member of Captain Gapp's volunteers.

At Colchester, Mr. Thomas Terrington, of Hull, lieutenant and quartermaster in the South Lincoln militia.

At Lifford, near Colchester, Mrs. Anne Rigby, sister of the late Right Hon. Richard Rigby.

John Richard Comyns, esq. of Bursted-Lodge, Billericay, grandson of the late Chief Baron Comyns, of Highland, in this county.

KENT.

Married.] At Rochester, Mr. Tho. Baker, to Miss Kerlake, of London.

At Deal, Mr. Parkefon, to Miss Mackefon.

At Lydd, Mr. Allen, to Miss Morrifon.

At Appledore, Mr. Samfon, farmer, to Miss Susannah Durrant.

At Milton, Mr. Thomas Hull, schoolmaster, to Miss Elizabeth Wood.

At Ash, after a courtship of 50 years, Richard Solly, farmer and grazier, to Miss Fearman.

At Word, Mr. William Bassett, of Yalden, to Miss Sarah Sawkins, of Lyminge. Also Mr. William Sawkins, to Miss Ann Baker.

In the Isle of Thanet, Mr. Richardson, to Miss White.

At Cranbrook, Mr. Tanner, to Miss Ann Everden.

At Charing, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss Elizabeth Epps.

At Folkestone, Mr. Godden, to Miss Shorden.

Died.] At Canterbury, after a short illness, Mrs. Fuller. Robert Le Geyt, esq. of the archbishop's palace.

At Maidstone, Miss Rossie.

At Chatham, Mrs. Manclark, wife of Mr. Manclark, one of the clerks in the checque-office in the dock-yard. Mrs. Chidwick.

At Dover, Miss Knocker.

Killed by a shot fired from Archcliff-Fort, as the artillery-men were exercising the great guns, James Thomson, a marine, and Thomas Saunders, a seaman, of the sloop Osprey.

At Brompton, Mr. Bowers, master house-carpenter, of Chatham dock-yard. Mrs. Kincaid. Mrs. Colvill, wife of Lieut. Colvill, of the Chatham division of marines.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. Barber.

At Boxley, the Rev. George Barvill, rector of Leyborne.

At Cranbrook, Mr. William Newman, woodstapler.

At her seat at Toston, in her 72d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Smith.

At Lyvinge, Mr. John Broadbridge.

At Tenterden, in his 90th year, Mr. Corke.

At Feverham, aged 72, Mr. John Tappenden.

At Bromley, Edward Southouse, esq. of Manuden-hall, Herts.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Matson.

Sir Charles Farnaby Ratcliffe, bart. one of the representatives in parliament for the town and port of Hythe.

At Margate, aged 76, Mr. Twiss, grocer.

At Eafry, Mr. Thomas Keble.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Thomas English, to Miss Rebecca Apsey.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Cooper.

At East Grinstead, Mrs. M. Otley.

At Stanmer, near Lewes, Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Rev. Mr. Metcalf, rector of that parish.

At Westerton, near Chichester, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Henry Halsted, farmer.

At Wigfal, Mrs. Tryon, wife of Major Tryon, of the first Northampton regiment of militia.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. T. Higgs, to Miss H. Webb, of Ruscomb. Mr. Thomas Simcock, coachmaster, in Reading, to Miss Mary Halliwell, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Halliwell, of Newbury, proprietor of the Bath coaches.

At Moulsoford, in the parish of Cholsey, Mr. John Collins, of Milton, to Miss M. Evans, of Cholsey.

Mr. Joseph Wickwar, of Bangor, near Newbury, to Miss Ann Coverdale, eldest daughter of John Coverdale, esq. of Ingateston-Hall, Essex.

The Rev. James Lane, B. D. fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, and rector of Remenham, in this county, to Miss Elizabeth Turton, youngest daughter of Wm. Turton, esq. of Olveston, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. George Bayles, master of the blue-school in that town.

On Pinkney's Green, near Maidenhead, Robert Oxlade, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. C. Woodbridge, attorney, to Miss Weddell. Mr. Paul, of College-mill, to Miss Camis.

At Southampton, Mr. Richard Martin, of the Fountain inn, to Miss Jane Jacobs, of Hill and Sidford.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Anne Clarke.

In her 42d year, Mrs. Bowles, of Bolderwood Lodge, in the New Forest.

At Hushborne Tarrant, aged 75, Mrs. Marten.

At Cowdon cottage, near Andover, in his 55th year, Mr. William Burrough Child.

At Goodworth Clatford, Mr. Joseph Welch. At West Cowes, Isle of Wight, W. R. Pepperell, esq. only son of Sir William Pepperell, bart.

The Rev. James Worsley, rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, one of the magistrates for that county, and a commissioner for the sale of the land-tax.

WILTSHIRE.

At a meeting of the committee of the Salisbury and Southampton canal, it appeared upon an accurate investigation, that the works on every part of the canal are completing in a very substantial manner; that the navigation will be open to Dean by Christmas, and the whole undertaking will be entirely completed by Midsummer next.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Webb, to Miss Hunt.

At Newton Toney, the Chevalier Henry Roquemont, of Willbury House, an emigrant French officer of cavalry, to Miss Freeman, of Appleshaw, daughter of the late John Freeman, esq. of Chull Lodge. This lady brings her husband a fortune of 35,000l.

The Rev. Thomas South, of Broad Chalke, to Miss Pinckney, of Knighton.

Died.] At Salisbury, in her 68th year, Mrs. Barnard. Greatly lamented, Miss L. Cotton, third daughter of the late Sir John Hyde Cotton, bart.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Reynolds, a maiden lady, aunt of Mr. Richard Reynolds, and of Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, to each of whom she has bequeathed a handsome fortune.

At Market Lavington, Mrs. Trickey.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, the Rev. Abel Edwards, dissenting minister, to Miss Channing. Mr. S. Churchill, to Miss Branham.

Mr. Wm. Enson, of Sherborne, to Miss Tabitha Shew, of Belmont.

Isaac Tucker, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Tucker, of Burton.

Mr. Henry Kaines, jun. of Manston, to Miss Clarke, of Blandford.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Cozens, a lady of great respectability and fortune, and widow of Arthur Cozens, late of Yetminster. Mrs. Galpin, of the White Hart Inn.

At Weymouth, aged 96, Capt. Trenchard.

Mrs. Willett, wife of John Willett, esq. of Merly House, in this county.

At Poole, Mr. Glover, adjutant of the Staffordshire supplementary militia: he was returning from Woodbury fair, when his horse taking fright, threw him, and fractured his skull.

At Bere Regis, aged 77, Mrs. Curtis.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The bridge at Bridgewater is now completed. It is principally composed of cast iron, brought in pieces from Gualbrooke Dale, Shropshire, by water carriage, and consists of one arch, 75 feet in the span. The

road way is 24 feet in the clear, including two foot pave-ways. It is lighted with six lamps, and cost 400*l.* which expence was defrayed by an additional toll on all the turn-pikes leading to the town. The former bridge had stood 500 years, and was built by an ancient lord of Bridgewater. The piers are not yet quite taken away. This new bridge is one of the handsomest in the kingdom.

The new fair on Kingsdown was held on the 24th of September, for the first time, and was attended by a concourse of dealers far exceeding the most sanguine expectation.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Joseph Hawker, of Barrington, to Mrs. Jane Malla, of Widcombe. Mr. Wm. Warner, to Miss Hufbands. Mr. James Tudgee, to Miss Elizabeth Haynes. Mr. Samuel Huckvale, to Miss Hannah Frances Parsons. Captain James, of the royal navy, to Miss C. Yceles. Mr. J. Griffiths, to Miss Jane Robinson. Edward Bellamy, of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Sarah Anne Cobbe.

At the same place, his excellency the Chevalier d'Almeida, Portuguese ambassador, to the daughter of the Marquis de Marialva, hereditary master of the hoise to the court of Portugal.

At Wells, Mr. George Newman, to Miss L. Burne.

Died.] At Bath, Miss Powell, sole heiress of the late Charles Powell, esq. of Castle Maddock, Brecknockshire. Mr. J. Fisher: his death was occasioned by eating too freely of nuts. In her 90th year, Mrs. Deane, sister to the late Sir Wm. Draper, K. B. Mrs. Tucker, of the Jamaica punch-house, St. James's-street. Mr. Charles Millar, who lately kept the Ring of Bells in the Grove. Mrs. Tyndale. Mrs. Cotteil. Aged 71, Major General Ogilvie, formerly of the 3d regiment of Guards: he went to bed the preceding night apparently in good health, and had been conversing with a friend but a few minutes before he expired. Mrs. Stone, daughter of Sir Edward Baynton, bart. Mr. Friday. Mrs. Dash. Mr. Browne, attorney.

At Taunton, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Bovet, wife of Mr. Bovet, attorney, and daughter of James Kirkpatrick, esq. some years since clerk of the peace for the county of Somerset.

At Frome, Mr. Gregory, of the Bell Inn.

In the parish of Uphill, the Rev. Walter Chapman, vicar of Barwell, in this county: his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which dislocated his neck, and put an immediate period to his existence. He was son of the late Rev. Dr. Walter Chapman, many years rector of Bradford, and master of St. John's Hospital, Bath.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Watts, wife of Samuel Watts, gent. Mr. Levi Ames.

At Stoneaton, in the prime of life, Mr. John Miles.

At Holbrooke House, in this county, Wm. Fooks, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

In the parish of Wookey, Mrs. Lax.

At West Horrington, near Wells, Mr. John Catgutt.

At Maiden Bradley, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Perry, a domestic in the Duke of Somerset's family.

At Woolley, near Bradford, Miss Bakerville.

At his lodgings at Bath, Edmund Earl of Cork and Orrery, colonel of the Somersetshire militia. His lordship was born in 1742, and succeeded his brother Hamilton, late Earl of Cork and Orrery, in 1764, being the second surviving son of John Earl of Orrery, much celebrated as the friend of Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, &c. and for his writings: in whose person the two earldoms of Cork and Orrery became united. As soon as his lordship took his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Boyle, he joined with that truly respectable body of men who formed the opposition for the first twenty years of the present reign; and we find his name in all the divisions in the House of Lords at that time, and to several of the protests, particularly that short but spirited one entered into on the ejection of Lord Chatham's motion to bring in a bill on the great affair of the Middlesex election. Yet, notwithstanding his lordship's close connection with this body, we do not find him appointed to any place during the short time they were in power. His lordship, in the year he succeeded to the title, married Miss Ann Courtenay, daughter of Richard Courtenay, Esq. and niece to the late Earl of Sandwich, by whom he has one son, John Richard Viscount Dungannon, born in 1765, who is now captain of a company in the Coldstream regiment of guards, with the rank of colonel.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. Robert Tarant, A. M. He was one of the prebendaries of Exeter cathedral, and had been more than 42 years rector of St. Petrock, and sequestrator of St. Kerian, in that city.

Also Mr. Walker. Aged 79, Miss M. Sanderfon.

At Plymouth, aged 68, Mrs. Crees, wife of W. Crees, esq. agent victualler at that port. On the 6th instant, after a few days illness, Mr. Robert Harris, of Plymouth Dock, surgeon of the royal navy, and contractor for French sick prisoners of war at that port.

At Kingsbridge, aged 88, Wm. Woolcott, esq. many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary of Dartmouth, and uncle to Dr. Woolcott, generally known by the name of Peter Pindar.

CORNWALL.

At Falmouth, and other parts in this county, as well as on the coast of Devon, great preparations are making to resume the pilchard fishery; the great marts, Turkey, and the Greek islands, being now fully open to the English.

THE arrivals during the month have been very considerable, particularly from the Baltic, West-Indies, Lisbon, and a fleet of 18 East-Indiamen. The Bengal ships, with two from Colombo, brought the following cargoes:

BENGAL PIECE-GOODS.

	MUSLINS.	Pieces.		Pieces.
Coffees	- - - -	16,400	Bazar Assortments	- - - 25
Doreas	- - - -	3,150	Bandannoes	- - - 4,250
Mulmuls	- - - -	850	Carridarries	- - - 674
Ditto Handkerchiefs	- - - -	2,500	Cuttannees	- - - 1,645
Neckcloths	- - - -	200	Ditto Flowered	- - - 690
Terrindams	- - - -	700	Cushtaes	- - - 1,300
	CALICOES.		Dyfookfoys	- - - 200
Baftaes	- - - -	47,569	Ginghams	- - - 400
Callipatties	- - - -	1,080	Herba Lungees	- - - 100
Emmerties	- - - -	3,200	Romals Soot	- - - 23,100
Gorrahs	- - - -	8,970	Ditto Pullicat	- - - 800
Hunghums	- - - -	4,100	Ditto Sickerfloy	- - - 400
Putcahs	- - - -	120	Ditto Barragore	- - - 2,200
Mammoodies	- - - -	500	Ditto New	- - - 200
Sallums	- - - -	100	Ditto Gilderfoy	- - - 200
Sannoos	- - - -	1,200	Ditto Silk Lungee	- - - 300
	PROHIBITED.		Seerfuckers	- - - 3,100
Atchabannics	- - - -	494	Taffaties	- - - 1,000
			Ditto Striped	- - - 200

Sugar, Bags, 24,261,	- Cwt.	34,975	Borax unrefined, Duppets 73,	Cwt.	160
Shellack, Chests 10,	- Cwt.	51	Saltpetre, Bags 17,327,	- Cwt.	24,200
Cotton, Bales 1,072,	- lb.	353,516	Cinnamon, Bales 4,639,	- lb.	429,802
Ginger, Bags 1,537,	- Cwt.	1,660	Raw-silk, Bales 436, Muler 1,	lb.	69,812
Pepper,	- lb.	247,101	Lack Lack, Boxes 4,	- Cwt.	806

Besides privilege-goods, consisting chiefly of indigo, sugar, and piece-goods.

The East-India sugar, at the company's late sale of 23,000 bags, went very high, which will probably encourage them to increase their import of that article.

The sale of raw-silk went from 10 to 30 per cent. higher than the preceding sale: China, in particular, sold uncommonly high, on account of the scarcity of it for some time previous to the sale, and the small quantity put up. The price will probably keep up for some time, as the fleet lately arrived has brought only 400 bales of China silk, and 437 bales of Bengal. A further import of the latter article is, however, expected before the February sale. The Bengal organzine, of which there was only 30 lots in the late sale, sold for very little more than it would have gone at in the raw; the company must therefore sustain a loss upon it, which may have more effect than any arguments respecting the impropriety of this speculation, in inducing them to relinquish it. Italian raw-silks are very scarce, and have rather advanced in price. Of Fossombrone there is none in the market, except a few bales of inferior quality: Pessaro is likewise very scarce. Friuli, of which also there is but little, is from 34s. to 35s. gr. lb. French raws are from 22s. 6d. to 25s. fm. lb. Fossil from 34s. to 35s. gr. lb. Thrown silks have likewise advanced a little; superfine Bergam in particular, which is at present from 31s. to 34. Piedmont from 32s. to 37s.

Pepper continues at a very high price.

The Stocks have continued to rise since our last report. The expected operation of the sale of the land-tax, aided by the influence of the late naval victories, upon public confidence, may, in some degree, account for this rise, and in all probability, will for some time at least tend to a still further increase to the value of the public funds.

Bank-Stock, on the 16th of October, was at 126, and has risen to 130.—5 per Cent. Annuities, on the 27th of Sept. were at 79½; rose on the 4th of October to 8 ½: and were on the 27th of October at 81 5-8th—4 pr Cent. Consols. were, on the 16th of October, at 65½; rose on the 24th to 66 5-8th; and were, on the 27th of October, at 6 ¾.—3 per Cent. Consols. on the 27th of Sept. were at 50 3-8th; rose on the 4th of October to 5 ½; and on the 24th of October to 52 ¾; and were, on the 27th of October, at 53 1-8th.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest has now, we believe, been finished in every part of the island, and has almost every where been highly productive. It has also, with very few exceptions, been got in remarkably well. One of our reports from the northern part of England observes, that a finer harvest than the last cannot be remembered in these parts, and the autumn, so far, has been extremely favourable. Grain, of all sorts, has been housed in the most perfect order, and, in general, found to yield well from the sheaf. The weather was so fine, that corn ripened even and quickly, and was got in unimpaired. Wheats, with a few exceptions, were

a good crop; barley failed in no instance, except on very light soils; oats almost universally turned out well. The flail is not yet freely applied, particularly to oats and barley.

The account of our Norfolk reporter is, however, not quite so favourable in some circumstances; he says the continued and uncommon dryness of the summer, and early part of the autumn, has, in some respects, been very unfavourable to the farmers. The wheats, however, bore the drought extremely well; the ordinary crops flourished, and those luxuriant ones which a wet season would have inevitably laid down, stood against the sickle at harvest, with a heavy ear and well-corned kernel. The summer corns were in general very light, particularly those which were late sown: and those which were sown either on very heavy, or on very light soil. Pease, at best, a precarious crop, were much mildewed, and, in some places, maggot-eaten: horse-beans that escaped the louse, are a good sample. But the mischief of a thin crop is permanent; if corn does not cover the land, weeds will; the pea and bean stubble, therefore, are in most instances very foul; and those farmers were probably the wisest, who, instead of suffering the sward to remain till Michaelmas, and then setting it with wheat, broke up the land as soon as the crop was harvested. By this means the heat and drought would penetrate to the roots, and destroy many of the weeds before they had seeded.

The extreme goodness of the season has in general afforded the farmer an opportunity of putting in the new crop of wheat to advantage. On those grounds, however, that are now covered with turnips, he must stand the chance of the future season. From Norfolk, we are indeed informed, that notwithstanding the harvests were uncommonly early this year, the wheats do not appear to have been got in before their usual time: on the stiff clayey lands, farmers could not break up their layers so soon as they wished to have done, in consequence of the drought; and on the light sandy soils, to have sown would have been a mere waste of seed; wheats will not vegetate in dust. No time, however, was lost: for the muck-cart was kept in continual motion, with infinitely less wear and tear of horse and cart, and consequently with much more expedition, than it would have been in wet weather. Some fine showers fell at the latter end of September, and the farmers without any interruption, broke up their lands in fine order: the young wheats soon sprouted, and now look remarkably well.

Turnips are, we believe, generally a good crop. In Norfolk, we understand the farmers were remarkably fortunate this year in the season of turnip sowing: some of the earlier plants were indeed taken off by the fly, but by far the greater part even of those escaped its ravages; some gentle and warm showers soon fell, and promoted incipient vegetation; the leaves of the plants, as they grew larger, were kept in almost continued agitation by the winds, and exercis'd being alike salubrious to vegetable and animal nature, the plants looked healthy, and promised an abundant increase. Drought, however, has succeeded, and the turnips are much affected by it: on light lands a mildew has, in many places, seized them. But the disease which is by far the most prevalent among turnips this year, and, which, indeed, prevails in a very unusual degree, is called, among Norfolk farmers, the *anbury*; the cause of this disease is not yet ascertained: if drought does not immediately produce it, the coincidence of a remarkably dry season, and a remarkably anburied turnip crop, justifies a suspicion that the former may, in some measure at least, contribute to promote the latter.

Potatoes have generally answered pretty well, except on sharp gravelly soils, where the disease called the *curl*, has often done injury. The crops are now taking up, and seem to turn out well.

Our Norfolk correspondent also reports, that during the greater part of the summer, the farmers have suffered severely from the want of feed for their horses and cattle: the grass, excepting on meadows and low lands, was parched up for a considerable time. Such a scarcity of feed, indeed, has not been remembered for many years; cows, in most places, have yielded but little milk; and the writer of this has been obliged to give his horses a lock of clover hay at the noon hours, and a feed of corn and chaff mixed: some persons in his neighbourhood were obliged to give their cows turnips, when they were not larger than a common sized apple! This scarcity of green food has not, however, been by any means generally experienced. In some districts there has been an abundant produce of this kind.

Hops. At Weyhill fair the quantity of new hops was less than in any one year for thirty years past. One plantation, that last year produced thirty tons, had not 15 cwt. this year. The Farnham plantations had more hops in proportion than the country ones. Prices of new, from twelve pounds to twenty-two guineas; brown yearlings, nine guineas; good, up to twelve; fine ones higher. There were some samples of Kent hops shewn; prices from eight guineas to ten.

Horses, at the same fair, were plentiful, and very cheap, particularly some good colts of the cart breed, and others equally useful.

Hogs are every where in abundance, and very cheap.

CATTLE. Lean cattle are considerably lowered in their prices, and seem still on the decline.

SHEEP are also considerably reduced in price. At Lewes fair, which generally regulates the prices of South Down sheep, the best and prime ewes bought from 32s. to 33s. per head: wethers from 28s. 29s. and 30s. per head; lambs sold dear, from 20s. to 24s. per head. In this and every other large fair, they begin to decline in prices.

* To this Number is added a very large MAP of EGYPT, intended to illustrate the military Movements of General BOUNAPARTE.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXVIII.] FOR NOVEMBER, 1798. [Vol. VI.

The Numbers of this Work which were out of print being now reprinted, complete Sets, in Five Volumes, or any single Number or Volume, may be had of any Bookseller in the British Dominions.

Communications on any Subject of a practical or useful Nature, or relative to any Matters of Fact, are always thankfully received, and should be addressed, post-paid, to Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 71, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THERE are few subjects relative to the internal policy of this kingdom entitled to more attention, than that which concerns the management and maintainance of the parochial poor. And it has accordingly, within these few years, furnished considerable employment both to the press and to the senate. But in proportion to its importance, is the necessity of guarding the public against any mistakes which may inadvertently have crept into popular treatises on this branch of political oeconomy. In Mr. GOOD's valuable dissertation on "*The best Means of Maintaining and Employing the Poor,*" lately published, there is an error of this kind, which it appears to me may be productive of much evil, if it is suffered to remain unnoticed. It may lead many parishes to submit to an unreasonable charge for the maintainance of their poor; and discourage others from those exertions, which alone can effectually reduce the present enormous amount of the parochial expenditure. It may be thought, perhaps, that I the more readily advert to this oversight of Mr. GOOD's, because it will afford me an opportunity at the same time of vindicating my little publication respecting the Shrewsbury House of Industry, from a very severe, and I think it will appear unfounded attack, made upon it by this gentleman. If, nevertheless, the community should be at all interested in correcting this mistake likewise, they will not think the less favourably of me, for endeavouring to prove that I have not deceived or misled them; though at the same time I should indulge that honest and honourable feeling, which it becomes every man to entertain, when thus arraigned at the Bar of the public.

In houses of industry, or other parochial receptacles, where large bodies of the poor are supported, a difference of one shilling per head in the weekly cost

of their maintainance, becomes a very serious object. Mr. GOOD states, that the actual expence incurred for the diet of the poor, by the Court of Guardians at Norwich, is averaged at 2s. 10d. each per week. The prudence, perseverance, and oeconomy manifested by these gentlemen, are very justly extolled by Mr. GOOD, and they are entitled to equal applause for their humane and liberal treatment of their paupers. I conceive therefore, that it is very material the public should be informed that the poor are actually supplied with provisions on a liberal diet, in the very place here stated, at less than two shillings per head per week.

If Mr. GOOD had consulted a document, which he ought not to have overlooked, namely, the annual account, printed by order of the Court of Guardians at Norwich, he would have seen his error. That account for the year ending April 1798, states, that the average number of poor supported that year in their work-houses and infirmaries, was 1343, and their expence in provisions as follows, viz.

Beef,	-	-	£1645	4	4
Beer,	-	-	440	5	6
Bread, flour and dough,	-	-	2798	7	1
Butter	-	-	1145	11	9
Cheese,	-	-	135	2	5
Grocery,	-	-	197	11	8
Milk,	-	-	103	17	5
Oatmeal,	-	-	50	9	7
Peas and rice.	-	-	81	3	2
Potatoes,	-	-	30	14	0
salt,	-	-	64	2	0

Total of provisions for 1343 poor 6692 9 11

Which amounts to £4 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head per annum, *one shilling and eleven pence* each per week.

In the printed account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry published in 1791, it was stated that the provisions for the poor (one third of whom were children) cost one shilling and sixpence halfpenny for each weekly. Those who have calculated

the advance that has taken place in many articles of provision since that period, will not think that statement erroneous, or incredible. At the *present time* butcher's meat, bread, and many other items, are considerably dearer at Norwich than at Shrewsbury; and the poor at Norwich are *now* fed for one shilling and eleven pence each per week; yet that statement in the Shrewsbury account, together with one other of less moment—that only two children out of ninety-one born in the house, had died *therein* within two months after their birth—Mr. Good considers as sufficient ground for the following severe censure:—"Such inaccuracies should be avoided, because they tend to discredit a whole book; on whatever subject, and with whatever ability it may be compiled."—I can assure Mr. Good, that the fact respecting provisions, was correctly stated from actual experiment made by very intelligent gentlemen then in the direction; nor after what I have above adduced, will it appear at all improbable. Our butcher's meat was purchased greatly under the price Mr. Good has stated; and, at the present hour, *our* bushel of wheat, which costs seven shillings, will produce 80 pounds of very good bread. Mr. Good calculates the cost of that article, at twopence per pound. With respect to the other particular—the number of infants *born in the house*, who died *therein* within two months after their birth—I admit that it is very possible the secretary might have omitted registering one or more deaths. I know, however, from my own personal observation whilst in the Direction, that the general preservation of their lives, during the two months after parturition, had been very remarkable. Nor is it so "miraculous," when it is considered that the mothers were generally taken from the abodes of filth, wretchedness and misery; lodged in warm and comfortable apartments; attended by nurses, and provided with every thing that their condition required. The circumstance by no means admits of a comparison with the mortality of a whole district. And if in *the whole* of the Pays de Vaud, the proportion is one in 59, is it so incredible that in *one house*, with these advantages, only two should have died at two months old out of 91, which was the fact I stated.

Another mistake of Mr. Good's I am a little surprised at. He *presumes*, that both at Norwich and Shrewsbury, a very considerable diminution in the number of the poor in their respective houses had

taken place between 1789 and 1794; and on this unfounded *presumption*, calculates the expence per head at Shrewsbury for the latter year. It so happened indeed, that at Norwich, there were 300 fewer in 1792 than in 1789; but in 1794, the numbers were again advanced from 1141 which they are stated to have been in 1792, to 1481; and at Shrewsbury, from 324 in 1789, to 364 in 1794. The events of the last seven years have not been calculated to diminish the number of those poor who became chargeable to their parishes, or the expence of their support. At Norwich, their disbursements in 1789 amounted to 17,486l. 19s. 11d. In 1797, to 25,516l. 7s. 8d. which great additional expence has been incurred by the increase of what they call their outdoor allowances, together with their pay to militia men's families.

Mr. Good then would have no just cause to complain, if I was to retort his charge and say—"Such inaccuracies should be avoided, because they tend to discredit a whole book, on whatever subject, and with whatever ability it may be compiled." But though I wish him to feel that he has failed a little in point of liberality, I very readily admit the value of his publication, which is written with much judgment and general impartiality; contains many useful suggestions, and is unincumbered with those preconceived groundless prejudices, that have disgraced many late pamphlets on this subject.

J. Wood.

Shrewsbury, Nov. 19, 1798.

P. S. In the printed account of the house of industry established at Dublin, the average cost of their poor for 1797, is stated at 3l. 6s. 10d. per head per annum. At Liverpool, for the last year, I am informed their provisions came only to 1s. 6d. per head per week.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As it has already appeared, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, that the public are interested in the Dissolution of the Northampton Academy, you will greatly oblige me, as well as gratify many of your readers, by inserting in the next number, the following papers, together with a few preliminary hints.

I should not have troubled you, in the present form, could I have had justice done me, through another channel; but the simple fact is this: The paper to which I have replied, and which you will

will please to insert first, is copied from a Scotch Missionary Magazine, of which a reverend gentleman in Edinburgh, is one of the Editors. And, as the account is in several particulars false, and contains, by way of insinuation, very severe reflections on my conduct as Theological Tutor, I sent the answer, which you perceive should be inserted next, to the aforesaid gentleman, as what I thought a sufficient reply to an anonymous and therefore unmanly attack. It was also accompanied with a serious expostulatory letter, which I must also beg you will publish, as the gentleman has not had the civility to take any notice of the letter; nor, as I find, by a friend whom I have employed to call upon him, is he disposed to publish my reply. His Magazine, he says, is not dignified to be a repository for charges and defences. But if it admits the one, Sir, ought it not the other? Why this is not done in the present case, I wish an impartial public to judge, feeling the utmost confidence, that at their tribunal, I shall receive a favourable verdict. As none can speak with confidence and certainty equal to my own pupils, respecting my discharging the duties of my office, in the lecture-room, with fidelity; on the contrary, I have challenged them to contradict, if possible, what I have advanced, respecting the observance of Mr. Coward's will. And, that not the least room may be left for any doubt, I now call upon any other person to do it, who has been in any form, connected with the Academy.—The statement given in the Missionary Magazine I am confident was written by some one ignorant of the internal state of the seminary; or, who has wickedly misrepresented both the students and me.

(COPY.)

Northampton Theological Academy.

“Ever anxious to give notice of whatever either gives a blow to error, or aids the cause of truth, we announce with satisfaction the dissolution of the Theological Academy at Northampton. This academy was begun by the eminently pious Dr. Doddridge, and had considerable funds bequeathed to it, by a gentleman of the name of Coward. By the will of its worthy founder, it appears to have been intended for educating pupils in the principles of Calvinism. For many years, however, it has been on the strongest grounds suspected of being tinctured, not a little, with Socinian principles. Lately, a young gentleman from Scotland was invited to be one of the tutors. He soon found the state of the seminary so bad, and the rejection of the peculiar doctrines of the gospel to universal,

open and avowed, that sacrificing his salary to his conscience, he thought it necessary to propose to the trustees its total dissolution, as the only remaining expedient by which the evil, now become inveterate, could be exterminated. His integrity merits the highest praise, while we cannot but lament the criminal and fatal mismanagement which subjected him to the disagreeable necessity of such a measure. How criminal to teach in a clandestine manner, principles destructive of those which must have been professed, in order to gain access into so important a situation, under pretence of refining christianity, to sap its foundations; and all the while conceal the state of the seminary, the prevailing principles, characters, and conduct of the students, from those whose trust required them to demand, and entitle them to receive the most ample information, yet such we believe have very generally been the practices by which Socinianism has of late years been rendered so prevalent. The dissolution of this Academy, while it is a subject of rejoicing to the serious in the town and county of Northampton, will, we trust, be found beneficial to the interests of the gospel among the Dissenters at large. The worthy managers are soon, we understand, to found the institution on a better basis. May their good endeavours prosper, and their charge begin at last to flourish under happy auspices.”

COPY OF MY REPLY.

To the Rev. ———, Editor of the Missionary Magazine.

SIR,

“Some anonymous writer in your Magazine for August, having thought proper to give information to the public, of the dissolution of the Academy at Northampton, and to accompany it with insinuations, conjectures, and assertions, worthy of a respectable author, I think it proper, through the same medium, to declare, that some of the leading articles on that account, relating to myself, as theological tutor, to the state of the faculty, and the character of the students, are either entirely false, or grossly misrepresented. With respect particularly to the mode of lecturing on the doctrines of Christianity, I affirm, in opposition to the insinuations of that writer, that the doctrine contained in Mr. Coward's will has been uniformly regarded, and conscientiously obeyed; and I challenge any pupil who has ever been under my care, to contradict this. The charge too of concealing the state of the seminary from those who were intitled to the most ample information, is unfounded, and betrays as much ignorance as malice. The trustees, Sir, have not been intentionally deceived; and it is scarcely possible that they could, since, besides our annual interviews at London, and examinations at Northampton, the institution was at all times entirely open to their enquiries and inspection.

"Few characters, I believe, are more generally or justly execrated, than secret calumniators—assassins who stab in the dark. If my present disguised slanderer should write again, I shall not think him worth a moment's notice, unless the disguise be thrown off, and he fairly subscribes his name."

Northampton. JOHN HORSEY.
October 6, 1798.

Copy of the private Letter which I sent to the Editor of the *Missionary Magazine*.

REVEREND SIR,

"I have sent a few lines to Mr. MATTHEWS in London, (a copy of which is on the other side of this paper) to be inserted in your *Missionary Magazine*. But this morning I accidentally discovered, that he only *felts* it, and that communications addressed to you, may be left with any of the *publishers*. Fearing, therefore, that you may not receive this communication in time, (for I must have it in this month, or present it to the public through some other channel), I now transcribe it, that it may pass directly from Northampton to Edinburgh.

"The account, given in the number for August, respecting the dissolution of the Academy at Northampton, which, indeed, I did not see till last week, is such a mortal stab to my character, as to require *immediate* notice. And how you, who know so little of the internal concerns and regulations of the Academy, could admit such a libel, (not to say *write* it, though I think you are responsible as the Editor), is, to many, very astonishing. Where I am known, and here in particular, where I have resided three and twenty years, I flatter myself that I possess a character, too well established to be easily overturned. But if the insinuations and charges in that paper were true, I must be not only defective in character, and somewhat censurable, but a villain of uncommon magnitude.—To sap the foundations of christianity under the *pretence* of refining it.—to *teach*, in a *clandestine* manner, principles destructive of those which I had professed; and to *conceal* the state of the seminary from the trustees, and yet know that to be as bad as the writer represents it? What could be worse! And this is the light in which you post me up to the public, as widely as your Magazine circulates. Now, Sir, reconsider this a moment. Is this treating another as you would wish to be treated yourself? Could not the dissolution of the Northampton Academy have been announced to the public without these false insinuations and virulent aspersions? Surely this is no part of the spirit of christian meekness, or brotherly love; which our common Master taught, and which your Magazine, as a *religious* one, undoubtedly ought to inculcate."

The peculiarity of the case, which I have thus stated at large, and in which the claims of character and the cause of liberty are in-

terested, will, I presume, induce you to publish the whole of what I have sent, and thereby you will confer a real obligation, on Sir, your constant reader,
Northampton,
Nov. 21, 1798.

JOHN HORSEY.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

ACCOUNT OF THE MINES OF SPAIN,

By M. HOPPENSACK*.

MR. HOPPENSACK, superintendent of the Spanish mines, published in 1796 two memoirs on this subject, written in the German language, which contain some interesting matter. It is well known that the Romans used to procure a considerable quantity of gold from Spain; and they also obtained iron, silver, and copper. Mr. H. found in an ancient mine a piece of impure copper, containing more than a tenth part of its weight of silver, vitreous silver ore with native silver, and ponderous spar with red silver ore. In the times of the Goths and Saracens these mines were neglected, so that only small quantities of lead and copper were obtained from them; and they are still neglected, the quicksilver mines alone occupying the public attention. The famous Counts Fugger in 1551 obtained the privilege of working the silver mine at Guadaleaval, anciently occupied by the Carthaginians. They found it very rich, so that it had for some years yielded to the king annually twenty-four millions of reals as his fifth. They continued to work it for thirty years, which was the period of their grant, and afterwards it fell into the hands of a French company. In 1775, Mr. H. had the superintendency of it; but the works were in a ruinous state, and but little ore was left. He proposed to abandon the old works, and sink new ones; but this was deemed too hazardous, and in 1779 the company was broken up.

The mountains of Guadaleaval are composed of argillaceous schist with mica. The veins in which the metal is found are commonly ponderous spar, quartz, and micaceous sand.

There is found at Teruel, in a gangue of quartz and white feldspar, grey copper ore, cupreous pyrites, grey silver ore, (*sablers*) oxyd of copper in crystals, sulphuret of antimony, and cinnabar; and on account of this last, the Spanish government take the working of it into their own hands.

* Extracted from the "*Annales de Chimie*."

The only tin mines that are worked are in Galicia. The ore is in crystals running through a bed of granite. One of these crystals was found which weighed twenty-five pounds.

The lead mines have been worked with great diligence ever since the expulsion of the Moors. The potters procure from them compact galena, called by them *alcohol*. The lead ore of Linares, which is the richest, lies in a bed of granite.

The exploitation of iron mines is chiefly carried on in the province of Biscay.

Antimony is found in Castile and in Galicia.

Fifty years ago a rich vein of cobalt was found in the valley of *Gistain*, in the Pyrenees, and yielded a large quantity of metal, which was sent into Swabia.

In 1780, the author of this memoir worked a vein of steel-grained cobalt ore, and in a short time collected upwards of 300 quintals. A manufactory of smalt was in consequence established at *Banneras de Lucho*, which was soon given up.

At *Serveto*, in the same neighbourhood, there is a brine-spring and a pit of rock-salt.

Independently of the Pyrenees, there are four distinct chains of mountains in the kingdom of Spain; namely, the *Santillanas*, which arise in Galicia, and stretch across the province of Leon as far as Castile and Navarre; the *Urbians*, which, running successively along *Estre-madura*, Leon, and New and Old Castile, terminate in Arragon; the *Sierra Morena* chain, which takes its rise in Portugal, and stretches between *Estre-madura* and *Andalusia*; and lastly, the *Granada* ridge. Of all these, the *Sierra Morena* mountains are by far the richest in minerals. On their southern side there are entire hills of a fine pudding-stone mixed with a red marl.

A person of the name of *Ferreti* took up an ancient copper mine, formerly worked by the Romans, near the town of *Molina*, in the kingdom of Arragon. The gangue was a compact limestone. He one day broke into large vaults which might have been the residence of the slaves employed in the works. The roof was entirely lined with malachite and crystals of azure. Twenty quintals were collected on the spot, and were principally sold in pieces.

Below *Azuago*, there are coal mines which supply the furnaces at *Almaden*.

There is a spring near *Aranjuez* which contains *Glauber's salt*; and in the Dutchy

of *Minazelli* the mountain is almost entirely composed of rock salt.

Most of the provinces in Spain contain beds of coal, but they are no where worked except in Catalonia.

The *Granada* mountains abound with beautiful masses of native sulphur. All the heights in the neighbourhood of *Cadiz* are full of swine-stone, mixed with native sulphur; but it is not permitted to build upon them, as all the sulphur, salt, and lead, are sold on the king's account.

At *Alcanis*, in Arragon, there are manufactories of alum and sulphate of iron.

In the bishopric of *Oviedo* there is a great quantity of agate wrought into buttons.

Calamine is extracted near *Alcaras*.

At *Villa Deprado* the ancient galleries are still pursued, and they yield ferruginous garnets and emery.

On the whole, we may look upon Spain to be a country abundantly favoured by nature with mineral riches, but they have been hitherto much neglected.

The annual product is as follows:—

16,000	quintals of mercury.
250	— of copper.
3,100	— of lead.
175,000	— of iron.
25,000	— of vitriol (<i>sulphate of iron</i> .)
14,000	— of alum.
750	— of sulphur.

Mines of gold and silver yet remain to be worked; many veins are found in *Estre-madura*, and among the mountains of *Sierra Morena*.

The second part of this memoir treats of the quicksilver mines of *Almaden*. It is proved from the testimony of *Pliny*, that they have been worked for upwards of 2287 years, and furnished the vermillion that was sent to Rome in form of powder. The country around the town of *Almaden* principally consists of a grey argillaceous schist, mixed with white calcareous particles, and with black bituminous schist. There are seven principal veins which cross this argillaceous schist; their breadth is from two to three toises, and they are composed of quartz rich in cinnabar. These veins sometimes approach and cross each other, sometimes they are cut by a slip of the above-mentioned bituminous schist. They dip to a very considerable depth, and as yet they have only been followed as low as 100 *lachts* (fathoms).

At some leagues distance from *Almaden* there are three other establishments for the extraction of mercury from the ore,

ere, they are at *Almadenejos Guadalferal* and *Las Cuevas*; these are dependencies on Almaden and agree with the latter in all the principal operations.

Since the year 1524, there has been procured from this mine about fifteen hundred thousand quintals of mercury; the clear annual produce is sometimes as high as twenty thousand quintals, exclusive of about sixty quintals which are sent every year to Seville, either in the form of vermilion or in sealing-wax, and which contains about 0.70 of mercury. These works employ about a thousand workmen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following "merrie tale," related by Dr. Wilson, a writer against usury in the reign of Elizabeth, contains a point so strikingly connected with modern politics, that all enlightened readers will probably derive some pleasure from its perusal.

"About xvi yeeres past, at my being in Rome (where I was forth coming afterwarde, against my wil God knoweth) there was warre betwixt the Pope Paulus Quartus and the Emperor Charles, for the Kingdome of Naples; the Pope himself being a nobleman by birth, of the house of Carraffa in Naples, and the cheefe authour and beginner of this war, as one that hated the emperor most deadly, for putting to death an uncle of the saide pope's, upon the rebellion made by the Prince of Salerne and others, to restore the Napolitanes to their ancient libertes, and free government of that kingdome. In this time of warre, the Duke of Alva being not far off with a maine power against the Pope, and French king, who tooke his part, Duke Gulse being general then for the French armie, the holie father did set forth in print, a certaine praier for peace, and commanded that all priests within their parishes, should call the people together, and exhort them to praie for peace. Amongst whom, one priest of a certaine parish there, seeing the people assembled, began to declare unto them the holie father's will, which was, that they shoulde all praie together for a speedie peace. And when they were thus de voutlie gathered together, and warned to praie, the priest said thus, after manie speeches past before: "Good brethren, you see I must doe as I am commanded, I cannot do otherwise, and therefore, I exhort you estwoones, and I praie you

hartilie praie for peace. But this I will saie unto you before hand, if you have anie peace at all, with all your praiers, I will give you my head. For how can it be otherwise, when he that is the authour, and the onlie deviser of this warre, doth require you to praie for peace, who might have it when he list, if he woulde be quiet himselfe! But I knowe he will not, and therefore your praiers will be in vaine, and yet praie, sirs, for manners sake." A strange speech of a parish priest in Rome, who was well punished for his labour, be you wel assured." E,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

AN incorrect translation having been inserted in the Varieties of your last valuable Magazine, of that part of Mr. WIELAND'S letter in which he mentions Mr. SOTHEY'S version of Oberon, I think it would be satisfactory to the lovers of German literature, if you would take the trouble to insert the original words, with the following faithful translation. I am, Sir, your humble servant, A. B.

"Herrn Sotheys Übersetzung machte mir ein überraschendes und noch in keinem ähnlichen Falle gefühltes Vergnügen; denn sie ist ein recht meisterstück. Sie hat alle Grazie und zierliche Leichtigkeit des Originals, und kann gleichwohl für ein Modell der treuen und übersetzzeitlicher Genauigkeit gelten. Nicht dass Momus, oder Zoilus, oder auch selbst Aristarch oder Metius, oder einer ihres gleichen hier und da den gewöhnlichen Unterschied zwischen einer guten Kopie eines nicht schlechten Originals, bey Vergleichung des letzteren mit der ersteren wahrnehmen sollte: aber genug; was Herr Sothey geleistet hat ist so viel, und seine Übersetzung ist in so hohem Grade, *con amore e gusto* gearbeitet, dass ich sehr ungerecht, ungenügsam und übellaunisch seyn müsste, wenn ich noch mehr forderte, und diesen in *Old England* wahrlich seltener Freund unserer so lange dort verkannten Germanischen Literatur nicht recht vielen Dank dafür wüsste, mich auf eine so ehrenvolle Art den Britten bekannt gemacht zu haben."

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

"Mr. Sothey's translation has given me a surprising pleasure, and such as I have never before experienced on similar occasions, for it is a genuine masterpiece. It possesses all the grace, ease, and elegance of an original, and yet may be pronounced a model of fidelity and accuracy in translation. Not but that Momus, or Zoilus, or even Aristarchus himself, or Metius, or any of their like, might, not by the comparison of a good copy with not a bad original, find out here and there the

the accustomed difference between the latter and the former. But, in short, what Mr. Sotheby has done is so much, and his translation is worked up in so high a degree, *con amore e gusto*, that I should be very unjust, ill satisfied and capricious, if I required more; and if I did not acknowledge many thanks to this truly rare friend in Old England, of our so long neglected German literature, for the honourable manner in which he has made me known to his countrymen."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ARTHUR YOUNG, in his "*Six Weeks Tour*," has very justly reprehended many circumstances of execrable husbandry, in some parts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, which he visited: and I am sorry to say, that though it is many years since that excellent work was published, no very extensive use seems to have been made by the generality of farmers in those parts, of the lesson that was then given them. Among other things, the practice of ploughing with four, five, and sometimes six horses, is yet too frequently adhered to, not only there, but even in this neighbourhood, where, in some respects, a less slovenly system of farming seems to be gaining ground.

Among other causes of the supposed necessity for this large draught, A. Y. enumerates that of ploughing the furrows up and down, where the fields are situated on the sides of hills, instead of ploughing them from side to side, and thereby avoiding the fatigue produced by an abrupt surface. This practice A. Y. supposes to be very censurable in another point of view, besides the additional labour it creates to the horses; namely, that "the richest parts of the soil must be constantly swept away by every transient shower." This last observation may appear very satisfactory to those who are only acquainted with the gentle slopes and hillocks of Hertfordshire, and other counties in the south of England; and A. Y. in the transient visit, or rather *vis*, that he paid to the Welsh mountains in the *summer season*, might perceive no circumstance that barred the analogy in this respect of the two countries. But if he had made a year's residence in these parts, or visited them during the winter, or the autumnal months, I have some doubt, whether he would have recommended quite so strongly, the practice of drawing the furrows from side to side in *mountainous*

countries: at least, there are some circumstances of difference upon which I should like to be satisfied, before I, who am but a young farmer, and cannot afford to try hazardous experiments, should venture to adopt *this part* of his plan. A. Y. should therefore be apprized, that the Welsh mountains universally, (at least all that I have seen) abound with water to a degree that I never observed in any part of England that I have visited; and that it is not against transient showers, but against torrents and deluges, that the Welch farmer is to guard. These, during the wet seasons of the year (i. e. eight months out of twelve) are continually gushing from every part, and in every direction from the mountains to the vales; so that farms situated on high banks, and the sloping sides of hills, are almost as subject to inundations as those that lie by the margins of the rivers. During the latter part of the summer before last (1797), I walked across several of the Glamorganshire and Brecknock mountains: and had occasion to remark the circumstance of which I am speaking: being frequently obliged, upon eminences where one would have thought it improbable that any thing more than a scanty rill should be met with, to wade up to my middle, through wide and formidable torrents, and sometimes to trace their course a considerable way before even this could be effected; and in the little village where I now reside, I have seen a little gutter, across which, in the dry season, my very children stride with the utmost ease, sink in the winter to a headlong torrent, deluging the roads and fields, and inundating the houses.

New the farmers in these parts say, that these mountain torrents make it absolutely necessary to plough the furrows up and down, since mere water-furrowing would not be sufficient to carry off the waters; and that the inevitable consequence of adopting A. Y.'s plan, would be (and has been when tried), that a great quantity of water would lie upon the land between the furrows during the whole winter, and that the seed would be almost entirely washed out of the ground.

What I have seen of these torrents I confess gives great weight to these objections; and I should be happy to be informed by any of your agricultural correspondents, who are practically acquainted with countries of this description, whether the consequences here stated

can be obviated, in case of adopting the mode of lateral instead of sloping furrows?

I do not, however, by these observations, mean by any means to justify the absurd and ruinous practice of using such a number of horses as I frequently observe fastened to a plough, by the surrounding farmers. Upon my own little farm I use no more than three, and there are several around me *who cannot keep any more*, and those frequently not of the strongest sort; yet our lands are as well ploughed, and our crops, in proportion to the extent of our farms, to the full as good as those of our neighbours, who continue to indulge the pride and obstinacy of their ploughman with teams of five and six. I have of late repeatedly made the experiment of ploughing with only two, although some of my fields are very steep; and though my man sometimes grumbles and remonstrates, I am so far satisfied with the experiment, that if it were not for the convenience of fetching my lime and coals from the hills, I should certainly get rid of one of my horses, and supply his place with a more profitable article, an additional cow. But there is one practice which I cannot but think as feasible here as elsewhere, and which is of great importance to all farmers, great and small, which nevertheless is not adopted by any individual around; I mean the doing without a driver. It has been *tried*, I am informed, by a gentleman of large property in these parts; but as he is seldom upon the spot himself, and never pays any *personal* attendance to the business, the failure of the experiment tells in my mind for nothing at all. I am told also, that a considerable farmer on the Radnorshire side of the Wye, and who may certainly be considered as one of the best and most *rational* practical agriculturists in these parts, also made the experiment, and that he found that the ploughs that are made for the purpose of working without a driver, will not answer in our rough *stony* land.

The objection, I understand, is this—the two horse ploughs are generally made much shorter than those we use in this country, and that when they come against any of those large stones with which our lands very much abound, and which sometimes adhere very obstinately to the soil, it is found impossible to prevent them from being thrown out of the ground; whereas the long narrow ploughs, universally adopted in these parts, easily re-

move such obstructions, and keep their way even and fair. Now this objection, however well founded, does not appear to me to be conclusive: for I can perceive no reason why a two-horse-plough should, *in the body* of the machine, differ from those generally used; and as our plough in other respects appears to be a very rational implement, light and easy to work, (the iron work weighing but about fourteen or fifteen pounds, and the wood work in proportion) I should suppose no other alteration whatever can be necessary but that of so constructing the wood work in front, so that two horses may be fixed a-breast, (with convenience for passing the reins, &c.) instead of their being harnessed singly in a line. But I content myself only an ignorant in these matters, and should be happy to meet (through the channel of your interesting miscellany) with the observations of those who are better informed.

As I am upon the subject of agricultural improvements, I will just suggest an idea that has been long floating in my head, that is to say, the practicability of throwing artificial showers of rain in dry seasons, in what quantities and with whatever frequency might be found requisite, over such fields as are situated on the banks and borders of rivers. This, though I am no practical mechanic, or engineer, has long appeared practical to me; and the description of BOULTON'S new patent for raising water, contained in a late number of your Magazine, left scarcely a doubt upon the subject in my mind. I should be happy if this hint should occasion that very respectable benefactor to the arts and manufactures of his country, to adapt his invention to that useful purpose; since many of the lands that are most contiguous to rivers (especially those rivers, whose channels, like ours, are, in general, very much below the level of the neighbouring banks) are those which suffer most by dry seasons.

There are some plain matter-of-fact men, perhaps, who disdain to look beyond their noses, and regard all speculation with contempt, that may regard this hint as the mere effusion of a wild imagination: but, to place processes of agriculture in a state of independence of the casualties of seasons, is a matter of such national importance, that I trust the friends of real science and discovery will regard, with some indulgence, the reveries of

A Little Welch Farmer.

Breconshire, Oct. 26, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

REMARKS on the "*Pursuits of Literature*" would a few months since have been acceptable to most of your readers. The novelty of the poem is now over: the curiosity which it excited is considerably abated. Yet, if I may judge by my own feelings, there are some even now to whom these remarks will not be wholly uninteresting. Those who have read the poem with the care, and considered it with the attention it deserves, will find the subjects too important, and too intimately connected with every thing they hold dear both here and hereafter, to be soon forgotten. Its scenes are not portrayed by the light and transient touch of Fancy, but by the sombre and melancholy pencil of Truth. They are not the visions of Poetry which amuse for a moment, and are past, but the deep reflections of Wisdom, which will obtrude themselves upon the mind when it retires into itself from the hurry and the business of the world.

What I say in commendation of the "*Pursuits of Literature*," cannot look like the hired eulogium of meanness and flattery. It comes from an unknown individual to an author who is unknown, and who wishes to remain so. It can be of no service to him; it will therefore be free, I hope, from every suspicion of this kind. I pay it as a debt of gratitude which I owe him for the pleasure and instruction I have received from his work; but still more for his patriotic exertions to save this country from the ruin which seems threatening to overwhelm it. For I confess I agree with him in thinking that the scenes which are now acting on the theatre of the world, are as alarming as were ever exhibited on the stage of human existence;—that they are the fulfilment, perhaps, of some great and important decree which is known only to that Being who directs the events, and influences the actors. With him I look up in trembling awe and anxiety to the storm which now darkens our horizon. With him I see every thing around full of danger and terror:—the vessel carried away by the violence of the current, and the deep threatening every moment to swallow it up. Like him, too, I detest and would expose the modern philosophy; the modern contempt of religion and order; and the modern custom of substitut-

ing indecency and blasphemy for learning and wit.

Yet I do not agree with him in all his opinions: upon some authors I think he has been too indiscriminately severe, and upon some subjects hurried by his zeal beyond the bounds of justice and discretion. Yet Mr. Burke could expect to derive comfort from *this very reflection* in the hour of melancholy and affliction, on the bed of sickness and of death *; and the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*" may, perhaps, be inclined in this too to follow his favourite model of excellence and virtue. To me, however, it appears that violence of any kind does an injury to the cause which it undertakes to defend. The votaries of Wisdom we expect to be wise; the votaries only of Folly, to be rash and impetuous. The sober mind, that would have concurred in a calm and dispassionate reprehension of real error, would turn away in disgust from the portrait of a writer, if, without regard to the original, it were overloaded with all the shades of fancied deformity. Nay, so pleasing is it to defend the injured, that it would, perhaps, become the advocate of the very cause which it would before have exerted itself to bring into disrepute.

The author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*," after having, with some justice, but great severity, criticised on the poetry of Dr. DARWIN, allows him to be a man of Fancy. Fancy is certainly the characteristic, but by no means the only merit, of that poet. He has a facility and elegance of expression, a flow of verification, a boldness in his outline, and a richness and brilliancy of colouring, superior perhaps to any other contemporary writer.

In his investive, too, against Peter Pindar, he seems to have forgotten the original humour, the inimitable raillery, the happy allusions, and the powerful yet good-natured ridicule, which would make even the object of his satire suppress his rising indignation, and stop a moment to laugh at his own caricature.

And whoever has heard, during an evening's conversation, the torrents of eloquence which flow from the "*ore rotundo*" of Dr. PARR, would form a much more just and favourable idea of his abilities, than the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*" seems willing to allow. They would think that there was no subject, however various or elaborate,

See his "*Speech to the Electors of Bristol*."

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that

that could not be enriched, no research, however intricate or remote, that could not be elucidated, by the inexhaustible powers of his mind. There are other authors whom I intended to have mentioned; but as I have some remarks to make upon the poem itself, I am fearful lest I should trespass too long on the patience of your readers.

The prose part of the "*Pursuits of Literature*" is now generally allowed to possess very considerable merit. The poetry, however, is not, I think, sufficiently admired. It is true, there are many prosaic lines, which is perhaps occasioned by their containing names, and alluding to circumstances, which he dilates and explains in his notes, rather than any want of poetical powers in the author himself. To those who will not allow the writer of the "*Pursuits of Literature*" to be a poet, I would point out, in the 1st part, the elegant portrait of the melancholy Gray, the severe yet happy ridicule of Darwin, and the "Chase of the Commentators of Shakspeare." In the 3d part, the description of the downfall of France, and the reception of the emigrants by England; and in the last part, (which is full of poetical beauties) the picture of a true poet—a picture which genius only could conceive, or genius execute. To express the excellence of a painting we must borrow the pencil and the colours of the artist; so to give an adequate idea of the manner in which the author of the "*Pursuits of Literature*" has executed his picture, I must borrow his own words, and say, that he,

With loftier soul, and undecaying might,
Paints what he feels in characters of light.

We see the aerial visions that surround the poet—we follow him to the "wilderness or waste," where Desolation spreads her gloom round the ruins of Tadmor, or Devotion sits musing in the cloisters of the Chartreuse. We gaze with him through the blaze of insufferable light on the "inexpressive form," or through impenetrable darkness on the tomb and its horrors. We hear with him the sounds of Harmony, and feel our passions keeping "dread accordance," rising as the notes swell, or subsiding as they fall. And waking at last from the vision of delight in which we were entranced, we drop with him the tear of humanity over life and its sorrows. T. S. S.

History of Astronomy for the fifth year of the French Republic, read at the opening of the sitting of the College of France, Nov. 15th, 1797, by JEROME DE LALANDE, Director of the Observatory, and Inspector of the College of France.

(Concluded from page 268 of our last number.)

THE memoirs of the ci-devant Academy of Sciences for 1790, printed three years ago, have been at length published: this will be the last volume of a great and important collection, consisting of 139 volumes. In this last we find a large and learned treatise on the flux and reflux of the sea, by Citizen LAPLACE, in which the observations appear perfectly in agreement with the attraction of the sun and moon, by means of the theory of the motion of fluids, which is more accurately known at this day than when Newton, Euler, Bernoulli, and Maclaurin, published their researches; the first results of which I gave in my treatise on the flux and reflux of the sea, with more than 2000 observations on the tides made at Brest at the beginning of this century.

Citizen MONNERON has also sent me some observations on the tides, which he has collected in his extensive and useful voyages, which will serve me to complete the treatise on the flux and reflux of the sea, printed in 1785, and which I hope to publish anew with considerable additions. Citizen LAPLACE has greatly advanced the theory; and I trust I shall contribute largely to the mass of facts which are to form the ground work.

We find, moreover, in this volume, the three comets of 1790, observed by Citizen MESSIER; many thousand stars observed in the military school by D'AGELET and LEFRANCAIS; together with the observations and calculations which Citizen MESSIER and I have made on the dispartion of Saturn's ring in 1789 and 1790.

The *Connoissance des tems*, which is the manual of astronomers and navigators, has appeared for the year 7, and that of the year 8 is pretty far advanced. In it we find the positions of more than 4000 stars which had not hitherto been observed, although visible to the naked eye, which the female Citizen LEFRANCAIS has reduced according to the observations of her husband.

A catalogue of 146 stars which have disappeared, or which at least are not in the places assigned them, whether they are

are extinguished, or the catalogues are faulty, or whether there may be planets, we are not acquainted with, like that which **HERSCHEL** discovered in 1781.

We find also in it a series of twenty years observations by Citizen **MESSIER**. Some observations of Mercury, made at Mirepoix by Citizen **VIDAL**, who has had the good fortune to see Mercury nearer the sun than any other person. This planet, so difficult to be seen, which the great Copernicus had never observed, and the tables of which were constantly falsified by the observations, is now known with greater precision than any of the other planets, and the tables which I presented last year are completely verified by these new observations.

DUC LACHAPELLE, of Montauban, has likewise sent us a considerable number of them; and young Citizen **BERNIER**, who labours with him, has sent us some observations and calculations which evince both his patience and ability: he will prove a fortunate acquisition to astronomy.

Citizen **PRONY**, director of the Cadastre, is already at work on the volume of "*Connoissance des tems*" for the 10th year, 1802.

Citizen **QUENOT**, a marine officer, has employed the leisure which his residence in Paris allowed him, in making with a reflecting circle some observations on Jupiter; he has calculated them, in spite of the extreme length of the work, and these calculations have served to verify our observations of Jupiter's opposition: he has also calculated some eclipses, and some places of Mercury observed at Montauban. This courageous navigator has shewn us, that our labours will not be lost to the marine, since there are found in it observers so experienced, possessed of as much emulation and order as intelligence and facility for observations and calculations.

Citizen **MARTIN**, professor of hydrography at Calais, has also taken a part in this labour which requires so many observations, and he has calculated a great number; a laborious employment which calls for grateful acknowledgement.

The Board of Longitude has undertaken to restore the observatory: Ramsden, the most skilful artist in England, promised us 10 years ago a large passage instrument; when Lord Malmsbury was in Paris negotiating for a peace, I requested him to negotiate at London in behalf of our French astronomers, and he promised his good offices; we hope however

that Citizen **LENOIR** will supply the failure of Ramsden; he is already very forward with a meridian telescope wanted in the observatory, and he has supplied us with an entire circle invented by Citizen **BORDA**, with which **LEFRANCAIS** has already determined the height of the pole, 48 deg. 50 min. 15 sec.; as also the obliquity of the ecliptic, with a precision which surpasses every thing of the kind obtained hitherto. The Board of Longitude has also acquired the use of a large mural 7½ feet in length, the property of Citizen **LE MONNIER**, and essentially wanted by the observatory. I have given in the *Magazin Encyclopedique* a notice of the labours of the Citizens **LENOIR**, **CAROCHE**, and **FORTIN**, who in France maintain a competition with the most celebrated artists of England.

The Board of Longitude has named Citizens **ROCHON** and **ANCELIN** to the observatory of Brest, and Citizen **FLAUGERGUES** to that of Toulon; but the war has not yet permitted government to put these establishments in activity.

Citizen **THALIS** (**JACQUES JOSEPH**) born June 6th 1748, has completed the reparation of the observatory of Marfeilles, and has resumed the course of his useful observations. Citizen **GUILLAUME DE ST. JACQUES DE SYLVA-BELLE**, born January 18th 1722, director of the same observatory, is employed in putting in order some interesting memoirs, and he has already sent us some plans for an observatory.

Citizen **FERDINAND BERTHOUD** printed in 1792 a treatise on longitude watches, and in 1797 finished the printing of the sequel of the same treatise. These two works have not yet been rendered public, but he presented them to the Institute on November 1st. with a memoir in which he demands that clocks be regulated by the mean time, and that the meridian of the mean time be traced in the *Palais royal*. I also on November 1st made a motion in the Institute to demand of the Directory that the town clock be set at mean time, in the same manner as that of the Thuilleries which Citizen **LEFAUTE** is now constructing. This is done in England; at Geneva also there is a man employed to strike on the bells of St. Peter at the instant of mean noon, since it is acknowledged that the true sun only gives an imperfect and irregular measure of time.

On the same day one of the watches presented at the competition for prizes proposed by the Institute was put into

my hands, and I perceive already by the regularity of its going, that the French *Horlogerie* will be able to furnish the marine with this new help for observing the longitude in long voyages, as I remarked on occasion of that which LOUIS BERTHOUD gave to BEAUCHAMP.

On October 17th government issued an order for printing my Astronomical Bibliography, in one volume of 600 pages in 4to.; a work which astronomy wanted, and which will contain the ground-work of the history of that science.

We have received this year from Boulogne the experiments which M. GULIELMINE has made at the tower of Asmelli, which is 247 feet in height; he was found that bodies fell eight lines and a half to the east of the plumb-line; the theory gives five lines; these experiments are very difficult to make; they prove however the motion of the earth, which fortunately stands in no need of demonstration. In England Dr. MASKELING has published his observations for 1795; and in the Philosophical Transactions for 1797, Dr. HERSCHEL has given the period of the variations of light of two stars, one of the crown (*la couronne*) and one of the crown-piece (*Pecu*) of Sobieski; the first $10\frac{1}{2}$ months and the second 63 days.

Thus we have already ten changing stars, the periods of which we are acquainted with, that is to say, the duration of their rotations. There are many others whose variations have been observed, but the periods of which we cannot yet assign. We have no knowledge of any other curious observations of Dr. HERSCHEL since that of the rotation of Saturn, and of the existence of his two inferior satellites in 1796. He has published the description of his forty foot telescope; but it appears to me, that he is not as yet so well satisfied with it as to allow astronomers to make observations with it, to whom, however, the indulgence would be a great curiosity.

In the "*Bibliothèque Britannique*," an excellent journal publishing at Geneva, we read a curious history of Greenwich observatory, the building of which was partly owing to a certain Frenchman, named St. Pierre, who pretended to have found the longitude in 1675.

In Germany, M. OLBERS has published a Treatise on Comets, in which M. VON ZACH has put some which were not known, so that he extends the number of the orbits hitherto calculated, including that of this year, to 90. A large Treatise

on Astronomy, published in English by Mr. VINCE, and one in Swedish by M. MELANDERHJELM, are intimations that a curiosity for astronomy is growing more general in countries where hitherto the French publications were reckoned sufficient.

M. VENTURI, professor of natural philosophy at Modena, who has passed about a year with us, has made a search among the manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci, which I had demanded of our commissaries in Italy, in order to verify the discovery of the cause of ash-coloured light (*la lumière cendrée*); he has found the passage, and he has consigned it, with many other interesting articles, to an essay which he has published at Paris, on the life and writings of that famous painter, whose genius extended to a multitude of objects unknown in his time. Leonard was born in 1452, and died in 1519.

The new Cisalpine Republic have established an Institute at Bologna, or rather regenerated that which already subsisted there, where there is also a respectable observatory.

In the "*Annals of Chemistry*," (vol. xxiii. p. 175) we find an extract from the Memoir of Dr. BLAIR, inserted in the first volume of the Edinburgh Transactions, on applanatic glasses, or those without aberrations; he was authorized in conferring a name on a discovery which we owe to him. We find here, that the Doctor had constructed an objective, containing mercurial corrosive muriate, dissolved in alcohol, or in water, by adding to it a little muriate of ammoniac, and without any dispersion of colours.

The muriate of antimony dissolved in alcohol or ether, with the addition of a little muriatic acid, to prevent the precipitation, possesses the same property. The great advantage of these compositions is, that there is no necessity to recur to flint glass, which it is difficult to procure of the proper clearness.

M. VON ZACH has just completed a large work in two volumes, 8vo. which will contain a valuable catalogue of 1200 stars, determined with precision to a second, as to the right ascensions. I have furnished him with 2400 declinations, determined at the mural of the *Ecole Militaire*, the only observatory where the heights are numerous and exact enough to accompany the great and beautiful work of M. VON ZACH.

M. BODE has published at Berlin, the four first sheets of a beautiful collection of astronomical charts, 28 inches by 20;

they greatly surpass those of Flamsteed, which appeared in 1729. I have furnished him with 5000 stars, visible to the naked eye, and of which account had never been kept; and I prevailed upon him to abandon Flamsteed's projection, which representing the equator parallels by straight lines, greatly disfigured the constellations and celestial spaces. It is impossible that a sphere should be well represented on a plain; but, in chusing the plain which touches in the greatest number of points, the part of the sphere which it is required to represent, we come as near to it as possible: this has never been done till in this instance. The Ephemerides of Berlin, by M. BODE, for 1800, and those of Vienna, by M. TRIESNECCER, for 1798, have procured us a great number of observations and calculations made in all parts of Germany. The third volume of the Supplements of M. BODE, will contain a number of the same.

M. VON ZACH, M. DAVID, and M. KOEHLER, have made certain tours in Germany, to determine geographical positions. The chart of Germany is good for details. This is a result of the misfortunes of war; but the absolute positions of the principal points are as yet but imperfectly known. M. VON ZACH has spread through Germany the use of small reflecting octants, by which the longitudes and latitudes are obtained with a precision almost incredible, if the proofs of it were not so multiplied.

A plan of the kingdom of Prussia is going to be drawn geometrically; the Baron DE SCHROTER, minister of state at Konigsberg, is the principal mover of this undertaking.

The Society of Bohemia has published some interesting memoirs, wherein among other things, we find the gravity of the air measured on some high mountains, by Messrs. JIRASEK, HAENKE, GRUBER, and GERSTNER, with scales remarkably correct.

At Petersburg, astronomy seems to have resumed some activity; it has even been in agitation to build a new observatory. In the mean time, M. HENRY, a cidevant eleye of the college of France, has at length placed BIRD'S mural, which was useless for a long time. M. DE BAKUNIN, director of the academy, encourages the progress of astronomy, and the 9th volume of the new memoirs is about to make its appearance.

The Empress Catharine had procured from England a ten foot telescope, and M. RUMOWSKI shewed her the stars at

Zariko-zelo; on that occasion he received a diamond watch.

The Ottoman Ambassador, SEYDALI-EFFENDI, who arrived at Paris in the month of July, has for his first interpreter M. CODRIKA, an Athenian, who loves astronomy; he has translated into Greek a part of my works, and he will carry into his own country the emulation of ours. BEAUCHAMP has already sent me some proofs of our tables of logarithms printed in Turkish, for the school of engineers established at Constantinople.

Citizen MONNERON, the elder, who resides at Annonai, has sent me a great number of interesting notes on the astronomy of India, where he has been a long time; he has joined to it a large chart of the constellations of the Indians, whose astronomy he has studied as well as Le Gentil and Bailly; and he finds the treatise of this latter inferior to the reputation of the author. I judged it to be full of conjectures, learned indeed, but ill-founded.

Bailly seems astonished at the antiquity of the Indian literature, but I cannot perceive that he gives any conclusive proofs of it. Citizen DEGUIGNES and ANQUETIL appear to have entertained the same idea.

Citizen LAMETHERIE has published in the "*Journal de Physique*," the history of astronomy for 1795 and 1796. This interesting journal, interrupted during three years, has recovered all its activity.

The history of astronomy is about to be enriched with a tract which does honour to General BUONAPARTE as well as to astronomers. The Italian Society, the chief place of which is Verona, and its president M. CAGNOLI, a celebrated astronomer of the same city, possessed a certain estate, which the municipality thought they had a right to dispose of. The house of M. CAGNOLI had been damaged by a bomb, he thought we might contribute to have this inconvenience repaired; before, however, we addressed ourselves to the government, whose favourable dispositions towards us are well known, I thought I might hazard a letter to the hero of Italy and of France. I did not expect, however, that he could have leisure and tranquillity enough to pay any attention to my request. With what high gratification, therefore, did I receive the following letter, on the 22d Prairial, of the year 5. "At the moment I received your letter, I issued the necessary orders, and shall take every step to secure

to the Society of Verona the enjoyment of its funds, and the integrity of its establishment. If the celebrated astronomer, CAGNOLI, or any of his colleagues, have suffered any loss by the afflicting events which have passed in this city, I shall look to their being indemnified. I shall eagerly lay hold of every circumstance which may afford me an opportunity of serving you, and of expressing the esteem and high consideration which I have for you. Before I conclude, I ought to return you thanks that your letter will enable me, perhaps, to repair at least one of the evils of war, and to protect characters as estimable as the literati of Verona."

In another letter, the General promises me to cause to be augmented with ten thousand francs, the capital of the Italian society of Verona.

General BUONAPARTE has gone still further, he wishes to make a present to the observatory of Milan, of a better pendulum than any they now have; and they have written to London for one of ARNOLD's pendulums, all the pivots of which turn on rubies, the plans of the anchor are in diamonds, the compensator of iron and zinc; it will cost 110 guineas, or 2800 francs. The astronomers of Milan, Messrs. ORIANI, DE CESAIES, and REGGIO, have almost finished the chart of their country; the Austrian government had carried away their designs and their plates; there remain, however, the essential materials of this work. They have published their Ephemerides for 1797, enriched with observations and memoirs.

M. PIAZZI, at Palermo, is preparing to measure a degree through the extent of Sicily. At Paris they are beginning on the circle, and the toise which he is to employ, M. CAGNOLI has sent to the Board of Longitude a new method to reduce the distances observed at sea, a simple and ingenious method, with convenient tables, by means of which there is no occasion for logarithms nor multiplications, nor even distinctions of signs, so that this method may be more within the reach of pilots than those which have been used hitherto.

The seventh volume of the memoirs of the Italian Society, which has just appeared, includes also some trigonometrical investigations of that able astronomer; he continues to publish every year an almanack, which contains successively notions of elementary astronomy, well adapted to propagate a taste for the science.

Although the number of astronomers be very small, no year passes by wherein we have not some loss to deplore. JEAN MATHIEU MATSKO, astronomer at Cassel, died on Nov. 19th, 1796; he was born at Presburg, in Hungary, Dec. 5, 1721; he had published some observations at Cassel in 1770 and 1781, a *programmata*, in which he claims for Rothman the invention of the prosthapheris, "*Ephemerides of Berlin, 1783*," p. 160. There are also some observations of his in the Ephemerides for 1780. He published, in 1786, an eulogium of the Landgrave Frederic, who loved the sciences, especially astronomy. We wish his example may be effectually followed.

We have lost in Poland an astronomer of merit, M. STRZECKI, professor of astronomy in the university of Wilna, and to whom we are indebted for many accurate and important observations. There is at Wilna a Bird's mural, seven and a half feet in extent; and I have published in the memoirs for 1786, some observations upon Mercury, which were rare and difficult to come at. M. POCZOSUT, who was first astronomer to the king of Poland, met with much opposition during the late revolution: but he is reinstated under the protection of the Emperor of Russia, who has consolidated Wilna with his extensive domains.

I have learnt with regret, by THOMAS MUIR, escaped from his transportation at Botany Bay, that the astronomer DOWS is no longer in New Holland; this circumstance is a loss to astronomy, unless he carries into Africa, where he is gone, the same taste for the science.

I learn with regret, the death of M. TOALDO at Padua.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. THOMAS PAINE has somewhere observed, that equal taxation is not equitable: that, if a man of a thousand a year is made to pay one tenth of his income, a man of four thousand a year should pay one sixth or one fifth, else the burden of pressure will not be distributed on all alike. The first attempt to introduce into practice this important principle, called by its inventor "*the doctrine of progressive taxation*," was made in the well-known assessment-bill of Mr. WILLIAM PITT. It was therein ordained, that families, whose collective assessed-taxes amounted to only a certain sum, should contribute a doubled rate; that those whose assessed-taxes amounted to a certain higher sum, should contribute a

tripled rate; and that those whose assessed-taxes amounted to a still higher sum, should have their annual contribution quadrupled. Thus far all was wise and just.

It was one fault of this bill, that it made past expenditure a criterion of assessment. It is true, that in the opposite case, a sudden frugality would have overspread the country, which would have diminished the immediate produce; but as all the expenditure of the people would then have been calculated on their permanent, and not on their temporary resources, the law could in that case have been prolonged, or made perpetual, whereas it must now be transient.

It was another fault of this bill, that it granted a number of foolish exemptions, one to immediate dependents of the royal family, as if even the king himself ought not on every occasion to set, as first citizen, the example of the civic duties, and particularly that of contributing to the public necessities. Another unjust exemption was made in favour of shopkeepers, merely from a paltry ministerial fear of contiguous unpopularity; a fear which often enables the metropolis to shift (as in the case of unstamped banker's cheques) a part of its fair burdens on the provinces. If the business of a shopkeeper is not sufficiently profitable, or his mode of living not sufficiently frugal, to enable him to pay the same rate of tax as other persons dwelling in equal state—let capitals be forced out of such employ till its profits rise, and the trade recovers its natural level, or let the shopkeeper be inured to more privations. All other houses in the kingdom have been reduced in capital value by this tax—why are shop-rentals to be spared? Another unjust exemption was made in favour of lodging and boarding-houses. Why was not the price of lodgings and board suffered to rise in proportion to the increased expence of keeping such houses? It is now become the interest of young married persons of small income to go out to board instead of keeping house, to the immense loss of the state in the number of taxable families. But of all the exemptions, the most absurd—for it is a complete dereliction of every principle of the bill—the most fraudulent, most mischievous, most unjust, and to the state the most costly, is that which permits all persons to commute their assessments for a tenth of their income—declared on oath.

What has been the consequence? Merchants, tradesmen, and manufacturers of vast capital, who for the last year or two happen to have lost by their concerns, have exempted themselves, notwithstanding a continued profuse expenditure, from all share in this heavy contribution. Landowners of immense estates, who happen to have recently increased the value of their property by a large expenditure for repairs and improvements; have exempted themselves again almost totally from a burden, which the late vast rise of rents enables them above all other persons to support. Farmers are permitted to estimate their income by a rule of defalcation which degrades a thriving and opulent set of men into the lowest ranks of taxation. Finally, mistatements have abounded—revenue-oaths have never been considered in this country as of the most sacred kind—it is the fashion to live beyond one's income—one neighbour encourages another—a tythe is the preferred reward of perjury—and whole parishes are startled at the attested poverty of their most splendid inhabitants—honesty is not even professed, men had rather seem forsworn than poor. Thus it has happened, that almost all the high-rated have been freed from the operation of a tax more enormous than was ever inflicted by the requisition of an invading army; and so egregiously inequitable in its eventual levy, that if the list of sums contributed had been, in every parish or hundred, printed and dispersed, it is probable the whole tax would have been treated as the Quakers treat the tythe, from indignation at its disproportion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present state of parties in this country, though on the whole far from being an agreeable subject of speculation, has, however, the merit of exhibiting a consistency unknown in the two preceding reigns. The supporters of things as they are in church and state, no longer affect the language and conduct of improvers and reformers. The spirit of free enquiry is become a just object of dread to them. The tendency of institutions for the promotion of knowledge is clearly discerned; and, in consequence, discouragements are thrown in the way of plans which not long ago were thought objects of unqualified approbation. Among these may be reckoned reading so-

cieties,

cities, which (originally set on foot, I believe universally, by the friends of liberal discussion) have since, in many places, been artfully got into other hands, and have been suffered either entirely to go to decay, or perverted to the exclusive support of a particular set of opinions. A kind of power, entirely new in this country, has been exercised in some of these societies—that of passing an inquisitorial censure upon books already voted in, and expelling them as unfit for the perusal of the members. An instance of some notoriety has lately occurred in a provincial capital on the borders of Wales, in which a *junto of clergymen* (whether through divine right, or delegated authority, I cannot say) have exercised this power very freely, and have made a complete expurgation of the circulating library. Did I possess an authentic list of the books expelled on this occasion, I would copy it; since an *index expurgatorius* has always been accounted an excellent guide to good works. I understand that even approved friends were not entirely spared; for “*Burke’s Letter to the Duke of Bedford*,” I suppose as containing some irreverent strictures on the privileged orders, incurred expulsion. These clerical inquisitors are, I am told, smooth civil gentlemen as one would wish to meet with, and some of them have formerly affected the praise of liberality. I doubt not that they imagine they have acted right in a professional view; nor do I presume to call their judgment in question. At the same time, I think it not inexpedient to give a little advice to the supporters of an opposite interest.

From pretty large experience in the management of book-societies, I know that the candour and liberality of the founders have been unbounded, and they have ever shewn themselves superior to the narrowness of party. Friends from principle to the utmost freedom of discussion, they have not only readily voted for books on both sides of every question, but they have with pleasure associated in the management of the concern, persons the most opposite to them in principle. With respect to the first point, I think they have done unquestionably right; but their compliant disposition as to the second has produced the effects above hinted at. It has eventually thrown the power into the hands of those who have employed it for purposes directly opposite

to the intention of the institution. Perhaps, indeed, it was not to be expected, previously to experience, that Englishmen of education would assume the office of Jesuits and Dominicans. The mischief is now in many places done; but where it has yet been prevented, and especially in new institutions of the kind, I would seriously recommend a much greater care in *admitting members* than has usually been exercised; and that merely putting down a name and a guinea should never be the mode of acquiring the right of management. I do not say that I would stigmatise any body of men with absolute exclusion; yet where there are known prejudices and interests operating against the very existence of free book-societies, very great caution in admission is surely justifiable. Were it possible by a *rule* to guard against the vote of a majority, I would propose that the discarding of a book once fairly received should be declared absolutely illegal, and never to be brought into debate; but I am well aware of the hopelessness of contending by law and reason against those who have the power in their hands.

I shall conclude with a short digression, not, however, unconnected with my subject. It has been made a heinous crime by those who have written against the free-masons and illuminés of the continent, that those societies have conducted their reforming schemes in *secrecy*, and have in a *private way* circulated among themselves the writings which served to support their cause. But who are to blame for this? Surely those persons in power who have rendered the fair and open maintenance of any opinions, obnoxious to themselves, a public crime, to be punished by fine, imprisonment, and exile. If ever it should happen in this country, that the efforts of prosecuting bigots, backed by the subservience of juries, should succeed in destroying all freedom of the press, and render it unsafe publicly to circulate works in any degree hostile to the established systems in church and state, a similar plan of secrecy must of necessity be adopted by the friends of free inquiry; and the disgrace of it ought to fall upon those who shall have compelled them to such a measure.

With best wishes for the success of your liberal publication, I remain, Mr. Editor, your’s, &c.

Nov. 5th.

INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY unavoidable engagements have prevented me from sooner fulfilling my promise of sending you some account of the Spinning School in this city, an institution not meant, like the Grey Coat School, to take the children from their respective homes, but merely to supply them with those means of instruction and employment which their parents are unable to procure for them there.

The plan was first suggested, like the new modelling of the Grey Coat School, by a circumstance merely accidental. A manufacture of coarse hemp being established in the neighbourhood where myself and one of the ladies who first assisted in the regulation of that school, then resided, we were extremely concerned at observing the behaviour of the children in the streets, as they went to and returned from their work, and more especially, when we found upon further enquiry, that the habits acquired there, had, in a variety of instances, paved the way for the ruin of the young girls employed in it.

Our first attempt was to introduce some order into this manufactory, and to pay a person who should teach the girls to read in an evening when they had finished their work, and accompany them to church on the Sunday; but we soon found that any attempt at reformation while they continued there, was entirely fruitless. Having become acquainted with some of the children, we felt for those a more peculiar individual interest, and some ladies in the neighbourhood, being impressed by a like sentiment, we determined to try if we could not establish by subscription, a school for the spinning of worsted; and sending for the parents, we offered them wages equal to what they then received, for the labour of their children, on condition of their removing them from a situation so ruinous, and placing them under our protection. This proposal was acceded to by some of them, and having hired a room, engaged a mistress, &c. &c. we opened our school with the number of eighteen girls taken from that manufactory, in June 1784.

The average of the wages paid these children, amounted to about one shilling per week, but in respect of others, not previously employed in the hemp manufactory, the following rules were adopted:

That as soon as the children could spin four hanks per day, they should be decently clothed, and moreover receive one

fourth of their earnings every Saturday, to take to their parents.

That in the evening they should be taught to read, and on the Sunday go to some place of public worship; those, whose parents were of the establishment, (which of course would always be the far greater part) to attend the mistress to church, and afterwards all of them to be examined at the school, as to their progress in reading, &c. by some of the patronesses of the institution.

It would have been more agreeable to the parents, and much less trouble to the ladies who superintend, if the children had received the whole of their earnings in wages, without having any clothes given them; but we soon found that unless clothes were given, many of the children would be sent in such a state as would render this superintendance, so necessary, nearly impracticable; and moreover, that without this, any material change in their behaviour could hardly be expected, decency of apparel being more closely connected with decency of behaviour, than may at first sight appear evident.

After some time we added a knitting-school, for the reception of children too young to spin worsted, from which the spinners are taken as vacancies happen, and accordingly as they become qualified by regularly knitting a pair of stockings in the course of the week. The first pair they have for themselves, and afterwards receive two-pence for every pair decently finished; and they have some few articles of clothes supplied for the Sunday.

The quantity of clothes given to the spinner, is regulated by a fixed rule, bearing proportion to the earnings of the individual, an account of which is regularly set down every night by the spinning mistress, in a book kept by her for that purpose, which is overlooked by the lady who, for the time being, pays the wages and adjusts the rewards, at the close of every week. The girls now make their own clothes, being taken into the knitting-room by rotation for that purpose. A committee of ladies, who are constant visitors, superintend the cutting out of the clothes; and the whole of the accounts, such as rent of rooms, the wages of the mistresses, &c. are kept by them, of which the particulars are printed every year, and the benevolent assiduity with which for many years they have unremittingly attended, cannot be appreciated too highly.

Some institution of this kind, in a city

where there is no regular manufactory carried on, seems peculiarly necessary, especially here, where many of the mothers in the lower classes obtain a livelihood by going into families as washerwomen or chawewomen, by which means the children are left at large in the streets, where they acquire habits extremely ruinous, (more particularly girls) both to themselves and to the society of which they are members. Our spinning school is by no means an adequate remedy to the whole of this evil, and ought rather to be regarded as a small specimen of what might be done, were several similar institutions established under the protection of the magistrate, who would have the power to enforce regular attendance; and who, in failure thereof, might refuse parish assistance to those parents, who having the opportunity of seeing their children instructed and employed, neglected to avail themselves of it.

In some instances, where the children have been orphans, or where the parents are known to be extremely profligate, we have boarded them in some decent family, adding, for that purpose, to what the parish officers have calculated their maintenance in the poor-house would cost, or to what their friends could allow from our own fund; and this, I consider as an important part of the institution; for, while public poor-houses continue, as they do at present, to mix common prostitutes, and the most wretched and abandoned of every description, with the decent poor, and with young persons yet uncorrupted, they may well be considered as nurseries of vice, and productive of incalculable evil.

In respect to the general conduct of the girls after leaving the school, we have not upon the whole, much reason to be dissatisfied. Some have turned out remarkably well, several are now decent members of our friendly society, and if we have been disappointed in the behaviour of others, it is not to be wondered at, considering the character of the parents, by whom these children are brought up, the greater part of whom are themselves extremely ignorant, and without any habits of self-government; and as the leading object of the institution is to save from ruin those whose situation would otherwise expose them to it, melioration of character rather than perfect good conduct, is, perhaps, as much as can reasonably be expected. It may be observed, however, that efforts of this kind persevered in for a long series of years,

would continually become less difficult, and eventually more successful, it being obvious, that the children of those whose characters were made so far better than that of their predecessors, would have fewer disadvantages to contend with, and be in less danger from the power of contrary influences.

I omitted to mention in its place, that we have found it expedient to promote a second subscription, for the object of supplying the children with bread and milk for breakfast; they attend the school early, and we not only found that a great deal of time was wasted in coming and returning, but that their breakfasts at home, consisting generally of ordinary tea, without milk or sugar, was not sufficiently nutritive to enable them to go through their work; and the good effects of this additional benefit are visible in the improved looks and greater activity of the children. We are well aware that broth would supply them with a cheaper breakfast, but I should much doubt its being equally wholesome; and, besides, the poor of this country, especially children, have such an aversion to it, that nothing short of absolute necessity could compel them to live upon it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CATH. CAPPE.

York, October 20, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extract from a Letter written by an English Gentleman settled at the City of Washington, in America, to a Friend in England, dated June 20, 1798.

I AM now settled in perhaps the most beautiful spot in the world, and in a very agreeable neighbourhood. When the building of this city was determined on in the year 1790, it was at the same time destined to become the seat of government for the United States in the year 1800. That æra is fast approaching, and the holders of property here are looking forward to its arrival with expectations of great advantage. Hitherto the price of ground has been somewhat kept down by the sales which have been made every three months by the commissioners for that purpose, but as only a few lots are now remaining, their price of course increases fast; so fast indeed, that, in my opinion, those who have money to spare, could not at present lay it out to greater advantage than in the purchase of these lots.

The city of Washington does not at present

present contain more than five or six hundred houses. It is most beautifully situated on the banks of the Potowmac, and is flanked by the Anna-coffa river; both these rivers will admit vessels of any size as high as the town. Besides these, the Tibur passes through its heart, which will soon be made navigable for small craft. The land within the city waves in gentle curvatures, never rising into a hill, never sinking into a valley, seldom into a flat. It is surrounded by a complete amphitheatre of hills, which, at all times beautiful, were peculiarly so during the month of May. The foliage of the trees was of a much more vivid green than in England, perhaps owing to the much stronger light produced by the difference of climate in this country; the peach, apple, and cherry trees, were every where in blossom, and before these were well off, the white, though poisonous dog-wood, charmingly diversified the scenery, which was still farther embellished by the delicately blushing, yet not less deleterious, ivy.

About three miles above the city, are what are called the Little-Falls, a romantic spot, where the water rushes over immense masses of rocks, in vast sheets of white foam. Over this is thrown a very neat bridge, which, seen at the distance of about two miles, seems to connect together two lofty mountains. From hence the water rushes into a romantic valley, through which, and near the side of the Potowmac, gently glides a canal, which, when finished, will connect and render navigable the different parts of that river. It is expected that this canal will be completed next year, when the produce of the richest back country in America for upwards of two hundred and eighty miles, will be brought to this city.

During the winter months we law no birds, but since the spring has again made all nature smile, they have visited us in great abundance and variety. It is difficult, amidst a profusion of beauty, to determine which species are the most beautiful, but some of the woodpecker tribe have certainly a strong claim to preference; the regularity and strength of colouring in their plumage, far exceeds any thing of the kind I ever saw before, and yet, perhaps, even these must yield to the Baltimore bird, whose rich golden feathers have in them a degree of indefinable elegance.

The twilight here is of much shorter duration than in England, and as soon as the sun declines it becomes quite dark, but the night is beautifully illuminated

by innumerable swarms of the fire-fly, which glitter in the air. These little animals are only phosphoric under their wings, so that in flying, they are alternately visible and invisible, and much resemble sparks falling from a lighted pipe, but have a very pleasing effect. We have fish for a great part of the year, very fine, very plentiful, and very cheap; the rock-fish is, I think, the finest I ever ate.

The thermometer this day stands at seventy-eight, a degree of heat which would be considered as extreme in your country; but certain it is, that the heat of this climate is by no means so oppressive as that of your more northern one. A remark to this effect is, I think, made in Brydone's "*Tour through Sicily*," who observes, that the heat of southern latitudes is never so oppressive as that of England.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON perusing the remarks of your correspondent C. P. p. 406, I could not help referring to the new edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, where I perceive the editor seems to have adopted the same idea of the original nature of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as C. P. has extracted from *Vaurien*. I am not acquainted with the editor; in fact, he conceals himself, for what reason is past my conjecture. His words are these, fragment cix. p. 17. "It will be observed of this loaf [engraved on the plate annexed] that it is divided into twelve parts: I would not affirm, that the loaf used by our Lord at the eucharist was also divided into twelve parts; but if it was, it shews how conveniently it might be distributed among his disciples; to each a part: and possibly, may be thought to tend toward settling the question whether Judas partook of it? I think he did not, but that our LORD, IN SOME DEGREE, COMPLIED WITH A CUSTOM mentioned in the article *eating*, in the *Dictionary*. I conceive too, that such a divided loaf gives no improper comment on the passage, 'We being many are one bread'—many partakers, each having his portion from the same loaf." 1 Cor. x. 17.

Now, upon referring to the article EATING, I find this paragraph, after describing certain Jewish ceremonies at table, the author says, "They take care, that after meals there shall be a piece of bread remaining on the table; the master of the house orders a gals to be washed, fills it with wine, and elevating it, says, *Let us bless him of whose benefits we have been partaking*: the rest answer, *Blessed*

be he, who has heaped favours on us, and by his goodness has now fed us. Then he recites a pretty long prayer; all present answer *Amen!* They recite Psalm xxiv. 9, 10. Fear the Lord, O ye his saints, &c. THEN GIVING THE GLASS WITH THE LITTLE WINE IN IT TO BE DRUNK ROUND, he takes off *what* is left, and the table is cleared."

By comparing these extracts, we see pretty clearly what is the editor's opinion; but I suppose he was not influenced on this subject, by any thing he might meet in Vaurien, if indeed he had read that performance: but which was published first I do not know. It is certain, that *somebody* who writes in the fragments of *Cahnet*, has set some very difficult things in a new point of view.

By way of exposing a principle when carried too far in practice, accept the following quotation from "*Observations on a Journey to Naples, 1704.*" Does the custom still exist? Is it not analogous to what Bruce relates of Abyssinia? Which is furthest removed from the original institution, the denial of the cup to the communicants, or the two frequent potations of its contents? "I will give you a relation here of what I have seen practised at *Mentz* in Germany, where I happened to be for two years together on Holy Thursday. This day, after morning service, and washing of feet, the archbishop, the great canons, and all the other priests that serve the cathedral, go in procession to a great hall, that is near the church, which they call the chapter-house, there to celebrate the supper. The seculars that are of rank, also enter. Great benches are placed round the hall, where the company seat themselves; in the midst is a great table, covered with a table cloth, upon which are placed large cups, with other vessels full of wine, and a vast quantity of great wafers, divided into pounds and half-pounds. The archbishop, arrayed in his pontifical habits, reads aloud the gospel, and blesses the bread and wine; having taken his part of the wafers, which is of two or three pounds, because of his dignity, he goes and distributes to the rest, one pound to every grand canon, and half a pound to the rest—they then begin to eat. The archbishop in the mean time takes the cup, or rather it is held to him, while he drinks, for it is so large and so full of wine, that two of the canons can hardly support it. After he hath drank, he sends it round—they do not amuse themselves with taking a

little, but drinking in good earnest, the greatest draughts they can: and there are some of these German gentlemen who can drink a quart at a draught—so that the cup, big as it is, must soon be filled anew. The wine must be of the best Rhenish; and the officers of the cathedral have power to go and chuse it that day, with great ceremony, in the Elector's cellars. While the cup goes round, the musicians strike up their notes, and sing, what the papists call the *Improperia*. The company, at first, were modest and cautious, but after the good wine began to display its virtue, they became foolish and riotous; the cup circulates five times. My host owned he had drank so many quarts of wine.

"Now, if we let aside the excesses, &c. sure it is," says the writer, "that this is the true way of administering the holy supper, which has been preserved in this church," &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, if any of your correspondents can trace the origin of this singular annual custom at *Mentz*, they will much oblige me, and I dare say many others, including C. P. Is this description applicable to the misdemeanor of the Corinthians, reproved by St. Paul? Did the Jews thus abuse their institution of the feast of the tabernacles? from whence Plutarch reports they celebrated the *Bacchanalia*. How far may such an abuse among the Jews, and certain customs among the Greeks, contribute to account for the Corinthian's debauchery? If this is as your correspondent suggests, "*a very ancient Jewish ceremony,*" what might be its origin? I am, Sir, your well wisher,
P. C.

July 3, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AEROSTATIC INSTITUTE.

NEVER was the spirit of invention more active in France, never was the ambition of perfecting former discoveries and making new ones for the benefit of the country more busily employed than since the revolution, and at Paris which is the central point where all the best heads in France are assembled. The discovery of a new mode of preparing saltpetre*, the invention of the telegraph,

* Two of the most extensive saltpetre manufactories in Paris, (to say nothing of several others) extract from the earth of burial grounds and from the rubbish of old buildings, and deliver every ten days, thirty thousand pounds weight of pure saltpetre: and

and the degree of perfection to which the aëronautic art has been carried, are conspicuous proofs of the assertion.

This last invention, which was at first considered in foreign countries as nothing more than a dance in the air, which was laughed at as a scientific trifle—this invention of the aëronautic art, which was indeed looked on as a very curious though utterly useless experiment in natural philosophy, has nevertheless, during the present war, been productive of material advantages to France. The assembled armies of her enemies have witnessed those advantages, and the gaining of the battle of Fleurus was the consequence.

The impossibility of steering the aërial vessel, an objection a thousand times repeated, certainly cannot be denied: and those natural philosophers who are the most successfully employed in carrying the aëronautic art to perfection, have themselves long since acknowledged the difficulty. But, to attain the object which they have in view, they do not require that high degree of perfection; nor are they mad enough to waste their time in pursuit of it.

The aërostatic institute, founded by the committee of public safety, and enveloped in the most profound secrecy at Meudon, to which also was added a camp for the exercise of the artillery, is even yet looked upon as a secret arrangement of the republic, respecting which the greatest precautions are taken; the doors being shut against the public and all foreigners.

It was impossible to have selected a more convenient spot for the establishment of the aëronautic institute than the royal lodge of Meudon. From its elevated site on a mountain, it commands a beautiful and extensive prospect over a plain covered with villages and cultivated fields, intersected by the Seine, and terminated by the city of Paris.

The perfection and the rational application of aëronautics are the objects of the labours of this establishment, to which the celebrated natural philosopher Guiton-Morveau has in particular rendered the most important services. But the institution stood in need of such a director as Conté, for whom Guiton-Morveau has procured the appointment. With a love of the science Conté unites a penetrating genius for research and invention, accompanied by indefatigable assiduity,

The corps of aëronauts, intended to serve in the armies of the republic, and consisting of fifty courageous youths, is

trained at the school of Meudon: it is there the balloons are prepared which are sent off to the armies; and every day in summer the pupils are employed, at one time in performing their exercises, at another in making researches in natural philosophy, with a balloon which is kept constantly filled for the purpose.

The improvement in the preparation of the balloon, the discovery of a new mode of filling it with inflammable air from the substance of water (hydrogen gas), discovered by Lavoisier, the invention of a new telegraph, connected with the balloon, are the principal advances which have been made in aërostatics at Meudon under the direction of Conté.

The old lodge of Meudon serves as a manufactory for the preparation of the balloons, and of all the apparatus necessary to accompany them to the armies. The new lodge is appropriated to the institute, and to the accommodation of the pupils, and of the director and his family. There were prepared the *Entrepenant* for the army of the north, by means of which the hostile army was reconnoitred at the battle of Fleurus; the *Céleste* for the army of the Sambre and Maëse; the *Hercule* and the *Intrépide* for the army of the Rhine and Moselle.

The silk for the balloons is manufactured at Lyons, and is very thick and strong: and Conté has rendered them much more durable by the precaution of only varnishing the outer surface. The varnish is of an excellent quality; it sufficiently hardens the outside, and does not make the silk stick together when the balloon is folded. Moreover experience has proved that the inner coat of varnish cannot resist the operation of filling the balloon, that it is corroded by the gas, and that this friction renders the silk flabby.

The filling of the balloon with hydrogen gas is the result of the discoveries made by the great Lavoisier, and has for its basis his important experiment of the decomposition of water. The gas is prepared by the following simple and unexpensive process.

Six or more hollow iron cylinders are set in brick work, beside and over each other in a furnace which may be constructed in twelve hours; and both ends of each cylinder are made to project from the furnace. The openings of these cylinders are stopped with strong iron covers, through which metal tubes are let in. The tube at one end serves for pouring water, previously heated, into the cylinders when red-hot; that on the oppo-

site side is destined to conduct the air which first presents itself, through a reservoir filled with a caustic lixivium, and to convey it into the balloon. The cylinders are partly filled with coarse iron filings, which the excessive heat of the furnace, kept up with pit-coal during the whole time of the operation, reduces to a state of exandescence. At this stage of the process, the valve of one of the tubes of each cylinder is opened, and a small quantity of boiling water is gently poured into the heated cylinder. As soon as the vapour of the water touches the heated iron, the two substances which compose the water are separated: the one (the oxygen) attaches itself to the iron, which it calcines, and which, after the operation, is found partly crystallised, after the manner of volcanic productions: the other of the component substances of the water (the hydrogen) combines with a quantity of the igneous substance termed *calorique*, and becomes inflammable air (hydrogen gas), which continues in a permanent state of elastic fluidity, and weighs seven or eight times less than the atmospheric air.

As the water contains a small portion of the substance of *carbone* (*carbonique*) which would render the air in the balloon heavy, the air, as it first rushes out of the cylinders is made to pass through a reservoir of water impregnated with a caustic alkali. This fluid attracts to itself all the *carbonique*, and nothing rises into the balloon but very pure inflammable air.

During the operation, it has sometimes happened that the cylinders, heated to exandescence, melted. To guard against this accident, the projecting end of the cylinder is furnished with a pyrometer, and a scale, which, by means of an iron rod, indicates the degrees of rarefaction of the air. A particular point on the scale announces the moment when the cylinders are heated in the degree nearest to fusion: when such is the case, the fire is immediately diminished. The operation of filling a balloon of thirty feet diameter employs one third of a day.

The exercising balloon at Meudon is of a spherical form, and thirty-two feet in diameter. Its upper half is covered with a linen case to keep off the rain from the balloon and its netting. This netting, woven with strong cords, embraces the upper part of the balloon, and is destined to support the car for the reception of the aeronauts. The balloon, kept constantly full and ready for ascent, and exposed in the open air in all weathers,

preserves its buoyant station in the atmosphere, being fastened on the great terrace of the lodge. When the weather is favourable, the aërostatic exercises are begun. The balloon is set free from its fastenings, and elevated to a certain height; when the car is made fast to the cords which hang down from the net: the whole of this is done in five minutes. A colonel then mounts the car with one of the pupils, and the balloon rises to the height, generally, of from a hundred and sixty to two hundred and forty yards. The pupils separate into divisions, for the purpose of holding the balloon in the air, suffering it to mount, and drawing it down, by means of three principal ropes fastened to the net, and ramified with several others: in these manœuvres they employ the aid of a capstern. When the balloon has been newly filled, has yet suffered no evaporation, and still retains all its force, it requires the strength of twenty persons to hold it; and in that state it will bear eight hundred weight. After a space of two months, though much evaporated, it is still capable of bearing two persons with their instruments, and even a considerable ballast, at the same height in the air: but then ten persons are sufficient to hold it.

The car is constructed of a light lattice work of wood, lined with prepared leather, and hangs about sixteen feet beneath the balloon: it affords convenient room for two persons seated opposite each other, with the necessary instruments for making observations.

The balloon ascends as often in the day as is requisite for the succession of observations which are to be made; but these ascents take place only in calm and serene weather. Whenever any unforeseen accident occurs, the aerial machine is hauled down in five minutes. In strong gusts of wind which suddenly arise, the aeronauts are always exposed to some danger: the balloon, held by the ropes, cannot rise freely; and its vibrations and fluctuation resemble those of a paper kite which has not yet reached a certain degree of altitude. This spectacle, nevertheless, is more terrific to the spectator than to the aeronaut, who, seated in his car which its own weight preserves in a perpendicular position under the balloon, is but slightly affected by its desultory motion. No instance of any unfortunate accident has yet occurred at Meudon.

All fear, all idea of danger, vanishes on examining the solidity of the whole apparatus, the precautionary measures

adopted with the most prudent foresight and the utmost security, and especially when we are more particularly acquainted with the cool unassuming steadiness of Conté, the director of the whole.

When the return of peace shall allow more leisure, and shall favour the employment of this apparatus in other experiments than those immediately connected with the military service, we may expect to derive from it the most important and diversified advantages to natural science. The experiments will then be conducted under the direction of a committee of naturalists, from the national institute, with a view of making discoveries in natural philosophy, meteorology, and other branches. When the labours of the aërostatic institute shall have accomplished ends so important to the arts, and of so great general utility, there will be printed a particular account of the establishment, and of the course of experiments pursued: at present, these matters are kept from the knowledge of the public.

The most recent invention of Conté, admirable for its simplicity and precision, is the aërostatic telegraph. It consists of eight cylinders of varnished black silk, stretched on hoops, and resembling those little pocket lanterns of crimped paper, which draw out and fold down again on themselves. These eight movable cylinders, each three feet in diameter, and of a proportionate length, are suspended from the bottom of the car, connected together with cords, and hanging one above another, at the distance of four feet. By means of cords passing through the bottom of the car, the aeronautic observers direct those cylinders, give them different positions at will, and thus carry on their telegraphic correspondence from the regions of the air.

Conté has further applied his thoughts to the invention of a similar aërostatic telegraph, which, without the assistance of a great balloon, or an aerial correspondent, should be managed by a person standing on the ground, by means of cords; the apparatus being suspended to a small balloon, of only twelve feet diameter.

COUTEL, captain of the aeronautic corps, was the man who ascended with the *Entrepreneur* balloon on the 26th of June, 1794, and who conducted the wonderful and important service of reconnoitring the hostile armies at the battle of Fleurus, accompanied by an adjutant and a general. He ascended twice on that

day, to observe, from an elevation of four hundred and forty yards, the position and manœuvres of the enemy. On each occasion he remained four hours in the air, and, by means of preconcerted signals with flags, carried on a correspondence with General Jourdan, the commander of the French army.

His intended ascent had been made known to the enemy, who, at the moment when the balloon began to take its flight, opened the fire of a battery against the aeronauts. The first volley was directed too low: one ball, nevertheless, passed between the balloon and the car, and so near to the former, that COUTEL imagined it had struck it. When the subsequent discharges were made, the balloon had already reached such a degree of altitude, as to be beyond the reach of cannon shot, and the aeronauts saw the balls flying beneath the car. Arrived at their intended height, the observers, remote from danger, and undisturbed, viewed all the evolutions of the enemies, and, from the peaceful regions of the air, commanded a distinct and comprehensive prospect of two formidable armies engaged in the work of death.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July appeared a paper on the innocent amusements of the poor; and among the numerous speculations which have lately taken place on the means of bettering the condition of so large a portion of our species, I am glad to see this point proposed for discussion. I was in hopes to have read in your interesting publication for August some proposals from other quarters, agreeably to the benevolent desire expressed by the writer of the paper alluded to; but finding myself disappointed, I have determined to offer a circumstance relative thereto for the consideration of your readers; and if it should answer no other end than to prevent this subject from dropping, I shall be content.

I shall draw my remarks from a source very contiguous to the scene of the narrative already related, and state to you, that on my first commencing a residence of some years in Yorkshire, I was led one Monday evening to a pottery at Castleford; and on my near approach to it, was agreeably surpris'd by the sound of music both vocal and instrumental, which my companion informed me was produced by a concert of potters. On my entering the

manu-

manufactory, the then proprietor explained to me, that being himself an amateur, and a few of his men having a little knowledge of music, he had endeavoured to cultivate and diffuse among them a taste for it as generally as possible. That he procured a master to attend them from a neighbouring town on a Monday evening, after their work was over, with whose assistance they got up several anthems in parts, which they performed at church on the following Sunday. A forfeit was levied on each of the musicians who neglected attending on the Monday evening; and the pleasure on the one hand, with the forfeit on the other, afforded motives strong enough to keep them sober all the day, and consequently at work, in order to be fit for their party in the evening, instead of devoting *St. Monday* as heretofore to the orgies of Bacchus.

I do not at present recollect to have heard of any other musical party among the poor on a Monday: perhaps, if that of the artificers of Sheffield took place on this day instead of the middle of the week, it might be attended with the like beneficial effects. I have been present, however, at a party of poor men, a few miles from Leeds, practising the singing of anthems and choruses, on a Sunday evening, at the house of an amateur, who appropriated a room once a week to their use, gave them some of his home-brewed ale, and during part of the evening assisted them with his violoncello, &c. But I must own I felt much more pleasure at seeing these villagers so cheaply and innocently entertained by the unaffected good-nature of my friend, than from hearing their uncouth utterance of the sublime "*Messiah*" of Handel. My friend generally invited the musical club in a neighbouring town, of which he was a member, to spend a day with him every summer, where I have been present at the performance of one of Handel's oratorios, of which the choruses were filled up by sixteen of his Sunday night visitors.

As the human animal seems to enjoy the most perfect state when accustomed to due intervals of bodily labour and rest, I am inclined to think that much of the amusement of the rich may very properly consist in athletic exercises, and among the diversions of the poor, that a great part should be sedentary. This must be the reason why many sit so long at the ale-house; where, for want of a pursuit to occupy even their leisure, they take re-

fuge in liquor. Now there does not occur to me any innocent sedentary amusement which the poor enjoy, except music; but I doubt not it will be a satisfaction to many of your readers, as well as myself, to hear from any of your correspondents of such as are or might be brought into use among them.

Though I am well aware that music among the rich lies open to several objections, of which I shall only name two, I believe it is liable to none among the poor, if taken in moderation, and is productive of positive benefit to them, as well as the negative one which actuated our master potter to endeavour by this means to prevent his men's inebriety. The two points where it may be disapproved among the rich to which I allude, are: preventing the same time being spent to the intellectual and moral advantage of themselves or others; and likewise a recourse to plaintive music in a melancholy or tender hour by those of a very sentimental turn, may, perhaps, too much soften down the mind, and weaken the nervous system*. When the mind is melted by real distress, and prompted (agreeably to the chief ends for which sympathy was given us) to active benevolence, it cannot be melted too often; but the frequency of that affection, when unaccompanied with this legitimate consequence, may perhaps pave the way to our suffering with more facility our virtuous propensities to die without fruit, another time.

I do not think, however, that these two objections exist as to the poor: they must have some rest of body; and when that is fatigued, the degree of relaxation of mind furnished by music appears to me quite appropriate to such a crisis. Nor do I apprehend any thing, in general, from softening too much the mind of the English poor, as it might only tend to give them that gentleness and obligingness of manner so striking among the same class in a neighbouring nation; and we have lately seen this courteousness of manner has neither deprived them of their courage

* If any persons question the power of music over some frames, I assure them that I have been eye-witness of three ladies being thrown by it into hysterics, and one of them in the strongest degree that I ever saw that disorder operate. This effect, though it was not produced by the species of composition to which I am here alluding, but by the most sublime that perhaps was ever written, is not the less a proof of the power of music over the passions.

or ability to endure hardship. I am of opinion, therefore, that music would tend to civilize the poor; and with all the numerous evils of civilized society, I believe its advantages outweigh them; which brings me to conclude myself your's, &c.

A Friend to the Civilization of the Poor.
London, Sept. 24, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS in company, a few days ago, with a person who threw out some sarcastic observations on the *peculiarities* of the Quakers; expressing, at the same time, his approbation of some remarks in your Magazine on a similar subject. As he delivered, I doubt not, the sentiments of many others, made many flourishes without much reflection, and treated with levity what is of serious moment, I request the favour of you to insert in your repository the following hints.

With the Quakers I have no connection, nor think highly of their *theological* opinions. Many years ago I made a serious and critical examination of them, and thought several of them erroneous; and I speak in reference to writings, received by the friends as sacred: at the same time, I think them more accurate in this respect, and nearer truth in general, than many other sects; and in what are called *christian* morals, that they surpass them all. I speak of societies, not of individuals; in reference to writings received as inspired, not to books, making no such pretensions, but establishing morals only on general principles.

Nor do I contend for the *political* sentiments of the Quakers; nor, indeed, am I at present sufficiently informed, to assert what they are. One writer they have had among them, entitled to rank among the first political writers in this country, who also, what few political theorists have done, realized his system. But if the modern Quakers retain all the political opinions of this writer, I differ from the modern Quakers in politics.

Nor shall I undertake to vindicate the literary character of this people. It is unquestionably to their honour, that no child among them is left destitute of what they deem necessary instruction, and that the funds raised for the purpose of education are conscientiously applied. Can this be asserted of what are called the *Charity-Schools*, or more properly the

CHARITY-FUNDS, in England? Far, very far from it. There is great profligacy in this respect throughout the country. In innumerable places salaries are received, and no instruction is given; but the poor people actually pay, if their children are instructed at all, for what they ought to obtain freely. But this by the bye. It is not improbable, that the Quakers' favourite notion of IMMEDIATE REVELATION, and the mystical manner in which they see the literature of their opponents employed, may have proved unfavourable to the progress of polite letters among them: their commercial character, also, consequent on a separation from hierarchies, civil governments, and universities, may have still further fostered this spirit. Their two apologists, however, were unquestionably men of learning, as well as talents; and, if I am not wrongly informed, the friends have among them some persons of considerable learning.

But with these several points I intermeddle not: the points I have my eye on will be reckoned of less moment.

This people use a different calendar from Christians in general. They have been called superstitious, if not triflers, on this account. Let it be granted, that they are superstitious;—they are at least consistent in their superstitions; even their trifling displays opposition to inconsistency and self-contradiction.

The calendars of different nations have been usually made to express their religious belief, to commemorate remarkable events, interpositions, (whether true or false) to exhibit their feasts and fasts, their rites and ceremonies, &c. But can any thing be more inconsistent, than for a nation receiving one system of theology, to adopt a calendar expressing a belief in an opposite system? For a disciple of Moses to exhibit in his public calendar the doctrines of Brahma? For a disciple of Confucius to exhibit the doctrines of Mahomet, or for a disciple of Jesus, who taught a doctrine destructive of idolatry, to exhibit a calendar (suppose Grecian or Roman) expressive of a belief in idolatrous worship, in paganism? Yet so it is!

The year, according to Moses, was left to his regulation by Jehovah: against the first day of the month *Nisan* is placed, a FAST—the death of the sons of Aaron. Would not a Jew reckon it even blasphemous to place it thus—A Fast—the Adoneia—a solemnity in honour of Adonis, the beloved of Venus? They would,

would, in like manner, hold it blasphemous to call the name of the months by a name expressive of pagan festivals? Yet such is the practice of christians. January is probably derived from Janus, an ancient king of Italy; March from Mars, the god of war; April, most probably, from a name of Venus; May from Maia, the mother of Mercury; June from Juno, &c.

Bood or Budha, or Buddas, was an Indian impostor, who asserted his divine original, and after death was advanced to divine honours. The fifth day of the week is called by a Brahmin Buddas' day. The same day of the week, by an ancient Greek, was called *Ερμης ημερα*; by a Roman, *Dies Mercurii*, Mercury's day. The northern nations, worshippers of Woden, called the same day Woden's day: all in perfect consistency with their religious belief. But what shall we say to Christians, all of them worshippers of Jehovah, most of them of a Trinity—three persons in one God—and all of them rejecting pagan idols: what, I ask, shall we say to their keeping a day consecrated to the northern idol Woden, *Wodnesday*, or *Wednesday*? The same questions may be put relative to Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

When Polycarp was called on at his martyrdom to swear by the Fortune or Genius of Cæsar, he replied—"Freely hear me, I am a Christian:" the usual affirmation of the primitive Christians, when called on to swear by the Genius of the Emperor; and consistent Christians may use the same language on rejecting a pagan calendar.

But though the rejection of a pagan or popish calendar may be right, it does not follow, that the introduction of a Christian or Protestant calendar would be unobjectionable. The introduction of a religious calendar, with civil sanction, implies the magistrates right to interfere in matters of religion; a principle the most inimical to public utility, and the rights of conscience. Montefquieu's maxim, however, is founded on wisdom, "that, when men's opinions concerning the gods change, the laws also should change."

The practice of the Quakers, in this instance, is liable to no objection; and is an honest testimony against the inconsistency, the timidity of reformers, against the officiousness of legislators.

The next article, *titles*, is a subject of more consequence.

Blackstone's comparison of a particular form of government to a pyramid with a broad strong base, and terminating at length in a point, has been much admired. It is elegant, but it is sophistical; though the excellency of his form of government I neither deny, nor affirm.

The same comparison has been applied to titles, where the sophism is still more transparent. The proper way to expose it in both cases, is to appeal to nations the most enlightened, to societies the best regulated, to families the most orderly and harmonious: to inquire into the origin of titles, and to trace their effects. Of the French I say nothing.

The subject is of great compass, the evil of considerable magnitude. But the length of this epistle forbids my entering on the subject for the present: I therefore wave entering on the discussion. But it may reasonably be supposed, that as I am unconnected with any party either theological or political, and yet adopt a practice exposing me to some inconvenience, that I think it a question of serious concern. Indeed, I think titles a body of great evil: but of this in its proper place.

In this discussion I feel a simple, impassioned regard for truth and public utility. If the observations of prior correspondents should not preclude the present hints, the freedom, I hope, will not, as your repository is accessible to all parties. Respectfully yours,

G. DYER.

P. S.—In the above observations I have vindicated the consistency of the Quakers against the inconsistency of politicians and reformers: if my limits allowed, I would expose, in return, the inconsistency of the Quakers themselves. This, however, has been well done by one of their own society, in a letter just communicated to me, signed *PACIFICUS*, printed some years ago.

By this letter I understand, that though the Quakers, guided, as they say, by the Spirit of Truth, are enemies to war; yet, guided by the love of money, they are supporters of it: in a more effectual way, too, than by shouldering the mulket. "It is within my knowledge," says this sensible and respectable friend, "that you disowned a great number of your friends, about ten years ago, for carrying guns a-board their vessels, for the purpose of DEFENCE ONLY; and, at the same time, the most active of your members, and the most approved by your body, lent money to government for the avowed purpose of active operation against the enemy!"

The same person, in his letter to me, says—"It is curious to see the society in it

its meetings for discipline taking so much pains to find out delinquents in tythes, and the elders and ministers at the same time supporting war in its most splendid auxiliary."—Yet the Quakers still continue to do it by lending money to government. Friends, where is YOUR consistency?—Physicians, heal yourselves!

This information I received since I wrote the above letter.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LEMUEL HOPKINS was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, about the year 1755 or 6. His father, a wealthy farmer of that town, bestowed on all his children a good school education, and brought them all up to the labours of the field. What determined his son to the study of physic, is not now distinctly remembered; but the writer of this article believes it to have been the observation of the gradual decline of some near connections, who fell a sacrifice to the consumption; and that this event, and the circumstance of an hereditary predisposition to that disease, led Dr. HOPKINS to its particular consideration, and laid the foundation of his future fame. Be this as it may, having resolved to devote himself to medicine, Mr. HOPKINS applied himself, in the first place, to the study of the Latin, and to other academic studies; and, after some preparation, placed himself under the direction of a physician of some eminence—Dr. Potter, of Wallingford. Here he applied himself with great fidelity to his professional inquiries, won the confidence of his preceptor, and was often admitted to share in the labours of his practice, if not in its emoluments. After spending the usual time in preparation, Mr. HOPKINS repaired to Lichfield, and commenced business. This was some time in the year 1776 or 7. The singularity of his appearance, manners, and opinions, and the boldness, humour, and ingenuity with which he maintained the last, attracted general notice; and the success with which his exertions were attended in several cases of chronic disease, in persons who visited Lichfield on account of friends, or for the reputed healthiness of the situation, conferred on him a sudden and extensive celebrity. Pupils and patients resorted to him for instruction and advice; and he obtained a respectable share of employment abroad, before he had effected any flattering establishment at home. At Lichfield Dr. HOPKINS remained till some time in 1784 or 5; and during this period com-

menced his intimacy with the most distinguished literary characters in the state, some of whom then resided, and a few still reside, at that place. On leaving Lichfield, he removed to Hartford; where he has continued ever since, and which has been the scene of his literary exertions, and the point from which his professional reputation has diffused itself. This, however, has neither been fostered nor extended by any publications; for though Dr. HOPKINS is said to have composed several medical works, he has published nothing. This has arisen, in part, from the subjects on which he has employed his pen, and partly from his repugnance to add to the number of imperfect works which are every day appearing. Having been presented with unusual opportunities for observation on phtisical and other chronic complaints, it has been his wish to collect and leave behind him a mass of facts, which, amid all the contentions of conjectures, and revolution of things, should be resorted to with confidence and improvement.

Strictly connected, both with the former and present literary association in Hartford, Dr. HOPKINS has borne a full share in the numerous publications of wit and humour which have raised the character of that place. But his writings have never been separated from the common stock; and, except three small poems of singular humour, inserted in the "*American Poems*," vol. i. none of his pieces have been collected. As a literary man, Dr. HOPKINS is more remarkable for invention than for execution: for the first he is indebted to a bold, original, but unchastified, and often *outré* imagination; the last is the effect of an early-neglected education. He is the reputed projector of "*The Anarchiad*;" and several of the wildest flights in that curious publication are attributed to him. Of this performance, so often mentioned, the knowledge of which is probably confined to America, as it may not be uninteresting to the English reader, I shall subjoin some account. But, first, it may not be improper to enumerate the persons who partly composed the original literary circle at Hartford.

The settlement of Dr. DWIGHT at Greenfield, a place remote from the residence of his early associates in scientific and poetical pursuits, insulated and deprived him of the pleasures of their society. His labours were, therefore, perhaps, of a more serious complexion. The charms of society, and the sprightliness

of conversation, were easily propagated by persons accustomed to write as well as to converse; and what first only circulated in domestic circles was soon transferred to the press, and became the theme of general inquiry, comment, and applause. The force of satire, and the benefits of discussion, being once thoroughly apprehended by the authors, they were easily induced to persist; and the temper as well as opinions of a large portion of the public, in that part of the United States, were for a long time formed or influenced by the joint exertions of Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. BARLOW, Colonel HUMPHREYS, Dr. HOPKINS, Mr. WOLCOTT, (now secretary of the treasury of the United States) and Mr. STRONG, a celebrated divine of Hartford. Of the two gentlemen last named, the first, with every requisite for a poet, has neglected to claim his wreath of laurel; and the second has lately smothered the wit, sagacity, and political ability of Swift, in the melancholy consideration of the theological dogmas of election, atonement, and eternal punishment.

The authors of "*The Anarchiad*," or of the papers intitled "*American Antiquities*," introduce their account of that poem by an history of its discovery. A member of an American society of antiquarians is represented as having been present at the opening of one of the large *tumuli* in the western country, which resemble the fortifications of modern times. In the progress of digging, the labourers "find a casemate, magazine, and cistern, almost entire." They pursue their work, till they make their way into "a room that had evidently been occupied by the commandant;" where they find "a great number of utensils more curious and elegant than those of Palmyra and Herculaneum. But what rendered their good fortune complete, was the discovery of a great number of papers, manuscripts," &c. Amongst these reliques of antiquity," says the narrator, "I was overjoyed to find a folio manuscript, which appeared to contain an epic poem complete; and, as I am passionately fond of poetry, ancient as well as modern, I set myself instantly to cleanse it from the extraneous concretions with which it was in some parts enveloped, defaced, and rendered illegible. By means of a chemic preparation, which is made use of for restoring old paintings, I soon accomplished this desirable object. It was then I found it was called "*The Anarchiad*," a poem,

on the restoration of chaos and substantial night, in twenty-four books."

By a fable, sufficiently well contrived, this poem is represented to have been known to the ancients, and even to the moderns; thence the utmost liberty of imitation and parody is obtained; and by the help of visions, prophecies, &c. the scene is shifted from one country to another, and from modern to ancient ages; and real and imaginary personages, and actual and fanciful regions, are introduced at pleasure.

It will be recollected, that at the time of publishing "*The Anarchiad*," the American republic was united but in name. Each state contravened, at will, the public wishes; and measures the most hostile to good faith and sound policy were every where pursued. The primary design of our authors was to chastise the promoters of such measures; and, without altogether relinquishing the aid of serious expostulation, to apply the satiric scourge, and lash those into right conduct, who could not be led into it by persuasion and a sense of duty. As a specimen of serious poetry, the "*Speech of HESPER*," (which is an address to the Convention of 1787) may be adduced. This is inserted in the "*American Poems*." I shall therefore extract, in this place, a few passages which will convey some notion of the ability with which the satirical part was managed, and the scope of whose satire may be intelligible in Europe as well as in the United States. But these, Mr. Editor, with your approbation, shall be reserved for a future communication.

Sept. 1798.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DO not the following reasons justify the opinion of those critics, ancient and modern, who suppose the Apocalypse not to have been written by the apostle, but, either by some other person of the same name, or by an impostor assuming a false appellation.

1. The language of the Gospel of St. John, although not very pure or elegant, is however tolerably correct, and is for the most free from gross inaccuracies: whereas the style of the Revelation is full of the most flagrant solecisms of every kind, which are to be found in the most corrupted writer of Greek. Does any instance occur in literary history, of so remarkable a disparity between the earlier and later writings of the same author?

2. The

2.- The matter of the Apocalypse is almost entirely taken from the prophetic parts of the Old Testament. As an example, compare the sublime picture of the ruin of Tyre, given by Ezekiel, with the copy contained in the Revelations. The substance of the gospel is almost entirely different from that of any book, either in the Old or New Testament, and appears to me to contain the quintessence of christian philosophy, uttered in the apostle's own language. Would a writer, so rich in his own stores as St. John appears to have been, have condescended to use the sentiments, descriptions, and language of Daniel and Ezekiel, almost without alteration?

3. The prophecies of the Apocalypse have never been applied to corresponding events with a sufficient degree of certainty: every striking feature in the history of the christian church has been sought, and found (by those who find whatever they seek) in this inexplicable prophecy. But the interpretations of one sect are contradicted by the explanations of another, and the mythic Babylon, the serpent and the prophet, the trumpets and the phial, are driven from one side of the theological tennis-court to the other, according to the strength or dexterity of the contending champions.

4. Is the whole appearance of this writing accordant to the simplicity of the christian Scriptures? Does it agree well with the rest of that comely and sacred edifice, of which it has slowly, very slowly, become a constituent part? Does it not rather resemble the legends and fictions of the third and fourth century, of which, one, which is usually bound up with our Bibles, although neither contained in our, nor in any other canon, may afford a sufficient specimen. I allude to that marvellous work called the fourth book of Estras.

5. Has the objection to its authenticity, recorded by Epiphanius, I mean the non-existence of the church of Thyatira in the apostolic age, ever been palliated by modern commentators? I think not; they deny the truth of the fact, which the ancient defenders of this book were forced to allow. They suppose the apostle to speak prophetically, which our modern critics will hardly venture to do.

6. Upon the whole, is it not most probable, that the Revelation of St. John, *le Theologien* (a proper title for the apostle whom Jesus loved) was compiled in the second century, by some ingenious person, who thought, like St. Ambrose,

that truth was best defended by fiction, as an encouragement to those of the christian church who were smarting under the lash of a heathen proconsul, in some remote province of the empire. Any person who will carefully read it, without prepossession, as I hope I have done, will easily see that the scope of it is, the decay and fall of the Roman religion and empire, and the consequent rise and establishment of the christian church. Accordingly, we see the evils of war, famine, pestilence, and death, the invasion of barbarous nations, and the defection of lawful subjects introduced by turns, until at last the great city, under the character of a prostitute, is finally destroyed by the immediate interposition of providence. Immediately the reign of the saints commences, which is to endure till death and hell break loose from their infernal captivity. But the progress of these rebels is soon arrested by almighty power; they and their adherents, including nine-tenths of mankind, are cast into the lakes of everlasting fire, there to dwell for ever and ever. The saints triumphantly take possession of their heavenly city, and enjoy a glorious immortality, in the vivifying presence of their Almighty Father.

Such is the substance, and such the promises, of this ancient fiction, perhaps, the parent of all those which have since darkened the face of christian antiquity. Zeal for the honour of God and his apostle, has induced me to add my feeble voice to the number of its enemies: with what success I know not. I, am your humble servant, ΦΙΛΙΩΝΝΗΣ.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE POEMS OF
J. W. GLEIM.

JOHANNES Ludwig Wilhelm Gleim, was born in 1719, at Ermleben, and progressively became secretary to the chapter in the cathedral city of Halberstadt, and canon at Walbeck. He is one of the earliest German poets, whose works attained a classical rank, and owes, perhaps, much of his reputation to the pristine absence of competitors. He has endeavoured to become both the Anacreon and the Tyrtæus of his country. Three volumes of triling, though short ditties, chiefly consecrated to love and wine, published between 1753 and 1758, display occasionally, a grace and a naivety seldom surpassed, but less originality perhaps than a poet attentive to avail himself of the elegant features of modern manners might have

have contrived to infuse. Arch gaiety and easy trifling, adapt each of his poems to please: yet collected, they tire by repetition. Cold witty turns too frequently arrest the geniality and flow of soul, which he strives to indulge. He seldom condescends to rhyme, but imitates the trochaic metres of the Greeks: two or three specimens will suffice to give some idea of his lyric style.

1.

Anacreon, my teacher,
Sings but of love and wine.
He crowns his brow with roses,
And sings of love and wine;
Anoints his beard with perfume,
And sings of love and wine.
He dallies in the garden,
And sings of love and wine;
Seems in his cups a monarch,
And sings of love and wine.
He sports with wanton Cupids,
He laughs with jolly fellows,
He chafes care and sorrow,
He scorns the mob of courtiers,
Disdains to blazon heroes,
And sings of love and wine.
And shall his faithful pupil,
Of hate and water sing?

2.

The rustling of the zephyr
Has sooth'd me into dozing;
The gurgling of the wine-must,
Has lull'd me in the vine-yard;
Beneath the hanging jasmine,
A swarm of bees a buzzing,
Have hush'd asleep my senses;
The murmurs of a streamlet,
To quiet rest have woo'd me:
But am I now to slumber,
I must hear whispering kisses.

3.

My wine's a cure for anguish,
My sword for snarly puppies,
My dance for frosty evenings,
My deafness for long sermons,
My scorn for hollow friendship,
My song for irksome minutes,
My doctrine—for the devil.
But Cupid, cunning Cupid,
The flatterer, the tyrant,
Nor sword, nor scorn, nor doctrine,
Nor wine, nor song, nor dancing,
Can banish from about me;
Thou cyleless boney monster,
Death, only thou canst chase him.

4.

The parson waited with his psalter,
John leads his Hannah toward the altar:
"My love," says she, "I trust you'll leave
off drinking."
John, who when sober, and when mellow,
Has always been an honest fellow,
Replies—"My love, I will not leave off
drinking."

These are among the best of Gleim's lighter poems: yet of these, only the second has much merit. The war-songs of a Prussian grenadier were composed by Gleim in March and April 1778, and obtained, from the circumstances in which they appeared, a high degree of popularity: they breathe a spirit of ardent attachment to the great Frederic, against whom the Emperor of Germany was then preparing war. Except the ninth, no one has any very prominent degree of poetic excellence, the following is a close imitation of it, bating the alterations in the two last stanzas, which served to apply it at the origin of the present war. It is transcribed from the Cabinet.

We met, a hundred of us met,
At curfew in the field;
We talk'd of heaven, and Jesus Christ,
And all devoutly kneel'd:
When lo! we saw; all of us saw,
The star-light sky unclose,
And heard the far-high thunders roll,
Like seas, where storm-wind blows.
We listen'd, in amazement lost,
As still as stones for dread,
And heard the war proclaim'd above,
And sins of nations read.
The sound was like a solemn psalm,
That holy christians sing;
And by and by the noise was ceas'd,
Of all the angelic ring.
Yet, still beyond the cloven sky,
We saw the sheet of fire,
While came a voice, as from a throne,
To all the heav'nly quire,
Which spake: "Tho' many men must fall,
I will that these prevail:
To me, the poor man's cause is dear."
Then slowly sank a scale;
The hand that pois'd, was lost in clouds,
One shell did weighty seem,
But sceptres, scutcheons, mitres, gold,
Flew up and kick'd the beam.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVED a few days since, Dr. Johnson's perplexity with the word *hitch*. He thus expresses himself in the 4to. edition of 1785.

"TO HITCH. *v. n.*—To catch, to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage; nor here know well what it means:

Who'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides in a (*into*) verse, or (*and*) *hitches* in a
rhyme." Pope.

The passage is in the "*Imitations of Horace*," book ii. sat. 1. ver. 77.

The word in question is used in the northern counties for "getting into a place *side-ways*, with difficulty and congruance,"

trivance." The proper term, I apprehend, is *edge*; so that the distich would be correctly written thus:

"Who'er offends, at some unlucky time,
Slides into verse, and edges into rhyme."

Hitch has risen, I should think, from a gradual corruption by pronunciation. An intermediate depravation of the word I observe in "*Ray's Creation*," p. 273. of the fifth edition:

"We being not able to rest one quarter of an hour in the same posture, without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less."

There is a great propensity in the vulgar to change the *e* into *i* in conversation: as they say *vitch* for *wetch*, and *pin-fold* for *pen-fold*, where cattle are *penned*, is of common use. Even the *u*, in some instances, is thus transformed: as in Lancashire they say, *mich* for *much*; and *pilpit* for *pulpit*.*

I presume also, that the verb *egg*, to spur on, to excite, is a depravation from the same word *edge*, to *whet* or *sharpen*. Chaucer says thus, at ver. 587 of his "*Merry Adventure of the Pardoner and Tapstere*:"

"For the *egg* of the fann met with his
shynne."

I beg leave further to remark incidentally, in behalf of emendatory criticism, as rationally and discreetly employed on the remaining writers of antiquity. If such a proficient in his own language as Dr. Johnson, could leave in his Dictionary no less than *two* errors of quotation in a single verse of Pope, what corruptions may we not presume to contaminate the Greek and Roman authors after the transmissions of so many copies through such a period of time?

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, Nov. 3. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is generally understood among us, I believe, that papists attend so little to that advice of the founder of Christianity, (*Search the scriptures*, John v. 39.) that they never read them, and are even forbidden by their church to peruse those sacred volumes. I was therefore agreeably surpris'd, when, calling last Sunday evening on a neighbouring tradesman, who is of the number of those, whom we

* In many parts of England it is customary to say, that "one substance *bitches* on another;" meaning, I understand, that it catches on the *edges*, or protuberances of another."

commonly nick-name *Papists*, I found him reading the New Testament, which, on enquiry, I learned had been lately re-printed, together with the Old Testament, at Edinburgh, of which place my friend was himself a native. But what added greatly to my surprize was a letter, that is prefixed to the Testament, and which is there said to be written by *his Holiness, Pius the 6th*, to the most Reverend Anthony Martini, now Archbishop of Florence, on his translation of the Holy Bible into Italian!!! The letter is as follows:

Pope Pius the Sixth.

"Beloved Son, health and apostolical benediction. At a time that a vast number of bad books, which most grossly attack the Christian Religion, are circulated even among the unlearned, to the great destruction of souls, you judge exceedingly well, that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures: for these are the most abundant sources, which ought to be left open to every one, to draw from them purity of morals and of Doctrine, to eradicate the errors which are widely disseminated in these corrupt times: This you have seasonably effected, as you declare, by publishing the sacred writings in the language of your country, suitable to every one's capacity; especially when you shew and set forth that you have added explanatory notes, which, being extracted from the Holy Fathers, preclude every possible danger of abuse: Thus you have not swerved either from the laws of the Congregation of the Index, or from the Constitution published on this subject by Benedict XIVth that immortal Pope, our predecessor in the Pontificate, and formerly when we held a place near his person, our excellent master in ecclesiastical learning, circumstances which we mention as honourable to us.

"We therefore applaud your eminent learning, joined with your extraordinary piety, and we return you our due acknowledgements for the books which you have transmitted to us, and which, when convenient, we will read over. In the mean time, as a token of our pontifical benevolence, receive our apostolical benediction, which to you, beloved son, we very affectionately impart. Given at Rome, on the calends of April 1778, the fourth year of our pontificate.

PHILIP BUONAPARTI,
Latin Secretary.

To our beloved Son,
Anthony Martini, at Turin.

(A translation from the Latin Original.)

This letter, Mr. Editor, if inserted in your valuable Magazine, would, I think, produce the same sensations in many of your readers as it did on me; and if you are of the same opinion, and think it worth inserting, it is much at your service.

vice. I shall only beg in return, that some of your readers will indulge me with an answer to the following queries:—What are those laws of the Congregation of the Index, that are mentioned by his Holiness? What authority is attached to them among Catholics? What is the nature of the Constitution of Benedict XIVth? What is the merit of Martini's translation? Is it much read by the Laity in Italy? And lastly, how long has it been judged well among Catholics, that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and that these abundant sources ought to be left open to every one? Aug. 15, 1798. SALOPIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late publication on Tithes*, a short account is given of tithes in Scotland, from which it appears that the cultivators of land in that country are by no means so grievously oppressed by tithes as the farmers in England.

In Scotland it is in the power of the heritor or owner of lands, to bring an action before "The Lords for plantation of Kirks and valuation of Tithes," and to call for a valuation of his tithes by commissioners; and when his tithes are valued, no increased value of them can be claimed afterwards. After this valuation he has the power by the law of Scotland, to buy his tithes at nine years purchase, unless they be what are called *Bishop's tithes*, which cannot be bought. The reason of the limitation of the price to nine years purchase, is, the purchasers of tithes are liable to the payment of the present stipend of the minister of the parish, and to an augmentation of the stipend hereafter, if the Lords for plantation of Kirks, &c. who are the Judges of the Court of Session, should think it right to grant such augmentation. Hence it is evident, that the owners of land in Scotland, are not under the necessity of paying to the tithe-owner a tenth part of the produce of all their future labours and expences. Before they begin to improve their lands, they may obtain a valuation of the tithes of the present produce of them, and thus preclude any increase of the demand of the tithe-owner. But no land-owners in England have any such privilege.

In the present improved state of agri-

culture, the payment of tithes is a grievance which is felt every day; and no other stimulus to the purchase of tithes is necessary, than a power to buy them on reasonable terms. By the act for the sale of the Land-tax, the purchaser is allowed four years, from March 1799, in which to make his payments. But, I believe that the greatest part of the tithes in England, would be bought and paid for in twelve months from the time at which there should be a possibility of buying them.

The object in view in selling the Land-tax is undoubtedly the relief of the nation from the pressure of the funded debt, and as there is at present no hope of peace, it is certainly of the greatest consequence to the existence of the present government, and the safety of the country, that the national debt should be decreased, or that a great part of it should, by some means, be taken out of the market. But it appears impossible to raise more readily a large sum of money for the purpose of buying stock, than by a sale of the tithes. By the sale of the tithes, three great advantages would be obtained in a very short time. The clergy would receive a great increase of revenue, the improvement of agriculture would be greatly promoted, and the prices of the public funds would be much advanced.

The whole system of tithes is so much abhorred by every man who pays tithes, or who is not a tithe-owner, that no man would rest under the oppression of tithes for a day, after it was possible for him to relieve himself from it. *Interdum populus recte videt*, and this case is certain proof of it.

By the act for the sale of the Land Tax, the owners of lands who are under certain disabilities, are authorized to sell part of their estates to enable them to purchase the land tax. The land tax, however, is not an incumbrance which in its effects can be compared to that of tithes. A quarterly payment of the land tax, no more affects the improvement of land than any other out-payment. But the payment of tithes is a millstone around the neck of every agricultural improvement, and it becomes every day more and more heavy and galling. There can be no doubt therefore that the proprietors of land would much more readily sell part of their estates to relieve themselves from tithes than from the land tax.

QUÆSITOR.

* Tithes indefensible. By T. Thompson, F. S. A. Sold by Johnson.

In the last letter the word *inequality* should have been printed *inequity*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DISORDER prevails very fatally in this district among the horned cattle, called by the farmers the choak felon, for the cure of which should a successful method of treatment be known to any of your correspondents, the communication through the channel of your intelligent publication, would be gratefully acknowledged by many, as well as

Yours, AGRICOLA CORNUBIENSIS.
October 28th 1798.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 276.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

DORSETSHIRE is a pleasant, healthy country; the surface irregular, very woody; enjoys a good air, and plenty of fine water. The soil mostly dry, and contains chalk, marl, flint and some freestone. Here is also a great deal of high ground called downs, which is generally in sheep pasture. The breed of sheep, as mentioned before, is rather singular, but a very useful sort. This county produces a considerable quantity of cyder, which this year is in some instances, sold at one guinea per hoghead. I also observed several vines growing against walls in the open air, and pretty well laden with fruit. Buildings are mostly of brick and tile; and a great number of fine seats and parks adorn and enliven the country.

Frome contains about 8000 souls; it is an old town, with dirty narrow streets, awkwardly seated on the declivity of a hill, and much of it built with a sort of whitish freestone: it manufactures a great deal of superfine, and best broad cloths; but the manufacturers do not seem to have accumulated wealth equally with the Yorkshire manufacturers.—Grass land near the town lets for 3l. per acre, and at a distance 20s. to 40s.: arable farms 14s. to 18s. per acre.

October 22d, went from Frome to Trowbridge in Wiltshire, 9 miles. Near Frome the land is mostly in grass, but

proceeding farther I met with a good deal of wheat land. The soil is strong, and contains much clay. The road is made with broken freestone, and must be bad in wet weather: buildings are universally of stone, and slated with the same: the fields and farms are small: the surface is rather uneven and woody; the trees are chiefly elm. I observed a number of curious petrified shells among the stones which are laid on the roads.—Trowbridge is a manufacturing town, containing about 7000 souls: the inhabitants make superfine broad-cloth and kersey-mere, a good deal of which work is done by machinery, but it is not many years since machines were introduced here: they were at first very much opposed by the labouring manufacturers, who are not yet quite reconciled to them. This town is in general pretty well built and clean.

October 24, Trowbridge to Bradford, Wiltshire, three miles. Here seems to be great plenty of whitish freestone, but which does not admit a fine polish: the houses are made with this stone. The soil of this district is tolerably good, but the roads dirty. I observed a farmer ploughing with six oxen in one plough. Bradford is a manufacturing town, somewhat similar to the two last described: it stands on the declivity of a rocky hill, and has rather a romantic appearance. Many of the houses are old and the streets narrow. Farms in the neighbourhood are from 100l. to 300l. a year. Rent of land 18s. to 3l. an acre. Most part of the land is in pasture, but wheat, barley, oats, and turnips are cultivated in a small degree. A canal from Bristol towards Newbury, Devizes, &c. is intended to pass by this town, but is not yet finished.

October 25, went from Bradford to Bath, Somersetshire, seven miles. The surface of this district is very unlevel; the soil mostly dry, and not unfertile; rocky cliffs appear at a distance; the fields are generally small, and often divided by stone walls. The road pretty good: banks by the sides of rivers and brooks generally clothed with wood, or planted with apple-trees. I passed several large orchards laden with fruit, and crossed the new canal. The city of Bath presents itself at about 1½ mile distance in a narrow valley, and partly rising up a rugged hill fronting the south. The banks on each side of this vale are high and irregular, and descend rapidly: they are partly clothed with wood, and partly naked, where in some places the rocky cliffs

cliffs appear. Just before I descended the hill I had a complete view of the whole city, which, with the adjacent country, reminded me of a Westmoreland landscape: it has some resemblance of the approach to Kendal from Shap, but the hills here are not so high nor naked as those on each side of Kendal, and the valley narrower. A fine river runs through the south part of Bath, and winds its way down the crooked vale to the Severn. The city from hence has quite a modern aspect, and one tire of houses rises above another, so as to present a very pleasing and beautiful picture. On ascending into the city, I found my favourite ideas of its elegance and beauty not disappointed, but rather heightened. The houses are neat or elegant and lofty; the streets, two or three excepted, are remarkably clean, wide and airy; and some of them totally flagged with fine stones from the one side to the other. The descent of the hill takes off all the water immediately after any rain falls, and a great part of the town, particularly the higher streets, have an open view to the country. The two crescents are long rows of high houses, built exactly uniform in regular curves, and are quite open to the country: the elegance, and pleasant situation of these buildings, is perhaps not excelled, if equalled in the world. The air in this neighbourhood is salubrious, but what chiefly renders Bath such a place of note, are its famous hot wells, which have been too often described to require particular notice here. The population of this city is estimated at 30,000, and is still increasing: an idea of the rapid increase of inhabitants may be had from the following fact: in 1694 the number of births in one of the parishes was 1, and in 1794, 601. The great resort of genteel and wealthy people makes Bath a lively and fashionable place, which is indeed the principal support of most of the settled inhabitants. No trade of any consequence, nor manufacture is attended to here. Every article of living is very dear in this city, yet the rent of land in the neighbourhood is not so high as might be expected in such a situation, being in general not more than 2 or 3l. an acre.

October 26, went from Bath to Bristol in Gloucestershire, 12 miles. The road tolerably good. The soil partly a loamy clay, and partly a reddish sandy loam, and very suitable for potatoes, of which root I saw several fields, some of which the people were digging up. I think I

have travelled some hundreds of miles without seeing so much potatoe ground as I have noticed in this day's journey. Stone walls supply the place of thorn hedges in several parts of this district. The surface of this country is rather uneven, nor is the fertility of its soil any wise remarkable. The finest white tree-stone is got in this neighbourhood, and which takes a fine polish. Here I observed very large and surprising petrefactions, which had been inclosed in the rocks: the stones and fragments of rocks lying by the sides of the road for the purpose of repairing it, contained well defined prints of various things, most of which seem to have been large shells of very different shapes; some of the figures are regularly and curiously fluted. I came in sight of Bristol at about a mile from the city: it stands partly on a plain, but the north side climbs up the side of a hill, and consequently it appears to great advantage from this road. The city extends to a great distance on every side, and the clouds of smoke shew its great population, which one of the Bristol guides estimates at 100,000: but though that account may be rather exaggerated, it is certainly the second town in England, for the number and respectability of its inhabitants. The glass-houses, of which there are 18 or 20 in and near the city, make a conspicuous figure, and the buildings in general have a modern look. Arriving at the town I was, however, somewhat disappointed in my expectations; I found many, nay most of the streets narrow and dirty, and many places in great want of paving; but towards the higher parts and streets of the town, these inconveniences are avoided, and several pleasant situations are to be met with. Several elegant buildings, and even streets are now building about the confines of the city; and most of the genteeler inhabitants and tradesmen have country residences a little out of the noise and bustle of the town. Medicinal springs or hot wells which rise a little below the town are much frequented, and found useful in removing some disorders. Bristol is a great commercial town, but the shipping seem to lie at an inconvenient distance from most parts of the city: the vessels come up the river Avon to the harbour, which empties itself into the sea at the mouth of the Severn. This is likewise a manufacturing town, of various articles, but glass-making is the principal; several works for lead, in every stage of its manufacture; brass wire, and brass works;

works; several iron and copper founderies; potteries; two large floor-cloth manufactories, &c. are carried forward here. At Kingswood, two miles from the city, are extensive coal mines, the colliers of which speak a jargon that is peculiar to them, and perfectly unintelligible to a stranger. Bristol contains 19 churches, besides a Jew's synagogue, and 19 chapels for dissenters of every denomination. October 29, the sea rose higher

this night's tide, than can ever be remembered at Bristol before: great damage is done in the lower parts of the town, by the water entering the cellars and ground floors, where it was never known to reach at any former period. Many families were surpris'd in bed, and did not discover their unpleasant situation till the water was washing the bottoms of the beds.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 15th Nivose, (Jan. 4.) 1798, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE of the *Memoirs of the class of Moral and Political Sciences, during the first quarter of the year VI. by Citizen DAUNOU, secretary.*

WE have in the last public sitting given a general account of a voyage round the world, which Citizen FLEURIEU had begun reading to the class. He has continued and almost finished this recital; we shall not insert here any part of it, because the interest of a work of that extent and character depends particularly on its *ensemble*. We shall observe only that this relation presents, relative to the Archipelago of Mendoza on the N. W. coast of America, and its population, observations and results, which we may look for in vain in the writings of Cook, the Messrs. Forster, and the other English voyagers. It was particularly by Captain Dixon, that the N. W. coast of America is made known to us; but Dixon, much more attentive to his trading than to the progress of human knowledge, has only offered us very imperfect notices; it was reserved to a Frenchman, Captain Etienne Marchand, whose voyage Citizen Fleurieu narrates, to prove that a navigator, without neglecting the interest of his employers, may essentially serve the sciences. The five islands *de la Revolution*, discovered by Captain Marchand, to the N. W. of the Mendoza islands, form, in the relation of Citizen Fleurieu, a part as yet entirely new in the history of the globe. Speaking of the Sandwich islands often described already, the author demonstrates that we are not indebted for this discovery to the English; and in the chapter which concerns the island of St. Helena, he makes it his business to consider it under points of view which have the most useful relation to history, general physics, commerce, and the political sciences.

Citizen MENDELLE has communicated to the class some meteorological observations addressed to him by his brother engineer-geographer at Cayenne. These observations, which have chiefly for their object the magnetic declination and inclination, have been transmitted to the class of mathematical and physical sciences.

Citizen BUACHE has communicated a labour of Citizen BEAUCHAMP's, an associate member, relative to the longitude of the southern coasts of the Black Sea. Citizen Beauchamp determines the longitude of 15 points, taken between Constantinople and Trebizond, and the latitude of nine of those same points. The results of these observations rectify those found in the charts accounted hitherto the best; the difference with respect to the city of Sinope, is even one entire degree. These labours of Citizen Beauchamp, if he can continue them in his route from Constantinople to Mascari, will augment the number of certain and fundamental data in geography.

In a memoir on French Guiana, Citizen BUACHE has been employed in rectifying a geographical error which has served for a ground to the Portuguese to claim the most interesting part of that country. The limits of the possessions in America were, according to them, and agreeably to their conventions with Spain, fixed at the embouchure of a river known by the name of Oyapock or Vincent Pinson, and they have supposed that this river was the Oyapock of Guiana, situated in 4 degrees 15 minutes of N. latitude. But there are two rivers which bear the name of Oyapock in this same tract, one to the south, and the other to the north; and it appears to Citizen Buache that the name of Vincent Pinson, a name which more particularly designates the limits, and which the Portuguese have applied to the

the Oyapock of the north, can only agree with the Oyapock of the south. Citizen Buache founds his opinion, first, on the authentic relations of the voyage of Vincent Pinson, which prove that the navigator, whose name the river has taken, did not really land on any part of the coast north of the equator, and that he arrived on the southern coast at the very place where the second river Oyapock is found: secondly, on the authority of the ancient charts, which in general agree to place the river Vincent Pinson close by the mouth of that of Amazons; and finally, on the observations made on this matter, both by Ferrolles, governor of Guiana, in 1694, and by La Condamine in 1743. Citizen Buache thinks with Ferrolles, that the true river of Vincent Pinson is the Oyapock of the isle of Juanes, situated between the embouchures of the river of Amazons.

Portugal has been the object of a memoir of Citizen ANQUETIL. After having summarily retraced the history of the expeditions of the Portuguese in Africa, of their conquests in America, and their establishments in Asia, the author enters into a particular investigation of their commerce formerly so active with France, the causes of its decay, and the treaties which caused it to be transferred to England. He then considers the political relations which ought to re-establish between France and Portugal the respective interests of these two nations, their geographical position in Europe, and the contiguity of their colonies.

In another memoir Citizen Anquetil discusses this question: What conduct is to be pursued in order to secure and guarantee against all reclamations and demands on the part of the Germanic body, the acquisitions, cessions and permutations agreed upon between the co-estates of Germany, or with the princes on the confines. This examination leads the author into the history of the different tribunals where these political causes are brought, the chamber of Wetzlaer, the Aulic council, and the diet of Ratisbon; he explains the object and extent of the jurisdiction of each of these diplomatic tribunals, the degrees of subordination they have to each other, and the forms of process required to the present time to efface a state from the matricula of the Empire.

Citizen LEVESQUE read a memoir on the private life of the Czar Peter I. He has collected in it a number of anecdotes, which perhaps display the character and

fix the measure of that prince's greatness and glory. These details depict him as great indeed, but less singular than odd, despotic yet popular, humane yet ferocious, equitable yet cruel, prodigal yet parsimonious, sparing no expences for his wars, nor even for the arts, and wearing apparel mended with his own hands; associating with artists, as their pupil or even their rival, and claiming among them the stipend of his personal labours; diffusing instruction and letters through his empire by the translations which he ordered or composed himself; always rude in spite of so many means employed to polish himself; still superstitious after having shaken off the yoke of a number of prejudices, and retaining intolerance in his manners when it was no longer in his opinions; for his virtues, owing something to nature, much to his own efforts; owing all his vices to education, and thus only escaping from a part of the causes and influences which concur to deprave kings, and to pervert hereditary power.

Citizen PAPON read the first part of a work on the Cisalpine and Transalpine republics of the middle ages. On one side, the excesses of the governors of provinces and their lieutenants, the yoke of feodality aggravated by them without measure; on the other, the Roman colonies, the laws and the manners which they introduced into the south of France, and into Lombardy; such have been the principal causes of the establishment of the republican government in those countries and those ages. We must add to this, especially for Provence, the influence of the sciences, the letters, and the arts of Greece, which propagated in this part of Gaul the germs of true civilization, of that which is founded on the knowledge of the rights of man, and on the sentiment of his dignity. Such was the action of those different causes, that Pliny and Tacitus found with the Gauls of the south, not only the laws, the language and the institutions of Rome, but the energy of its antique character. It is this character which afterwards, under the Ostrogoths and Franks, banished servitude from lands and from persons, perpetuated the franc-aleu, which has made a part of the public law of Provence, and finally gave birth to the republican government in cities which found themselves powerful enough to establish it, as Avignon, Arles, Nice, and Marseilles. Citizen Papon terminates this memoir by some reflections on the means proper to form a character truly

truly national, in accordance with the government which it is desired to create or confirm.

Citizen BOUCHAUD has been employed in historical and critical researches on the police of the Romans, respecting the high roads, the streets and the markets.

In giving an account of a manuscript communicated to the class, Citizen CAMBACERES complains of the neglect into which the study of civil legislation has fallen. He thinks it is time to refer to the rich collections which the antients have bequeathed to us, in order to extract from them what they contain analogous or necessary to our republican organization. He desires that the labours which are directed towards this end may be encouraged, and he traces the advantages which may result from them, for the instruction of law students, and the progress of the social science.

Two memoirs have been addressed to the class by Citizen DIANNYERE, an associate member, the first relative to the necessity and the means of reanimating the manufactures of Aubusson, formerly so flourishing; and the second on divorce, considered in its relation to the liberty of the married parties, and to the interest of the children. Citizen Diannyere collects in his last memoir many results of political arithmetic, contained in a work of Lavoisier: he concludes, first, that marriage should never cease to be indissoluble, at the pleasure of each of the parties; secondly, that each child has a natural right to a portion of the fortune of his divorced parents; thirdly, that if the number of the children is four, or under four, this part is equivalent to an eighth of the same fortune.

Citizen LACUEE addressed the class on the organization which it would be proper to give to the armed force in the French republic. Undoubtedly, to judge of our actual military system by its effects, it is very difficult not to conceive of it as perfect. It is asked, after so many triumphs, in presence of so many trophies, what other organization could be happier, and what is the new order of prodigies which it would be right to expect from it? Accordingly Citizen LACUEE is persuaded, that till the general peace nothing should be changed in the actual regimen of our armies, and that we must abandon them to that genius of liberty, which without ceasing prepares for them the career of heroism and victory. But anticipating in thought, times

in which *less pressing dangers, interests less sacred, circumstances less imperious*, should call for less enthusiasm and devotedness, the author inquires how far the wisdom of the military laws may secure to the French people all the glory and power that its invincible defenders have acquired for it. The work of Citizen LACUEE is divided into six memoirs: in the first, the only one which he has yet read to the class, he lays down the difference which ought to exist between the organization of the public force of a free people, and that under a government which usurps the sovereignty; he treats of the division of this force considered as a stationary or sedentary national guard, and a national guard in activity; and particularly examining this last, and the mode of its formation, he endeavours to point out the dangers of voluntary enrollments, the greater dangers of enrollments for money, and the advantages of the military conscription.

Citizen DUPONT has considered the *ensemble* of social organization in a work on the principles and the bond of confederated republics, and more particularly on the constitution of the United States of America. The class has yet only heard the first chapters of this work: the author first lays it down, that civil laws have more influence on the happiness of man than political or constitutional laws; he does not conclude, however, that these last are without importance, since, on the contrary, there exist between the one and the other, as Montesquieu has shewn, relations so intimate, that the legislation of a people always bears more or less the stamp of the form of government. The perfection of a social system depends, therefore, principally, on the truth and the empire of the principles on which it is founded; and these principles, according to Citizen DUPONT, consist in this, that justice, for the support of which all governments are instituted, is equally easy to be recognized, at all times, and in all conjunctures, and that it maintains an inviolable respect for liberty and property.

Social happiness depends also on the purity of the public morals, and on the precision of the ideas attached to the names which designate the human virtues. This precision is the object which Citizen DUPONT considers in two other memoirs; one intitled, "*The Voyage of Wisdom*;" and the other, "*Reflections on Courage*." The first is an imitation of Plato: this is an allegory in the poetic style,

style, in which it is shewn, that Wisdom, which is directed towards reason and happiness, would deviate from both these ends, if, thinking to consult only Prudence, and being too much under the guidance of Circumspection, she were to suffer herself to be controuled by pusillanimity and false shame.

There are in effect, and the storms in politics have shewn us proofs of it—there are perils, in presence of which timidity is rashness, and courage only is prudent.

“Courage,” says Citizen DUPONT, in his reflections on this virtue, “does not consist in not having fear, it is the manner of being afraid which distinguishes the brave man from the coward.” He thinks that courage depends on a fund of boldness within itself; that it strengthens by habit, is augmented chiefly by comparison, that grand spring of human morality; and that, lastly, it rises to heroism by the desire of esteem. The author observes, that physical dangers are not the only dangers. There are such, moral and political; and courage, which measures and confronts them; honours also the man and the citizen. But when a peril becomes superior to all efforts, then the virtuous man begins in effect to have no more fear, because the event being decided, it only remains to collect all the force of a great soul, to fall with decency and dignity.

To nourish and inflame courage, to propagate all the other republican virtues, antiquity has known nothing more efficacious than the celebration of national festivals. But these institutions will hardly obtain among us that vast and happy influence which they exercised in Greece, until we shall have hit upon the means of communicating to an immense number of spectators, all the pleasure and instruction which these solemnities ought to exhibit. The investigation of these means has been the object of a memoir, which Citizen REVELLIERE LEPAUX has read to the class, and which has since been rendered public by printing it.

The class has heard two discourses of Citizen TOULONGEON; one on memory, the other on wit (*esprit*). In developing the second, the author proceeds to distinguish wit from the other intellectual faculties. Genius creates, the imagination paints, talent executes, judgment appreciates; wit, according to Citizen Toulangeon, is only a brilliant varnish, which, without having a colour proper to it, animates and makes resplendent whatever it covers. But what is its influence on

manners and the happiness of the people? The author does not think it always salutary; all the wit of the Greeks, says he, could not stand against the firmness of the Romans, who in their turn having changed at Constantinople their firmness for wit, fell under the sword of the Arabs. Citizen Toulangeon thinks it is useless to recall these examples in a country, and in a time, wherein wit, diffused on all sides, tends to its distribution with less inequality than ever. La Rochefoucault has said, that a man of wit would be frequently embarrassed without the company of fools; this is, precisely, an embarrassment in which, according to Citizen Toulangeon, the man of wit finds himself at this day; fools are rare and no longer enough to keep him company; wit is no more at its ease, because wit presses it on all sides; it has every where neighbours which level and restrain it.

Citizen GARAT read to the class and in the public sitting, a report on the works sent to one of the competitions opened by the Institute; the competition had for its object to determine the influence of signs upon ideas.

In a memoir on Ostracism, Citizen BAUDIN has proved that that famous institution could never be otherwise than hurtful, even in a territory very circumscribed, in a population much condensed, in a country where the people exercised immediately different powers. He shews how it would become more disastrous still in the bosom of an immense republic, and how much more it would disagree with the representative system which alone can secure the liberty of a great nation. Citizen Baudin thinks that the worthiest homage which can be rendered to the ancient republics, consists in the enlightened choice of the institutions we wish to borrow from them. Let us take, says he, from the Romans, not their patriciate and its pride, not their tribuneship and its violences, but that all-powerful patriotism which united all interests and all factions against the common enemy: let us imitate from the Spartans their frugality, not the impunity of expert larcenies; and lastly, from the Athenians, their atticism, and not their ostracism.

Citizen Baudin read also a memoir on the labours of the class appropriated in the National Institute to the moral and political sciences. After having compared this class with that of speculative philosophy which exists in the academy of Berlin, he has considered the influence which the sciences, cultivated there, should exercise

exercise over one another, geography over history, history over morals, morals over politics, and the analysis of thought over all. But the strictest bond which unites them, consists in their common devotedness to the cause of liberty; towards this point it is that all their efforts converge; their glory is to contribute to the support and to the prosperity of the republic, in collecting for it the lights of philosophy, the instructions of history, the elements of moral institution, and the materials of a wise and strong legislation.

[The Proceedings of the other Clafs will be given in our next Number.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE land-tax, till the passing of the late act for perpetuating it, differed from the other branches of the public revenue (except part of the duties on malt) in being imposed annually, whereas other taxes have been granted either for a term of years, or more commonly, of late years, for ever. But though granted for only one year at a time, the land tax has been regularly continued from year to year, since the revolution; having never been wholly taken off, but has varied with respect to the rate, being usually reduced during peace, and increased again in time of war, to answer in part the increased expenditure. In 1693 it was first raised to four shillings in the pound, upon a valuation given in, in the preceding year, and according to which it has continued to be raised to the present time, at the following rates:

In 1698 and	1699	- -	at 3s.
	1700	- -	at 2s.
	1701	- -	at 3s.
1702 to	1712	- -	at 4s.
1713 to	1715	- -	at 2s.
	1716	- -	at 4s.
1717 to	1721	- -	at 3s.
1722 to	1726	- -	at 2s.
	1727	- -	at 4s.
1728 and	1729	- -	at 3s.
1730 and	1731	- -	at 2s.
1732 and	1733	- -	at 1s.
1734 to	1739	- -	at 2s.
1740 to	1749	- -	at 4s.
1750 to	1752	- -	at 3s.
1753 to	1755	- -	at 2s.
1756 to	1766	- -	at 4s.
1767 to	1770	- -	at 3s.
	1771	- -	at 4s.
1772 to	1775	- -	at 3s.
1776 to	1791	- -	at 4s.

The sums to be raised at 4s. in the pound, is stated in the annual act at 1,989,673l. 7s. 10d. for England, and

47,954l. 1s. 2d. for Scotland, making together 2,037,627l. 9s. 9d.; and upon credit of this assessment, 2,000,000l. is usually borrowed of the bank in anticipation of the tax, for which sum exchequer bills are given them, which ought to be cancelled out of the produce of the tax as it comes in. The charges of management of this tax, for England and Wales, in the year ending 5th January, 1797, amounted to 54,840l. 3s. 4d. and there are payments made out of it for the militia, deserter's warrants, and bounties for the growth of hemp and flax, which in the same year amounted to 16,630l. 2s. 3d. in England and Wales, and 311l. in Scotland, which payments must be provided for in some other mode, if the proposed redemption is carried into execution, unless a new land tax is to be immediately imposed. These sums being deducted, would make the total nett produce 1,965,846l. 3s. 5d.; but the full amount of the assessment is seldom if ever collected, so that the nett payments into the Exchequer always fall short of the sum borrowed on the credit thereof, exclusive of interest on the bills, and the deficiency is made good out of the supplies of the next year.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of your inserting the two following subjects of inquiry to your numerous literary readers.

Can any one give intelligence of a translation of the "*Merope*" of Maffei, said to have been made by Pope, but not mentioned by any of his biographers?

What has become of the collections made by the tragedian Rowe for an edition of the works of Massinger?

Your's, &c.

A LOVER of LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your correspondents who can tell me, through the medium of your Magazine, how *Hat-making* was first invented, or any that can favour me with its history; and if any machines were ever invented for that purpose?

I also wish their advice on the following subject: I am forming at present a small collection of books, under the title of a "*Kitchen Library*," for the use of my

my servants when their work is over. Now, Sir, I wish to be informed what are the properest books for such a plan? my library (only in its infancy) collected upon the principle that the minds of servants are only equal to those of children of eight, ten, or twelve years old, in more elevated situations, consists at present of the following: Dr. Aikin's "*Evenings at Home*," "*Hymns*," by Dr. Watts, Mrs. Barbauld, &c. "*Farmer Truestean's Advice to his Daughter Mary*," "*Virtue's Friend*," published at Stockport. "*Exercises*," by Messrs. Hollands." A low priced copy of "*Telemachus*," "*Mental Amusements*," by Priscilla Wakefield.

I shall be glad to meet the opinion of your correspondents on the above subjects.

I am, &c.

Newcastle upon Tyne,

MUNNÖÖ.

Oct. 14, 1798.

P. S. There is no mention of Hat-making in the "*Transactions of the Royal Society of London*," nor in the "*History of Inventions and Discoveries*," by Beckmann.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, whose signature is M. R. justly objects to the reading in our translation of Exodus vi. 3, "And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name Jehovah was I not known to them," as asserting a falsehood, do I not mistake his meaning. I have no fault to find with the statement of his objection against our translation, but must refer him to the original Hebrew, after observing that *vau* may be and is most generally rendered *and* instead of *but*. I must also refer him to Mr. Job Orton's note upon the passage, which is as follows: "If we only change the pointing, and read the passage with an interrogation, it removeth the difficulty—*Did not I appear to Abraham by the name of God Almighty, and by my name Jehovah was I not known to them?*" Yea, verily. A question, according to the manner of pronunciation, implies a strong assertion.

Yours

W. G.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER VIII.

* * This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of *Bons-Mots*, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from *Anecdotes* written down after long Conversation with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CXV. REPUBLICS.

THOUGH I admire republican principles in theory, yet I am afraid the practice may be too perfect for human nature. We tried a republic last century, and it failed. Let our enemies try next. I hate political experiments.

CXVI. COMMENTARIES OF AGRIPPINA.

Tacitus mentions the Commentaries of Agrippina, mother of Nero. I wish we had more extracts from a work by so singular an author. I should suppose it was decent, and attempted to palliate her crimes. Yet I should like to have a copy, bound up with Arian's life of Tilliborus the robber, quoted, if I remember right, by Lucian.

CXVII. CREDIT.

I have no credit any where. How should I? I have never stooped to the means of acquiring it.

CXVIII. COWLEY'S MISTRESSES.

Cowley's catalogue of mistresses seems to be founded on a poem in the *Authologia Italorum*. [p. 104.]

CXIX. JEST-BOOK BY TACITUS.

Tacitus is said to have made a collection of jests. I doubt not but they were acute ones.

CXX. DISSENTING PORTRAITS.

What special vanity can overwhelm us with so many portraits of dissenting teachers? I must close my collection. I am sick of such trumpery. They remind me of a visionary, who flourished in the last century. He was at the expence of having a plate engraved, in which he was represented kneeling before a crucifix, with a label from his mouth, "Lord Jesus, do you love me?" From that of Jesus proceeded another label, "Yes, most illustrious, most excellent, and most learned

learned Sigerus, crowned poet of his Imperial Majesty, and most worthy rector of the university of Wittenburg, yes, I love you."

CXXI. CONTEMPORARY JUDGMENTS.

Contemporaries are tolerable judges of temporary merit, but often most erroneous in their estimate of lasting fame. Burnet, you know, speaks of "our Prior;" and Whitlocke of "one Milton, a blind man." Burnet and Whitlocke were men of reputation themselves. But what say you of Heath, the obscure chronicler of the civil wars? He says "one Milton, since stricken with blindness," wrote against Salmasius; and composed "an impudent and blasphemous book, called Iconoclastes."

CXXII. FAMILY OF COURTENAY.

Gibbon's account of the Courtenay family is in his usual matterly style. Look into Milton's Travels for a curious epitaph on the last lord, who died at Padua. I need not remind you, that he was honoured in the affections of Mary and Elizabeth.

Anglia quem genuit, fueratque habitura Patronum,

Cortoneum celsa hæc continet arca Ducem,
Credita causa necis Regni affictata cupido,
Reginæ optatum tunc quoque connubium.

Cui regni Proceres non consensere, Philippo
Reginam Regi jungere posse rati.

Europam unde fuit Juveni peragere necesse,
Ex quo mors misero contigit ante diem.

Anglia si plorat defuncto Principe tanto,
Nil mirum, domino deficit illa pio.

Sed jam Cortoneum cælo fruiturque beatis,
Cum dolent Angli, cum sine fine gemant.

Cortonei probitas igitur, præstantia, nomen,
Dum stabit hæc templum, vivida semper erunt.

Angliaque hinc etiam stabit, stabuntque Britanni,

Conjugii optati fama perennis erit,
Improba Naturæ legis Libitina refundens,
Ex æquo juvenes præcipitataque senes*.

* Thus translated:—"This high chest contains the Duke of Courtenay, born in England, of which country he had a prospect of becoming the master. The supposed cause of his death was his ambition to seize the throne, by marrying the queen; but the peers would not consent, preferring Philip a royal husband. Hence it became necessary for the youth to travel through Europe; and in consequence he perished by a premature death. It is not surprising that England should lament the fate of such a prince, and droop as for the death of her pious lord. But Courtenay now enjoys the happy society of Heaven, while the English lament and groan without end," &c.

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CXXIII. EPISTLE TO CHAMBERS.

The Compiler having learned that the celebrated epistle to Sir William Chambers was supposed to be written by Mason, very innocently expressed to Mr. Walpole his surprize that Mason, the general characteristic of whose poetry is feeble delicacy, but united with a pleasing neatness, should be capable of composing so spirited a satire. Mr. W. with an arch and peculiar smile, answered, that it would be indeed surprizing. An instantaneous and unaccountable impression arose that he was himself the author—but delicacy prevented the direct question. The compiler has since heard a suspicion to the same effect, expressed by competent judges. There is at any rate reason to believe that Mr. Walpole had a share in that composition.

CXXIV. OPIUM.

I am surprized at the aversion our medical men entertain against opium. I have had a severe attack of the gout, and could not sleep. I consulted my physician: he advised me not to use opium. As soon as he was gone I sent for some. I took it*, have slept well, and am almost recovered.

CXXV. ORIGINAL LETTER.

Strawberry-Hill, July 27, 1735.

You thank me much more than the gift deserved, Sir. My editions of such pieces as I have left, are waste-paper to me. I will not sell them at the ridiculously advanced prices that are given for them; indeed only such as were published for sale, have I sold at all, and therefore the duplicates that remain with me, are to me of no value, but when I can oblige a friend with them. Of a few of my impressions I have, no copy but my own set; and as I could give you only an imperfect collection, the present was really only a parcel of fragments. My memory was in fault about the R. and N. authors; I thought I had given them to you; I recollect now that I only lent you my own copy; but I have others in town, and you shall have them when I go thither. For Vertue's MS. I am in no manner of haste.

* Five grains, if memory may be trusted.

* Five grains, if memory may be trusted.

be suspected of knowing more of the matter.

There are many reasons, Sir, why I cannot come into your idea of printing Greek*. In the first place I have two or three engagements for my press; and my time of life does not allow me but to look a little way farther. In the next, I cannot now go into new expences of purchase. My fortune is very much reduced, both by my brother's death, and by the late plan of reformation. The last reason would weigh with me, had I none of the other. My admiration of the Greeks was a little like that of the mob on other points, not from sound knowledge. I never was a good Greek scholar; have long forgotten what I knew of the language; and as I never disguise my ignorance of any thing, it would look like

affectation to print Greek authors. I could not bear to print them without owning that I do not understand them; and such a confession would perhaps be as much ostentation as unfounded pretensions. I must therefore stick to my simplicity, and not go out of my line. It is difficult to divest one's self of vanity, because impossible to divest one's self of self-love. If one runs from one glaring vanity, one is catch'd by its opposite. Modesty can be as vain-glorious on the ground, as Pride on a triumphal car. Modesty however is preferable; for should she contradict her professions, she still keeps her own secret, and does not hurt the pride of others. Adieu, Sir.

I am very sincerely,

Your obedient humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT CHARACTERS.

THE LATE DR. KENNICOTT.

THE authors of the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article Kennicott, confess themselves ignorant of the parentage and early life of that learned Oriental scholar. It is of great importance that every thing relating to eminent persons should be made public. As biography is to individuals, what history is to a nation, useful under various situations for the regulation of conduct, nothing, that shews the progress of men from obscurity to eminence, can be considered as trivial. However estimable in the eyes of the multitude high birth and hereditary station may appear, those in reality most deserve the admiration and gratitude of mankind, who have proved in themselves, that virtue and talent, accompanied by assiduity, may climb to the summits of fame or success. The biography therefore of men, who have toiled with persevering industry, will be the greatest stimulus to the activity, and at the same time teach us how to regulate our attempts. It will inspire patience under obstacles, and correct the irregularities of sanguine hope. The origin of Dr. Kennicott was obscure. His parents were honest characters: his father was the parish clerk of Totness in Devon, and once master of a charity school in that town. At an early age young Kennicott succeeded to the same employ in the school, being recommended to it by

his remarkable sobriety and premature knowledge. It was in that situation he wrote the verses to the Hon. Mrs. Courtney, which recommended him to her notice, and that of many neighbouring gentlemen. They, with a laudable generosity, opened a subscription to send him to Oxford.

He soon there distinguished himself as is well known. As a testimony of the truth of the above statement, the following is a copy of an inscription written by Dr. K. and engraved on the tomb of his father and mother. The writer of this article has transcribed it from the original in the church-yard of Totness. The tomb is more elegant than persons in their situation are accustomed to have erected, and was thought, perhaps, by the envious, to be somewhat ostentatious. A personal knowledge of the Doctor induces the writer of this article to think that it was rather the tribute of a good and grateful mind, and of the pious reverence and love which he entertained for the authors of his being.

As Virtue should be of good report,
 sacred
 be this humble Monument
 to the Memory of
Benjamin Kennicott, Parish Clerk of Totness,
 and Elizabeth his Wife:
 The latter,
 an Example of every Christian Duty;
 The former,
 animated with the warmest Zeal,
 regulated by the best good sense,
 and both constantly exerted
 for the Salvation of himself and others.

Reader!

* An edition of Anacreon had been recommended as a mere literary curiosity.

Reader!

Soon shalt thou die also ;
and as a Candidate for Immortality
strike thy breast and say :
Let me live the life of the Righteous,
that my last end may be like his.

Trifling are the dates of Time,
where the Subject is Eternity.

Erected

by their Son, B. Kennicott, D. D.
Canon of Christ-Church Oxford.

It is said that when Dr. K. had taken orders, he came to officiate in his clerical capacity in his native town; when his father as clerk proceeded to place the surplice on his shoulders, a struggle ensued between the modesty of the son and the honest pride of the parent, who insisted on paying that respect to his son, which he had been accustomed to shew to other clergymen: to this filial obedience was obliged to submit. A circumstance is added that his mother had often declared she should never be able to support the joy of hearing her son preach; and that on her attendance at the church for the first time, she was so overcome as to be taken out in a state of temporary insensibility.

GENERAL HOCHE.

Much misrepresentation has taken place relative to the country, the birth, and the education of this celebrated man: in short, notwithstanding the brilliant part acted by him on the revolutionary theatre, the particulars of his life, and of his death, are in this country at least, alike unknown.

Lazard Hoche was born June 24th, 1768, and if either the place of his nativity*, or the station of his father† be considered, it must be allowed, no man ever came into the world with a greater likelihood of being a royalist for the paternal cottage was within sight of the superb palace of Versailles, and his father was keeper of the dog-kennel to the last prince but one of the house of Bourbon.

It is thus pretty evident, that the son could neither boast of the wealth nor the dignity of his immediate ancestors; but it may not be amiss to observe here, that

* Montreuil.

† *Garde du Chien de Louis XV.* M. Rouffelin expresses himself thus, relative to the father: *J'ai vu ce vieillard respectable. On croirait que c'est pour le peindre d'une parfaite ressemblance, qu'Eurypide aurait dit: grossier au dehors, sans nul ornement, mais homme de bien au souverain degré."*

such were the prevailing prejudices, at the time of his birth, that however menial the situation, still it was something to be in the service of the court, even if the office consisted in feeding the dogs of the *Grand Monarque!*

Notwithstanding this, such was the situation of the elder Hoche, that he was unable to bestow any education on his son, and his mother having died in the very act of bringing him into the world, his situation was truly distressing. One of his aunts, who kept a little green stall at Versailles, luckily manifested much tenderness for the boy; she watched over his infancy, did every thing within her power to assist him, and actually furnished the means of sending him to a day school. There, he was always the first in his own class, and also the most forward in all little broils and disputes among his playfellows. At length the rector of St. Germain-en-Laye, perceiving his talents, took a liking to, and made him one of the choristers. While a boy, he is said to have been perpetually asking questions, and procuring information from persons older than himself; but as he verged toward manhood, he spoke but little, and thought much.

Although tenderly beloved by his kind aunt, who was anxious to anticipate all his little wants, yet as he advanced in years, his maintenance became too great an expence for her little earnings to support. He himself, was one of the first to perceive this, and thinking no situation mean that would ease her, and procure for himself bread, he got a place at Versailles, and where he was actually employed as a *super numerary stable boy.*

But the ardent character of Hoche, unfitted him for so degrading a servitude. Some of the works of J. J. Rousseau, having fallen accidentally into his hands, a spirit of independence began to awaken in his mind, and some romances, which he had also perused, inspired him with a taste for travelling. He and three of his companions accordingly agreed to set out for the East Indies; but, instead of arriving at the place of their destination, they found they had been tricked by an artful fellow, who actually enlisted them in the French guards. He was in the sixteenth year of his age, when he was sent to join his regiment at Paris, and on his arrival there, his whole fortune consisted of no more than *125 livres, arising

* *£1 14s. 2d. English.*

out of the premium presented him as a recruit, and his own little savings. As a treat was necessary on this occasion, he gave a breakfast to his new comrades; and his whole fortune was thus actually devoured at a single meal.

The drill serjeants and corporals had but little trouble with him; in a single month he learned the manual, attained a proficiency seldom expected in less than a year, and, scarcely a soldier himself, he was placed among the veterans. He was accordingly transferred to the Colonel's company, called *Gibernes blanches*, from the colour of their knap-sacks; there the admirable proportion of his limbs, the cleanliness of his person, and the decency of his deportment soon distinguished him from the crowd. The grenadiers of *la rue de Babylon*, now desirous of having such a fine young man among them accordingly pointed him out to their commanding officer, and Hoche also became a Grenadier. The pride of the new soldier was not a little wounded on this occasion, for he soon perceived his inferiority in point of mental attainments to many of the members of the *corps*, and he now hastened to bestow on himself that education of which the poverty of his parents had deprived him.

It was however necessary to procure books, and to procure books money became indispensable; his pay could not furnish this: he therefore had recourse to his own industry, and by working early and late he found means to scrape together a little cash; at the end of every week, divided his profits into three parts; the first went to the soldier who had mounted his guards, the second was laid aside to pay his share of the diversions of his companions, and the third, supplied him with books.

In the mean time, his attachment to his friends was carried even to fanaticism. One of his brother soldiers happening to be killed in a scuffle in Paris, Hoche was determined not to sleep before he had avenged his death. He accordingly repaired to the house, where the deed was committed, broke the windows, destroyed all the furniture, movables, &c. &c. This

† It will raise a smile to learn that this grenadier, was accustomed to *embroider*: the fact however is indisputable:

“Aucun travail grossier ne le rebute: il se lève de grand matin; il va, dans les environs de Paris, passer la journée à tirer de l'eau pour les jardiniers à lécher la terre sous l'ardeur du soleil; il employait une partie de la nuit à brader des vestes et des bonnets de police.”

violence was punished with three months imprisonment in a dungeon, whence at last he was liberated, pale, meagre, disfigured, without stockings, shirt or coat. On his arrival at the barracks, his companions received him with transports of joy, and threatened to wreak their vengeance on the informer; his generous interposition alone prevented a new catastrophe.

Some time after this, he himself avenged the common cause, on a corporal of the name of Serre, who was perpetually embroiling the regiment by acting as a spy and carrying complaints to the officers. On the 28th of December 1788, he fought a duel with the informer, near the mills of Montmartre, when, after a few passes, Hoche plunged his sword up to the very hilt in his belly: but he recovered in six weeks, was afterwards driven from the regiment, and actually emigrated in 1790. The victor did not escape unhurt, for he received a severe wound on the forehead, which detained him during a fortnight at the hospital, and he carried the scar to his grave; it however served only to give a more martial air to his countenance.

Previous to the revolution in the state, a memorable one had taken place in the army, which was fatigued with new evolutions, and defrauded by new schemes of finance. In 1788, the capital began to be agitated, and the French guards were confined in their barracks under a variety of pretexts, all communication having been interdicted between them and the citizens. Ignominious punishments, such as those inflicted by the flat side of the sabre and the picket were had recourse to. Biron had just died, and he was succeeded by Duchatelet who is said at one and the same time to have tricked the soldiers of their allowances, and subjected them to the most tyrannical usage. He dreaded to make the *corps* acquainted with the general discontent; and the surest means of avoiding this, in his opinion, was to introduce a novel system of tactics. The well known talents of Hoche pointed him out as a proper person to instruct his fellow soldiers, in the newly adopted discipline, and notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on minute theory, he triumphed over every obstacle: on this occasion, he was promoted to the rank of corporal.

The part which the French guards took in the succeeding commotions, is well known. They were present at the capture of the Bastille, and Hoche was along with them. La Fayette soon after that important

event, proceeded to organize them anew, under the name of *Garde soldée Parisienne*; they were accordingly divided into three regiments, numbered 102, 103, and 104; it was in the last of these, that Hoche was placed with the rank of *acting adjutant*, and an opportunity soon presented, of distinguishing himself, by redeeming the funds of the military hospital from the gripe of some men in office, who were protected by the commander in chief.

At last he obtained the patronage of Servan, then minister at war, and one of the firmest patriots of his time, who presented him with a lieutenantancy in the regiment of Rouergue. At this period, the spectacle of his country in revolution, seems to have occupied all his attention, and implanted the seeds of ambition in his mind: it is true, he was only a subaltern; this however did not intimidate him: the lower his rank, the greater the glory.

Having set out from Paris on the 24th of June 1792, to join his regiment then in garrison at Thionville, he performed prodigies of valour during the siege of that fortress. Detached afterwards to the army of the Ardennes, he signalised himself in such a manner, as to be distinguished by general Leueneur, by whom he was sent with dispatches to Paris, and while there, gave such satisfaction to the *executive council*, that he was advanced to be a Lieutenant Colonel; but his modesty prevented him on his return from assuming any higher rank than that of *captain-aide-de-camp*.

Soon after this, he was dispatched to Dunkirk then besieged by the English, with the rank of adjutant-general, and it is to the obstinate resistance displayed by him, and the spirit of republicanism infused by his example into the minds of the troops, that the safety of this place is principally to be attributed. The representatives Trulard and Berlier, who had witnessed his exploits, instantly promoted him to be *chef de brigade*. Having distinguished himself at the camp of Rosendall, he became adjutant-general to general Souham, and soon after this, he was promoted to the rank of general of brigade.

On receiving orders to march into Austrian Flanders, he wrote as follows to one of the secretaries of the war-office:

“ I have made the necessary dispositions to attack Furnes, and hope to dine there to-morrow, the day after at Nieuport, and in four days more at Ostend. May I prove as fortunate as Jourdan: but why not? I also fight for my country!”

New honours awaited him. He was suddenly promoted to be general of di-

vision, and nominated to the command of the army of the Meuse, when he was only 25 years of age, and at a period, when every thing in that quarter wore the most disastrous aspect. Having restored confidence and discipline to the troops, he determined instantly to act on the offensive. He accordingly passed the Sarre, and in presence of the Prussians, advanced to the heights of Kayserlautern, where the enemy were entrenched up to their teeth, drove the Duke of Brunswick back upon Deux Ponts, but was at length obliged to fall back and throw up entrenchments. He was not however intimidated by this check, for he soon after attacked the enemy with better success, effected a junction with General PICHEGRU, and relieved Landau.

About this period, he happened to see a young lady at one of the festivals celebrated in the temple of Reason at Thionville; she was fifteen years of age, the daughter of a patriot of the name of Dechaux, and had an air of candour and ingenuoufness about her, that instantly struck the general; who, on learning that her heart was disengaged, paid his addresses to, and married her.

In the mean time, the victories of this astonishing young man, now only in his twenty-sixth year, had aroused the jealousy of his colleagues, and St. Just, who was greatly attached to Pichegru, became his enemy: his ruin therefore was certain. He was accordingly withdrawn from his troops, under pretext of being appointed commander in chief in Italy, and had no sooner arrived at Nice than he was arrested, transferred to the capital, and imprisoned in the Conciergerie.

Thence he was at length delivered, in order to fight once more the battles of his country. Being appointed to command in La Vendée, which had been the grave of the reputations of so many of his predecessors, he determined to carry on the war in a new manner, and accordingly threatened with one hand, to chastise insurgents, while he beckoned them to the enjoyments of peace and tranquillity with the other. The country was penetrated in every direction by means of his *military columns*: he displayed on all occasions a sagacious mixture of clemency and rigour, and was the first commander on that station, who had not recourse to burning, and plundering the insurgent departments, instead of subduing the minds of their inhabitants.

The rebel chiefs found in him a powerful adversary.

adversary; the adherents of Talmon, Stoflet Decils, Charrette, and Cormatin melted away; the war was speedily extinguished, and peace and fertility restored to a distracted, and ravaged district*. His conduct against the emigrants at the affair of Quiberon, laid the republic under fresh obligations to him, and the circumstance of the victor shedding tears over such of his brave but unhappy countrymen, as the chance of war had thrown into his power, entitled him to the esteem of all the friends of humanity.

After this he was successively advanced to the command of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, that of the Rhine and Moselle, and that destined for the expedition against Ireland, which was always one of his favourite plans. In pursuance of this design, he superintended an equipment at Brest, which however failed, in consequence of a storm that separated the general from the bulk of the Squadron, and dispersed the rest of the fleet; but the project was never relinquished by him even to the day of his death. He had a conference at Francfort with some of the malcontents; and was admirably calculated both by nature and education for such an undertaking †.

After this, he was appointed secretary at war, and took an active part in the *Fruftidorian* revolution. He happened to be ill, when he heard of the arrest of the

* One of the grand principles brought by him into action, was *toleration*: "Hoche recommandait a ses camarades de laisser bien tranquilles tous les diseurs de messes d'y aller même en cas de besoin."

† It would seem, from the report of the Committee of the House of Commons of Ireland, that an agent was sent over to treat with the General, "this agent" it is added, "appears to your Committee from various channels of information, to have been the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who, accompanied by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, proceeded by Hamburgh to Switzerland, and had an interview near the French frontier with General Hoche."

two directors, the members of the two councils, &c. supposed to be attached to royalty; but he had no sooner read the letter from BARRAS, containing this news, than happening to see his physician coming up stairs, he exclaimed: "Doctor, I am quite cured, and have no further occasion for you! His disorder, the seat of which was his chest, whereby his lungs were greatly affected, notwithstanding this, got worse daily, and perceiving death approaching, he met the grim tyrant, on the 30th Fructidor 1797, with the most determined constancy. His last moments were occupied in bestowing presents on his friends, and his last words uttered by him were in behalf of his country.

On his body being opened, suspicions arose concerning the occasion of his demise, and although the surgeons did not countenance the report, it was, and is still generally believed that he fell by poison. The funeral ceremony at which his own army and even the Austrians assisted, was magnificent, and he was buried in the same grave with General Marceau, at Petersberg near Coblenz. Six standards, surmounted by crowns of oak and laurel, accompanied the coffin, and exhibited his various exploits, in the following terms:

1. General en chef, à 24 Ans. - An. I. de la Republic.
2. Il débloqua Landau - - - An. II.
3. Il pacifia la Vendée - - - An. III, IV.
4. Il vainquit a Neuwied, - - An. V,
5. Il chassa les fripons de l'armée, An. V.
6. Il dechoua les conspirateurs, An. V.

Generals LEFEVRE, CHAMPIONNET, and GRENIER delivered orations over his grave, and a grenadier, starting from the ranks, and extending his arm, dropped a crown of laurel on the bier, exclaiming at the same time:

"Hoche! I present you this, in the name of the army which you taught to conquer!"

Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters.

LOVERS OF ANCIENT STATUES.

I AM desirous of conveying in this article some faint idea of the effect of ANCIENT STATUES, on the imagination of a person of great sensibility, and an enlightened eye of taste, practised in the refinements of ART. WINKELMAN'S work on the "*History of Art*," is one of these rare performances, where the divi-

nity of enthusiasm burns in every page; and nourished by homeric images, and homeric powers, he seems an ancient Greek, who pours out his sensations at the feet of the divinities he worships. Frigid connoisseurs turn over this work for facts and dates, but it may be said, that their bosoms have the resemblance of marble in its block state, and are much more insen-

sible than the objects which they examine. A very different connoisseur was the historian Livy, who describes Paulus Emilius ascending Olympiâ and inspecting the ivory statue of Jupiter by Phidias—*Velut presentem intuens, motus animo est.* Struck with awe, as if in the presence of the God himself! It was indeed one of the sublimest efforts of art. "It must have exhausted," says De Pauw, "the spoils of three hundred elephants;" and some have even censured the artist for his violation of the laws of symmetry, in placing so colossal a statue in a temple. Seated on a throne, it almost reached the dome of the temple; and the appearance of the deity, to a fine imagination, seemed to be diffused through its residence. Æmilius, as Plutarch reports, said, happily—"This Jupiter of Phidias, is the very Jupiter of Homer!" What a difficulty overcome by that artist, to render visible the metaphysical ideas of poetry! What modern sculptor could give us a Satan which should convey the idea of

"His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
SAT HORROR PLUMED."

Yet all this is BUT *sublimity!* More natural is the exquisite sensation of that ideal beauty, which, probably, is more delicious, and more congenial to the tenderness of a fine taste. An amateur, lately deceased, formed the sincerest passion for the bust of a Minerva, and passed many hours of his life as its faithful lover; his portrait has been engraved, meditating on the bust. I will just observe, for the reader's entertainment, that MARBLE BEAUTY has a physical influence, and delicate nerves may thrill before a statue. STATUES have had, and are said still to have, MEN FOR LOVERS. This passion was carried very high in ancient Greece, where, perhaps, the popular belief of their divinity might partly prompt it. But I must add another circumstance, which M. de Pauw seems very satisfactorily to have proved: the Grecians were distinguished by a singular perfection of their optical organs; and Winkelman shews, that in the time of Homer, large globular eyes, with a widened socket, were considered as the sublimest beauty. The numerous facts which prove their visual extent, are almost incredible—many feats of gallantry were practised with these perfect, but insensible beauties. One gave himself a voluntary death, in the extacy of despair, at the feet of his beloved; another, having many a day mused on the Venus of Praxiteles, there fixing his eyes, there

murmuring his complaints, at length concealed himself one night in the temple, profaned in his embrace the statue, and was condemned to be thrown into the sea! The most reasonable being, who was touched by this insanity of taste, was one who tried a thousand inventions to give ductility to the hardness, colour to the beauty, and warmth to the coldness of his favourite; but the unrelenting object of his affections, rigidly preserved the hardness of her gracile arms, and the icy feel of her beauteous body. Even in modern times it is related that the Venus of Medicis has made many similar conquests, and it became necessary to have that *Musidora* narrowly watched. A statue of Michael Angelo occasioned an amorous lunacy in the fervid brain of a Spaniard, and this very statue is now veiled, as it bears the effects of his violent passion. See "*Memoires de L'Académie des Belles Lettres*," vol. 25, p. 319. "*Voyages de M. Silhouette*," tom. 1. p. 231.

The following lines on STATUES are worth transcribing:

—Nor passing years, nor fire, nor sword,
Have yet availed such BEAUTY to annul.
Even Gods themselves, their mimic forms
admire,
And wish their own were equal to the feigned.
Nor e'er could Nature Deities create,
With such a countenance as MAN HAS
GIVEN
To these fair STATUES, creatures of his own!
Worship they claim, tho' more from HUMAN
ART,
Than from THEIR OWN DIVINITY ador'd,
Harris's Version of some lines of Hildebert.
See "*Philological Inquiries*," p. 428.

It is remarkable, that a bishop wrote them.

THE PURPLE LIGHT OF VENUS.

It is extremely difficult to conceive what the ancients meant by the word *purpureus*. They probably designed by it any thing BRIGHT and BEAUTIFUL. Albinovanus, in his elegy on Livia, mentions *Nivem purpureum*. Catullus, *Quercus ramos purpureos*. Horace, *Purpureo bibit nectar*—and somewhere mentions, *Olores purpureos*. Virgil has *Purpuream vomit ille animam*, which Pitt renders a *purple soul*; and Homer calls the sea purple, Il. L. 1. 82, and gives it in some other book the same epithet, when in a storm. I am obliged to two classical friends for having furnished me with these, and numerous other instances, in which the meanings are very contradictory.

The

The general idea, however, has been fondly adopted by the finest writers in Europe. The PURPLE of the ancients is not known to us. What idea, therefore, have the moderns affixed to it? Addison, in his version of the "Temple of Fame," describes the country as having "a purple light." Gray's beautiful line is well known:

"The bloom of young desire, and purple light of love."

And Tasso, in describing *Godfrey*, says Heaven,

Gli empie d'onor la faccia, e vi riduce,
Di Giovinezza, il bel purpureo lume.

Both Gray and Tasso copied Virgil, where Venus gives to her son Eneas:

————— *Lumenque Juventa
Purpureum.*

Dryden has omitted the purple light in his version, nor is it given by Pitt; but Dryden, perhaps, expresses the general idea, by

————— With heads divine
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine;
And given his rolling eyes a sparkling grace.

It is probable that MILTON has given us his idea of what was meant by this purple light, when applied to the human countenance, in the felicitous expression of,

"CELESTIAL ROSY-RED."

THE POETICAL EPITHET "LAUGHING."

The natives of Italy and the softer climates, receive emotions from the view of their WATERS in the SPRING, not equally experienced in the British roughness of our skies. The fluency and softness of the water, are thus expressed by Lucretius:

————— "Tibi suavis Dædala tellus
Submittit flores; tibi ridens æquora ponti."

Inelegantly rendered by Creech,

"The roughest sea puts on smooth looks,
and SMILES."

Dryden more happily,

"The ocean SMILES, and smooths her wavy
breast."

Metafasio has copied Lucretius,

— A te fopiscona
Gli eposi prati;
E i flutti ridono
Nel Mar placati.

It merits observation, that the NORTH-ERN poets could not exalt their imagination higher, than, that the water SMILED; while the modern Italian, having before

his eyes a DIFFERENT SPRING, found no difficulty to agree with the ancients, that the waves LAUGHED. Of late, modern poetry has made a very free use of the animating epithet "Laughing." GRAY has "The LAUGHING FLOWERS." LANGHORN, in two very beautiful lines, exquisitely personifies Flora:

"Where Tweed's soft banks in liberal
beauty lie,
And Flora LAUGHS beneath an azure sky."

Sir William Jones, with all the spirit of Oriental poetry, has "The LAUGHING AIR."

But Dryden has employed this epithet very happily in the following delightful lines, which are almost entirely borrowed from his original Chaucer:

"The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning gray;
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the HORIZON LAUGHED to see
the joyous fight.

Palamon and Arcite, book 2d.

FOWLER, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

This prelate, who died in 1714, was one of the ablest divines of the age in which he lived. His representations of Christianity were so just and rational, that they made him much disliked by the bigots of his own time. He was educated at Oxford; and his first preferment was the rectory of North-hill in Bedfordshire. He was afterwards rector of All-hallows, Bread-street, and vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He was a zealous friend both to civil and religious liberty; and his rational sentiments of religion gave so much offence to some of his Cripplegate parishioners, that they commenced a prosecution against him in Doctor's Commons. But being puzzled to muster up any plausible charges against him, one of their accusations was, "that he was guilty of whiggism." He was made bishop of Gloucester by king William, His "Design of Christianity," which has passed through several editions, is a work of considerable merit. He also published "Libertas Evangelica: or, a Discourse on Christian Liberty;" and a vindication of the principles and practices of those moderate divines of the church of England, who were abused by the bigots of that period.

FEMALE BENEVOLENCE.

That interest and unfortunate traveller, Ledyard, pays a very sincere and animated tribute of gratitude to the female sex, even in the most barbarous and uncivilized

uncivilized countries, for their benevolent and hospitable attention to the forlorn stranger. Mr. Park, who has been in a similar situation with Ledyard, mentions the following anecdote in the short account of his travels lately made public by Mr. Edwards :

Mr. Park, one evening, in travelling along the banks of the Niger, was overtaken with a storm of thunder and rain, which drove him to a tree for shelter. As night approached, a poor Negro woman, returning from the labours of the field, observed that he was wet, weary, and dejected, and, taking up his saddle and bridle, told him to follow her. She led him to her cottage, where she regaled him with an excellent supper of fish, and

corn for his horse, after which she spread a mat on the floor for his night's repose. Having done these kind offices, she called in the female part of the family, who spun cotton for the greater part of the night, and relieved their labour by songs. One of them which was sung in a sweet plaintive air, must have been composed extempore, as the literal translation of the words is as follows :

“ The winds roared and the rain fell.
The poor white man, faint, and weary, came
and sat under our tree. He has no mother
to bring him milk, no wife to grind his
corn.” Chorus. “ Let us pity the white
man, he has no mother to bring him milk,
no wife to grind his corn.”

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE

Addressed to Dr. ROBERT ANDERSON,
Of Heriot's-Green, Edinburgh, after a Visit paid
him by the Author, and various Pedestrian Ex-
cursions in Scotland.

By MR. DYER.

I.

WHERE is the KING of SONGS*? He
sleeps in death :

No more around him press the warrior-
throng ;

He rolls no more the death-denouncing
song ;

Calm'd is the storm of war, and hush'd the
poet's breath.

Yes! Anderson, he sleeps; but Carrun's stream†
Still seems responsive to his awful lyre ;

And oft where Clutha's winding waters
gleam‡,

Shall pilgrim-poets burn with kindred
fire.

Sunk are Balclutha's walls, and shatter'd low
The fort high-beetling, gem of Roman
pride ;

Sleeps too Fingal||, and sleeps th' Imperial
foe§,

Each in his narrow dwelling doom'd to bide.

Quench'd is the poet's eye—but shines his
name,

As thro' a broken cloud the sun's far-darting
flame.

* A name applied to OSSIAN the son of FINGAL, in the poems ascribed to him, as translated by Macpherson: concerning the authenticity of these poems it is unnecessary to say any thing here.—Ossian lived in the third century.

† CARON, or CARRUN, a small river in Sterlingshire, in the neighbourhood of Agricola's Wall. The scene of the dramatic poem entitled, “*The War of Caros*,” lies on the banks of this river. See OSSIAN'S POEMS.

‡ The river Clyde.

|| The father of Ossian.

§ The Emperor of Rome, Caracalla.

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II.

Where now DUNBAR*? The bard has run
his race :

But glitters still the GOLDEN TERGE on
high ;

Nor shall the thunder storm that sweeps
the sky,

Mid its wide waste, the glorious orb deface.
DUNKELD†, no more the heaven-directed
chant

Within thy fainted wall may sound again.

But thou, as once a poet's favourite haunt—
Shalt live in DOUGLAS' pure Virgilian
strain :

While time devours the castle's towering wall,
And roofless abbies‡ pine, low tottering to
their fall.

III.

Oh! Tweed, say, does thy rolling stream be-
tide

The patriot's ardour, or the bigot's rage ?

In union dost thou distant friends engage ?

Or flow, a boundary || river, to divide ?

* The principal of the ancient Scottish poets. He chiefly excels in descriptive poetry: of which species of composition is “*The Golden Terge*.” Dunbar died in the middle of the 16th century; his poems were some time since republished in Scotland.

† Dunkeld in Perthshire, was formerly an episcopal see; and Gawin Douglas, brother to the Earl of Angus, an excellent poet, was some time bishop of it. Douglas translated Virgil; the prologues to which display wonderful powers of description. Other poems also were written by this writer, the most distinguished of which is an allegorical poem, intitled, “*King Hart*.” Douglas died in 1522. See “*Pinkerton's Ancient Scottish Poems*,” in two vol. 8vo.

‡ The ruins of a fine abbey are at Dunkeld.

|| The river Tweed divides England and Scotland.

If love direct, roll on, thou generous stream,
Thy banks, oh! Tweed, I kiss, and hail
thee friend!

But while thy waters, serpent-winding gleam,
Should serpent treacheries on thy course
attend,

Thy banks disdainful would I rove along,
Tho' every bard* that sings, should raise thee
in his song.

IV.

But, no, my friend†: I read thy candid page,
And catch the fervor of thy generous
mind,

Be mine, with chaplets Scotian brows to
bind,

While England's bards thy studious hours en-
gage.

The Highland-nymph shall melt with Eng-
land's lay;

And English swains be charm'd with Sco-
tia's song;

Tho' rude the language, yet to themes so
gay,

The softest powers of melody belong.

Still Ramsay, shall thy GENTLE SHEP-
HERD‡ please,

Still, BURNS§, thy rustic mirths, and amou-
rous minstrelties.

V.

When shall I ~~see~~ again with ravish'd sight,
As when with thee, my Anderson, I stray'd,
And all the wonder-varying scene survey'd,
Seas, hills, and city fair from Calton's height?
When hear, (for Scotia's rhymes ah! soon
shall fall)

Some Ednam|| bard awake the trembling
string,

Some tuneful youth of charming Tiviot-dale,
Some Kelfo¶ songstress love's dear raptures
sing?

Language may change; but song shall never
die,

Till beauty fail to charm, till love forget to
sigh.

* The Tweed has been much celebrated
by the Scottish poets, and is the scene of some
of their most beautiful songs.

† Dr. Anderson is editor of "The Works of
the British Poets, from Chaucer to the present
time, including also the best Translations from the
classical Greek and Latin Poets, with Prefaces,
Biographical and Critical."

‡ A pastoral drama, written by Allan
Ramsay, much admired in Scotland, perhaps
too much; but certainly much under-rated
by some writers. See preface to "Ancient
Scottish Poems," vol. 1.

§ The well-known ROBERT BURNS.

|| A village near Kelfo in Berwickshire,
near which the little river Eden flows, from
which the village takes its name: the native
place of THOMSON, the author of the
Seasons.

¶ Near Kelfo the rivers Tiviot and Tweed
join; this is the classical ground of Scot-
land.

NELSON'S VICTORY.

AN ODE.

CLIMB, climb, Abookir's tower. Not thus,
not thus,

Abyss-born earthquakes bellow: yearning
deeps

Prepare not to ingorge
The eternal pyramids.

Nor frowns the prophet; Eblis is not loos'd
Flame-breathing, din-environ'd, smoke-in-
wrapt,

By shouts of yelling fiends,
To scath and havoc urg'd.

Though a destroying angel walks the wave,
His step the thunder, and his frown the night.

A fearing sword of fate,
Bare in his red right hand,

'Tis Nelson he obeys: to Nelson's prayer,
Almighty God his dread avenger sent

In characters of death,
To write the dooms of men.

Ye trembling mothers, not with scatter'd
hair,

From the long-foaced precincts of your home
In wild disorder burst,

Soothe, soothe, the close-claspt babe,
And change its scream of fright to crowing
joy:

Your saviour conquers in this night of deeds—
Here from Abookir's tower,

We mark his triumph nigh.

Athwart the smouldring smoke, that lowers
around,

As had the hoarse-voic'd chaos call'd anew
On earth, and sea, and sky,

To mix in shapels's mist,
Roar thunders thousand fold: by fits glares
red,

Like seething lavas the illum'd waves
While o'er the pirates pale,

Their thick-ribb'd bulwarks break.

Bright, bright, yon proud pyre burns. The
Orient burns.

Toulon, once more thou'rt humbled: thy
huge gift,

To the French navy burns
With fire unquenchable.

Lo! it explodes! so from extinguish'd suns,
Spart their last lightnings to the rim of
heaven,

And the chill'd planets round,
Their dark'ning shine forego.

How the tower totters with the mighty crash,
Snakes, far as Sinai's foot, the shuddering
shore.

The thick masts from the clouds
Drop—like shafts shot in vain.

Slow beams the blooming dawn as fills the
strife.

Hence, down the winding stairs. With
pearled eye

On the throng'd coast below,
Pale pity beck'ning stands.

Dare, dare, to meet the shrieks of mangled
men—

O stop the fire-swart hawks slow-drifting by,
Least

Leaf of the sitting wrack
 Their wounded limbs lose hold.
 Ah! not the midnight tear, nor morning
 prayer,
 Not e'en the sob that choak'd her farewell
 kiss,
 Avails the wife to save
 Her children's only hope.
 None is a foe who fathers—welcome all.
 Those whom the long-boats bring with oary
 speed,
 Are captives sworn to peace,
 Whom Nelson's mercy spares.
 They bear to Buonaparte's startled ear,
 This tale: "Thy hero friends have fought
 and fall'd;
 Thy ships are ashes, strown
 On a rejoicing land.
 Time was, when Freedom waver'd in thy van
 The three streak'd banner, and thy legions
 cheer'd—
 When thanking nations wash'd
 With tears thy step of blood—
 When from his long-dishonour'd tomb, the
 ghost
 Of Gracchus rising, show'd his wounds
 aveng'd—
 Now Rapine holds thy flag,
 Coy victory drops her palm."
Norwich, Nov. 29, 1798.

A MILESIAN TALE.

*Translated from the German of FREDERICK
 MATTHISSON.*

HEAR, Adonidé, a Milesian tale!
 High on yon promontory's jutting brow,
 Once, 'midst a grove of sacred laurels, shone
 A temple, to the Graces consecrate;
 While distant, in the dark-blue offing, rose
 From forth the flood, an island blest by Pan.
 In days long past, a boat by moon-light oft
 Was wont to leave the island's fertile shores,
 And seek an inlet 'compas'd round with wood;
 Whence upward, between fragrant myrtles,
 wound
 A path that reach'd the temple's sacred grove.
 Thither, at evening's hour, a priestess oft
 Alone would flee, with animating smiles,
 To meet her Callias, and conduct the youth
 Through dusky alleys, till the nightly boat-
 man,
 Oppress'd with transport, on her bosom sunk.
 Lovely she was, as when Apeles' hand
 His graces paints with Cythere's son;
 He, beauteous as the heavenly visions form
 The fair Endymion. Softly sigh'd the zephyrs,
 Mild shone the moon-beams through the arch-
 ing trees,
 While Philomela, from her myrtle bower,
 Warbled in plaintive tones a bridal hymn,
 And Eros wove a magic wreath of flowers
 To crown the union of th' enraptur'd pair.
 The purple violets now bloom'd, now faded,
 The rote expanded by the neighbouring spring,
 Her golden garland, Ceres still presented,
 And still the boat its nightly courtship held.

The lovers, like the blest Olympian powers,
 Far from the future and the past remov'd,
 Found their calm hours pass on in fullest
 transports:—

Not brighter to the ruddy rays of morn
 Roll Arcthus's waters, than rolled on
 Those hours devote to love—yet, Adonidé,
 They rush'd along, as from the silver bow
 The well-point'd arrow by Apollo sped.
 To Cupid's votaries Olympiads fly
 Like smiling days in spring, when flute and
 song
 Invite the sportive dance, and blooming
 maidens
 With ivy crown the golden cup from Thafos.

Agerochos, the old enchanter, burn'd
 With ardour for the priestess, at whose feet
 His brazen heart in wildest flames dissolv'd.
 But she his passion scorn'd—as Galatea
 Her monster lover.—while her thoughts still
 turn'd
 Towards the blessed island, from whose shores
 The boat, at sun-set, still encompass'd round
 With Tritons and with Nereids, held its way.

As she, with festive garlands wreath'd,
 began

The hymn of sacrifice before the altar—
 Oh! dreadful miracle!—behold, the flame
 Shone blueey, while through smoking clouds
 of incense,

Amid the sanctuary's arch, was seen,
 In characters of fire, these fearful words;

"Oh, priestess! love Agerochos, th' en-
 chanter!—

E'er since Deucalion's flood, the elements
 Bow to the sceptre of his god-like power.
 The paly brightness of the moon he changes
 To raven-darkness—stops the rushing stream—
 Nobs, and the spirits of the dead arise
 From forth their deep sarcophagi—transforms
 Man, now to trees and flow'rs, more frightful
 now

To scaly monsters in the boundless deep,
 Or to night-phantoms stalking, wrapp'd in
 flames.

Rule, then, oh, fair-one! on his radiant
 throne,

Within the bosom of the rocky cave!
 Oh, priestess! love Agerochos th' enchanter!"

A waxen tablet on the stony wall,
 Where now in gaping clefts wild bushes grow,
 And mark the boundaries of the pompous
 rains,

This answer to the dreadful suitor gave:

"When on the pine-trees of the waste
 shall glitter

The golden apples, which erst shone amid
 The wondrous gardens of th' Hesperides—
 When with the dolphin shall the spotted bard
 Sport am'rously—or the ice of Caucasus
 Unite itself with Etna's burning summit—
 At Hymen's sane th' enchanter and Glycera
 Together then the sacred torch may light."
 The forcerer's darken'd brows were fill'd
 with fury—

As Callias once on his Glycera's bosom,
 While round the moon's enchanted twilight
 shone,
 Sweet union tasted, suddenly their ears
 Were runn'd with sounds as of the deaden'd
 thunder
 That roars in Etna's deep, ere yet burst forth
 Volumes of smoke, and streams of liquid
 fire,
 And upward in vast billows roll to Heaven.
 The moon by black and stormy clouds was
 darken'd,
 The rustling trees were scorched by sulph'rous
 lightnings;
 When suddenly, amid the shiver'd branches,
 A flaming car appear'd, by dragons drawn.
 Glycera, paler than Penthelian marble,
 And clinging round the youth, as round the
 elm
 Clings the encircling vine—in Stygian
 darkness
 Seem'd sinking, overwhelm'd with wild
 affright;
 For soon she in the black and fearful form
 Of him who drove the car, the features
 knew
 Of dread Agerochos.—Rage swell'd his breast,

Rage, which to madness grew, as he beheld
 The fair-one clasp'd within her Callias' arms;
 And, brandishing the sceptre of revenge,
 He touch'd them both.—Black thunder-
 clouds conceal'd
 The mystic scene; while o'er th' abyss pro-
 found,
 At awful intervals, fork'd lightnings flash'd.
 But soon the nightly hurricane was past,
 The mafs of clouds dispers'd, the moon once
 more
 Shone through the heav'ns with renovated
 splendour.
 Yet, ah! no more her rays were shed to bless
 The lovely pair—waste was the spot become,
 Both chang'd to myrtles, in the grove were
 rooted.
 But Eros the entwining branches hallow'd;
 And there at twilight, or by moon-light, oft
 To sing her loves, the Nightingale delights.
 A priest of Ephefus, who once this miracle
 To me related, as a boy oft saw
 With sacred awe, the temple's far-fam'd ruins,
 And oft times visited the woody creek,
 Where rested the advent'rous youth's light
 bark.

A. P.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

RAMAH DROOG; or *Wine does Wonders*;
 a Comic Farce, as performed at the Theatre
 Royal Covent-Garden, composed by Messrs.
 Mazzinghi and Reeve. 12s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

In *Ramah Droog* we find much profes-
 sional excellency. The talents of Maz-
 zinghi and Reeve have better assimilated
 themselves to each other, and produced a
 work more uniform in its cast and degree
 of merit than we could have expected.
 The overture of this piece, which consists
 of three movements, commences with a
 bold and striking idea, in common-time,
largo; and after the expiration of four
 bars, changes to common-time, *ffritoso*,
 and proceeds with pleasing and well-con-
 cepted passages. The second movement,
 in common-time, *audante*, happily relieves
 the first, and introduces the third, in
 two fourth's *vivace*, with an engaging
 effect. The "chorus of Indian and
 British Soldiers," is generally speaking,
 well constructed, but we are obliged to
 object to the repeated *depressions* of the
 voice at the words "now raise, now
 raise," in the third stave of the eighth
 page. The impropriety of which is ren-
 dered more striking by the anti-climax of
 the second fall, which carries the melody
 even below the first. "Of't wealth or
 ambition will tempt us to dare," sung by
 Mr. Incedon, is elegantly conceived,

and affectingly conveys the sentiment of
 the poetry. "In the morning e'er 'twas
 late," sung by Miss Gray, is an attrac-
 tive little air, and possesses much origi-
 nality. "How lost the mind, which
 cold and dark," though not strikingly
 novel in its melody, is smooth and easy in
 its style, and derives much assistance from
 its *arpeggio* accompaniment. "Grateful,
 though humbly bending," sung by Mrs.
 Chapman, Miss Gray, Mr. Hill, and
 Mr. Incedon, if it does not display that
 effort of science, which we naturally
 look for in vocal combination, is nat-
 ural in its effect, and though of slight
 texture, pleasing in its colouring. The
 succeeding dialogue, sung by Mr. Mun-
 den and Mrs. Mills, is perfectly dramatic
 in its style, and "when I was a mighty
 small boy," sung by Mr. Johnstone, is at
 once characteristic, striking, and original.
 "Oh joy unexpected," is a quartetto of
 artful construction, and displays much
 scenic propriety of design. The march
 to which we are next led, is certainly not
 distinguishable for its originality, but
 carries with it much boldness, and is
 pregnant with martial effect. "Happy
 were the days," sung by Miss Waters, is
 new and highly interesting; and "with
 two-fold fate," sung by Mr. Incedon, is
 expressively and judiciously variegated.
 The three succeeding airs, contain no-
 thing

thing remarkable; but, "while sorrow befriending," sung by Mrs. Chapman, is a beautiful and highly finished melody. The Indian march is much in character, and the following chorus and Sestetto, is spirited, energetic, and masterly. "high on the rock," sung by Mrs. Mills and Mr. Johnstone, is pleasingly simple; and "An old maid had a roguish eye," sung by Mr. Munden, is an agreeable trifle, and well relieved by "Hark the fatal voice of war," sung by Miss Waters, which is an elaborate and striking *bravura*. "Our valour in artifice aiding," sung by Miss Waters, and the chorus is well conceived, and conducted with considerable address; and the *finale*, by which it is succeeded, though of perfectly simple construction, is in its melody, happily imagined, and closes the piece with a grand and striking effect.

"We'll down with the French;" a favourite air, with variations for the harp or piano-forte. 1s. *S. Allern.*

The air on which these variations are founded, is pleasantly conceived; and the variations themselves, which are nine in number, are constructed with taste and fancy. The eighth, in *minore, tempo primo*, forms a charming relief to the preceding movements, and introduces the concluding variations with a happy effect.

A Sonata for the piano-forte or harpsichord, composed and dedicated to Miss E. Smith, by W. P. R. Cope. 2s. 6d. *Cope.*

This Sonata, is written with much taste and spirit. The first movement opens with boldness, and is judiciously varied and relieved by the light and shade of forte and piano. The subject of the succeeding rondo is sprightly and novel; and the digressive parts of the movement return to the theme with grace and adroitness.

Nelson's Cap, composed and inscribed to the Ladies of Great Britain, by an officer of his Majesty's ship, the Alexander. 1s. *Kulfe.*

"Nelson's Cap," considered as a temporary production from the hand of a non-professor, is highly qualified to merit our approbation. The melody is agreeable and characteristic, and the bass chosen with considerable judgment.

Fifteen Military pieces, arranged for two or four B and C clarinets, two octavo flutes, two horns, trumpet, serpent, trombone, bass drum, and two buffoons, inscribed to the prince of Wales, selected and composed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s. *Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Mazzinghi, for the accommoda-

tion of military bands, has printed these pieces in separate parts. So far as a view of them in this divided state, enables us to judge; we are authorized to pronounce them excellent compositions. The style is diversified, and the relief the different movements afford each other, renders them attractive and animating.

Elegy on the death of Mr. John Palmer, Sen. The words written by S. Larken. Set to music by a Gentleman. *Riley.*

The music of this elegy is composed by a gentleman, not, by a gentleman professor we hope. The melody possesses one merit; which is its perfect adaptation to the words, which are calculated to prove the practicability of separating rhyme and measure from poetry.

Nelson and the Navy, a Sonata for the piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Admiral Nelson, by J. Dale. 1s. 6d. *Dale.*

This piece, as in derision of that exultation of the French, so natural to a people triumphing over a coalition originally formed for the destruction of their infant liberty, commences with the words and air of the Marseillois Hymn, "Allons enfaus de la Patrie," and suddenly breaks off with "Britons, strike home." This latter air is succeeded by a movement in 2-4th *prestissimo con brio*, in which we find much novelty and pleasantness of fancy: The blowing-up of L'Orient, and the immediate huzza of the English, however, barbarous and injurious an idea it conveys of the brave British tars, is certainly expressed with much ingenuity. The following "Lamentation of the French, though it certainly is not perfectly correspondent with the unconquered spirit with which we are told the enemy fought, is well conveyed. The Greek air is judiciously introduced, and "the jolly tars of old England," is gay, pleasing, and characteristic.

"The Seaman's Departure," composed by Mr. Sanderfon. 1s. *Riley.*

"The Seaman's departure," though a smooth and a pleasing air, certainly is not one of Mr. Sanderfon's happiest efforts. The passages are natural in themselves, and tolerably connected, but are somewhat deficient in character, and not quite so original as the generality of this gentleman's productions. Yet we cannot in justice quit this article without observing, that its general merit is so inconsiderable, as to be well able to afford this trifling drawback,

"The Battle of the Nile." The words consisting of the celebrated lines delivered before their Majesties, at Weymouth. Composed by an Amateur. 16. *Rolfe.*

These well-written lines, though not accompanied with music so perfectly melodious, as they are easy and elegant, are yet given with much propriety and force of effect. The passages are natural, have a close communication, and form an air characteristic of the subject.

The Westminster Volunteers' March, as performed by the Duke of York's band, composed by T. Blaxel. 1s. *Longman and Clementi.*

We find some novelty and a respectable degree of martial boldness in this piece.

The parts are put together, with an address which bespeaks a thorough knowledge of the military band, and the arrangement for the piano-forte is well managed.

Sawney Bean's Song, sung by Mr. Helme, in Harlequin Highlander, or Sawney Bean's Case, composed by J. Sanderson. 1s. *Riley.*

Sawney Bean's song, is very properly composed in the Scotch style. The national characteristics of the melody are particularly striking and happy. Mr. Sanderson has been so attentive to the caledonian scale, as to transgress it but in very few instances; and the general effect is consequently that of genuine Scotch.

THE NEW PATENTS lately enrolled.

Mr. GRESELL'S FOR A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING COPPER, &c.

IN October 1798, a patent was granted to J. GRESELL, of Dulwich, merchant, for an improvement in the method of manufacturing Copper and Tinned ware.

This improvement consists in working several tilt or trip hammers of different sizes on the same shaft, so as to be able to make rolls of every size by the same apparatus. In very large Coppers where a strong lateral working hammer is required, Mr. G. makes use of a frame, on rollers, for the convenience of moving it about, composed of two uprights and a cross plank, to which is suspended in equilibrium, a bar of iron or of wood shod with steel. This engine, similar to the battering-ram of the ancients, is worked in the same manner, and is doubtless an instrument of great power; we question however whether this new application of an old and well known machine is capable of being legally appropriated by a patentee.

Mr. BOSQUET'S FOR A METHOD OF PRESERVING SHIPS, &c.

In June last, a patent was granted to ABRAHAM BOSQUET, of Lambeth, Surrey, Esq. for a method, by the application of which, his majesty's navy and all trading vessels may derive durability found-

ness, staunchness, and many other advantages.

The immense ravages committed by rats on board of ships, among the provisions and cargo, have long been a subject of vain regret by merchants and commanders; for as these destructive animals have a safe retreat between the planking and lining of the ship, it is wholly impossible to get rid of them. It has also been equally impossible, by the most accurate caulking, to preserve a vessel free from bilge-water, which not only, by its putrid vapours, contributes essentially to the unhealthiness of a ship, but rots the wood and iron work in a very considerable degree. These inconveniences Mr. B. proposes to remedy by filling up the space between the planking and lining with pitch tempered so as to be more tenacious and durable, by a small mixture of tar, glue, bees-wax and tragacanth: this is to be poured in hot, mixed with cork-cuttings, bulrushes, old junk, and other light materials, in order to lessen the requisite quantity of pitch: both the rats and the water will thus be effectually stopped out; even the starting of a plank will not be attended with such a certainty of destruction as at present, and the weight of the pitch will operate as so much ballast, with the advantage of occupying as nearly as possible the centre of motion.

ERRATUM.—In a few only of the present number, page 337, line 39, for makes the silk stick, read does not make the silk stick.

We are concerned to find, that through inadvertence, a clause has been admitted in the last Magazine, in an account of French Manufactures, implying "that the manufacture of the late Mr. Wedgwood is on the decline." On the contrary, we are assured from undoubted authority, that it was never in a more prosperous state.

VARIETIES, LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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

MR. BROWNE, the celebrated traveller, is returned from his scientific expedition to Abyssinia. It is with regret we mention, that he has not been able to enter into that kingdom, having in vain made two attempts, after an interval of nearly two years. The first was frustrated by a war, which then raged on the frontiers, between the government of Darfour and that of Kordovan: the second by the suspicions entertained in the east against Franks in general, whose commercial spirit has often been precluded by single missionaries, and followed by war and devastation. Nevertheless, we must admire the literary zeal which thus animated a young gentleman of fortune to sacrifice his ease, and expose his life to imminent hazards, merely to serve the cause of geography, and science in general. His observing eye and well-informed mind, must render his observations on Egypt and Syria, in which he resided nearly seven years, interesting at all times; and still more so at the present, when the attention of all Europe and the East is centered on the expedition of BUONAPARTE. We hope **MR. BROWNE** will be prevailed on not to remain in an Oriental indolence, but to indulge the public with an account of his travels; which, we flatter ourselves, would be found more instructive and interesting than those of Volney or Savary.

The learned **HERBERT MARSH**, B. D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has ready for publication an "Historical Review of the Causes of the present War between Great Britain and France, wholly founded on authentic documents, which are accurately quoted in the originals, from the Convention at Pilnitz, in August 1791, to the declaration of war against Great Britain in February 1793."

On the first of February, 1799, **MR. PHILLIPS** proposes to commence a periodical medical work, under the title of "*The British Medical Journal*." In addition to the permanent assistance of an able Editor, he has received promises of support from various eminent physicians; and to a work of such extensive and acknowledged utility, he confidently expects the correspondence of enlightened practitioners, wherever the English language is read. It is a disgrace to Britain, that it has so long

been without an active and spirited work of this description. Germany furnishes nearly thirty; France three or four; and even the nascent state of science and literature in America furnishes one respectable medical journal!

MR. FRIEND has announced, in his letter to the vice chancellor of the university of Cambridge, that the second part of his *Principles of Algebra* are in the press. In this work, he classes equations according to the number of unknown terms and rejecting the generation of equations by multiplication, establishes the theory upon direct demonstration. A specimen of his principle he has given in a letter to the vice chancellor, on being candidate for the Lucasian professorship of mathematics. The work itself will make its appearance about Christmas.

MIS PLUMPTRE, who has acquired so much reputation by her elegant and complete translation of *Kotzebue's "Lover's Vows,"* is engaged upon the translation of three other of the best of his dramas, which she proposes to submit to the public in the course of December and January. The literary and discerning part of the public will gladly avail themselves of these faithful translations of the German dramatis, and doubtless prefer them for the closet to any altered or abridged editions.

Major JOHN TAYLOR, of the Bombay establishment, has in the press, "*Travels from England to India, in the Year 1789,*" by the way of the Tyrol, Venice, Scanderoon, Aleppo, and over the Great Desert to Bussorah; with occasional remarks, descriptive of countries, manners, and customs.

MR. B. HUTCHINSON, of Southwell, has nearly completed at press, a work in two volumes, octavo, of the biography of medical and philosophical men, of all ages and countries.

DR. MAJOR'S British Biography, for the use of schools, will not be ready for delivery before the tenth of December.

The Rev. **J. JONES**, of Plymouth, proposes to publish by subscription, in successive volumes, a work, the object of which is to develop a series of events calculated to remove the objections made by unbelievers against the truth of Christianity. The volume to be first offered to the

the public, contains arguments to shew, that Josephus was a believer, though, in consequence of his political situation, he had not the magnanimity openly to avow his faith; and that the doctrines of the divinity and supernatural birth of Jesus, are represented by him as having been fabricated by the priests of Isis, in conjunction with a wicked Jew at Rome, after the introduction of the gospel into that city, in the reign of Tiberius. The first volume will be put to press as soon as a subscription sufficient to defray the expence of publication shall be obtained; nor will subscribers to the first be considered as pledging themselves to subscribe for the subsequent volumes. The subscription for each volume is eight shillings, to be paid on the delivery. Subscriptions to be received by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Early in January will be published, dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the commander in chief, a new and much improved military and naval Telescope, for measuring distances, &c. at sight; with descriptive letter-press, and a plate of figures, explanatory and illustrative of its usefulness and value in general tactics; it is the invention of a gentleman at Lewes, in the county of Sussex, late of the ordnance department.

Mr. DUTTON, the translator of "*Nicolaus Sebaldus Notb-anker*," has in the press a satirical poem, entitled the "*Literary Census*."

A translation of Herder's celebrated work, the "*Philosophy of the History of Man*," is in the press, and will very shortly be published, as the translation is finished. In this valuable and interesting performance, the author traces the origin and progress of man, in his natural, moral, civil, and political history; showing, that he, as well as every thing around him, is fitted to the sphere in which he is designed to act, by the hand of consummate wisdom and beneficence; that he, and all things else in the universe, could not have been formed otherwise, consistently with the plan of producing the greatest sum of general happiness; and that he is merely educating on the stage of this world for the enjoyment of a more perfect state of existence hereafter. Thus, while vindicating the ways of God to man, and proving, that all partial and apparent evil is productive of real and general good, the author ably executes his grand design of pointing out to men the road to present and future happiness, and teaching them, that it is equally con-

ductive to their immediate and remote interests, to strive after the attainment of wisdom, virtue, and goodness.

Dr. GARNETT, professor of physics and philology in Anderson's university, Glasgow, during the last summer vacation, made a tour through the Highlands of Scotland, and part of the Hebrides, an account of which he is preparing to lay before the public. The work will contain a particular description of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, agriculture, fisheries, natural curiosities, mineralogy, botany, &c. with a particular account of the two remarkable Islands, Staffa and Icalmkill. Dr. GARNETT was accompanied by Mr. WATTS, an ingenious artist, who made a great number of drawings, from which plates are engraving in the manner of Aquatinta, by an eminent artist, to illustrate the work.

Mr. J. COOPER WALKER, member of the Royal Irish Academy, already known by his "*History of Irish Bards*," and other ingenious works, has just put the last hand to an "*Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*," which will shortly appear.

The late discovery of Dr. PERKINS, of North America, relative to the influence of metallic tractors in removing diseases, has excited much attention on the continent. A small tract, published by the discoverer in America, has been translated into the Danish language, by HERHALDT, divisional surgeon; and from thence into the German, by Professor ZODE, physician to his Danish majesty, and who has also published a very singular critique on the American testimony adduced in support of the tractors. Several eminent physicians and professors at Copenhagen, have been employed in investigating this novel subject by experiments, and the result of their enquiries are presented to the public, in a pamphlet of about 120 pages. This contains many curious phenomena, hitherto unobserved in the annals of medicine, and which, on the whole, have contributed not a little to establish the principle, that metals, as employed by Dr. Perkins, have an influence in removing diseases. The science they term *Perkinism*, in honour of the discoverer.

We are happy to see, that Mr. DAVID WEST, of Boston, is about to add to the many useful publications with which he has benefitted his country, an edition of "*Count Rumford's Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical*." This eminent philosopher is one of those self-raught

taught geniuses, whom no disadvantage of birth and education can depress. His origin was obscure; being born at Woburn, a few miles from hence. He came a *country lad* into this town, and attended behind the counter of an English goods shop, where he probably found the best means of information that were afforded to his youth. From such an humble origin he has risen to the highest offices, civil and military, under the Duke of Bavaria; and he, who was formerly known here by the name of Benjamin Thompson, is now Count of Rumford, and, what is more, a philosopher and benefactor of mankind.—*Salem Gazette*.

Mr. DYER, in consequence of unforeseen engagements, and the advice of his friends, has been obliged to alter the plan of his Poetical Publication:—instead of three volumes at a guinea, two only, consisting of poems and poetical essays, will be published at twelve shillings. The first volume will appear next month.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, on the 9th of August last, the following question, which had been proposed for the present year, but to which only one answer had been sent, and that not sufficiently satisfactory, was proposed a-new by the mathematical class, for the year 1802, the prize being doubled. "As the labours of the ablest astronomers have left several points to be cleared up with respect to the change of the obliquity of the ecliptic, the academy invites the learned to investigate the subject a-new, and will adjudge the prize to that essay, which shall contain the most important inquiries concerning it." Astronomers appear not to be unanimous with regard to the observations made respecting the obliquity of the ecliptic; the academy, therefore, wishes these observations to be examined with care, as well as how far the ancient observations may be advantageously employed, and to what period we may go back for them. With respect to the theory, one of the most important elements undoubtedly is, to determine the quantity of matter in the planets that affect it, especially in Venus. It is particularly to be inquired, how the quantity of matter in Venus may be determined from a consideration of the movement of the nodes, notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the mobility of the ecliptic: how a smaller quantity of matter, than is assigned to Venus by M. DE LA GRANGE, will agree with the movement of the sun's apogee, with which it appears to be inconsistent according to

the formulæ of this great mathematician: and, lastly, how far HERSCHEL'S observations of the satellites of Uranus are sufficient to determine the mass of this planet. The application of the general solution of the problem would be so much the more advantageous, if none of the planets were left out of consideration, as then the equations arising from it might be compared with those, which Mr. DE LA GRANGE has obtained from his solution. And here the question suggested by himself might be examined, namely, whether, let the masses of the planets be what they may, supposing them only to exist, the equations would always have positive and unequal roots. With regard to the determination of the mean values, maxima and minima, periods of change, &c. if a direct method of ascertaining them be offered, it will be necessary, considering the extreme complication of analytical expressions, that the author enter into a precise exposition with great accuracy: if they be determined only by repeated trials (*tatonnement*), it is required that the author at least bring proofs *a posteriori*, that the results found are liable to no doubt. The academy is far from expecting, however, that all these *desiderata* should be fully and completely supplied; but will award the prize to that essay, which, on a subject so difficult, shall give new and satisfactory conclusions respecting some of the articles only: the extent given to the question being intended merely to open a wider field to astronomers and mathematicians.

The *belles-lettres* class proposed the following question, for the year 1800: the prize, as usual, a gold medal, of the value of 50 ducats, or 21. 10s. "Had the Goths, as a distinguished nation, among those that overturned the declining Roman power, any thing peculiar, either in government, laws, manners, and customs, or in literature, and the arts in particular? Are the terms gothic, and gothicism, any thing more than words of later fabrication, to designate the state of art and science, since the fall of the Roman empire, through the middle age; and, if not, when did they begin to be in general use in this sense?"

At the same time, the physical class proposed the two following questions, for the same year, for the prizes founded by Mr. Cothenius, being 100 rix dollars each, or 10l. 13s. 4d. 1. "As it is decided, that the carbone, contained in the ordinary animal and vegetable manures, is one of the chief principles conducive to the nutrition of plants, what substances

are there which may supply the place of the usual manure in agriculture, and be employed in defect of it, with equally essential advantage to promote vegetation?" It is requested, that the answer to this may not be founded on theory alone, but on accurate experiments. 2. "By what processes, and from what seeds, as those of flax, poppy, the sun flower, and other oleaginous seeds, which may be procured in this country without any great expence, or easily cultivated in large quantities, may an oil be obtained with advantage, which will supply the place of olive oil, and keep a considerable time without spoiling?" As the goodness and qualities of expressed oils depend not merely on the seed from which they are procured, but in a great measure on the process by which they are obtained, it is expected that particular attention be paid to this.

"Remarks on a Tour in the southern provinces of the Russian Empire, in the years 1793, and 1794, by P. S. PALLAS, with coloured plates, will be published, the first volume, at Easter next, the second at Michaelmas. The first will contain additions to his former travels; accounts of changes that have taken place in some parts; and descriptions of others not visited before. In the second will be given a description of the Crimea, or peninsula of Tauris. The plates will display the dresses, customs, and religious worship of the most remarkable tribes; the animals, ruins, views, chiefly in the Crimea and Caucasian mountains, maps, &c. The subscription price of the first volume, which contains near 600 pages, 4to. and about 30 plates and vignettes, is 13r. 12gr., or 2l. 5s. After the end of March it will be 18r., or 3l. sterling. Two editions will be published at the same time, one in German, the other in French.

Citizen LA CÉPÈDE, who, when he bore the title of count, rendered himself advantageously known to the world by his History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents, is publishing an elaborate work on fishes, as a supplement to Buffon. The first volume, a thick quarto, with 25 plates, has already appeared.

J. B. AUDEBERT, member of the society of Natural History at Paris, is publishing a very superb work, "*A Natural History of Apes*," delineated from nature, in 10to, at 30 francs, or 1l. 5s. each number. The merit of the work consists in the plates, which are engraved and coloured with extreme beauty and accuracy.

A life of the celebrated French actress

Hypolite Clairon, with her remarks on the dramatic art, has just appeared at Zurich, in German, 8vo. 320 pages. It is a surreptitious translation of a manuscript written by herself in French.

Two Germans, who have been some time resident in the capitals of England and France, have united to give a delineation of the manners of the day in each metropolis: not excluding, however, the provincial towns, and even colonies dependant on them; in a periodical publication, in the German language, entitled *London und Paris*. In it will be given plain and coloured caricatures, delineations, plans, and songs set to music. It is said to be well executed.

At Belvedere, near Weimar, in Saxony, M. MOUNIER, a learned and well known French emigrant, has established a school, which, on account of its judicious plan, is much resorted to by young gentlemen of every nation. There are now no less than ten young Englishmen at Belvedere, and the Rev. Mr. Butter, an English clergyman from Cambridge, has likewise taken up his residence there. The price for every pupil is 150 louis d'or a year.

The celebrated philosopher, GARVE, at Breslaw in Silesia, has published "*A Characteristic Sketch of Frederic the Great*."

From the pen of Mr. GENZ, counsellor at war in Berlin, is received the long expected and well written "*History of Mary Stuart*."

Though Leipzig Michaelmas fair is in general less fertile in literary productions than the Easter fair, yet no less than 50 pocket-books (for the year 1799), 80 novels and romances, and 18 plays appeared at it.

GÖTTF has printed the first number of an excellent periodical publication, called "*Propyleen*." It is to contain essays on the fine arts. The first number treats of *Laocoon*, of *Raffaelle's* paintings, &c. To the old sage KANT, we are lately indebted for a very curious publication on what is called "*The Four Faculties of the German Universities*."

"*A Narrative of the British Embassy to China*," written by J. C. HUETTNER, a German gentleman now resident in London, who accompanied Lord Macartney, has been published in Berlin, with a preface by the learned and justly celebrated C. B. BÖTTIGER, Provost of Weimar College. It is spoken of as a work of great merit, and the author is characterized as a man of uncommon talents, strong intellect, a liberal turn of mind, and a habit of thinking for himself in every

every situation. M. BÖTTIGER gives it the preference over the voluminous work of Sir George Staunton, in respect to accuracy and fidelity in giving the Chinese names. The preface informs us, that it was not originally intended for publication; but a surreptitious copy having been offered to a German bookseller, professor BÖTTIGER prevailed upon the author to consent to its being printed, to prevent any spurious and garbled edition. We find from the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, that a translation of this interesting work is in the press at Paris. It may not be improper to add, that Mr. HURTNER is the gentleman to whom the German literary world is indebted for an elegant translation of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON'S narrative.

The "*Journal of Swedish Literature for October 1797*," contains the following list of different articles appertaining to the Natural History of Africa, which have been brought to Europe by Afzelius, professor of Botany at the University of Upsal.

1. Upwards of 2000 dried plants, of which not above one half have hitherto been described, and not one sixth part illustrated by plates.
2. About 1600 insects, some of which have been described, but none hitherto drawn or engraved.
3. A variety of fruits and seeds, in five chests, and 14 pots.
4. The skins of above 100 animals of the *mammiferous* species, birds and amphibious animals. These, as well as several others, which he was not able to bring home, have been described.
5. A collection of mammiferous animals, fishes, amphibious creatures, apteria, &c. &c. preserved in spirits of wine, in 20 pots.
6. Two chests full of shell insects.
7. A variety of curious articles in two large chests.

AFZELIUS has made the following interesting discoveries in Africa.

1. A species of Quinquina (Bark), which equals in its medical virtues the Peruvian Bark, and in some respects is even superior to it.
2. A new species of Coffee, which grows wild, and in taste resembles the coffee of Mocha.
3. A blue colour of great beauty and permanency.
4. An odoriferous Spice, which bears a great affinity to the *Nardus* of the ancients.
5. A new species of Elastic gum.

A very magnificent library is forming in the National Palace of the Executive Directory; the superintendance and war-

denhip of which have been conferred upon PALISSOT.

The central Jury of public Instruction for the department of Vaucluse, have proposed the following subject for the prize of eloquence, to be determined in the November sitting.

Which are the most effectual methods for preventing the perpetration of crimes in society?

And for the poetical prize,
The restoration of Liberty to Rome.

COULONNE, a member of the National Institute, has submitted to the commissaries of the Ancient Academy of Sciences a plan for rendering the Seine navigable to Paris, by removing the rock which obstructs the navigation of that river at Quill-Bœuf. The persons appointed to investigate the practicability of this measure, have decided in its favour, and strongly recommend a speedy experiment.

The celebrated VOLTA, professor of physics in the university of Pavia, has been employed for some time past in a work on the influence of metals, or on Galvanism. He concludes from his numerous experiments, that the phenomena, observed by Galvani, are solely imputable to electricity.

JEAN-FREDERICK ENGELSCHALL, professor of philosophy, at Marburg, lately pronounced there the eulogium of an artist, who did honour to Germany, JEAN HENRI TISCHBEIN, aulic counsellor and painter, to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. Tischbein is here characterized, *as a man, and as an artist*. Annexed to this discourse, is another, by professor, J. C. G. Casparion, in which Tischbein is more particularly presented as an antiquarian.

Professor JEAN LUZAC, has just published at Leyden, a narrative of the persecution, which his admirable discourse, *de Socrate vive* drew down upon him, from the curators of that university. This narrative includes all the authentic pieces which have appeared relative to that affair.

The Ottoman ambassador, lately arrived at Berlin, has caused to be engraved by the artist UNGER, deservedly celebrated in the annals of typography, an Arabian alphabet designed to serve as a model, for a foundry of characters and a printing-press, to be set up in Constantinople: the ambassador himself superintends this work. He was not satisfied with any of the Arabian characters hitherto employed in Europe that have been shewn him, not even those of the *imprimerie nationale* of France.

M. WILDENOW,

M. WILDENOW, in a dissertation on botanical geography, first printed in the *Annals of Botany*, lately published at Leipzig, has demonstrated, that the plants of the north of Asia, are nearly the same as those of America.

A complete and splendid edition of the works of Geoffroy Augustus Bürger, is now publishing by CHARLES REINHARD, at Göttingen. The two first volumes contain his poetical pieces, with a portrait of the author, a frontispiece, and many beautiful vignettes, by M. FIDRELLLO; the third volume contains the first part of his miscellaneous works, namely a translation of several books of the Iliad, into hexameter and iambic verses, with vignettes—Fiorillo, &c. The 4th volume (not yet published) will contain the rest of his miscellaneous works.

It appears from a memoir lately read to the national institute, by citizen LACEPEDE, on the organ of vision, in the fish called, COBET ANABLEPS, that a mistake has hitherto prevailed, with regard to the real structure of the eye of this animal, as the anableps has been supposed to have four eyes, a fact which appears very extraordinary and even unique, compared with all the other forms which red-blooded animals present; he thought this singular conformation deserved to be more attentively examined. He has found the eye of this fish to be placed in an orbit, the superior border of which is much elevated; but, it is very big and very prominent. The cornea when considered attentively, appears to be divided into two very distinct parts, nearly equal in surface, each making part of a particular sphere, the one placed upwards, and the other downwards, and united by a small, strait, membranous, rather transparent band, and which is nearly in an horizontal plain, when the fish is in a natural position. In considering the inferior cornea, there is easily perceived across that cornea, an iris, and a prunella, or ball, pretty large, beyond which the crystalline appears; under the superior cornea, a second iris, pierced with a second prunella, is also distinguished. The two irises touch one another in many points, beneath the short, horizontal band, which connects the two corneas. These two irises are the two plains, which support the two small hemispheres formed by the two corneas, and are included one over the other, so as to produce an open angle. But, although there are many principal double parts in the eye of the anableps, such as a double cornea, a double cavity

for the aqueous humour, a double iris, a double prunella, citizen Lacepede thinks himself justified in considering the anableps, as having only a single eye on each side, as there is only one crystalline, one vitreous humour, and one retina.

The nests, which certain American wasps fabricate and suspend to the branches of trees, &c. have been long known and admired by the curious. They are constructed of a very fine web, of a very solid and pretty white paste. Their form is that of a bell closed upon all sides, excepting a narrow hole at the bottom.

The insect which constructs this curious edifice has been described by Fabricius, under the name of *vespa nidulans*. Independently, however, of this species, there is another sort, which is also from Cayenne, in America, known only in the cabinets of a few amateurs, and which has not been perfectly described. CUVIER, in a note read lately before the philomathic society of Paris, gives this account of it. It has in general more volume than the preceding species, and its paste is grey, coarser, less homogeneous, and less solid. The bottom of its nest also in lieu of being shaped funnel-like, is flat, and the orifice appears at one of the sides of the bottom part, and not in the middle.

In the country where it is found, this species of wasp, is called the *tatow fly*, (*mouche tatou*.) It differs greatly in form, from that which Fabricius has described; it is all entirely of a shining black; the first articulation, or joint of its abdomen, is narrow, and in form of a pear; the second, larger than the others, is in form of a bell; the wings are brown. The following is the character assigned to it, by citizen Cuvier.

Vespatatua, Nigra, Nitida, Alis fuscis, abdomine pedicellato.

M. SCHRADER, jun. professor at the University of Kiel, in Holstein, has lately entered into the service of Russia, in quality of optician inspector of the cabinet of physics, and member of the academy of sciences, at Petersburg; with an appointment of 1400 roubles per annum. This learned man, has lately published in German, a *Sketch of Experimental Physics, founded, as to the chemical part, on the new theory*. (Printed at Hamburg, and a Danish translation of it published at Copenhagen.) M. Schrader, has been particularly distinguished, for many years past, as a constructor of telescopes, after the model of M. HERSCHEL'S, of the length from four to twenty feet. The

mechanism of his telescopes is designed exactly on the plans of our celebrated astronomer: as to the fabrication of the mirrors, which form the principal part of these instruments, long habits, and much patience, have acquired him a certain facility in giving them their parabolic form, and in finishing a telescope in less time than usual. He employs a composition of his own invention, and which is quite un-

alterable. M. Schrader, maintains that he could in all probability finish two mirrors, in the same time, wherein M. Herschel could only finish one of the same dimensions.

Professor KLAPROTH, a celebrated German chemist, has been nominated a member of the royal academy of sciences, at Copenhagen, and of the society of pharmacy at Brussels.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.
Typhus Gravior	-	4
Typhus Mitior	-	3
Intermittent fever	-	3
Dysentery	-	2
Acute Rheumatism	-	4
Small Pox	-	5
Scarlatina Anginosa	-	6
CHRONIC DISEASES.		
Cough	-	10
Pulmonary Consumption	-	2
Pleurodyne	-	3
Hydrothorax	-	4
Anasarca	-	2
Ascites	-	1
Vertigo	-	5
Cephalalgia	-	4
Ophthalmia	-	3
Odonalgia	-	5
Menorrhagia	-	3
Amenorrhœa	-	4
Chlorois	-	2
Gastrodynia	-	7
Enterodynia	-	5
Diarrhœa	-	6
Vomitus	-	2
Colica Pittonum	-	2
Obstipatio	-	1
Hæmorrhœs	-	3
Worms	-	3
Hernia	-	1
Dysuria	-	3
Enuresis	-	2
Erysipelas	-	1
Herpes	-	6
Prurigo	-	7
Hemiplegia	-	1
Palpitatio	-	2
Hysteria	-	4
Chronic Rheumatism	-	12
Rheumatismus odontalgicus	-	7
PUERPERAL DISEASES.		
Milk Fever	-	1
Menorrhagia lochialis	-	2
INFANILE DISEASES.		
Ophthalmia	-	2

The state of diseases during the present month has been very similar to that which

was taken notice of in our last report. Fevers of the malignant kind have continued to prevail, and have in several instances proved fatal.

Of the Scarlatina Anginosa there have been numerous instances. This disease is very common at this season of the year, and oftentimes assumes a more threatening appearance than in the earlier months. It is generally introduced by a greater or less degree of chilliness and shivering, which is succeeded by a sense of fullness and uneasiness about the throat. Deglutition soon becomes difficult, and this circumstance, particularly in children, prevents the taking in a proper quantity of any kind of nourishment. A scarlet eruption is soon discovered upon the skin, which in a few days disappears, and the fever frequently subsides at the same time. In two of the patients referred to in the list, there was a considerable discharge through the nose of an acrimonious and offensive matter. In both of these there was also a considerable tumour on each side of the neck. This symptom, as we are informed by other practitioners, has very frequently attended this disease at the present season.

The small-pox still continues to spread in the metropolis and its environs, and in many cases has proved confluent and fatal.

Rheumatic affections of the head and face still continue to form a large proportion of the chronic diseases of the present season. They have proved very obstinate in many instances. In some patients they have been connected with symptoms of fever; slight shiverings have been succeeded by an increase of heat, quickness of pulse, and other febrile symptoms. This disease has sometimes put on the form of an intermittent, either of the quotidian or tertian type, and has been treated most successfully by a free use of the cortex.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Experienced Farmer, an entire new work, in which the systems of agriculture, husbandry, and breeding of cattle are explained, and the best methods, and most recent improvements pointed out. By *Richard Parkinson*, of Doncaster. 2 vols. 8vo. boards 11. 1s. Robinson.

ASTRONOMY.

A Treatise on the sublime Science of Geography, satisfactorily demonstrating the Sun, &c. and proving Sir Isaac Newton's Solar System to be as distant from the truth as any of the heathen authors. By *Charles Palmer*. Lee and Hurst.

BIOGRAPHY.

Decorated with 30 engraved portraits. Biographical Memoirs of about 80 public living Characters, of 1798, Natives of Great Britain or Ireland, including the biographical and secret memoirs of the present times, principally with a view to the detail of interesting facts and anecdotes. Large 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards. R. Phillips.

Memoirs of Mark Hildersley, D. D. Bishop of Sodor and Man. By the Rev. *Wooden Butler*. 8vo. 8s. boards. White.

Anecdotes of the last twelve years of the Life of J. J. Rousseau. By Citizen *Corancez*, translated from the French. 2s. 6d.

Wallis, Paternoster-Row.

DRAMA.

The Natural Son, or Lover's Vows, (complete and genuine) a play in five acts, the fifth edition. By *Augustus von Kotzebue*, poet-laureat, and director of the Imperial theatre at Vienna. Translated from the original German, by *Anne Plumptre*, author of the *ReCTOR'S SON*, *Antoinette*, &c. To which are added, a *Life of Kotzebue*, and a Critical Retrospect of his Works, by Dr. *Willib*, physician to the Saxon Embassy. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

EDUCATION.

The Accomplished Tutor, or Complete System of Liberal Education. No. I. 1s. To be published monthly, and completed in 14 numbers. Vernor and Hood.

GEOGRAPHY.

The American Gazetteer, exhibiting an account of the American continent, and of the West-India islands, and those newly discovered in the Pacific Ocean. By *Jebediah Morse*, D. D. Large 8vo. 8s. with a set of Maps, 10s. 6d. bound. Stockdale.

HISTORY.

The History of Great-Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne, with a dissertation concerning the danger of the Protestant Succession, and an Appendix containing original papers. By *Thomas Somerville*, D. D. F. R. S. E. Minister at Edinburgh. 4to. 11. 5s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

IN FRENCH.

Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire du Jacobinisme par l'Abbe Barruel. Quatrieme partie, 8vo. Dulan.

LAW.

The Practice of the Court of King's Bench in personal Actions, Part III. By *William Field*, of the Inner Temple, 3. 6d. boards. Brooke.

All the Excise Laws and adjudged Cases, as they relate to Maltsters, Brewers, and Hop-planters, classed under each stage and process of manufacture. By *Robert Kyle Hutchison*, Esq. Barrister. 2s. 6d. Butterworth.

An Abridgement of Causes argued and determined in the Courts of Law during the Reign of his present Majesty. By *Thomas Walter Williams*, Esq. vol. i. Medium, 8vo. 15s. boards. Robinson.

MATHEMATICS.

An Introduction to Arithmetic and Algebra, vol. ii. By *Thomas Manny*. 4s. boards. Wingrave.

MEDICAL.

A Compendious Medical Dictionary. By *R. Hooper*, M. D. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards. Murray and Highley.

Cases of the Diabetes Mellitus, with the Results of the Trials of certain Acids, and other Substances in the Cure of the Lues Venerea. By *John Reilo*, M. D. Surgeon-general of the Royal Artillery. New edition, with large additions. 8vo. 8s. boards. Dilly.

One Hour's Advice respecting their Health to Persons going out to Jamaica, with a Description of the Island. By *R. Wise*. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

Chirurgical Observations relative to the Eye, &c. By *James Ware*, Surgeon. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Dilly.

MILITARY.

No. III. of the Military Magazine, or Miscellany, appropriated to the uses and amusement of the officers of the British army, and of gentlemen volunteers who are desirous of attaining an accurate knowledge of military concerns. 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

MINERALOGY.

An Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, and of the Island of Arran, with Copper-plates, and observations on *Peat*, *Kelp*, and *Coal*. By *Robert Jamieson*. Large 8vo. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

MISCELLANIES.

The December Fashions of London and Paris, containing seven beautifully-coloured Figures in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality, and private families residing in the country. To be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Narrative

Narrative of the Mutiny on board the ship Lady Shore, with Particulars of a Journey through Part of Brazil. By *John Black*, one of the surviving Officers of the Ship. 2s. Robinfon.

Illustrations of Sterne, with other Essays and Verses. By *John Ferriar*, M. D. 12mo. 5s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Studies of Nature, translated from the original French, of *J. H. B. De St. Pierre*, carefully abridged, with a copious Index, by *L. T. Rede*. 8vo. 6s. boards. West.

Letters written from Lausanne, translated from the French. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s. boards. Dilly.

Mr. King's Apology, or a Reply to his Calumniators. 2s. Wilkins

NOVELS.

Theopha, or Memoirs of a Greek Slave: 2 vols. 6s. Low.

The Invasion, or What might have been. 2 vols. 7s. sewed. H. D. Symonds.

Jaqueline of Hainault, an Historical Novel. By the Author of the Duke of Clarence. 3 vols. 9s. sewed. Bell.

POETRY.

Phthisiologia, a Poem miscellaneously descriptive and didactical, in four Parts. Preliminary and Physico-Medical Observations and Admonitions. By a Gentleman in the *Suffex Militia*. T. Boofey.

Nilus, an Elegy, occasioned by the Victory of Admiral Nelson. By *Eyles Irwin*, Esq. 4to. 2s. Nicol.

Poetic Trifles. By *Elizabeth Moody*. Crown 8vo. 5s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

POLITICAL.

Enumeration of the Contributions, Confiscations, and Requisitions of the French Nation, with an Account of the Countries revolutionized; from original documents. 1s. 6d. Clarke.

Historical Dissertation on the Causes of Ministerial Secession, A. D. 1717, and on the Treaty of Hanover, 1723; with Remarks in Reply to the Animadversions of the Rev. *William Cox*, in his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. By *William Belsham*. 4to. and 8vo. 3s. Robinfon.

A Reply to Irwin, or the Feasibility of Buonaparte's supposed Expedition to the East exemplified. By an Officer in the Service of the East-India Company. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Enquiry into the Principles of National Order, with Reflections on the present State of the Christian World, the probable Causes of War, &c. By *William Gibson*, D. D. 8vo. 4s. boards. Allen.

A Plan for redeeming Two Hundred and Thirty Millions of the Three per Cent. Funds, and for improving that public Revenue more than three Hundred and forty Thousand Pounds a Year, without raising any new Taxes. By *S. R.* a Country Gentleman. 1s. Habhard.

THEOLOGY.

Religion and Loyalty recommended, and a Caution against Innovations; a Sermon preached at Christ Church, Surry, on September 30, 1798, before the Armed Association of the said Parish. By *Thomas Ackland*, M. A. Rector. 1s. Rivington.

Ignorance productive of Atheism, Faction, and Superstition; a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on July 1, 1798. By *Thomas Reynell*, D. D. 1s. Rivington.

The Substance of a Sermon preached at Hawkstone Chapel, before the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, September 25, 1798, on the Presentation of their Standard. By the Rev. *Richard De Courcy*. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

English Loyalty the best Antidote against French Perfidy; a Sermon preached before the Colchester Volunteers on the 8th of October, 1798, at the Presentation of their Colours. By *James Bond*, A. M. 1s. Robinfon.

A Sermon on the Influence of Religion in promoting the Peace and Prosperity of Kingdoms and States. 1s. 6d. Longman.

An Apology for Village-Preachers, or an Account of the Proceedings and Motives of Protestant Dissenters. By *William Kingsbury*. M. A. 1s. Chapman.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An Account of an Embassy from the Dutch East-India Company to the Emperor of China, in the years 1794 and 1795; completed from the Journal of *A. E. Van Braam Houckgeest*, Principal in the Direction of the Company's Affairs in Asia, and Second in the Embassy, from the French original of *M. L. E. Merreau de St. Mary*. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Phillips.

NEW PUBLICATIONS AT PARIS, IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

[To be continued regularly.]

Correspondance secrète de Charrette, Stoflet, Puiffaye, Cormartin, d'Autichamp, Bernies, Frotte, Scepeaux, Botherel, du Pretendant, du ci-devant Artois, de leurs Ministres et Agents et autres Vendeens, Chouans, et autres émigrés François, suivi de journal d'Oliviers d'Argens et du Code politique et civil, qui a regi la Vendée pendant le temps de sa Rebellion. Imprimés sur les pieces originales suivies par les armées de la Republique sur les differens rebelles dans les divers combats qui ont précédé la pacification de la Vendée. 2 vols. 8vo.

Matinées du Printems, œuvres diverses de morale et de Literature par Merries de Compiegne, Membre de la Société d'Institution et de celui des Belles Lettres. 2 vols. 18mo.

Jeu Zoologique et Geographique, composé de cinquante deux figures de quadrupèdes et bipèdes, &c. et quatre petites cartes geographiques, representant chacune une des parties du monde, &c.

Memoires sur les trois Départemens de Corcire, d'Ithaque et de la mer Egée, par les Citoyens d'Arbois, freres, 2 Parties.

Memoires d'Hyppolite Clairon, et Reflexions sur l'art dramatique, publiés par elle-même. Un vol. in 8vo.

Appel aux Principes contre Robert Crachet et sa Faction, &c.

La Sorcière de Verberie, ou Jeanne Harvilliers; nouvelle Française, suivie d'Histoires interessantes, par S. M. D. C. 1 vol. 18mo.

L'Encyclopédie, ou les beaux yeux malades. Anecdote historique, qui expose les raisons pourquoi Louis XV. qui avoit fait supprimer tous les exemplaires de l'Encyclopédie et bonni les auteurs, consentit à leur faire grace, et à laisser subsister l'ouvrage, &c.

Le Vendeur ou le Jardinier d'Amour Poëme, traduit de l'Italien de I. Tausillo, avec le texte a côté. 1 vol. in 12mo.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN GERMANY, IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

[To be continued regularly.]

Allgemeines Journal der Chemie, herausgegeben von D. Alex. Nic. Scherer, &c. Groß octav. erstes Heft.

Ägypten in historischer, geographischer, physischer, wissenschaftlicher, artistischer, naturgeschichtlicher, merkantlicher, religiöser, sittlicher und politischer Hinsicht. Mit 1 Chart und Kupfern.

Der Weltman und der Dichter, von Klingler.

Reise nach Guiana und Cayene, mit einer Uebersicht der alten dahin gemachten Reisen und neuern Nachrichten von die fern Lande mit einer Karte und einem Kupfer.

Zimmermann's des verstorbenen Ritters, Zerstreute Blätter vermischten Inhalts, &c.

Sahir, Eva's Erstgebohrnes im Paradiese; Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte der Europäischen Cultur und Humanität.

Reise nach den Bade-Oertern Karlsbad, Eger und Toepitz im Jahre, 1797, in Briefen. Mit Kupfern.

Reisen meines Vatters auf seinem Zimmer. Mit 2, Kupfern.

Leben des Generals Buonaparte, aus den Französischen Nachrichten entworfen.

Die Kunst, ein gutes Mädchen, eine gute Gattin, Mutter und Hausfrau zu Werden; ein Handbuch für Töchter, Gattinnen, und Mütter von J. L. Ewald, mit Kupfern und Musik.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SPAIN, IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

[To be continued regularly.]

Aforismos de las relaciones y cartas primeras y segundas de Antonio Perez, Secretario de estado que fue del Rey De Felipe II. y ademas algunas cartas à su amigos y à su hija; un tomo en 4to.

Obras escogidas de D. Francisco de Quevedo y Villegas: 4. Tomos de las de prosa y may de sus mejores Poemas, &c.

MONTE. MAG. No. XXXVIII.

Erafto o' el amigs de la juventud &c.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

We have been tempted by the beautiful and accurate effect of the annexed Plate, to represent it to our readers, for although it has already appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, yet, as that work has a very limited circulation, the plate will still be new and curious to a large proportion of our readers.

Observations of a quintuple Belt on the Planet Saturn. By WILLIAM HERSCHEL, LL.D. F. R. S.

EVERY analogy that can be traced in the appearance of the planets, seems to throw some additional light on what we know of them already. In some of my former papers I have established the spheroidal form of the planet Saturn, and pointed out the motion of a spot on its disk. From the first of these may be inferred a considerable rotation on its axis; while the latter goes a step further, and shews that it has such a motion. My late observations seem to hint to us, that the period in which it revolves is, probably, not of a long duration.

They are as follows:

Nov. 11, 1793. 3h. 35', 7-feet reflector, power 287.

Close to the ring of Saturn, where it passes across the body of the planet, is the shadow of the rings: very narrow and black. See fig. 1.

Immediately south of the shadow is a bright, uniform, and broad belt.

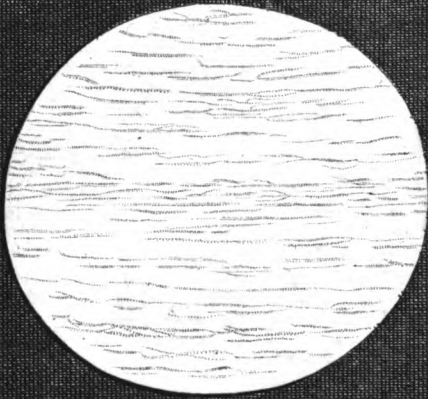
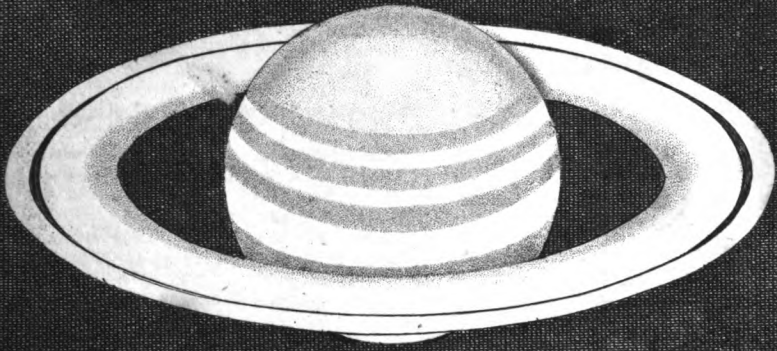
Close to this bright belt, is a broad, darker belt; which is divided by two narrow, white streaks; so that by this means, it becomes to be five belts; namely, three dark, and two bright ones; the colour of the dark belt is yellowish.

The space from the quintuple belt towards the south pole of the planet which is in view, is of a pale, whitish colour; less bright than the white equatorial belt, and much less so than the ring.

The globular form of Saturn is very visible, so that it has by no means the appearance of a flat disk.

Nov. 13, 3h. 30'. The quintuple belt on Saturn is as it was Nov. 11. I saw it three hours ago, and several times since, without any visible change.

Nov. 19, 3h. 14'. The southern belt of Saturn is still divided into five. The evening



The Planets, Saturn and Jupiter as viewed by D^r HERSCHEL.

not clear enough to observe changes in it, if there were any.

Nov. 22, 2h. 32'. The quintuple belt on Saturn remains still the same: power 287.

With 430, I see the same very distinctly, but the small divisions have hardly light enough when so much magnified.

I viewed the same belt with four different object specula. One of them shewed the divisions uncommonly well.

Dec. 3, oh. 35'. 7-foot reflector; power 287. The quintuple belt upon Saturn remains as it was Nov. 22.

I tried several double plano-concave eye-glasses, but found them all defective in figure except one, and that being of one inch focal length, the power was too low to expect seeing these belts well with it.

The smallness of the field of view, with astronomical objects is not so disagreeable as it is generally supposed to be; for the eye may have a motion before the lens, and by that means a small luminous object, when all the rest of the field is dark, and while the telescope remains in the same situation, may be seen for as long a time, passing through the field of a concave eye-glass, as it can in a convex one; whereas with the latter, it is well known that such a motion of the eye can be of no use.

2h. 36'. 20-foot reflector; power 157, 300, 480. I see the quintuple belt very well.

We know that the planet Jupiter has many belts. Some remarkable instances of their being very numerous are recorded in my journal, one of which is accompanied with a figure. The observations are as follow:

May 28, 1780. Jupiter's belts are curved; and there are a multitude of them all over the body of the planet. See fig. 2.

Jan. 18, 1790. I viewed Jupiter with the 40-foot reflector. There were two very dark, broad belts, divided by an equatorial zone or space, the colour of which was of a yellow cast. Next to the dark belts, on each side, towards the poles, were bright and dark small belts, alternately placed, and continued almost up to the poles, both ways.

In taking out fig. 2. from my journal, I perceive one so very unlike it just before, that I am induced to give it here, though rather foreign to my present purpose. It contains, however, an observation which it will not be amiss to record.

April 6, 1780. I had a fine view of Jupiter, and saw, as soon as I looked into the

telescope, without having any previous notice of it, the shadow of the 3d satellite, and the satellite itself, upon the lower part of the disk. See fig. 3. The shadow was so black and well defined, that I attempted to measure it, and found its diameter by the micrometer, 1", 562.

This measure of the shadow should be checked by the following observation.

March 15, 1792. 11h. 54'. With the 20-foot reflector, and a power of 800, I estimate the apparent diameter of the largest of Jupiter's satellites to be less than one-fourth of the diameter of the GEORGIAN planet, which I have just been viewing. With 1200, it seems also to be less, in the same proportion. With 4400, I can plainly perceive the disk of the satellite. With 2800, the apparent diameter of the largest of the satellites is less than one-quarter of that of the GEORGIAN planet.

The analogy alluded to in the first paragraph of this paper refers to the numerous parallel belts which we have noticed, in the above given observations, on the disks of Jupiter and Saturn.

That belts are immediately connected with the rotation of the planets will hardly be denied, when those of Jupiter are so well known always to lie in the direction of its equatorial motion. Since then, it appears that the belts of Saturn are very numerous, like those of Jupiter, and are also placed in the direction of the longest diameter of the planet, it may not be without some reason that we infer the period of the rotation of the former to be short, like that of the latter.

The planet Mars, in all my observations, never presented itself with any parallel belts, nor do we observe such phenomena on the disk of Venus. The first is known to have a rotation much slower than Jupiter*; and the latter, according to the accounts of CASSINI and BIANCHINI, is certainly not one that moves quickly upon its axis.

However, I do not mean to enter into the strength of an argument for a quick rotation of Saturn, that may be drawn from the condition of its belts. The circumstance of a quintuple belt, is adduced here with no other view than merely to point out an analogy in the condition of the two largest planets of our system; and from thence to infer, that every conclusion on the atmosphere and rotation of the one, drawn from the appearance of its belts, will equally apply to the other.

* See Phil. Trans. Vol. lxxi. Part I. p. 134.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November, 1798.

FRANCE.

WE should be happy to have it in our power to announce that this unfortunate and unsettled country was likely to be at peace in itself, and with all the world. It is, however, but too

true, that the wild and inconsistent conduct of its present government, has alienated the esteem of the warmest friends of liberty, and damped the hopes of the most sanguine politicians. From its late profligate conduct, neutral nations have

found themselves insecure in its professions, and its old and inveterate enemies seem likely to take advantage of the general indignation which this circumstance has excited. A new and powerful combination of the continental powers is confidently spoken of—in that case, we will venture to predict, that either the Gallic republic will be dissolved, or the ancient empire of Germany will be no more. The contest will be tremendously bloody, and the issue will probably be short.

Since our last, some further particulars have reached Europe respecting the extravagant expedition of the French to Egypt. General Buonaparte, in a letter to the Directory, dated the 24th of July, details his departure from Alexandria on the 19th; the defeat of between seven and eight hundred Mamelukes, on the 22d; of Murat Bey and his army, by “200 cavalry, wearied and harrailed,” on the 25th. The enemy was again, it appears, defeated at Lambabe, when 300 of them were killed; and the final overthrow of 23 beys and their numerous forces, took place at the battle of the Pyramids, the day following, when 2000 of the Mamelukes were slain, and 400 camels laden with baggage, and 50 pieces of cannon taken. He adds, that Murat Bey, and several others were wounded; but that the French had only 20 or 30 killed, and 120 wounded:—that in the course of the night, Cairo, which contained 300,000 inhabitants, was evacuated: and that a frigate with several corvettes, sloops, brigs, &c. belonging to the enemy were destroyed.

The French general speaks of the people of these countries in explicit but extraordinary terms. “The cavalry of the Mamelukes shewed great bravery. They defended their fortunes, for there was not one of them on whom the republican soldiers did not find three, four, or five hundred louis d’ors; all their luxury consisted in their horses and arms; their houses are wretched. It is difficult to find a country more fertile, or a people more miserable, more ignorant, and more stupid. They prefer a button of a French soldier to a crown of six francs value. In the villages they do not even know the use of a pair of scissars: they have no moveables but a straw mat and two or three earthen pots; their eating consists but of few things. The use of windmills is unknown to them; so that the French found little flour, but immense quantities of corn. Some of the people convert their grain into flour by bruising it with stones,

but in the larger villages they have mills, which are turned by oxen.” The general says, “He has been continually harassed by the Arabs, whom he calls the greatest robbers, and the greatest villains on earth. General Mureur and several officers of the *etat major*, have been assassinated by them. He represented the country as fruitful, healthy, and proper for a colony.

Another letter from the general was afterwards received, dated Cairo, the 19th of August, wherein he states, that on the march of the army towards Syria, part of a caravan was rescued, which had been plundered by the Arabs; that he pursued and came up with the rear of Ibrahim Bey, which he defeated, and took from him two pieces of cannon and five camels laden with tents, &c. He left at Salliche the division of General Reynier, with officers and engineers, to construct a fortress, and on the 13th of August proceeded on his return to Cairo. The remainder of this letter relates to Admiral Bruëys and the fleet, of whom (treating of his continuing at Bequeires), he says, “If, in this calamitous event he was to blame, he has expiated his faults by a glorious death; the destinies have been desirous to prove on this occasion, as on many others, that if they grant us a great preponderance on the Continent, they have given the empire of the seas to our rivals.”

The executive directory, on the 31st of October, sent a message to the council of five hundred, relative to a rebellion (as they term it) which had broken out in a part of the Belgic departments, incorporated with the republic, by the law of the 9th Vendemaire, 4th year.

An enquiry relative to the insurrection in Belgium, was entered into the 7th of November, by a member of the name of Woussen. He concurred in the opinion of the directory, that the conscription was only the pretext, and that it was the work of the enemy: there were very few included in the conscription to be found among the rebels. It was probable, therefore, that they were only the instruments of persons concealed, who concerted the plans, and inflamed discontent. He proposed, therefore, that in order to exterminate the germs of revolt in the interior of France, they should offer pardon and rewards to those who were seduced by others, upon condition of giving up their leaders.

It being the general opinion, that the negotiations at Rastadt are near a conclusion,

clusion, the particulars of them become exceedingly interesting, as by a proper attention to them the public will be enabled to judge which party is to be blamed for the evils attending the recommencement of hostilities, or which party to be thanked for the blessings of peace. The notes delivered to the French plenipotentiaries by those of the emperor and the deputation of the empire, dated the 14th, 17th, and 18th of October, principally dwell upon this clause, viz. "That if the French republic refuses to evacuate the right banks of the Rhine, on the principle of retaining its advantages till the signing of peace; if, after having consented to their cession, it continues to keep the fortresses of Kehl and Cassel, the same principle requires that the emperor should retain Ehrenbreitstein, and secure the performance of the conventions made to preserve the possession of it, without trouble, during the long course of the negotiation."

Upon this statement, therefore, the Imperial negotiators in their conferences and notes, repeatedly requested liberty to furnish the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein with provisions, &c. to prevent its falling into the hands of the French from necessity.

The French plenipotentiaries, on the other hand, in two notes in reply to those of the deputation of the empire, expressed the painful sensations which unnecessary delays in the negotiation had called forth in them, and declared, in the most explicit manner, that the French republic wishes for peace but fears not war.

Respecting their giving up at present those places, which are to be surrendered at the conclusion of a peace, they contend, that the deputation have only to bring the negotiation to an amicable conclusion, and the object respecting Ehrenbreitstein would be accomplished. "The French republic," say they, "wishes for peace. Is the deputation resolved only to talk of it?"

In the beginning of November, the deputation of the empire returned an answer to the two last notes of the plenipotentiaries of the French republic, in which they expressed their surprize at the charge brought against them of insincerity in their professions of peace—they renewed those professions, and earnestly enforced the justice of their former request of re-
victualling the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein. At this point stands the negotiation, nor could it be at all difficult to bring it to a happy conclusion, if both parties were

sincere in their endeavours; but this, in fact, is probably the case with neither.

SWITZERLAND.

The troops of the emperor having entered the Grisons, the citizens of the Helvetic republic, as they are now styled, had, it seems, expressed some apprehensions upon that event; the Swiss Directory, therefore, sent a circular letter, addressed to the national *prefects*, requiring, for the safety of Helvetia, that each canton hold in readiness a certain number of chosen troops, who may be assembled and marched immediately to any point at which they may be wanted, for the service of the frontiers, and ordering the *prefects* to organize such troops within their respective jurisdictions, and to put them on duty, by causing them to mount guard. In performing this service, however, they are directed to conduct themselves as much as possible according to the ancient usages of their cantons.

IRELAND.

From the frequent defeats of the rebels, the fate of their leaders, the capture of the French under General Humbert, and from the destruction of the French fleet by Sir J. B. Warren, it is rational to hope, that the sister kingdom is about to enjoy that order and tranquillity to which she has so long been a stranger. Though some disorders still exist, the rebellion may be said to be nearly suppressed: the last and most daring of its supporters, Holt, has at length surrendered to government.

Among the prisoners taken on board La Hoche, there were several natives of Ireland: Mr. Wolfe Tone, whose case has become extremely singular, was one of them. He was brought to Dublin, and tried by a court martial. He behaved with great firmness and intrepidity; at his trial, he allowed the truth of the charges brought against him; he appeared to glory in the cause in which he had embarked, which he called "The same in which Washington had succeeded, and in which Kosutko failed." Holding a commission in the French service, he prayed the court to sentence him to be shot, enforcing his request by the conduct of the French towards those natives of France who were sent by the English to aid the rebellion in La Vendée, and were taken in arms. This request was denied him, and he was ordered to be executed. In the night preceding the day appointed for his execution, he, however, found means to cut his throat; the next morning Mr. Curran applied to the court of King's

King's Bench for a habeas corpus, to bring up the body of Mr. Tone upon this ground, "That courts-martial had no jurisdiction upon subjects not in the military service of his majesty, during the sitting of the Court of King's Bench." The chief justice ordered a writ to be made out immediately, but Mr. Tone was not in a condition to be moved. The military, in whole custody the prisoner was, obeyed the order of the Court of King's Bench, and suspended the execution. He is since dead in consequence of his wounds.

The parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 20th of November, has been further prorogued to the 18th of December.

In Belfast, the restraints of martial law have been taken off; the same happy relaxation has taken place in the principal towns of the north, and it is hoped, that in a short time every feature of a military government will be removed from the face of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A new and important system of finance, and an union, between Great Britain and Ireland, are said to be among the principal articles to be discussed during the present sessions of parliament. It was officially notified by his majesty's ministers, on the 20th of November, "that a decree having been published, by the French directory, declaring, that all persons, natives of, or originally belonging to neutral countries, or countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the king's ship's of war, or any other British vessels shall be considered and treated as pirates; his majesty has directed it to be signified to the commissary for French prisoners in Great Britain; that if the above decree of the French directory, shall in any instance be carried into effect against any such persons, taken in any British vessels navigated under the British flag; it is his majesty's determination to exercise the most vigorous retaliation against the subjects of the French republic, whom the chance of war may place at the king's disposal. His majesty, on the 20th of November, went to the house of peers, and opened the sessions of both houses of parliament, by a speech from the throne, in which he dwelt upon the signal successes which had lately attended his army, particularly that obtained by a detachment of his fleet, under the command of admiral lord Nelson, by which, an enterprise—the injustice, perfidy, and extravagance, of which had fired the attention

of the world, and was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable possessions of the British empire, was defeated—that the wisdom and magnanimity of the emperor of Russia; and the decision and vigour of the Ottoman Porte; had shewn that these powers were impressed with a just sense of the importance of the present crisis—that the extent of our preparations at home, joined to the zeal and spirit of all ranks of his subjects, had deterred our enemies from the execution of their vain threat of invading this kingdom.—That in Ireland, the rebellion which they had instigated, had been curbed and repressed. He told the gentlemen of the house of commons, that, under the unavoidable pressure of protracted war, he had the satisfaction to inform them, that the produce of the permanent revenue, was fully adequate to our increased expenditure; the national credit had been improved and maintained, and the commerce and industry of his subjects, had flourished to a degree hitherto unknown.—That the present situation of affairs unhappily rendered heavy expences indispensable; but, the state of your resources, joined to the good sense and spirit of the nation, he hoped would enable us to provide the necessary supplies without any essential inconvenience.—He concluded with relying with the utmost confidence on our efforts, to enable him to conduct the contest in which we are engaged, to a safe and honourable conclusion.

Lord Darnley moved the address, and Lord Craven seconded his motion.

The marquis of Lansdown, rose and observed, that he heartily agreed to the eulogium which had been passed on our navy, for the late brilliant victories; but, there was another duty incumbent upon that house; namely, to be careful that every advantage was made by our ministers, of those victories.—It was only by producing a permanent peace, that these successes could be of any real utility; it was therefore, that he felt no small concern, that the speech from the throne, gave not the distant hope, of that which was so very desirable to the nation, a speedy peace; it breathed indeed nothing but war; for, instead of hinting at negotiation, it mentioned foreign alliances. What had we to expect from the boasted alliance with Russia and the Ottoman porte, when jarring interests had prevented Prussia and Austria from acting in concert against France? Surely the interests of Russia and the Porte, had been long observed to be almost opposite. It was well known that the emperor of Russia

had been educated with the idea, that all the possessions which the Turks held, at least in Europe, were part of his dominions; and that these two powers had been almost thirty years in one continued war. He thought the wisest conduct we could pursue, would be to act upon the defensive, until France or the powers on the Continent, should come to their senses, and at all times shew a disposition for peace. The marquis then alluded to the rumour, respecting an union between Great Britain and Ireland. He should certainly be inclined to wish well to such an union, but, only upon the condition, that both countries were to be governed by public opinion. If they were to be governed by influence, which was only another name for corruption, he could by no means assent to such an union. He concluded, by repeating his opinion, that the present, was an auspicious moment, for proposing peace to France.

Lord Romney, approved of the activity and zeal of ministers during the recess, and attempted to refute the arguments made use of by the marquis of Lansdown.

Lord Holland applauded our naval victories; but, added, that if their consequences were only to spread war and devastation over a wider space, and to scatter the fire brands of hostility over the whole Continent, he confessed that those victories would be highly diminished in his estimation. Here was, he said, no doubt a martial spirit in that house, which was frequently sustained by *new recruits*, yet their Lordships could not be insensible to the value of an honourable peace.

Lord Mulgrave opposed the reasoning of the noble marquis, and lord Holland, in a speech of considerable length. After which those noble peers arose, and explained in a spirited and forcible reply to his objections. The address was then read, and carried without a division.

In the house of commons on the same day, lord Grenville Levison Gower, moved the address of thanks to his majesty.

Sir John Sinclair, animadverted strongly on the late measures of the minister. He referred to the meeting at the mansion-house, and expressed his surprise, at hearing of an assembly being held there, for the purpose of devising taxes. He reprobated in strong terms, the land-tax. Sir John, seeing the minister in his place who had been long a seceder, made some allusions to the event which had taken place, in consequence of a different sentiment, between him and Mr. Tierney, in the last session of parliament; he thought

an apology should have been made to the latter. In this part of his speech, however, the speaker called him to order.

Sir Francis Burdet, held in common with every Englishman a high estimation of the brilliancy of our late naval victories; but, if instead of attending rapidly to peace, they should renew and widely spread the flame of war, he should then consider them as more calamitous than glorious to the country.

The address was put, and carried unanimously. Mr. Pitt, then gave notice, that, on Monday se'night he would make a motion, on matters of finance.

The principal business transacted in both houses of parliament, on the 21st of November, was voting their thanks to Lord Nelson, Sir John Borlase Warren, and to the brave officers and seamen under their command, for the services rendered to their country, by the late brilliant victories, which they had lately gained over the fleets of France.

Mr. Pitt, on the 22d, brought down a message from his majesty, to empower him to grant an annuity of two thousand pounds to lord Nelson; the message was ordered to be taken into consideration in a few days.

We noticed in our last, the outlines of the truly useful victory gained over the French fleet off the west coast of Ireland, by Sir John Borlase Warren. Nearly all the ships of the enemy which struck to the British flag, have been since brought into either English or Irish ports.

Soon after the defeat of the French fleet by Sir John Borlase Warren, another squadron, consisting of four frigates, appeared at the entrance of the Bays of Killybegs and Sligo; but after hovering near the coast for a few days, and gaining intelligence of the failure of the former expedition, they sheered off, and were met by his majesty's ship, the *Terrible*, and another ship, which, after exchanging some shots, was disabled in her masts and rigging, which gave them an opportunity of escaping.

As a small counterpoise to the late successes of the British navy, we may reckon the loss of his majesty ships the *Leander* and *Jafon*. The *Leander*, of 50 guns was taken in the Mediterranean by the *Genereux* of 74 guns, after a brilliant action of six hours. The *Leander* had been much disabled in the action of the Nile. She had 35 men killed, and Captain Thompson wounded. The *Jafon* had run a-ground near the coast of Brest, and fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Several meetings have been lately held

at the Mansion-house, by the principal monied gentlemen, to take into consideration an important plan of finance, laid to be submitted to them by the chancellor of the exchequer; and on the 12th of November, the lord mayor, at the request of the committee for managing the voluntary subscription, requested about eighty by name, (in a public advertisement) of the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of the metropolis, to meet at the Mansion-house on the 21st of November "To consider the propriety of declaring the confidence they feel in the resources of these kingdoms, and their readiness to promote such an application of them, as may appear to the legislature more equal and effectual than any hitherto adopted, &c." The meeting took place on that day, when several resolutions were passed unanimously, in favour of a tax upon property.

Mr. Attorney General moved, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 15th of November, for the judgment of the court against Mr. Johnson and Jordan, who were convicted last term of selling a pamphlet in the course of their business, written by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. The two defendants being in court, Mr. Erskine produced an affidavit in mitigation of punishment from Mr. Johnson, stating that he was in the 60th year of his age,

and had for 38 years carried on the business of a bookseller, during which time he had demeaned himself as a quiet and peaceable subject. That his connections had been chiefly with writers on moral, philosophical, or medical subjects, many of whom were an honour to their country. That he had uniformly recommended the circulation of such publications as tended to promote good morals. Mr. Wakefield having published 40 different works, for none of which he had been called into a court of justice, and hearing that he had published an answer to the Bishop of Landaff's Appeal, he (Mr. Johnson), did not caution his people against purchasing any copies of that publication. There were a few copies of it sold in his shop, but not one for ten that were sold of the Bishop of Landaff's Appeal, to which it was an answer. There were also a number of other very judicious affidavits made by respectable gentlemen, who had known Mr. Johnson from 30 to 40 years, stating the excellent opinion they entertained of his moral character and conduct. After Mr. Erskine had made an excellent speech in mitigation of punishment, and after the reply of the attorney-general, Lord Kenyon said, that the two defendants must stand committed, and the court would say afterwards, when they were ready to give judgment.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] D. Vanderzue, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Aberdem, daughter of Mrs. Mavor, Mark-lane.

At Walthamstow, Mr. J. Newman, to Miss A. Hibbert, of Crutched-friars.

Mr. Morley, of Milk-street, Cheapside, to Miss Poulton, of Maidenhead.

Captain John Newham, of Rotherhithe, to Mrs. Lucas, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At Chelsea, James Toosey, esq. of Norfolk, to Miss Denton, of the former place.

Mr. John French, of Dowgate-hill, to Miss Martha Russell, of Foot's Cray, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Handley, of Clerkenwell, solicitor, to Miss Coney, of Pentonville.

Mr. Bignold, of the Strand, to Miss Mary Billings.

A. C. Sober, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Miss Johannes Sober, youngest daughter of C. Sober, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Wm. Green, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, to Miss Ann Egerton, 2nd daughter of the late Colonel Egerton.

Joseph Skinner, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Godwin, of Edward-street, Portman-square, daughter of the late

Capt. Godwin, of the Hon. East India Company's service at Bombay.

Lieutenant Durnford, of the royal Engineers, to Miss Jane Sophia Mann, of Northfleet, Kent.

Mr. Malim, surgeon, of Carey-street, to Miss Humfrey, of Cambridge.

Thomas Smith, esq. of the King's Mews, to Mrs. Maude, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. Joseph Rawlinson, of Great Portland-street, to Miss Seymour.

Mr. Robert Jolic, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Midford.

Mr. Wm. Lewis Hopkins, of Tower-hill, to Miss Parry, of Camomile-street.

Captain George Gooch, of the Sir Stephen Lushington East-Indiaman, to Miss Kerriah.

Mr. Matthew Dunsford, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Harris, of Peckham.

At Stepney, Mr. Wm. Greatham, of the Mile End Volunteers, to Miss Mary Prosser, of Mile End.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. H. Collier, of Belgrave-place, to Miss Heusch, of Baker-street.

By special licence, in Serjeant's Inn, Capt. Erskine,

Erkine, of the 31st regiment of foot, to Miss Elizabeth Erkine, 2nd daughter of the Hon. Thomas Erkine, M. P.

Mr. Charles Prestbury, of New-street, Covent-Garden, to Miss Ann Robertson, of Nevil's-court, Fetter-lane.

Mr. Smith, perfumer, of Covent-Garden, to Miss S. Gray, of Highgate.

Died.] The Rev. J. Jeffreys, D. D. Canon Residentiary of St. Pauls, and rector of Great Berkhamstead.

At Southgate, Middlesex, in the prime of life and usefulness, Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, (nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Price), whose social virtues and distinguished talents rendered him the delight of a numerous circle of friends, as well as the hope and comfort of a large family. We have not been able on so short a notice, to lay before our readers such an account of this interesting character as we should wish; but we hope to supply the defect in a future number.

At Blackheath, in consequence of a fall from the side of a ship, Mr. John Anderson.

Mr. R. Watson, of West Smithfield.

At Hackney, T. Sikes, esq.

Mr. J. Purrier, wine-merchant, Minorities.

At his apartment in the neighbourhood of Hoxton, a blind beggar upwards of 70 years of age. On searching his wretched abode, upwards of 350l. were discovered in Bank notes, guineas, half guineas, crown and half crown pieces; besides a large quantity of halfpence, and a bond for the sum of 150l.

In his 80th year, Mr. Maltby, of St. Swithin's-lane.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Holborn.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Budgen.

In Hertford-street, May Fair, Mrs. M. Thompkin.

In Bartlett's Buildings, the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, lecturer of St. Giles's. A few days before his eldest son died of the same disorder, a fever, and the servant-maid survived him only two days.

At Newington Green, the wife of the Rev. Mr. J. Lindfay.

Mrs. Arnall, of Bank Buildings Cornhill.

Mrs. E. Johnson, of Ludgate-hill, printer of the Sunday Monitor.

Mr. John Shepperson, of Oxford-street.

Mr. John Laverick, of the Bank of England.

In Hanover-street, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Edmund Hammond Biscoe, esq. of Limpsfield, Surrey.

In John-street, Bedford-row, in her 39th year, Mrs. S. M. Cooper, wife of Allen Cooper, esq. late commander of the Brunswick East-Indiaman.

In Manchester Buildings, Westminster, Mrs. Tempest.

In Hoxton, Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of Henry Hunter, D. D. minister of the Scotch Church, London-Wall.

In Charlotte-street Bloombury, aged 30, Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. Hugh Morris, many

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years a linen-draper in Orange-street, Red-Lion-square.

At Putney, Mrs. Mary D'Aranda, daughter of the late Paul D'Aranda, esq.

At Kennington-house, near Vauxhall, the Rev. E. W. R. Andrew, rector of Pillaton, Cornwall, and late of Christ-Church, Oxford.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, J. Hartley, esq. late of the island of St. Vincent.

At Kennington, in his 65th year, Robert Lewis, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

In Hatton-street, Dr. John Harrison.

The Rev. Edward Whitcher, formerly curate of Kentish Town, and lately lessee of Margaret street chapel, Cavendish-square.

Mr. Bates, tobacconist of Silver-street, Clerkenwell.

Mr. Richard Watton, of the firm of Duett and Co. West Smithfield.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Sir Richard Reynell, Bart.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Annetta Lethieulier, of Albemarle-street.

At her grandson's house, at Pentonville, Mrs. Susannah Reynolds, relict of the late William Reynolds, deputy of Vintny Ward, London, and mother of the late Edward Reynolds, esq. clerk of the goldsmith's company, aged 107. She retained her faculties to the hour of her death.

In Edmonton Workhouse, at the great age of 100 years, Margaret Gillett. She was a native of Caithness, in North Britain: her first sweetheart was killed in the rebellion of 1717; her second was a rebel in 1745, with whom she marched to Derby, but he fell in the battle of Culloden. After this she married Thomas Gillett, a private in Duke William's army, whom she accompanied to Germany, and remained there during the campaign. About the year 1750, they returned to England, where her husband drove several stages on the Northern road, particularly to Hertford, Edmonton, &c. and she contributed to the family support, by spinning thread for the shoemakers, till about 6 years ago, when her husband died, and her sight began to fail her. For a long time she was supported by the generosity of her neighbours, till at length becoming totally blind, she was obliged to take refuge in the Workhouse, where she was greatly esteemed, and may be said to have fallen asleep in the arms of death.

At Worton, Middlesex, Mrs. Woods, aged 71, wife of Joseph Woods, esq.

Mr. Powell, of Covent-Garden theatre.

Mrs. Oldfield, wife of Mr. Oldfield, coach-maker, Edgware-road.

Wm. Richardson, esq. accountant for the East-India Company.

At Hounslow, John Inwood, esq.

At Edgware, of the dropsy, Mr. Peach, after having undergone the operation of Tapping, SEVENTY-SIX TIMES.

At Putney, Master Henry Leigh Spencer, second son of Woolley Spencer, esq.

[Sir Eden Williamson, whose death was announced in our last month, was the nephew of the late General Williamson, who served for many years with reputation in the artillery. Young Williamson was entered in that corps, and continued therein for a considerable length of time, from thence he was removed to the 18th regiment, in which he served during the American war, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During the subsequent peace, Colonel Williamson was promoted to the ranks of colonel, major-general, and lieutenant-general, and had the command of the 27th regiment given him, which he soon after exchanged for the more profitable command of the 72d.]

A few years ago, General Williamson was appointed lieutenant-general of the island of Jamaica, over which island, as there was no governor, he exercised the chief command. While in this situation he received some deputies from the royalist inhabitants of St. Domingo, offering to put some of the chief ports in the hands of the English; an offer which Governor Williamson accepted, and for which service he was by his majesty gratified with the command of a settlement, which, instead of proving, as it was hoped, a mine of wealth, has turned out to be a most destructive abyss of English money, and English soldiers and sailors. For this service, General Williamson had the honour of the Bath conferred on him. He returned to England some time since with a very ample fortune.

At his apartments in London, Captain John Williamson, of the navy. This unfortunate man was bred to the sea service, in which he must have obtained a considerable degree of knowledge, as he was selected by Captain Cook, as one of his officers, and attended him in his last voyage in the capacity of lieutenant, and in that station commanded the boats which were with Captain Cook on the day that great navigator was slain. Some reflections have been thrown on Williamson, for a want of prompt resolution and activity on that day, which, whether true or not, has been frequently brought to his charge during his late trial.

On his return from this voyage, he was, however, promoted to the rank of master and commander. During the early part of the present contest he was not employed, but at last obtained the command of the *Agincourt*, a fine new ship of 64 guns, with which he joined the fleet of Admiral Duncan, a few days previously to his great action with the Dutch Squadron. In this battle, some parts of Captain Williamson's conduct were censured, and those censures became so loud, that he thought it necessary to demand a court-martial on his conduct. The evidence given on this trial has been stated to the public at large; at the conclusion of which he was sentenced to be placed at the bottom

of the list of post captains. Under this sentence, the unfortunate man has existed only a few months, when he was carried off by an inflammation in his bowels.

At a very advanced age, John Zephaniah Holwell, esq. This gentleman, when young, was sent out to Bengal, as a writer in the East-India Company's service, and in the year 1756, was second in council at Fort William, when an offence was given to the nabob of Bengal, by the governor's protecting a fugitive native. In revenge for this, the nabob marched against the fort with a powerful army. Drake, the chief, who had given the offence, deserted his station, and the command devolved on Mr. Holwell, who, with the few men he had, defended the place to the last extremity. This opposition incensed the nabob against Mr. Holwell, and although on the surrender he had given his word that no harm should come to him, Mr. H. and his unfortunate fellows in arms, were thrust into a close prison, called the Black Hole, not eighteen feet square, to the number of 146 persons, and into which no supply of air could come but by two small windows in one end. Here for one whole night they were confined; the numbers crowded together caused a most profuse perspiration, which was succeeded by a raging thirst. They called for water, but the little supply which the humanity of the black soldiers could grant them, was nearly all lost in the struggle to obtain it. Every few minutes some one or other expired, through thirst, or pressure, or were trampled to death. Mr. Holwell, after struggling for many hours, threw himself down on a platform, and in a short space of time happily became insensible. In this dismal dungeon they were kept till six o'clock in the morning, when twenty-three only were found alive. Mr. Holwell himself was in a high fever, but was loaded with fetters and otherwise ill treated, yet the excellency of his constitution overcame all his hardships, and he was soon after released and embarked for England. In 1758 he published a well written and affecting narrative of the sufferings of himself and his companions. Since this time Mr. H. has resided in England, and has written several tracts on Indian affairs, particularly a work in three parts, entitled "Events relative to Bengal and Hindostan."—"The manner of inoculating for the small-pox in the East Indies."—"A new experiment for the prevention of crimes." published in 1786. He has also published a tract which contains some very singular sentiments on religious subjects, entitled "Dissertations on the origin, nature, and pursuits of intelligent beings, and on Divine Providence, religion, and religious worship."—Mr. H. was elected many years ago, F. R. S. and lived to a good old age, respected by his acquaintance, and although much afflicted by bodily complaints, possessed a wonderful fund of spirits,

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Thomas Wilkinfon, eq. of Coxhow, has paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Durham Infirmary the sum of 100*l.* being his second donation to that amount, exclusive of his annual subscription.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Emerson, ironmonger, to Miss Fenwick, of Ryton. Mr. Richard Heron, to Miss Jane Dodds.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Flint, to Miss Ann Smith, of Herrington Mill. Mr. John Rattrick, civil engineer, to Mrs. Tuelling, widow of Mr. Tuelling, late of Charing-crofs, goldsmith and jeweller.

Mr. William Potts, of Sunderland, to Miss Ranson, of Coxgreen.

At Hart, near Hartlepool, Mr. Thompson, of the King's-head inn, Darlington, to Miss Harrison, of Hart Warren.

At Marston, John Savile Foljambie, eq. of Aldwark, to Miss Willoughby, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Willoughby, rector of Guifeley.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Stokoe, sen. Aged 63, Mr. William Leighton. Suddenly, Mrs. Charlton. In his 84th year, Mr. Michael Elliot, many years senior member of the Cooper's company in that town. Aged 36, Mrs. Atkinson. In his 70th year, Mr. George Fothergill, many years master of a vessel in the Gottenburgh trade.

At Durham, Smith Burke, eq. the recorder of that city. Aged 68, Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Sheffield.

At Carlisle, at the great age of 96, Mr. Thomas Blaylock.

At South-Shields, in her 23d year, Mrs. Brotherton, wife of the Rev. Mr. Brotherton, a dissenting clergyman.

In Gatehead, aged 68, Mr. John Dobson.

At Hexham, Mrs. Ions, of the Golden-Lion inn.

At Alnwick, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Strotter.

Mr. Phillips, of Sunderland: he was drowned in attempting to cross Hendon Burn.

The Rev. Henry Latton, vicar of Woodhorn and Felton, in Northumberland.

At Hartottle, in his 59th year, the Rev. Mr. Murray, dissenting minister.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Rain.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Graham, to Miss Margaret Graham, of Burnthwaite.

At Calbeck, Mr. William Alcock, of Helket, New-Market, to Miss Croiby, of Fryar-hall.

At Kendal, Mr. William Dilworth Crewdson, banker, to Miss Deborah Braithwaite.

At Dissington, Mr. Robert Welsh, mate of the Jamaica, to Miss Hannah Branthwaite.

Mr. John Lindal, mariner, of Workington, to Miss Ritson, of Whinbank.

Likewise at Workington, Mr. John Wilson, mate of the Fanny, to Miss Waugh. Captain Peter Hurd, of the ship Fortune, to Miss Cannon.

At Poulton in the Filde, Mr. John Clegg, to Miss Sarah Haslem.

At Arlecdon, Mr. Hayton, mate of the ship Henry, to Miss Fletcher, of High-houles.

At Brampton, Captain Oliver, of the 8th regiment of foot, to Miss Bell, of the Howard's Arms.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in her 40th year, Mrs. Jane Robinson. Mrs. Ingram. After a very short but excruciating illness of a few hours, Mr. Joseph Harris, surgeon, aged 47.

At High Croiby, near Carlisle, in his 72d year, Mr. Thomas Graham.

At Kendal, Mr. Jonathan Dodgson.

At Workington, aged 57, Mrs. Eleanor Thornthwaite. Mrs. Jane Ullock. Mr. John Curry. Mrs. Dickenson.

At Nether-Stenton, near Ravenglafs, aged 63, Mrs. Mary Smith.

YORKSHIRE.

As Mr. Ingle, surgeon, of Ripley, was crossing a field near that place, he discovered a cur-dog in the act of killing a hare, which he took up quite dead, and in paunching the animal, found two young ones alive in her belly. These he immediately consigned to the care of a cat, who suckled them, and discovers as much fondness for them, as if they were her own kittens. The interim between the hare being killed, and the young ones taken out, was about eight minutes.

Married.] At York, Mr. N. Chicken, wine-merchant, to Miss Huddleston, of Pocklington. Mr. Tate, attorney, to Miss Whitelock. Mr. Wilfred Pyemont, to Miss Nailbit.

At Leeds, Mr. Hearon, merchant, to Miss Ray. Mr. Charles Brown, to Miss Boyd.

At Hull, Mr. Wilkinfon, to Miss Rodwell, of Little Levermere, in Suffolk. Mr. Henry Neville, to Miss Gilby.

At Kaarsborough, Mr. Richard Dewes, to Miss Driffield.

Mr. Green Paley, of the Bowling iron-works, to Miss Barber, of Clock-house, near Bradford.

At Doncaster, Mr. Joseph Mandall, chemist, to Miss Elizabeth Mandall. Mr. Earnshaw, to Miss Martha King. Mrs. Stocks Heaton, attorney, to Miss Mary Hornby. Mr. Maw, to Miss Mary Coady. Mr. Revill, to Miss Langford.

Mr. John Huttler, of Bradford, to Miss Peafe, of Darlington.

Mr. Matthew Cowper, of Hallingdon, to Miss Isabella Smith, of York.

At South, Mr. Francis Graves, of Heck, grazier, to Miss Hanks.

At Bampton, near Bridlington, Mr. Johnson, of Cayton, to Miss Walmley, of the former place.

Died]

Died.] At York, in his 83d year, Mr. John Wolfstenholme, upwards of 55 years a choirister in the cathedral. Mrs. Stables. In her 76th year, Mrs. Surr. Mr. Harrison, one of the corps of volunteers. Mr. John Allen. Mr. John Hamilton, late of the Bowling-green without Bortham-bar.

At Hull, George Hadley, esq. compiler of the history of that town. Aged 27, Mrs. Egginton, wife of Joseph Egginton, esq. mayor of this corporation.

At Sheffield, Mr. David Greenwood, who for many years distinguished himself as a schoolmaster of approved talents and indefatigable assiduity.

At Scarborough, suddenly, Mr. Sollitt. Mr. Richard Wilson, sen. ship-owner. Mrs. Marfitt, of the Blue-Bell inn. Mr. George Hawson, ship-owner.

At Whitby, Mr. Thomas Thornhill.

At Beverley, aged 90, Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Ward, many years the afternoon lecturer of St. Mary's church, and master of the free grammar-school in that town.

At Thorne, aged 51, Mr. R. Gilderdale, an eminent ship-owner.

At Ehton-hall, near Skipton, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Matthew Wilson, esq. and aunt to the Right Hon. Lord Clive.

At Myrtle-grove, near Bingley, after a few days illness, the wife of John Atkinson Busfield, esq.

At Wath, near Doncaster, Mrs. Trebeck, wife of the Rev. T. Trebeck.

At Doncaster, Miss Woodcock. Aged 63, Mr. Bethune Greene, one of the common-council of that corporation.

At Sandall, Miss Cooper.

At Brierley-manor, Mrs. Anna Elmfall.

LANCASHIRE.

The corporation of Clitheroe have presented the Rev. T. Wilson, head master of the free grammar-school in that town, with an elegant silver box, on which is engraved an appropriate inscription, expressive of their regard for his literary character.

The Lancaster canal is now open, and navigated for the extent of 50 miles.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. William R. Dunbar, to Mrs. Ronaldson. Mr. William Duncan, to Miss Tobin. Mr. John Blackburn, to Miss Strong. Mr. Robert Potts, to Miss Hannah Richardson. Mr. William Goudy, to Miss Hannah Jebb, of Kirkdale. Mr. John Orrel, to Miss Holmes, of Wigan. Mr. Whitehouse, to Miss Lake.

At Lancaster, Mr. Jackson Mason, attorney, to Miss Thompson. Mr. John Turner, to Miss Wright.

At Manchester, Mr. Joseph Meredith, to Miss Barlow, of Ardwick. Mr. William Cope, to Miss Hannah Hyde. Mr. Peter Holt, cotton-manufacturer, to Mrs. Phebe Ashworth.

At Preston, Mr. William Thomas, to Miss Alice Graham.

At Preston, Lieutenant Edwin Shute, of

the 5th Royal Lancashire militia, to Miss Harriet Hewitt, of Tamworth, Staffordshire.

At Walton church; Mr. James Mansfield, to Miss A. Woodhouse, of Bootle.

At Leigh, Mr. John Wright, of Liverpool, corn-merchant, to Miss Margaret Marsh, of the former place.

At the parish-church of Dean, Mr. John Topp, of Farnworth, to Miss Alice Heaton, of Bolton.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miss Mary Cope. Mr. John Thompson. Mrs. Jenkinson. Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Pattinson, pilot. Aged 86, Mrs. Lewis. Mr. John Preston, jun. Mr. John Poole. Suddenly, aged 72, Mr. John Caton. In his 40th year, Mr. Richard Lunt.

At Preston, Mr. William Wilson. In her 39th year, Mrs. St. Clare, wife of William St. Clare, M. D. Mrs. Westmore.

At Wavertree, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Edward Hind, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Byron, upwards of 27 years manager of the weighing machine at Alport town. Mrs. Alice Chorlton. Mrs. Wood. Miss Walker. Aged 82, Mr. James Shore.

At Lancaster, Mr. Anthony Nelson, a member of the Loyal Lancaster Volunteers.

At Preston, the Rev. William Gorst, late incumbent at Kirkham. Mr. J. Walmfley, grocer. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John Taylor, of the Mitre public-house.

At Shore-top, near Ringley, aged 81, Mr. John Allen.

At Church-town, near Garstang, Mrs. Pedder.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Thomas Barton.

At his house, near Hawkhead, Mr. Thomas Rigg, slate-merchant: he had returned only a few days before from the Isle of Mann, where he had been for some time engaged in manufacturing Sir John Dalrymple's patent-soap.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Swanwick, to Miss H. Thorpwaite, of Illington.

Mr. Boulton, of Humberstone-hall, aged 69, to Miss S. Sutton, of Allbrighton, aged 21.

At Taxall, Mr. John Johnson, of Whaley, to Miss Margaret, of Horridge-end: the bridegroom is father to 18 children, grandfather to 89, and great-grandfather to 27; the bride mother to 20, grandmother to 94, and great-grandmother to 24 children. Their joint ages amount to 161 years.

Died.] At Chester, aged 71, Thomas Ball, esq. of Ireland. Mr. Wolfe.

At Eaton, suddenly, in his 68th year, John Huxley, well known in that neighbourhood for the weakness of his intellects, and the simplicity of his conduct. He has for several years past been a constant attendant at Eaton-hall, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Grosvenor, at which place he received his daily supply of food. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, which baffled all medical assistance, though a professional gentleman was immediately called in.

At Nantwich, Miss Ann Horton.
At Lea, near Chester, Mr. Goulborne, farmer.

Mrs. Whitehead, of Hale, in this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. John Chaloner, of Wirksworth, to Mrs. Vavafour, of Weston-hall, Yorkshire.

At Quarndon, Michael Kean, esq. to Miss Duchbury.

At Whittington, Mr. William Slagg, of Eckington, to Miss Hervey.

At Melbourn, Mr. John Newbold, of Dittern-hills, to Miss Knifton, of King's Newton.

At Stavelly, the Rev. William Bagshaw, to Mrs. Bedford.

Died.] At Derby, in her 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Roe. Aged 68, Thomas Wilton, esq. he served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1790. Miss Barbara Ward.

At Wirksworth, Miss Ann Toplis.

At Belper, greatly lamented, Mr. John Melbourne, jun. an eminent nail-manufacturer.

Henry Chawner, esq. of Vernon's Oak, near Sudbury.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Dunn, bookseller, to Miss Barnet. Mr. Booth, to Miss Cowper.

At Bramcote, near Nottingham, Mr. Lound, of Chilwell, to Miss Marriott, of the former place.

At Carlton, near Worksoy, George Donson, esq. to Miss Sutton, of Scofton.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 68, Mrs. Laverder. Suddenly, whilst counting some halfpence to his children, Mr. Preston. Mr. Francis Shaw.

At Basford, near Nottingham, Mrs. Pearson.

At Bingham, aged 59, Mrs. Huckerby; and on the evening of the same day, Mrs. Helen Gamble, her sister, aged 58.

At Cropwell Bishop, near Bingham, in the prime of life, Mrs. Mann. Mr. Charles German, farmer: he dropped down suddenly, and instantly expired, in the house of Mr. Porter, publican, in the presence of a number of people, who had assembled to celebrate the village feast.

At Aslackton, near Bingham, aged 70, Mr. John Allatt.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Creedland, to Miss Mary King. Mr. Robert Brifow, to Miss Susan Carrott. Mr. Thomas Forster, to Miss Elizabeth Allison.

At Stamford, the Rev. Mr. Waters, to Miss Catherine Fothergill.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Stocks Heaton, attorney, to Miss Mary Hornby.

At Louth, Dr. Meck, professor of botany, aged 71, to Miss Elizabeth Stanley, aged 24: he had been upwards of three weeks a widower.

Mr. William Chambers, of the Swan inn

at Tumbly, near Horncastle, to Miss Ann Norton, of the Bell inn, Lincoln.

At Grantham, Mr. Hardy, of London, to Miss Douthwaite.

At Swayfield, Mr. William Ward, farmer, to Miss Mary Sharp.

Mr. Pattinson, attorney, of Louth, to Miss Gibbeson, of Lincoln.

At Corringham, near Gainsborough, Mr. John Moore, to Miss Ann Belton.

Mr. R. Dauber, of Sticksney, near Boston, to Miss Keyton.

Mr. Cliffe, to Miss Gould, both of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron.

At Market-Deeping, Mr. Gibbs, of the Bell inn in Stilton, to Miss Eliza Thorpe, of the former place.

At Stilton, Mr. Francis Mawbey, of Market-Deeping, to Miss Gibbs.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 48; Mr. George Woods, of the Stracens'-Head inn. Mrs. Gibbs. Mrs. Cooling.

Mr. Jonathan Key, of Holbeach.

Suddenly, Mrs. Wright, of Washingborough.

The Rev. M. Brooke, rector of Falkingham.

At Market-deeping, aged 89, Mr. J. Thistleton.

At Stamford, aged 80, Mrs. Swain. Mrs. Trollope, aunt to Sir John Trollope, bart.

At Lulby, near Spilby, Mrs. Stephenson.

At Sleaford, Mr. Joseph Gervase.

At Caddington, near Lincoln, Mrs. Martin.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. Wm. Butt, of Exton, to Miss Elizabeth Hurst, of the former place.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. J. Fox, jun.

At Teigh, Mrs. Herring.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart. has been elected member of parliament for this county without any opposition, in the room of the late Mr. Pochin.

On the 24th of October the Leicester Agricultural Society held its annual meeting, its president, the Earl of Moira, in the chair, besides the following respectable gentlemen: Mr. Boulthec, Mr. Mansfield, Sir Edmund C. Hartopp, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Babington, Mr. Atley, Mr. Honeyborn, and Mr. Smith. The premium offered last year for clearing the greatest quantity of land from ant-hills, and for giving the most satisfactory information of the manner in which the soil of the ant-hills may be most advantageously disposed of, were adjudged for the following mode. The mode which appeared to the committee, all circumstances considered, as the most expedient, was to pare the turf of the ant-hills, and dig not so much of the soil as will, when the turf is laid down again, reduce the ground to a level surface; the soil to be spread as it is dug out. The expence in 1797, when the price of labour was higher than at present, was 22s. per acre; each acre containing about

910 ant-hills, and the soil dug out was estimated to weigh twenty-two tons and a half per acre. The following premiums were offered for the ensuing year: 1. For the best estimate of the comparative advantage between horned cattle and horses, for the purposes of husbandry work—*Ten Guineas*. 2. For the person who shall make the best comparative experiment between the effects of fresh dung and rotten dung, arising from the same species of animal and forage, upon grass land, the extent not being less than one acre for each kind of dung—*Six Guineas*. 3. For the second-best experiment as above, 4l. 4s.—*N. B.* Dung will not be deemed fresh after the third day. 4. To the person who shall, on the day of the annual meeting for 1799, produce a two-year old fat wether sheep, the best for shape and quality of flesh, with an account of the mode and expence of fattening; to have been fed with grass, hay, or roots, and not have had corn—*Five Guineas*. For the second-best ditto—*Three Guineas*. For the third-best ditto—*Two Guineas*. For the best fat wether shear hog—*Five Guineas*. For the second-best ditto—*Three Guineas*. For the third-best ditto—*Two Guineas*. These sheep to be shewn by the persons who had bred and fed them, and to be killed and weighed on the day. Persons letting out rams for hire, are excluded by the rules of the society from these premiums. 5. For the crop of potatoes raised on the most advantageous terms upon stiff clay, from an extent not under three acres—*Ten Guineas*.

Married.] At Loughborough, the Rev. Stuart Corbet, vicar of Luton, in Bedfordshire, to Miss Ann King, of the former place.

At Barrow on Soar, Mr. Shill, an eminent gazier of Hofs, in this county, to Miss Beaumont.

At Frolsworth, Mr. Thomas Hinck, of Sapcote, to Miss M. Grainger, of the former place.

The Rev. Mr. Hadwen, of Stoughton, to Miss Chamberlayne, of Aylestone.

At Aylestone, Mr. Thomas Bunney, of Ratley, farmer and grazier, to Miss Herrick, of Lubbesthorpe.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 80, Mr. Clarke. Of the small-pox, aged 27, Mrs. Sarah Turner.

At Narborough, near Leicester, after a short illness, Mr. Wewaugh, a very opulent hofier.

At Lutterworth, after a few hours illness, in her 59th year, Mrs. Footman.

At Sheephead, in this county, Mrs. White.

At Ulverscroft, of a decline, Mr. George Truffel, of Castle Donington.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Shredicotte, to Miss Hammerley, of Castle Bromwich. Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Chambley, of Penkridge.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Davenhill, to Miss Ann Savage.

At Litchfield, Mr. Thomas Gosnell Parr,

attorney, to Miss Bramall, daughter of Alderman Bramall.

At Dudley, Mr. John Twamley, to Miss Sarah Hodgetis. Mr. Daniel Sheldon, to Miss Ann Bowyer.

G. Grundy, esq. of Tillington-house, to Mrs. Smallwood, of Moreton.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Aaron Bryerley, of the Angel inn. Mr. John Sheldon. Mrs. Barney.

At Kingswinford, Miss Ann Bendy.

At Newcastle, suddenly, Mrs. Maycock, of the Bull public-house.

At Bilston, aged 63, Mr. William Bickley, many years the acting partner of the Bilston Furnaces.

At his seat in this county, aged 86, Thomas Bainbridge, esq: he served the office of sheriff for Derbyshire in 1760, and was almost the last survivor of those gentlemen who had the honour of proclaiming his present majesty's accession to the throne.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A man sleeping close to a lime-kiln, in the vicinity of Birmingham, had his hand burnt off; and, what is very extraordinary, the people who discovered his situation, had great difficulty to awaken him: he was immediately conveyed to the hospital.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Williams Madeley, druggist, to Miss York, of Colehill-hall. Mr. S. G. Onion, to Miss A. Jones. Mr. William Barnsley, patent copying-machine-maker, of the Soho, to Miss Sarah Jordan. Mr. Ashwell, to Miss Yate, of Bridgnorth. Mr. Joseph Cooke, to Miss Sarah Parkes. Mr. Henry Perkins, to Miss Harriet Rickards. Mr. Arthur Harvie, to Miss Mary Broughton. Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Hannah Lamb.

At Coventry, Mr. Sewell, to Mrs. Collins. Mr. William Wright, to Miss Elizabeth Hide.

At Tamwood, Mr. Richard Lea, to Miss Martha Babinpton, of Hockley-houfe.

At Acton, John Twiss, esq. of Alsager, to Miss Tagg.

Mr. Jenks, of Grindon, near Bromyard, to Miss Sarah Yapp, of the Hill near Clifton.

At Knowle, Mr. William Brookes, of the Bull inn, Barston, to Miss Elizabeth Haywood.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 82, Mr. Bingley. Mr. Barret, Mrs. Ball, of the Crown public-house. Mr. Joseph Ward, moufe-trap-maker. Mrs. Freeth: she had been deprived of her sight upwards of 26 years. Mr. Thomas Humphries, of the Seahorse. In his 38th year, Mr. Benjamin Morris. After a few hours illness, Mrs. King. Aged 58, Mrs. Rebecca Wright. In her 89th year, Mrs. Bennet. Mr. Boyce. Aged 94, Mrs. S. Guest. Aged 84, Mrs. Hannah Preston, relict of the late George Preston, of the Crown and Cushion at Birstal-End, in the parish of Handworth: she was the industrious mother of a large and enterprising family, which

which has extended itself with its branches over most part of this kingdom.

At Coventry, aged 78, Mrs. Hobleby. Miss Mary Wooton. Suddenly, Mrs. Holland.

At Congleton, in his 38th year, John Shawe Reade, alderman of that borough.

At Beaufal, John Bree, gent.

At Deritend, Mrs. Jennens.

At Lapworth, in this county, aged 83, Michael Gilbert: this veteran of the navy circumnavigated the globe with Admiral Anfon; was present at the taking of the rich Acapulco ship near Manila; was afterwards for a considerable time a prisoner in Turkey; and now at length made his exit from the stage of human life near the place of his nativity.

Mr. Joseph Green, of Solehull.

Mr. Clarke, jun. of Berrington.

Mrs. Reynolds, of Acton Burnall.

At Brewood, in her 32d year, Mrs. Bromley.

At Ellefmere, Mrs. Tamerlain.

At Upton, Mr. Brown.

At Ashted, Mr. Jarvis.

At Walfall, Mrs. Blackham.

At Bilton, Mrs. Ann Price, sister of the late Rev. Mr. Price, master of the free grammar-school in Birmingham.

At Minworth, Mr. Wm Wakefield.

SHROPSHIRE.

The famous Berkshire boar, which had so much excited the curiosity of the country, was lately slaughtered by Mr. Milner, brawn-maker, Bridgenorth. He was near ten years old, and had been in the possession of Mr. Perry, of Treyfal, near Wolverhampton, six years. His tusks measured, when taken out, eight inches in length, and the lanthorn on his shoulders more than nine in thickness. He latterly became so furious as not to be approached with safety.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Briscoe, of Cross-green, to Miss Oare, of Webfoot.

Mr. Thomas Devey, jun. of Bridgenorth, to Miss Barnfield, of Eudnefs.

At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Richard Phillips, jun. of Brockton, to Miss Farmer, of the former place.

At Great Nefs, Mr. Sandford, of Kinton, to Miss Broughall, of Little Nefs.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 84, Mr. Edward Collier. Mr. Thomas, late one of the officers of excise in this town.

In her 58th year, after a severe and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Whitcombe, relief of Mr. Edmund Whitcombe, late surgeon at Cleobury Mortimer, truly and sincerely regretted.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Ann Sayce.

At Hopton Wafers, in his 106th year, William Hyde: he retained the full use of all his faculties to the last; and attended last year the races at Worcester, which he had been in the habit of doing for several years.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, the Rev. Dr.

Layard, prebendary of Worcester cathedral, to Miss Carver, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Carver, archdeacon of Surrey. Mr. Thomas Williams, lieutenant and adjutant of the Worcester Provisional Cavalry, to Miss Collier.

At Feckenham, Henry Dowler Humphrys, esq. of Browns Grove, to Miss Waldron, of Sillins.

The Rev. William Burslem, of Hanbury, to Miss Aislabe.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Talbot, of Wolverley, to Miss Dallow, of Trainch.

Mr. John Marshall, of Snowhill-hill, to Miss Fretwell, of Upton Old.

At Astwood, Mr. John Wolmer, to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. John Cotterell; Aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris. Mr. Rogers, renter of the bridge-tolls.

At the same place, Samuel Cutler, esq. a native of Dantzic, and formerly in the banking-house of Sir George Colebrooke and Co. In the early part of life he was as much distinguished for liberality of sentiment, urbanity and elegance of manners, and extensive and polite literature, as he was lately remarkable for a total seclusion from the world, and a disregard to all the intercourse and even comforts of society. He was particularly careful to shut out day-light, all his windows were blocked up, and a lamp kept continually burning in his room.

At Eveham, Mrs. Harris.

At Ham-court, Thomas Bland Herbert, esq. lieutenant in the 28th regiment of foot.

Mr. Thomas Field, of Redditch.

Mr. Samuel Davis, farmer, of Doverdale.

Mrs. Cooksey, widow of the late Holland Cooksey, of Brace's Leigh.

At Bromyard, Mr. Hull, miller.

At Feckenham, Mr. John Freeman.

At Tenbury, Mr. Strafford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, held Oct. 15th, at the Hotel in Hereford, the Earl of Oxford in the chair, the premium of a silver goblet, value six guineas, was adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Alban, of Ludlow, for the best specimen of cyder-fruit raised from seed; and the society at the same time recommended that this apple be called the *Alban*. Mr. Thomas Knoll, of Home-Lacy, received the sum of five guineas for thrice ploughing 36 acres of stiff land with oxen worked *singls*, being the greatest quantity certified to the society to have been ploughed by a tenant. Premiums of three, two, and one guineas, were awarded to labourers in husbandry, for bringing up large families without parochial assistance, and for long continuance in service. No claimants appeared for the premiums offered for the earliest and best crops of potatoes raised in fields, nor for the greatest number of acres of peas kept clean by the

hoo. In addition to the premiums already voted to be periodically distributed for live stock, and implements in husbandry, it was resolved to offer five guineas for the best bull, not more than three years and seven months old, to be distributed at the June meeting: a silver goblet, value five guineas, for discovering to the society at any meeting new manure, produced either by the employing, with certain profit and effect, any materials not now in use, or by compounding and applying materials already known, in a more advantageous and effectual mode than now practised; the merit to be proved by repeated experiments. At the above meeting, Mr. Jones, of Fawley, exhibited specimens of the two breeds of Leicestershire sheep, which weighed nearly 40lb. the quarter.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Moore, of Old Forge, Goodrick, to Miss Charlotte Coley, of the former place.

Mr. Francis Freeman, of Castle Froome, in this county, to Miss Ambrey, of English Bicknor, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Hereford, after a lingering illness, Miss Howells.

At Leominster, in his 55th year, after a lingering illness, Philip Davis, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough, a partner in the Leominster and Ludlow banks, and distributor of stamps for the counties of Hereford and Radnor.

At Cleobary Mortimer, in her 58th year, Mrs. Whitcombe, widow of the late Mr. Edward Whitcombe, surgeon.

At Howton, Mr. Yeomans, a wealthy farmer and grazier.

At Burghill, Mr. J. J. Parsley.

GLoucestershire.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Wm. Tanner, attorney, to Miss Ann Vaughan. Captain Richard Honeywill, in the trading service, to Miss Elizabeth Headerfon. Capt. Barrington Paterfon, to Miss Rooke, daughter of Lieutenant-general Rooke, M. P. Mr. John Mueir, of the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Beer. Mr. Fomes, to Mrs. Taylor. Mr. James Crofts, to Miss Ann Flook. Robert Kinglake, M. D. to Miss Joanna Apperley, of Catcott, Somersetshire. Mr. Thomas Gadd, to Miss Walker. Mr. T. D. James, to Miss S. James. Mr. Crispianus Load, to Miss Mary Sutton, of Devizes.

James Tombes, esq. of Quennington, in this county, to Miss Wane, of Fairford.

At Alderney, Mr. Daniel Hewett, to Mrs. Painter, of Britol.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. James Masey. Mrs. Baller. Mr. Jarrett. Aged 87, Mrs. Dugdale. Mr. Webley. Mr. Battin, of the island of Barbadoes. Mr. Snell, officer of the customs. Mrs. Love Gillett. Mr. Thomas Andrews.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Howes, of the King's-Head inn.

At Newnham, Mr. Edmonds.

At Marshfield, Mr. John Cox.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Milton, John Gimes, esq. captain in the Oxfordshire regiment of militia, to Miss Earle.

Mr. Samuel Haukvale, of Overton Norton, to Miss Hannah Frances Parsons, of Widcombe.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. James Banting, sacrist of Christ-church: he was found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the preceding evening apparently in good health. Aged 50, Mr. William Underhill. In her 91st year, Mrs. Jane Simms. Mrs. Rayne. Mrs. Randall.

At Charlton upon Otmoor, the Rev. George Murthwaite, B. D. rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of Queen's college.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Handley, to Miss Coney. Mr. Tarry, to Miss Oram, of Pytchley. Mr. Billingham, to Miss Ann Lancaster.

Mr. William Stanton, of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, to Miss Higgins.

Mr. Thomas Aris, of Oakley-Bank, in this county, to Miss Jordan, of Southam.

At Brackley, Mr. John Yates, to Miss Crump.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Tryon, wife of Major Tryon, of the Northamptonshire militia, and sister to Lady Fludyer. On the same day, Mr. Alderman Meacock, and Mr. Alderman Thompion: the latter served the office of mayor in 1780, and the former in 1788.

At Peterborough, in an advanced age, Mr. Robert Muglinton.

At Easton Neston, in this county, aged 82, Mrs. Cotton.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. William Morgan, D. D. rector of Aiton-Clinton.

At Great Marlow, aged 63, Mr. Lovegrove.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neot's, Silvester Oliver Wiles, esq. to Miss S. Smith.

The Rev. Mr. Mosley, of Ramsey, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Richard Brown, M. D.

At Leighton, near Spaldwick, Miss Martha Mann.

At Hilton, in his 63d year, Walter Peck, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. Humphry Sumner, D. D. provost of King's college, is elected vice-chancellor of the university for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Isaac Milner, D. D. master of Queen's College, has been elected Lucasian professor of mathematics, in the room of the late professor Waring.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Timothy Nutter, to Miss Cafe, of Terling, in Essex.

At Barton, in this county, Mr. William Page, to Miss Wilson.

At Witcham, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Richard Clay, to Miss Ann Ware.

At March, Mr. Thomas Cole, to Miss Herrenden.

At Chattaris, Mr. Newitt, to Miss Smith. Also Mr. Robert Gray, farmer, of Warboys, to Miss Susannah Brooks.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Cock. Mr. John Brent, of Trinity college: his death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece.

At Wisbech, in the prime of life, Mr. Turner.

At Caulfway-End Farm, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Frohock.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Dingle, jun. to Mrs. Cubitt. Mr. Joseph Bullcraft, to Miss M. Gooch.

Mr. Thomas Tuck, of Strumpthaw, to Miss Saul, of Blofeld.

Mr. Roger Cockerell, of Saxlingham, to Miss Baldrey, of Shottisham All Saints.

At Thorpe, near Norwich, Mr. Stowe, to Miss Catherine Sendall.

Mr. Barnabas Bond, of Hindeyclay, to Miss Maiston, of Billingford.

Mr. Richard Gapp, of Rickinghall-inferior, to Miss Lucy Palmer, of Wilby.

Mr. John Hunt, of Yaxley, to Miss Mary Rodwell, of Denham.

Mr. Crabb, of Wattisfield, to Miss Youngman, of Walsham-le-Willows.

Mr. John Boufell, of Deepham, to Mrs. Frances Gibbon, of Norwich.

Mr. John Davey, of Swardeston, to Miss Bowles, of Saxthorpe.

Mr. Woods, farmer, of Walpole, to Miss E. Andrews.

At Wells, James Bloom, esq. cornet of the Holkham yeomanry, to Miss Hague, of West Barham.

At Thuming, Mr. Philip Davies, to Mrs. Barber, of Bagthorpe.

At Litcham, Mr. Samuel King, attorney, to Miss Wardle, of Clenchwarton.

Mr. Drake, of Merton, to Miss Young, of Hautboys. Mr. Waites, of Ingham, to Miss Francis, of Mertham.

At Wymondham, the Rev. W. Papillion, to Miss Drake, daughter of the Rev. R. Drake.

Mr. C. P. Herbert, of Scotch-Bridge, in this county, to Miss A. Fitzjohn.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Amy. Mr. Edward Harcourt, clerk of the Norfolk militia meetings, aged 73 years. Mrs. Smart, aged 86. Mr. William Wood, formerly a proprietor of the old Yarmouth coach: he was found dead in his bed, on forcing open the door of his room, which he constantly locked on going in or returning from his lodgings, and no other person had for a long time entered the apartment; yet, although suffered to perish almost for the common

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necessaries, his body was ostentatiously carried to the grave in a hearse, accompanied by the mockery of a mourning-coach. Mrs. Home, aged 50.

Mr. Wm. Lovett, of Colton, farmer.

At Bracondale, in her 69th year, Mrs. Mary Chaffney.

At Castleare, aged 80, Mr. Robert Veres.

At South Pickenham, in his 67th year, Mr. John Forster.

Suddenly, in his 36th year, Mr. Thomas Brighton, of the King's-Arms inn, Swaffham.

At Little Snoring, Mr. Joseph Hill, sen.

At Haughley, Mr. John Enefer, aged 85 years; and on the following morning, John Ling, aged 88 years.

At Lyng, G. Bunn, gent. aged 69.

At Hillington, Wm. Browne Folkes, esq.

At Ashwellthorpe, Edward Ward, aged 92.

At Wickmere, Mrs. Gunton, aged 85.

At Hardly, aged 64, Mr. William Gilbert,

At Swaffham, suddenly, Mrs. Brighton, wife of Mr. Thomas Brighton, of the King's Arms inn, aged 36. Mr. Wright, aged 87.

At Lynn, Miss Phillippa Burrough, second daughter of the late Dr. Burrough, of Wisbech.

At Dereham, Mrs. Mayhew, wife of Mr. Robert Mayhew.

At Grimstone, Mrs. Elizabeth Tompson, aged 99.

At Higham Lodge, W. G. Donne, aged 10, grandson of William Donne, esq.

At Horitead, W. Bigsby, aged 68.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stoke, B. S. Rowley, esq. of his majesty's ship Ramlies, to Mrs. Wade, of New-grange, Yorkshire.

At Rendlesham, Mr. William Simpson, to Miss Ann Gros.

At Bury, Mr. John Nunn, jun. to Miss Beeton. Mr. Vardy, jun. to Miss Wilkes.

Died.] At Ipswich, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Brooks.

At the same place, aged 22, Lieutenant T. B. Bucke, of the marine forces, eldest son of Mr. Bucke, surgeon, of Ipswich: he was on board the Victory, Admiral Lord St. Vincent's ship, in the glorious action of the 14th of February, 1797, and has been concerned in five other different engagements since the commencement of the war.

At Bury, Mrs. Waldegrave.

At Rougham, near Bury, Mr. Cressy, farmer.

Aged 68, Mr. Wm. Bigsby, of Hawkstead.

Mr. J. Newman, farmer, of Stradbroom: he was about three weeks ago bitten in the right-hand by a viper; the part immediately swelled, and in a few days he was seized with a fever and delirium, which terminated in his death.

Mrs. Howorth, of Needham-market.

At Winesham, near Ipswich, aged 87, Mrs. Porter.

At Yaxley, Mrs. Mary Leake.

Aged 83, the Rev. Robert Garnham, rector of Nowton and Hargrave, and many years head-master of the grammar-school at Bury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Alban's, the Rev. S. Barber, to Miss Newfom, of Highgate.

Died.] At St. Alban's, Mrs. Barbara Filkes.

At Hitchin, Mr. Wm. Willshire, sen.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Wrigglesworth, jun. of Cray's-hill, to Miss Gribble, of Billericay.

At Great Bardfield, Mr. Joseph Mead, to Miss Ann Hitchin.

The Rev. G. Leapingwell, of Dunmow, to Miss Toke, daughter of the Rev. N. Toke, of Barnston.

Mr. Stebbing, miller, of Southminster, to Mrs. Cardy, of Maldon.

Mr. John Warner, farmer, of Thorp, to Miss M. Clark, of Kirby.

At Maldon, Mr. W. Wells, superintendent of the works in the Chelmer navigation, to Miss H. Sparks.

Mr. W. Lukin, of Dunmow, to Miss Susan Silke, third daughter of the Rev. Angel Silke, rector of Allington.

Lieutenant Robert Alefounder, of the Essex militia, to Miss Swale.

The Rev. J. Portis, rector of Little Leighs, to Mrs. Mary Ambrose, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Dixon. Aged 88, Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. Wiffin. Mr. Wm. Page, many years a serjeant in the west battalion of Essex militia.

At Colchester, Mr. James Phillips, second son of Mr. William Phillips, mayor of that corporation.

At Billericay, Miss Stevens.

Mrs. Haggar, wife of Mr. Haggar, surgeon and apothecary, at Great Waltham.

Mr. Marthams, of Sherfield-hall.

At Maldon, in his 33d year, Mr. William White, merchant.

Mr. Roger Cooke of Purleigh.

Mrs. Aldham, of Manningtree.

Aged 84, Mr. John Bnefar, of Haughley Castle. At the same place, in his 88th year, Mr. John Ling.

Mr. Thomas Hawes, of Mersea Island.

At Romford, Mrs. Sarah Stockley.

Mr. James Ram, of Monkwick, Berechurch.

KENT.

As a farmer and his son were conversing together in a field in the vicinity of Black-leath, where a horse was grazing, on a sudden the animal sunk into the earth, with his hind-feet first, to the depth of 15 feet. It was dug out, but crushed to death. The cavity was only just sufficient to admit the animal, the surrounding soil remaining firm.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. John Cheavele, to Miss Young, of Marble-down. Mr. Murton, to Miss Ginder. After a courtship of nine years, Mr. Planner, of the navy, to Miss Bengers, of Longport. Mr. Thomas

Sladden, to Mrs. Burton, of High-halden. Mr. Charles Judd, to Mrs. Elizabeth Epps.

At Dover, Mr. Edward Thompson, to Miss Hannam.

At Upper Deal, Mr. William Collard, pilot, to Miss Philpot.

At Cranbrooke, Mr. John Pine, paper-maker, of Toville, near Maidstone, to Miss Rebecca Carberry, of the former place.

At Margate, Sir Charles Ventris Field, knight-banneret, to Miss Lill, daughter of the late Sir Francis Head, bart. Also Mr. Richard Wiles, of the Bull's-head inn, to Miss White.

At Folkstone, Mr. John Pepper, to Miss Kgnnet. Mr. Bishop, to Miss Baker.

At Goodnestone, Mr. Henry Strude, aged 45, to Miss Ann Marsh, aged 15.

At Dym church, Mr. Edmund Tolhurst, to Miss Mary Gimber.

Mr. Nelson, first assistant of Deptford-yard, to Miss C. Fleetwood, of Hambleton.

At Greenwich, Mr. John Pycroft, of Homerton, to Miss Rayley, of the former place.

Mr. Thomas Cheesman, of Staplehurst, to Miss Ann Kingnorth, of Betheriden.

At Chiffelhurst, R. Boog, esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Anderson, of Place-green.

At Wye, Mr. Hawkes, to Miss Clements.

Mr. John Lepper, of Lydd, to Miss Mary Herring, of the former place.

At Charlton, W. Liddard, esq. to Miss Edwards.

Mr. John Smith, of Folkstone, to Miss Sarah Pym, of Chelham.

At Smarden, Mr. Benjamin Mott, farmer, aged 67, to Miss Luff, aged 16.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mr. Thomas Sutton, to Miss Susannah Noble.

At Godmerham, Mr. Leonard Epps, to Miss Jane Row.

Mr. James White, farmer, of Chilham, to Miss Tedderman, of Westwell.

At Cranbrooke, Mr. J. Rogers, aged 85, to Miss Ann Frances, of Lamberhurst, aged 15.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Daniel Marsh, of the Blue-anchor public-house. Mr. Wm. Wood, pastry-cook. Mrs. Philpot. Mr. Ratcliffe, of the George and Hoy public-house. Mrs. Pratt, wife of the Rev. John Pratt, vicar of Monkton in the Isle of Thanet. Aged 82, Mrs. White. Mr. Thomas Phillips.

At Broadoak, near Canterbury, Mrs. Sarah Oldstock.

At Maidstone, Mr. Arnold. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Ellis.

At Chatham, Mr. Matthews, serjeant, quartermaster, paymaster, and clerk, of the 52d regiment of foot. Mr. Alexander Gardner, of the George public-house. Suddenly, whilst eating his supper, Mr. Knooks, master butcher at the Victualing-office. Mr. Wm. Proctor.

At Margate, the Rev. John Cook, of Baliol college, Oxford.

At Deal, aged 64, Mr. Barnet Parfons.

At Milton, near Gravesend, Mrs. Smith.

At

At Folkestone, Mrs. Major.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. M. Lloyd, widow of Capt. H. of Lloyd, of the navy.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Matfon.

At Southborough, near Tunbridge, Wm. Streathfield, esq.

Aged 70, Mrs. Martha Sandford, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Sandford, of Chelsfield.

At Throleigh, in his 85th year, Mr. Joseph Luckhurst, many years the oldest inhabitant in that parish.

At Faversham, in his 60th year, Mr. H. Bailly.

At Beakesbourn, Miss Gardner; and a few days after, in his 86th year, Mr. Richard Gardner, sen. grandfather to the above lady.

At Biddenden, in his 75th year, Mr. Henry Nicholls.

At Hearn, Mrs. Collard, wife of Mr. C. Loymon.

Mr. H. Mafters, brewer, of Lydd.

At Crundale, Mrs. Filmer, wife of the Rev. Edmund Filmer, rector of that parish.

At Eaffry; after a short illness, Mrs. Burton. Mr. Richard Moat.

At Iwade, Mr. Thomas Hart, master of the Woolpack public-house.

At Benenden, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, many years vicar of that parish.

At Elham, Mr. Stephen Scott.

Mr. Webb, sen. of Berkedgreen.

At Chatham-hatch, aged 73, Mr. Stephen Hambrooke, miller and seedfman.

At Cranbrooke, in his 68th year, Mr. Robert Noyes, formerly minister of a dissenting congregation at that place, and author of "Distress," a poem.

SURREY.

Died.] At Epsom, Miss Janet Colhoun, youngest daughter of the late Captain Colhoun, of the Scotch Greys.

At Richmond, Miss Matfon, daughter of J. Matfon, esq. chief-justice of Dominica.

SUSSEX.

From the recent high tides on the coasts of Selsea and Pagham, a great number of acres of land, in common out of the reach of the floods, have been laid under water, and considerably damaged.

A large fragment of chalk rock, of immense weight, lately fell from the top of the pit in Maling-street, Lewes, and rolled into the road with a noise that greatly alarmed the whole neighbourhood, but luckily no injury was done. The continued wet weather is supposed to have been the occasion.

Married.] At Lewes, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, to Miss Gwynne.

The Rev. Mr. Marshal, of Cowfold, to Miss Hughes, of West-Grinstead.

Died.] At Lewes, Miss Philadelphia Lund, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Lund, many years rector of All Saints in this town. Aged 26, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a member of Capt. Sheffner's corps of yeoman cavalry.

At Brighton, Mrs. Morling, of the Coach and Horses public-house.

BERKSHIRE.

The navigation of the Kennet and Avon canal was opened on the 9th of last month, with a barge freighted with a stair-case of wrought Portland stone for J. Pearee, esq. of Chilton Lodge, a considerable quantity of deals, and nine chaldron of sea-coal, amounting in the whole to the weight of 40 tons. The works being now completely finished from Newbury to Hungerford, a regular conveyance is established, which will forward the goods passing on the river Thames and Kennet from London, and greatly reduce the price of carriage between the metropolis and Bristol.

A grand match of ploughing against time was lately performed in Windsor Great Park, between the oxen belonging to his majesty and those of Lord Somerville, the president of the Board of Agriculture, which his lordship had brought, together with his plough, from Somersetshire. Half an acre of ground being measured, Lord Somerville's oxen, four in the plough, started first, and performed the task in an hour and 20 minutes. The machine went over two furrows at a time. His majesty's oxen were then put to the plough, six in number; but he lost the match by 40 minutes. Among other spectators of distinction were the Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Knight, to Miss Binfield, of Wokingham.

Lieutenant-colonel Sykes, of the Berkshire militia, to Miss Henniker, grand-daughter of Sir J. Henniker, bart.

Died.] At Maidenhead, aged 18, Miss Mary Devas, a young lady of great promise.

The Rev. T. Walker, rector of Tillhurst.

At Sparholt, in this county, the Rev. Philip Brown, vicar of that place.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Kerby, attorney, to Miss Hunt, of Enford, Wilts. Mr. John Cave, to Miss Winn.

At Southampton, Mr. Richard Martin, of the Fountain inn, to Miss Jean Jacobs, of Hill and Sildford.

The Rev. G. Chapman, of Micheldever, to Miss Hunt of Exeter.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Charles, a skilful surgeon and apothecary.

At Southampton, Mrs. Lintott.

At Petersfield, the Rev. William Wilmot Kimpton.

At Andover, greatly lamented, Ralph Etwall, esq. an attorney in very extensive practice.

Mrs. Wray, of Upton-house, near Romsey.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Lieutenant Nathaniel Stuart, of the royal navy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the Rev. J. Poris, to Mrs. M. Ambroie.

At South-Newton, near Salisbury, Mrs. Morgan, of Chittern, to Miss Jefa.

At

At Durnford, Mr. Thomas Waters, to Mrs. Sarah Brown:

At Codford St. Peter, Mr. John Sturges, to Miss Blandford.

Died.] At Salisbury, Miss L. Cotton, third daughter of the late Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. Suddenly, Mrs. Thorne.

The Rev. Dr. Tonkin, rector of Great Somerford, and formerly fellow of Exeter college, Oxford.

At Avebury-house, Lieutenant general Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. and colonel of the 72d regiment of foot: the death of this truly worthy and excellent officer was occasioned by a violent fall, which fractured two of his ribs, and to internally bruised him, that he languished from Friday till Sunday.

At Nettleton, Miss Dennison.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bradford, G. Hayward Tugwell, esq. to Miss Clutterbuck.

At Sydling, Mr. Giles Hayward, of Evershot, to Miss Bowditch, of the former place.

The Rev. Francis Dixon, rector of Binscomb and Broadway, to Miss S. D. Forster, only daughter of Edward Forster, esq. banker in London.

Mr. William Enfor, of Sherborne, to Miss Tabitha Shaw, of Belmont.

At Gillingham, James Willis, aged 36, a widower with six children, resident at Motcomb, to Mary Spinnel, spinster, aged 66, a cripple, but who by a late demise has come into possession of an annuity of ten shillings per week.

Died.] At Dorchester, suddenly, Mrs. Read, who had kept a boarding-school in that town upwards of 40 years.

At Lyne, Mrs. Trevor, wife of Captain Trevor, and daughter of William Jollist, esq. M. P. for Petersfield.

At Milton-Abbey, at which place he was on a visit to the Rev. Gilbert Langton, the Rev. John Warren Plowman, of Stogursey, Somerset, aged 2.

At Stourton Caundle, in this county, aged 41, Miss Whittle.

At Osborne, near Sherborne, Mrs. Tomlinson.

At Warcham, Mrs. Bartlett.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Knight.

At Netherbury, Mrs. Rayne.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 10th instant took place near Piper's Inn, in Somersetshire, a public plowing contest for the different premiums offered by the Bath and west of England Society for ploughing best and safest. Seven candidates started; and, to make the fullest trial of their merits, two fields of very different soils were chosen, *viz.* a strong clayey old lay, and a part of King's Sedgemoor which had never been ploughed. Each proved of sufficient strength to put the merit fairly to the test; for the moor being a deep mass of roots, and the soil not the lightest, was ploughed with more difficulty than the generality of soils. Of

the former, each lot was one quarter of an acre; of the latter, half an acre. All started at the same moment; some ploughs being drawn by oxen, others by horses.—The committee chosen to determine the prizes were the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, and four respectable farmers of the neighbourhood.—The first prize was adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Gapper, who used a Beverstone plough with four Devonshire oxen. The second to John Billingsby, esq. who used his double-coultured plough with six oxen. The third to Mr. Derrick, who used a Scotch fwing plough, drawn by four oxen.—*N. B.* The double plough only worked on the moor, it having been early broken and thrown out in the morning, by striking against rocks which lay in its lot. The usual presents were made to the successful ploughmen, and several to others who were unsuccessful, on account of their different deserts. A subscription was raised to reward the uncommon merits of a fine girl about 14, daughter of a ploughman, who with admirable dexterity drove the oxen of the double plough.

At the Heting Agricultural Meeting, held on the 22d inst. a very curious and useful invention was produced for effectually curing the *blast* (a disorder occasioned by too great repletion of succulent food) in oxen and sheep. It is composed of strong wire inclosed in leather, upwards of two yards long, and fitted at one end with a pewter, perforated oval nozzle about three inches long. Though very elastic, it is stiff enough to be introduced through the mouth into the stomach of the animal, from which the imprisoned air is enabled to escape, and by that means its life is preserved. We trust, as well from principles of humanity as expedience, that the use of this machine will supersede the practice in Cheshire, and other counties, of cutting a hole in the side of the animal to let out the air in complaints of this nature.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. William Bond, to Miss E. Symes. Mr. Samuel Hewlett, to Miss E. Somner, of Chester.

Mr. John Tomkins, of Shepton-Mallet, to Miss Tewisbury, of Wincanton.

Mr. Robert Perks, of Monkton Combe, to Miss Howell, of Beckington.

At Monckton, near Taunton, Mr. Downing Blake, of Holway, to Miss Bruford, of Bath-pool.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Scale, attorney. Mr. Bryant. Mrs. A. Hutchinson. Richard Wynne, esq. of Buckinghamshire. In the prime of life, Mrs. Scudamore. Mr. Davis. Aged 86, Mrs. Rachel Whittick, who had been the greatest part of her life one of the guides in the baths of this city. Mrs. Shepherd. Mrs. Dash.

At Taunton, Miss Boyet. Mr. Oatway.

At Martock, the Rev. Mr. Baker.

At Nempnett, Mr. Joseph Warford, a wealthy farmer.

At Sidmouth, Miss Cole.

At Widdomb, Mr. Gardner, Aged 35.
Mr. Charles Lewis.

DEVONSHIRE.

At Cullampton, seven houses were burnt down, occasioned by the firing of a rocket during the public rejoicing on account of the defeat of the French Squadron destined to invade Ireland.

Married.] At Plymouth-dock, the Rev. R. Hughes, to Miss Escott.

The Rev. Mr. Small, of Axminster, to Miss Whitty.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 33, Mrs. E. Nahon, Mr. Hine, Mr. Phillip Tricots, Miss Cooke.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Emlin Warnell.
At Plymouth, suddenly, Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. Nelson, banker.

At Dartmouth, Mr. T. Eales, postmaster.
At Tiverton, Mr. Hugh Sweetland,
At Dawlish, Mrs. Green, mother of Lady Colubrook, and sister of the attorney-general of Ireland.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Oxenham, of Paul, near Penzance, to Miss Ann Nutcombe, youngest daughter of the Rev. Chancellor Nutcombe, of Exeter.

At Iluggon, William Gregory, esq. of the Wiltshire regiment, to Miss Kevill, of Trevenfon.

Died.] George Hunt, esq. nephew of the Earl of Radnor, of the Robarts family, and many years member of parliament for Bodmyn, in this county.

At Penzance, in his 81st year, the Rev. William Tomkin.

SOUTH WALES.

The canal which was begun in 1794, from the sea at Swansea, to the Breconshire Hills at Hen Noyadd, is now finished, it extends 16 miles on an elevation of 372 feet, and has cost, exclusive of its rail roads, nearly 60,000l. It is terminated at each end by lime stone rocks, and by several strata of iron stone in the vicinity, of the best quality, and inexhaustible as to quantity. The intermediate space of country abounds in every kind of coal and culm, from the hard stone coal used for malting purposes, and the coal used for iron coak, to the most bituminous and caking. The river Tawey (on whose banks the canal is made) with its brooks, form natural levels to all these veins of coal, culm, iron stone, and lime. The mines of the country running nearly east and west, and the river and canal nearly north and south, thereby intersect them. Several companies of great respectability, among whom are some late takers from Whitehaven and the vicinity of Coalbrook Dale, are become concerned therein. The trade of Swansea is considerably increased of late years—in 1768 the number of vessels were 694; in 1797, 1897, and the tonnage has increased from 30, 631, to 115,043, register measure which has this year received a still further

increase. Very considerable works are also carrying on at this place, for deepening the outward harbour and extending the new pier, which is in great forwardness, and which was planned by the judicious Captain Huddard, of the Trinity House, with a view of large craft being introduced for the West India and foreign trade.

Died.] Lately, John Adams, esq. of Pembroke. This gentleman, who possessed a good fortune, was fond of the study of natural history, and employed much of his time in ranging along the sea shore and collecting shells, and other marine productions, being out a few days since, employed in his favourite amusement, and attempting to catch something which he saw, which happened to be out of his reach, he unfortunately fell into the sea, head foremost, and was drowned. He was a man of a most amiable disposition, and universally respected by the whole neighbourhood. It is remarkable, that he lost his life near to the very spot on which a natural son of his was drowned a few months ago, an event which we might naturally be supposed, would have made him more cautious. The branch of natural history which he principally studied was conchology. His collection of shells is very extensive, and he has written some papers on the subject, which appear in the Linnæan Transactions.

SCOTLAND.

Lied.] Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the earl of Selkirk. This noble lord had, in 1794, eight children living, half of whom he has been deprived of, in less than four years, Basil William Lord Daer, died in 1795. His next brother, who succeeded to the title of Lord Daer, died in 1757. The Hon. Alexander Douglas, another son, in 1796, and the above daughter.

At Kerfebank House, Miss Jemima French, second daughter of Lieutenant-colonel French, of the 102d regiment of foot.

At Yester House, Lord William Hay, fourth son of the Marquis of Tweedale.

Mr. James Ronnie, merchant in Leith.

At Edinburgh, in his 81st year. Mr. William Sibbald. Mrs. Henrietta Nimmo, relict of the Rev. Mr. Nimmo, Minister of the gospel. Mr. Robertson. Aged 93, Mrs. Janet Pitcairn.

Aged 86, Mr. Ebenezer Oliphant. Edmund Lechwiere, jun. esq. representative in the last parliament for the city of Worcester.

Mr. William Leslie, writer to the signet. Miss Anne Cambell.

DEATHS ABROAD.

A few months since, at Carnoear in Newfoundland, Mrs. D. Grives, wife of Mr. Thomas Grives, of Poole: she was a woman of the most amiable and exemplary qualities, and displayed the greatest fortitude and resignation at the approach of the most painful event that awaits mortality. She left the world,

world at the early age of 23, and a few days subsequent to the birth of her first child.

At the same place, Mr. Thomas Pike, brother to the lady just mentioned, and formerly master of the ship *North Briton*, of Poole. Great goodness of heart, united to many personal and mental accomplishments, had justly endeared him to an extensive circle of friends in this country, and his departure from the world, in the meridian of life, has left on their minds an impression of deep and lasting regret.

Lately, at New York, of that horrible scourge of humanity, the yellow fever, Dr. E. H. Smith, a most respectable physician of that city, one of the editors of the *Medical Journal*, and the intelligent writer of the biographical articles which have lately appeared in the *Monthly Magazine*. We understand this excellent man was cut off from a life of great usefulness and activity, by the following melancholy circumstance: An Italian physician, whose name we have not learnt, had made a voyage from Italy to America, under a notion that it might be in his power to stop the ravages of the yellow fever, if it again made its appearance in America. Soon after his arrival in New York, the disease began to shew itself in Philadelphia, to which city he instantly directed his course, and having made a great variety of unsuccessful experiments, he returned in despair to New York. Scarcely had he arrived, before symptoms of the disorder began to make its appearance on his own person, and his friend, Dr. Smith, generously resolving to attend him during his illness, caught the disease of him also, and both the friends perished shortly after, the victims of their humanity! We intreat some of our American readers to enable us to pay a just tribute of respect to the virtues of both these gentlemen, as well as to those of several other eminent characters, who have been carried off by the same unsparring disease.

In the course of last year, in the ci-devant Poland, the most laborious *literateur* in Europe, the poetical historian *Naruszewicz*, ex-jesuit, appointed historiographer by the king of Poland, of all the transactions relating to the first division of Poland; this work, however, has never appeared. He published in the Polish language, "*The History of the Polish Nation*," in six volumes, parts of which have been translated into other languages; he has also left 360 volumes in manuscript, which he had composed, or caused to be composed, by the order and at the expence of the king. Stanislaus had loaded him with honours and favours.

At Vienna, May 16, of a violent cholick, which speedily terminated in an inflammation of the bowel the Abbé Joseph Hilaricus aulic counsellor of state, director of the

Imperial cabinet of coins, and professor of antiquities and numismatics in the Imperial university at Vienna. He was born on the 13th of January, 1737, at Enzesfeld, in Lower Austria, where his father had the management of the estate of Count Szezen-dorf. He was early distinguished by his application to classical studies, and moral character. On the 17th of October, 1751, he entered into the order of the jesuits, at Vienna. He then pursued his study of the classics at Leoben, in Steyermark; and afterwards of philosophy, mathematics, Greek, and Hebrew, at Græta. After he had taught the elements of the Latin language for a time to the young nobility in the Imperial Theresian Academy at Vienna, and poetry and eloquence at Steyer, in Upper Austria, he applied himself to the study of theology. Having finished his last probationary year at Judenburg, he taught grammar and rhetoric for four years in the university of Vienna; but the weak state of his health obliged him to give up this office, and he was appointed *praefectus rei numariae*, in the college at Vienna. That he might render himself perfect in the knowledge of coins, he was sent by the order to Rome, where he remained a twelvemonth. On his return he arranged the cabinet of coins at the court of Florence. The 2d of February, 1770, he renounced the vows of his order. When the order of jesuits was dissolved, he was appointed, by a decree of the court, professor, and afterwards director of the Imperial cabinet of ancient coins. He was likewise dean of philosophy and the fine arts. The office of teacher of numismatics he held for four and twenty years. He possessed a thorough knowledge both of ancient and modern languages, history, and every thing that could promote the chief object of his study. As teacher of poetry, he formed many excellent scholars, among whom the late John Baptist von Alxinger was distinguished, with whom he maintained a close intimacy till his death. All Europe has decided respecting the extensive knowledge of Eckhel in numismatics. He had one of the clearest heads in the Austrian dominions, was a man of probity and irreproachable morals, a cheerful and pleasant companion, beloved and deservedly esteemed in every social circle. He died from home, at the house of a literary friend, the worthy Baron Locella, with whom he had been intimate many years, on account of their mutual love of classical literature; and whom he was accustomed to visit almost every evening. His worthy and esteemed friend, the Abbé Michael Denis, aulic counsellor, and first keeper of the Imperial library at Vienna, has dedicated a monumental inscription to his memory:

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AMONG the various information contained in M. *Van Braam's* account of the Dutch embassy to Pekin*, it appears, that the principal officers of state there are kept in great ignorance of the commercial transactions at Canton. As a proof of this, it is mentioned that the prime minister shewed the ambassador his watch, which was an English one of Arnold's make, and had cost him only 375 livres, although it was evident that even in London, it had never been sold for that sum. In order to account for this, we are told that the Chinese merchants, to pay their court to the Mandarins, and particularly to the Houpou or principal officer of the customs, who is a kind of God in their eyes, and who is charged by the Grandees of the empire to procure them European merchandize, part with commodities at a price inferior to their value, and give receipts accordingly, which are sent to Pekin with the articles purchased: hence the Emperor and the great personages about the court are perfectly ignorant of the real price of things executed by the celebrated artists of Europe. It is evident, that this mode of dealing would be attended with much loss to the merchants, had they not some means of reimbursing themselves; but this is done from a fund arising from duties on the imports and exports of Canton, established in 1779, in order to provide for a debt due to British merchants from three or four great Chinese houses which had failed. The tax having been imposed for ten years only, and the motive of its creation being answered, it should be discontinued; but the Mandarins and the merchants find it so admirably adapted to the above purpose, that it will probably remain a perpetual imposition on the merchandize of Europeans, and thus the English East-India Company, who at present engross almost the whole foreign trade of Canton, must contribute to the support of a system of corruption and intrigue to which we may probably in a great measure, ascribe the failure of the object of Lord Macartney's late embassy.

The attention of the mercantile interest, is likely to be shortly engaged by some extensive projects for opening new channels of trade, under the protection of commercial treaties with several foreign nations, which are said to be at present in contemplation, an under which assistance is to be given them in *British manufactures*. We defer any observations on this principle, till the mode of its intended application is more certainly known.

There has been no material alteration in the state of foreign trade, or in any of our home manufactures.

The *Norwich* manufactory has felt the effects of the war more severely than most others, and was by no means in a state to encounter the checks which the loss or change of foreign markets gives to a manufactory depending greatly on them, from having been on the decline for some time before the commencement of the war. This city must anxiously look for the return of peace, with the hope of seeing the former channels of its trade once more opened, and hearing again the sound of those looms, which now "are all stopped in one shed." In the mean time, some laudable attempts have been made to introduce the manufacture of new articles: of these, none have done more credit, or brought more profit to the ingenious inventor, than the *Shawls* made in imitation of those from India. This superb article of dress, which at first decorated the shoulders of only the great and wealthy, has by degrees descended amongst the crowd; and for five shillings the chambermaid may now be as gaudily caparisoned as an Indian Princess. It is computed, that some thousands of dozens of them are made every week; the embroidering of which employs a prodigious number of young women.—We have been favoured with an interesting account of this manufactory which will appear in our next number.

The Watch making business is beginning to recover from the stagnation into which it was thrown by the late tax, but the effects of it will probably continue to be felt in a less degree for some years to come.

It seems a singular circumstance, that the ingenuity of our artists should not have enabled them to equal the Italians, in the simple article of strings for violins, violoncellos, &c. The great scarcity of foreign strings, and the inferior quality of those which are to be had, has produced a necessity of attempting to substitute those of English manufacture; which upon trial give a tolerable tone, but will not stand. As workmen from Italy have been employed, there can be little doubt that we have the right method of making them, and it remains to be ascertained, whether the defect may not be remedied by some mode of preparing the material.

Mahogany and other foreign woods, are five or six times dearer than they were previous to the war, from the small quantity now imported.

The plans for improving the port of London, proposed by the merchants and by the corporation, will be shortly brought forward again in parliament. In the mean time, a new mode of obtaining the desired object of more extensive accommodation for the increasing trade of the port has been suggested, by an alteration of London Bridge, which it is said would be attended with much less expence, and might be accomplished within a shorter period than the intended docks. The variation consists of one principal or center arch, to be formed of iron, 100 feet

* See the Translation of it, just published by R. Phillips.

feet from high water line to the crown of the arch, and describing a span of 300 feet; with two large shore arches of 80 feet span, as near to the butment of each shore as advisable, for keeping deep water along side of the present below Bridge quays. From the considerable increase in the height of the Bridge which this would occasion, there would be a necessity for several dry arches on each shore, which on the north side would be attended with the advantage of reducing the declivity of Fish-street Hill, but on the Southwark side the arches must be carried a considerable way, or the descent would be too great. It is proposed to convert these dry arches into warehouses, but such an elevation of the highway would be a great disadvantage to the houses at present standing on that side of the bridge.

Coals, an article of so much necessity at this season of the year, have risen very considerably. The following were the prices on the 33d. instant.

Walls End	-	5s.	Bourn Moor	-	46s.
Heaton Main	-	50s. 6d.	Wylam	-	46s.
Hebburn	-	50s. 6d.	Sheriffhill	-	46s.

The Public Funds have experienced a very considerable fluctuation in price during the last month. Consols have been as high as 58, and are this day the 26th Nov. as low as 53½. The very great demand for Stock at the beginning of the month, by persons providing for the redemption of their Land Tax was the chief cause of the elevation of the Stocks; and for the present, that demand has considerably diminished. Respecting the eventual operation of the sale of the Land Tax upon the funds, the best judges appear to be divided in opinion.

BANK STOCK on 7th Nov. was 144, and has since gradually fallen to 134½, which was the price on the 24th ult.

FIVE PER CENT ANNUITIES on 29th last month were at 81½, rose on 7th ult. to 87, and were on 24th ult. at 81.

FOUR PER CENT ANNUITIES were on 29th last month at 67 3-8ths, rose on the 7th of Nov. to 71½, and were on the 24th ult. at 66.

THREE PER CENT CONSOLS were on the 29th of October at 54 7-8ths rose on 7th of Nov. to 58, fell on 7th to 57½, on 16th to 54 7-8ths. again 20th to 53 7-8ths. and on 24th to 53 5-8ths.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the weather since our last, has continued favourable for the different winter crops; and we believe, that almost every bushel of wheat intended to be sown in Autumn, is now committed to the soil. The operations of the plough in preparing the fallows for the February and March sowings, in the ensuing year, have also been continued without interruptions; and much land has been thus prepared. The wheats that are come up in general, look well. One of our reporters from Scotland observes, that "in no season during these fourteen years last past, have agricultural matters gone on more prosperously than in the present" and that with many farmers, little remains to be performed till next spring in the particular of ploughing."

Turnips for the most part are luxuriant, though the late sown crops do not on the whole, turn out so favourably as might have been expected. This is mostly the case, however, in such soils as are very dry: in the northern parts of the kingdom, they are beginning to rise in price very considerably; this is probably, in part, owing to the cheapness of sheep at present in Scotland, compared with what they were in the beginning of the season.

In thrashing out the different sorts of grain, we find the produce in general to correspond with the statement in our last report.

Wheat in some points, seems at present to have a somewhat brisker sale. Little barley has yet been sold. GRAIN. WHEAT averages 47s. 10d. BARLEY 29s. OATS 19s. 10d.

Potatoes are mostly we believe a good and pretty plentiful crop, and the prices of them rather low.

CATTLE. The lean and in many places the fat too, have been getting lower in their prices. Beef sells in Smithfield from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. per stone of 8lb.—At St. Faith's Fair, in Norfolk, they averaged 5s. 6d. a stone. Beasts were very abundant notwithstanding: but the dealers saw plentiful crops of turnips, and they know that farmers must feed them off.

HORSES. Much as in our last.

HOGS. Still continue low.

HAY averages, in St. James's, Market, 21. 12s

STRAW in ditto, 11. 6s.

MUTTON sells at Smithfield from 2s. to 3s.

HOPPS. BAGS 9l. 9s. to 10l. 16s. POCKETS 9l. 9s. to 11l. 15s. per cwt.]

On the 15th of January will be published the Supplement as usual.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXIX.] FOR DECEMBER, 1798. [VOL. VI.

On the twelfth day of January will positively be published, price One Shilling, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Sixth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing the following truly interesting and valuable articles; viz.—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—similar Retrospects of GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, and PORTUGUESE LITERATURE, consisting of Information entirely New and Original—&c. &c.; with INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Author of a publication, in two vols. entitled "Literary Memoirs of living Authors of Great Britain," has, under the name of DR. PRIESTLEY, assigned a reason for that gentleman's leaving England, which no one else, I apprehend, has ventured to bring forward. Speaking of the doctor's settlement at Hackney, after the riots at Birmingham, he adds: "his misfortunes had not cured him of his political phrensy, and his conduct being at length marked by government, a polite intimation was given him to leave the country. Upon this he emigrated to America, and settled at Northumberland town."

As even *anonymous* narratives, especially when they meet the dispositions of the ignorant and prejudiced, gain credit, it may be worth while to call on the authors to establish the truth of them, by giving their names to the public, and by producing the evidence on which their assertions are advanced. With this view, I beg leave, through the channel of your miscellany, to observe concerning the author of this account of the ground of DR. PRIESTLEY's emigration, that there lies upon *Him*, an obligation to do this: or, candidly to retract his assertion. At present his account of the matter stands wholly *unsupported*: and labours under the suspicion of being, if not an *invention*, yet a gross misrepresentation, and injurious surmise, though not of the author of the "Memoirs," yet of some one to whom he has been too credulous.

It is *injurious* to the name of DR. PRIESTLEY, for it represents him as flying, or rather as *sneaking* away from this country to avoid a prosecution, it is to be punished for *sedition* or *treason*; for which it intimates government had grounds,

but, in great tenderness to so celebrated a character, would not bring forward the charge.

The Author seems not to be aware that such intimations are contradicted by the open and frank conduct which DR. PRIESTLEY observed, instantly on his coming to London, after the riots; by having it signified to the king's ministers, that he was there and ready, if they thought proper, to be interrogated on the subject of the riots. But no notice was taken of the message. He seems not to be aware that his assertion is contradicted by the candid and ingenuous detail of his reasons for leaving England, which the doctor himself gave to the public. And, while he imputes a "political phrensy" to the doctor, he seems not to be aware, that the views he has himself exhibited of the course of the doctor's studies and the long list of his publications, which he has given, virtually contradicts the imputation; for they show how little *politics* of any kind had been DR. PRIESTLEY's object. It is worthy of attention, in this connection, that not one publication, that had a *political* aspect, came from his pen, after his settlement at Hackney. And the Author of the "Memoirs" may with propriety be called upon to alledge *one* instance of the doctor's behaviour, which, even in his own opinion, could criminate him in the eye of that government, which he tells us "marked his conduct." It may, indeed, be concluded from the whole strain in which the author speaks of the doctor and his writings, that he is not acquainted with either: but has formed his judgment of both from common report and vulgar prejudice: which, in different instances, I have found to be the case with those who have been disposed to inveigh most violently against the one or the other.

These remarks might be sufficient to

confute the assertion of this anonymous author. But I will venture a step further in this argument: and though I would hope that the author has not been guilty of a *designed* misrepresentation, but has been misled, I aver, on the authority of those who best knew Dr. PRIESTLEY and every thing concerning him, that the assertion he has so invidiously and rashly made without producing any evidence of it, is NOT TRUE.

I am, Sir, your constant Reader.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, Oct. 27, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EITHER by my mistake or by an omission of the printer, a contradiction appears in the remarks I sent on the appearance of *Venus* and the *Moon*. I only meant to say, the *Moon*, so near the conjunction, had no phase discernible to the naked eye (at least to mine) the very small illuminated portion of her disk appearing like a radiant point.

It may interest some of your readers, to be informed that spots are now again visible on the *sun*. They are approaching its centre. There are two large and well defined, the smaller of which is very round. Near the larger is a considerable number of small granular spots. I saw them on the 21st in the afternoon. They had been observed the day before.

May I be allowed to remark on an use, which appears to be stealing into the *French* language of making *Planete*, *Comete*, and such words, feminine nouns, contrary to analogy and to etymology, considering them as immediately derived from the *Greek*; beside, though we are used to it in *ships of war*, there is no great elegance in making the male deities of the Pagan mythology migrate into a female appellation. This ill suits *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*. And with respect to the only planet in the system (except our moon) where it is proper that the feminine personification should be retained, it is easy to avoid the word *Planete*.

When *Boyer* wrote, *Planette* was the orthography; and this almost compelled the word to be construed with a feminine adjective: still, as he very justly observed, *astronomers* employed it as a masculine substantive. And indeed, if they had not, there would have been a strange confusion, beside the other objections, in passing from astronomical papers in the *French* language to those of *Halley* and

Newton in the *Latin*. At present, when the right spelling, and pronunciation is restored, there is no more necessity to consider these nouns as feminine, and scarcely more propriety, than in making *Athlete* so. I remain your's sincerely,

CAPEL LOFFT.

November 23, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME valuable pages of your magazine have been applied in pointing out the plagiarisms and imitations of authors; and whilst they administer present amusement to your readers, will doubtless contribute to abridge the labours of future editors. Allow me then to offer a small contribution of this kind, and to hope that as similar discoveries occur, they may not be deemed unworthy of insertion. There is a celebrated passage in one of bishop Atterbury's letters to Pope, that has gained many admirers, and certainly not without reason, as a beautiful specimen of climax; it is as follows:—"What is every year of a wise man's life but a censure or critic on the past? Those, whose date is the shortest, live long enough to laugh at one half of it: *the boy despises the infant, the man the boy, the philosopher both, and the christian all.*" In Sir Henry Blunt's *Voyage to the Levant*, the eighth edition of which was printed in 1671, he says, "thus of old, the Egyptians despised the Grecians, they, the Romans; the Romans all the world; and at this day, the Papists us; the Jews them; the Mahometans all." p. 142. If this be coincidence, it will be allowed to be singularly striking.—Again; in a pamphlet entitled "*A Young Man's Reasons for marrying an Old Woman*," the date of which I cannot at present furnish, though I think it posterior to Atterbury, is this passage "the body may quickly fail the mind, the mind the desire, the desire the satisfaction, and all the man."

Be pleased, in the next place, to compare the following lines of Otway's *Orphan*, at the end of Act III.,

What mighty ills have not been done by woman?

Who was't betray'd the capitol? a woman.

Who lost Mark Antony the world? a woman.

Who was the cause of a long ten years war,

And laid at last old Troy in ashes? woman.

Destructive, damnable, deceitful woman.

Woman to man first as a blessing giv'n,

When innocence and love were in their prime

Happy

Happy a while in Paradise they lay,
But quickly woman long'd to go astray;
Some foolish new adventure needs must prove,
And the first devil the saw, she chang'd her
love:

To his temptations lewdly she inclin'd
Her soul, and for an apple damn'd mankind,
with this passage in "*The New Metamorphosis, or Pleasant Transformation of the Golden Ass of L. Apuleius of Madaura.*"
Book iv. chap. 7. "Where sprung the ten years war of Troy, but from Helen? Whence the expulsion of the Roman kings, but the pride and cruelty of Tullia? Who betray'd the secret of Sampson's strength but Dalilah? Rebecca deceived her husband; Hippodamia her father; Deianira destroyed Hercules by her gift, whom all the labours of Hercules could not overcome; Scylla betray'd her own father; Briseis drew Achilles out of the field; and Eve all mankind out of Paradise."

Compare also his description of an old hag in the same play:

Through a close lane as I pursued my journey,
And meditated on the last night's vision,
I spy'd a wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and mumbling to herself;
Her eyes with scalding rheum were gall'd and
red;

Cold palsy shook her head, her hands seem'd
wither'd,

And on her crooked shoulders had she wrapt
The tatter'd remnant of an old strip'd hanging,
Which serv'd to keep her carcase from the
cold;

So there was nothing of a piece about her:
Her lower weeds were all o'er coarsely patch'd
With different colour'd rags, black, red,
white, yellow,

And seem'd to speak variety of wretchedness."

with this of the witch in Book II. chap. 10. of the above-mentioned work "she seem'd with age and weakness bent almost double; her head and her arms trembled with the palsy; from her eyes there fell a salt rheum that had eaten gutters down her cheeks, while her mounting shoulders, in an irregular orb, overlooking her head, seem'd a burthen too great for legs so feeble to support." And a little after "the wretched appearance of my hostess, all patches and rags."

The first edition of this work was printed in 1708, long after the Orphan had appeared. It professes to be a translation from the Italian of Carlo Monte Socio, fellow of the academy of *Humoristi*, in Rome; but this is apparently a *nom de guerre*, and I should be obliged by any further information concerning it. *Ormay* might have seen it in Italian. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE new measure of finance which is about to be adopted, must no doubt excite very general attention, and opinions will probably differ considerably, both in regard to the principle and the mode of its application, though much less in respect to the former than the latter. It is a maxim not to be disputed, that every member of a state ought to contribute to its support and defence in proportion to his ability; but income is not, in all cases, a fair criterion of this ability, though in general it may be thought sufficiently so for the purpose of taxation: whether it is a principle adapted to the present circumstances of the country, is almost unnecessary to inquire, as it will probably be soon determined by experiment.

It would very soon derange the finances of the most flourishing nation that ever existed, if taxes of the enormous magnitude of that now proposed were imposed without a certainty that their efficient produce would at any rate not be much short of the sum estimated; and how far a tax agrees with the estimate, is to be found not from the nominal produce of such particular tax, but from a comparison of the other branches of the public revenue, and the increase of the general revenue beyond its amount previous to the imposition of the new tax. Whether this country can pay an additional tax of ten millions per annum, is not to be ascertained by merely shewing that this sum is a tenth part of the general income, but by deducting the very great part of this income, which is already absorbed by taxes, and shewing not only that out of the remainder the people will pay this sum without being guilty of perjury or resistance, but that this remainder actually affords such a surplus beyond what is absolutely necessary for procuring what are generally considered as the necessaries and comforts of social life. In order to believe that this is the case, we must admit that the people of this country at present lay by, or add to their stock, at least ten millions every year; and if such an accumulating surplus is taken from individuals into the unproductive hands of government, it must surely greatly check, if not put an entire stop to the increase of our national wealth. But I apprehend few persons will suppose that a surplus to this amount actually exists, in which case, it is evident that the new tax can only be paid by a retrenchment of some part of the present expenditure of individuals, and consequently

consequently the existing taxes, the most productive of which are those on articles which are the principal objects of this expenditure, must fall short of their present amount. Indeed, in the present state of things, it seems hardly possible to devise a tax of considerable amount which would not materially affect some of those already existing.

The principal motives that have induced so many persons of respectability to evade either wholly or partially, the late increased rate of the assessed taxes, have been either a disapprobation of the cause for which the money is raised, or a conviction of the absolute necessity of endeavouring to restrain the increasing amount of their taxes within the limits of such a portion of their income as will not compel them to relinquish the comforts to which they have been accustomed; and with respect to the tax just mentioned, I believe the latter motive has been by far the most general. If then such persons, and in general, all who live nearly to the extent of their income, are compelled to give up a tenth part of it for the use of government, they have no other choice, but to find some method of diminishing the taxes they before paid, or to submit to the humiliation of placing themselves a degree lower in the scale of society.

Whether a tax upon income is, or is not, under our present circumstances, likely to be productive to the amount estimated, nothing can be more obvious than the partiality of taking the same proportion from different amounts of income. A tenth of the income of a man who has a family to support with 200l. a year, must deprive him, if not of some of the actual necessaries of life, at least of those things which custom and opinion have rendered almost as important to him; while a tenth taken from a man possessing 20,000l. per annum, cannot possibly trench in the least degree upon the necessaries of life, nor probably upon any of his enjoyments, except the gratifications of avarice or vanity. It seems, indeed, that the poor contribute to the very utmost extent of their ability in the taxes on articles of consumption; and the present measure will, in general, bring the middle class to the same point; there will then remain no other mode of increasing the internal revenue than by compelling the rich to contribute their just proportion, by a rate increasing with the amount of their income. The reasons why the latter have been hitherto favoured, and which have thus prevented the adoption of an

equitable system of taxation, are too notorious to need mention.

Dec. 8, 1798.

I. I. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to avail myself of your Magazine, to solicit some information relative to the culture of the COLLEWORT, as I am led to believe it may (as well as the *coleseed*) be found very beneficial on wet dirty land, where it is not possible to cultivate the turnip to any advantage. I should be glad to know where to procure the seed—the best time for sowing—its management when up—and the proper time of using it. It is mentioned in the “*Mid Lothian Report*,” as requiring “but little manure, and less attention than cabbages; not so liable to be hurt by frost; and cattle are very fond of them.” By *cattle*, is it meant only great stock, or either *sheep* or *cattle*? I shall be glad also to have the same queries answered respecting *rape*, also noticed (indeed very highly spoken of) in the same report.

Your correspondent, I. E. page 259, in the Magazine for October, notices the great effect of sea-weed laid on ground immediately after mowing, in a crude state. I have noticed at Yarmouth, immediately after a violent east wind, that a similar effect has been produced by the sand drifted up from the sea shore on the grass. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Bedford, Nov. 1798.

G. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I am informed, that a public preacher before the university of Cambridge, lately asserted that the celebrated passage relative to *the three witnesses* had been recently demonstrated to be genuine. If this assertion proceeded neither from folly, impudence, nor ignorance, for the sake of truth, I call upon him to shew where the boasted demonstration may be found. That this verse was a miserable forgery, it is understood the great Bentley satisfactorily evinced, in his *clerum* delivered from the same pulpit, on taking his doctor's degree. What Porson, Papelbaum, and Marsh have written on this subject, should consign it for ever to its own place; and what Bishop Lowth thought of any one who should set himself to defend it, before either of the last *three* had written, the annexed citation will shew:

“Habemus,

“ Habemus in theologia rabulas quosdam, in magistri alicujus verba juratos: nihil est tam absurdum, quod illi, si res et occasio ferat, non parati sint defendere. Sed neminem credo, jam apud nos esse, in Critica Sacra paulum modo versatum, et cui sanum sit *sinciput*, qui pro sinceritate committis 7mi et Joh. v. propugnare velit.”

This passage is cited from a letter to Michaelis in his “*Literarischer Briefwechsel*,” part second, p. 428; a collection abounding with curious information, and, amongst the rest, an anecdote of Handel, who informed the late Sir John Pringle, that he was indebted to Luther’s Psalm tunes for many passages introduced by him into his oratorios. I am, Sir, your constant reader,
AN OLD CANTAB.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

MR. EDITOR,

ARTHUR YOUNG, in his “*Six Weeks Tour*,” after presenting his readers with a table of the average price of labour in agriculture from 20 miles round London to the distance of 170 miles, makes the following remarks (page 325), “You see, Sir, by these tables, that the influence of the capital, in raising the price of labour, is prodigious; the difference between the extremes being no less than 4s. 6d. or nearly three-fourths of the lowest country price: nor can the least reason be given for this. At London the bread is ate as cheap as any where, and meat only one penny per pound dearer than the cheapest part of the county: the price of provisions therefore has nothing to do with labour.” Nothing, in my opinion, can be more fallacious than this statement. In the first place butter, which is an article consumed by the labouring poor in the remote and frugal parts of the country, as well as in the luxurious neighbourhood of the metropolis, is totally omitted in this general recapitulation, although his own tables (page 310) prove the difference in this article to be nearly three-fourths of the lowest country price. Firing also is put out of the account, although it appears from another of the said tables (page 319), that in Glamorganshire (his greatest given distance) as many coals as six oxen can draw may be had for little more than the price of three bushels in the neighbourhood of London: and although it is known, that in many of the distant provinces, firing is to be procured by the poor cottager for no other expence than the time and labour of cutting or digging it. There is also a fallacy in taking the *medium price of butchers meat*, as the basis of his conclusion, since veal, so dear an article in the neighbourhood of London, is to be purchased in the scattered

neighbourhoods of remote parts of the country, at about half the price of beef or mutton, i. e. about one-third of the medium price of meat about London. Bread, also, about London, *must* be purchased at the baker’s shops; and accordingly at the same price as in London: but in distant parts the labourer does not buy his bread at those bakers’ shops, in towns, where A. YOUNG procured his information as to the price. He buys the wheat, gets it ground, sells the bran at a good price, has his bread made and baked at home, and has therefore several advantages over those who live in the populous neighbourhood of London. In short, if I had leisure at this time to pursue the calculation, I think I could make it sufficiently apparent, that the wages near London are not out of proportion, and that the condition of the peasantry in Glamorganshire and those other parts of Wales, and remote parts of England which I am acquainted with, is not worse (though all are bad enough) than that of their supposed luxurious and enviable fellow-labourers within 20 miles of the metropolis.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE communication of P. C. in his remarks on C. P. page 335, on the curious investigation of the Lord’s Supper, is very interesting, since it tends to prove, that the Editor of “*Calmet’s Dictionary*,” whoever he may be, has, in some respect, adopted the same idea as is thrown out in VAURIEN: it is not, however, probable, that either this Editor, or the writer of Vaurien, are at all acquainted with each others works. It merits observation, that the *custom*, noticed under the article EATING in “*Calmet’s Dictionary*,” transcribed by P. C. and on which the Editor founds his idea, is NOT the Keedush, or Jewish rite, described by the author of Vaurien, but merely the *grace after meals*, practised in that form by the Jews. It bears a great resemblance, and chiefly differs in this, that it is used *after meals daily*, and that the bread is not distributed in morsels, as is now done in the *sacrament*. The *keedush* is exactly the SACRAMENT, and is only practised on the evenings of the sabbath, and other festivals.

I am as little delighted with theological discussions as yourself; but this correction, or rather explanation, seems very necessary for the proper understanding of this curious topic.

Dec. 19, 1798,

B. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DESIROUS to give your correspondent A. B. C. the information he wishes for on the subject of horse-chestnuts, I have looked through the "*Etudes de la Nature*," of the ingenious St. Pierre, for a passage which I am confident I met with in that work, and though I have not succeeded in finding it, yet I think my memory will enable me to give him its substance. Walking one day in the park of Versailles, he observed the cows greedily eating the horse-chestnuts as they fell from the trees; this surprised him very much, as in all the ingenious enquires he had heard of, as to the use of that nut, he had understood that it was taken for granted, to be rejected as food, by all domestic animals. Upon questioning the cow-keepers upon the subject, they answered him, that it was not only a favourite food with the cows, but also supplied them with more milk than any other they were acquainted with.

As to the value of the wood, I can say nothing from my own observation, but I have heard that it is more capable of resisting water than that of any other tree. If this be found true, it might be converted to many useful purposes, particularly that of making the wooden-soled shoes so much used in the northern parts of England. Your's, &c,

Bath, Sept. 11, 1798.

C. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that your interesting and valuable Magazine is devoted to topics of real and extensive utility, I am induced to offer for your insertion a few remarks on the subject of oral impediment, in order to evince the necessity of attending to the earliest indications of so great an inconvenience.

In the course of my practice I have almost constantly been successful in a speedy removal of every defect of this nature, when the case has not been too long neglected: but after inattention in childhood, have generally found that the organs had acquired an obduracy of obstruction which increased the difficulty, and retarded the cure.

From the necessity of early education, children labouring under defective utterance are generally sent to school in company with others, where, from the want of a constant attention to their misfortune, together with the utter incapacity of their teachers to properly treat their case, the evil not only daily acquires new strength,

but soon forms a powerful obstacle to that literal and scientific improvement for which they have been placed from home.

The instruments of speech, like the joints of the limbs, become every day less flexible, and if not liberated and brought into proper action as early as possible, are in danger of assuming a stiffness and non-elasticity like that which frequently discovers itself in the fingers of late beginners on the piano-forte, or any other musical instrument. But I would further remark, that even if the lingual organs did not acquire some degree of rigidity by age, ill habits, and continued obstruction, still the particular exercises necessary to the removal of impeded utterance would always be more effectual, and of quicker operation with the juvenile pupil than with the adult. That season of mental aptitude, easy submission, and freedom from foreign thoughts and cares, on which we so much depend for improvement in the one case, is equally favourable to success in the other.

Parents are too apt to flatter themselves with the expectation of the removal of this inconvenience, without the assistance of art; and to suppose that a defect which appears to them but the result of a careless habit, will find a remedy in unaided nature; and trusting to this fallacious hope, expose their offspring to the danger of never enjoying, in perfection, one of the most important of human blessings.

My confidence, Sir, in the truth of these observations, not being founded on my own practice alone, but in that of my father and grandfather, I am the more induced to press them on the attention of your numerous readers: wishing, however, at the same time, to have it understood, that impediments in speech are not rendered *irremediable* by the neglect of which I have been speaking, but that they generally become less manageable, slower of removal, and frequently supersede that perfect freedom and volubility which an earlier attention might have insured. Indeed, I have met with instances in middle-aged persons, of an easy, and even a speedy recovery of their utterance, but it is not often that the delicate mechanism of which a fluent pronunciation depends, retains its ductility so long. And in a case where so much may be effected by timely attention, and such trouble and danger incurred by neglect, not to delay the remedy is obviously the highest interest of the individual, and a benefit to society. I am, Sir, respectfully your's, &c.

China-Terrace,
Vauxhall Road,

PRISCILLA BUSBY,

Tq

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS surprized at perusing in your Magazine of last month a letter from Mr. Wood of Shrewsbury, complaining of the severity with which, in my "*Dissertation on Parish Workhouses*," lately published at the request of the Society for the promotion of the arts, manufactures, and commerce, I have pointed out what appeared to me two important errors in his "*Account of the House of Industry at Shrewsbury*" and, by way of retaliation, accusing me likewise of an error equal in magnitude to either of his own.

In noticing these inaccuracies I did not mean to be severe; nor can I, even now, trace any severity upon a re-perusal of the objectionable paragraph. Mr. Wood's pamphlet, I have uniformly acknowledged, is possessed of much general merit; and it by no means requires the feeble assistance of my commendation to induce the public to value it as it deserves. It is impossible, however, to peruse this pamphlet with minute attention without deducing the extraordinary conclusion, that the poor at Shrewsbury are supported upon terms incomparably lower than they can be in any other part of this kingdom, where a diet equally liberal is allowed; and that their mortality during the first month of infancy, is contradictory to the established laws of nature, and inconceivably less than what occurs in any other part of the world: for, we are told, that out of ninety-one children born in the House of Industry at the time of Mr. Wood's writing, not one had died within the first month from its birth. I am not the first person who has been astonished at this extraordinary assertion; and I only repeated what the Rev. Mr. Howlett had long before suspected, when I took the liberty of doubting whether some mistake had not arisen in the statement, from the deaths of some infants having been omitted to be registered by the secretary. To render this doubt the more probable I stated, from authorities to which I duly referred, a short estimation of the comparative mortality of infants in many other places. In the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, the healthiest country in Europe, if not in the world, the proportion of infants dying within the first month, I observed, is one in fifty: in the southern provinces of France rather more than one in fifty: in the generality of houses of Industry in Norfolk and Suffolk, one in between six and seven; and in the London work-houses one in five: And yet in the *house of Industry* at Shrewsbury, out of ninety one children forming the

total number born there at the time of Mr. Wood's writing, not an individual, we are told, had perished within this most fatal period!!! In every other stage of life, from one month to maturity, from maturity to old age, the mortality evinced is in no instance outrageous to general expectation, and experience: and, although Mr. Wood appears hurt at my having adopted the term "*miraculous*," I cannot avoid repeating, that if the above be actually true, "it is a circumstance so inconsistent with what is related of the proportional mortality of the poor at the same place in every other stage of life, an event so totally repugnant to the common laws of nature in every place, that it can scarcely be supposed to occur but by a *miraculous* interpolation of Providence in favour of the Shrewsbury institution."

But Mr. Wood himself seems, at length, astonished at the existence of so marvellous a phenomenon; and although, when questioned upon this subject by Mr. Howlett, he declared (see p. 85 of his pamphlet) that "he could not, upon the strictest enquiry, find any mistake;" he now confesses the probability of his error, and asserts, that "it is very possible the secretary may have omitted registering one or more deaths." It would have been more satisfactory still, however, if he had favoured us in his letter with a statement of the mortality that has occurred within the same period of infancy since the publication of this truly extraordinary account.

But I pass on to the consideration of the other inaccuracy which I noticed, and which Mr. Wood is yet desirous of justifying: that, I mean, relating to the inconceivable and altogether unrivalled cheapness with which the poor in the Shrewsbury House of Industry are said to be provided with, a very judicious and liberal diet; and which is still stated at the very low rate of 1s. 6½d. for each weekly. Persuaded as I was that the diet here allowed, could not possibly be purchased at the price thus specified, I endeavoured to calculate from Mr. Wood's own statement of the aggregate number of resident paupers, and the aggregate amount which they annually cost for provisions, what must necessarily, and numerically be the weekly expence of each. In doing this, however, I found no small degree of difficulty, for there is no one year in which both these very useful data make any appearance together. Thus, for the year 1790 the average number of poor is asserted, but not the expence for provisions; while, on the contrary, for the year 1794, we have a table for the

expense of provisions, but no statement of the number of poor who were supported by them; and for the intermediate years we have no statement for the one or the other. I had a right to presume, however; that in the year 1794 the number of poor was diminished below what they amounted to in 1796, and, indeed, that they were diminishing annually. Mr. Wood had himself specified them to have diminished at least ten from 1789 to 1790; being in the former year 350, in the latter 340. "It is natural to suppose, I observed, that the prudent regulations adopted by the directors at Shrewsbury, will occasion, every year, a diminution in the number of dependant paupers, in the same manner that similar regulations have been attended with similar beneficial effects at Norwich, and at Hamburgh. At the latter place, this diminution has, for the last seven years, amounted, upon the average, to an hundred families per annum; and, at the former, from 1789 to 1792, to more than an hundred persons annually." This mode of reasoning, indeed, Mr. Wood now chules to brand with the appellation of "unfounded presumption"; but whether it be presumption in him thus to term it, or in me thus to reason, I leave with the public to decide for us. "It so happened, indeed, says Mr. Wood, that at Norwich there were 300 fewer in 1792 than in 1789:" it certainly did so happen; and it happened likewise, that the number of paupers at Norwich had been regularly diminishing every year for the five years preceding 1792. "Allowing, however, I continued, the number of poor at Shrewsbury to have been precisely the same this year as four years before, viz. 340; and that this annual expence of provisions amounted to the sum actually specified of 1782l. 8s. 9d. even on this calculation, the weekly expence of provisions arises to upwards of 2s. per head." I am now, however, informed by Mr. Wood's letter inserted in your last Magazine, that, owing to some accidental cause, the number of poor in the year 1794, instead of diminishing or even remaining the same, had increased from 340 to 364; and Mr. Wood exults at the misconception into which his profound silence upon this subject had very naturally led me; and now attempts once more to state the certainty with which the poor are maintained at the weekly rate of 1s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ for each. But Mr. Wood's error, though not so enormous, is now rendered more palpable, and conspicuous than before. For as the table in his pamphlet states that there was actually expended in provisions this

year for those 364 paupers no less a sum than 1782l. 8s. 9d. a little numerical calculation will demonstrate incontestibly that each pauper must have cost in round numbers 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per week instead of 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., independant of milk, cheese, and grocery, which are not included in the estimate. This difference calculated for individuals, and for the week only, may, at first sight, appear trifling, but when multiplied by large numbers of individuals resident together, and extended through the year instead of being confined to the week, the sum total will become an object of very serious concern; and, if there be any truth in numerical arithmetic, the error at first suspected, is now confirmed beyond all possibility of denial. And yet Mr. Wood still maintains in his letter, that "the fact respecting provisions was correctly stated from actual experiment made by very intelligent gentlemen in the direction."

But I have before observed that Mr. Wood has not only endeavoured to justify his own statement, but has retaliated by charging me also with having fallen into an equal error myself, in consequence of having averaged, in my pamphlet, the maintenance of the poor at Norwich at 2s. 10d. per head weekly. It is true I have thus averaged them; not, however, from any personal knowledge I have pretended to, but from the authority of a very valuable tract written by Mr. Vancouver, to which, in this very place, I have given a full reference. Whether, therefore, this account be true or false, I am in no respect implicated in it myself: I have candidly advanced my authority, and am neither intitled to praise for accuracy, nor censure for mistake. I have not at present this pamphlet of Mr. Vancouver's at hand; but it is not improbable, however, that in the average sum of 2s. 10d. for weekly maintenance, should be included the expence of clothing as well as of provisions; and I am obliged to Mr. Wood for this opportunity of explaining a charge which must otherwise appear extravagant; as I am also for the compliments with which he has honoured my little tract in the course of his letter.

Και νυν γε Τευκρω τάπητον ἀγγελόμας,
Ὅσον τοῦ ἔχθρου ην, τοσόνδ' εἶναι φίλος·
Και ζυμποιῶν, καὶ μὴδεν ἑλλείπειν ὅσον
Χρη τοῖς ἀρίστοις ἀδρασι πονεῖν ἔρωτες.

Caroline-place, J. M. GOOD:
Guildford-street, Dec. 14.

P. S. I beg leave to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your Magazine, of publicly contradicting the report which has stated me to be the author of the satirical poem entitled the "Pursuits of Literature."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST all the various articles of information, which compose your useful miscellany, none have a stronger claim to the attention of the true lover of his country, than those which relate to the manufactures of this kingdom. To the speculative inquirer they will serve to unfold the causes of that vast wealth, flowing first into the main trunks of commerce, from thence diffused into ten thousand smaller streams, and still proceeding through an infinite number of minute ramifications: and to the statesman, who shall contemplate the present state of our manufactories, languid and decaying, they cannot fail to exhibit a striking proof of the dreadful effects of war. Few possess the ability to give to a subject of this nature so much interest as is to be found in Dr. Aikin's History of the manufactories of Manchester, and its vicinity; neither does any manufactory afford so many advantageous circumstances to embellish a dry narrative. The manufactures of Norwich require but little machinery: only that of the most common kind is used, so that this account can be enlivened by no details of that sort.— That the county of Norfolk was famous for the manufacture of Wool from the earliest period, when that art came to be known in this island, may be fairly concluded from the circumstance of its still retaining the primitive mode of spinning wool with the ancient spindle and distaff; a practice unknown, I believe, in every other part of the kingdom*. In the reign of Henry the Ist. an inundation having caused many of the Flemings to quit their country, part of them are supposed to have landed in this county, and to have settled at *Worstead*, now an obscure town in it, which is said to have given its name to the class of manufactures, which originated therein, and soon spread through its neighbourhood, till Norwich became their head quarters. That they began to be of some consequence in the reign of Edward II. appears, from a patent granted to John Peacock, for the measuring every piece of *worsted* made in the city of Norwich, or the county of Norfolk; but which, being found to check and depress the rising spirit of the trade, was soon after recalled. Other laws for regulating the sale of these *worsted*s, were enacted in the reign of Richard II. and

the manufactory continued to increase during the succeeding reigns; so that, according to Blomfield (the Historian of Norfolk), the sale of stuffs made in Norwich only, in the reign of Henry VIII. amounted to 100,000l. annually, besides stockings, which were computed at 60,000l. more. At this early period of our manufactory, it was judged necessary for supporting its credit, to appoint officers whose business it should be to inspect the goods; and by an act passed the 23d Henry VI. c. 4, four wardens were ordered to be chosen for the city of Norwich, and other four for the county of Norfolk—“to do right and make due search of overleads in Norwich and Norfolk, and which shall set down orders for the true making thereof; and it having been discovered that divers persons in Norwich, and Norfolk, make untrue wares, by which means they lose their ancient estimation beyond sea,” &c.—The number of wardens for each department, were, by a statute of Edward IV. increased from four to eight. From this it appears that the stuffs made at this time in this city, had found their way into foreign countries, most probably into Holland and Flanders, and on account of the advantages which the nation already derived from the manufacture of its wools, the policy of keeping that commodity at home began to be more and more apparent, and accordingly partial restrictions were laid upon its exportation. Not only did these manufactures flourish in Norwich, and in the town of *Worstead*, (where they first took root) but we find, by an act passed in the 14th Henry VIII. “that the making of *worsteads, saies, and stammins, which had greatly increased in the city of Norwich and county of Norfolk, was now practised more busily and diligently than in times past at Yarmouth and Lynn;*”—the wardens of those towns were therefore put under the jurisdiction of Norwich. If any regard may be paid to the preamble of an act of parliament passed in this reign, the county of Norfolk produced a breed of sheep, and from their wool fabricated a kind of *worstead* yarn, peculiar to itself; this act, to which I allude, asserts, “that *worstead* yarn is the private commodity of the city of Norwich, and the county of Norfolk, i. e. spun of the wool growing, and of sheep bred, only within the county of Norfolk, and in no place elsewhere.” What were the peculiar qualities of this yarn made from *Norfolk wool*, it is not easy now to determine; but, if the sheep were of the same *short-wooled* kind, which

* It is still used in Portugal.

now feed upon our pastures and walks, it was wholly inapplicable to the distaff (or as it now began to be called rock) spinning. This country stands unrivalled at this day for the curious fine texture of its worsted yarn, which, however, is not made from the wools of the county, but from those of Lincoln, and some rich marshes bordering upon it. During the reign of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary new articles of manufacture continued from time to time to be introduced into this city. *Philip and Mary* passed an act to encourage the making of the *Russells, Satins, Satins-reverses* and *Fussians* of Naples, as *Edward* had before to regulate the manufacture of *Hats, Dornecks, and Coverlets*; these, with the *Saies* and *Stammins* mentioned before, and broad and narrow woollen cloths (which were also made here in considerable quantities) composed the trade of the county. But nothing contributed so rapidly to advance its prosperity, as the arrival of those industrious swarms, from the Dutch and Walloon lives, who fled hither from that religious tyger, the duke of Alva. With them they imported the art of fabricating many articles, before unknown in this country: their names were various as their qualities*, "mingled with silk and sairie, or linen yarn, &c.;" and it may not be unworthy of remark, that in 1575, "the Dutch elders presented in court (at Norwich) a new work, called *Bombastins*†," for the making of which elegant kind of stuff, this city has ever since been in high repute. Just at this moment, when the country was deriving inestimable benefits from the skill and labour of these refugees, the spirit of persecution which was renewed against them in this asylum (probably through the jealous interference of some native manufacture,) had nearly deprived us of these advantages. The mayor of this city was ordered to examine them, "touching the horrible and damnable doctrine of the anabaptists, " from which however, they exculpated themselves, and obtained a respite, till archbishop Laud, with his injunctions, drove many hundreds of the manufacturers into Holland, where they and their arts were protected and cherished. But with the mild spirit of toleration returned the vigour and enterprize of trade, and the exiles brought back, with new specimens of their inventive art. The articles which were anciently the

chief manufactures of the city, now became so intirely obsolete, that it was thought necessary to pass an act, in the 7th of Geo. I. to compel the makers of any sort of stuffs to become *freemen* of the city, as were formerly the manufacturers of *Russells, Fussians, &c.*; and, the reason assigned for this was, that a constant supply of able magistrates might at all times be found. During this long period it does not appear, that those who manufactured these goods for the foreign trade, were the exporters of them. Many of the master-weavers lived in the villages near Norwich; these brought their stuffs to the market, and, as well as those who resided in the city, sold them to a sort of middle-man, who supplied the London merchants with them. It required a large extension of capital and of knowledge to add the character of the merchant, to that of the manufacturer: to some, the general advantage of this union of characters may still be held problematical; and it has been maintained (how wisely I pretend not to determine) that the public prosperity stood upon a firmer basis, while the manufactory was in the hands of a large body of masters of circumscribed capital, but who made quick returns by means of the merchants who resorted to them, than it does at this present time, when the whole trade is conducted by a few houses, who command large capitals, and who add the sagacity of the merchant to the skill of the manufacturer. This question, standing by itself, is of considerable importance; and as the same system is beginning to take place in *Leeds, Halifax,* and some other manufacturing towns, I should like to see the matter discussed by some able correspondent. But the trade of Norwich did not formerly so much depend upon the foreign demand as it does at this time. From the beginning of the present century, till within these forty years, this kingdom alone took off a very considerable quantity of stuffs of various kinds: the *crapes* of Norwich were in very common use, and during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and so long as the city had powerful friends at court, the public mournings were always ordered to be in Norwich crapes. This unpleasant fabric, unsupported by ministerial influence, soon fell into disgrace, and gave way to more elegant manufactures; and the destruction of our *home trade* was completed by the prevalence of articles made from cotton, which the inventions of Arkwright and others re-
dered

* Blomfield, Vol. II. page 205.

† Ibid. page 207.

dered much cheaper than formerly. Excluded in a large degree from a share in the trade of this kingdom, our merchant-manufactures did not sit down supinely, without making an effort for compensating in some other way the loss which they had sustained. The correspondence which they had begun on the continent, they now extended to every point of the compass: by sending their sons to be educated in Germany, Spain, and Italy, they qualified* them for the execution of their plans, and at the same time cultivated a more familiar connection with those countries. Their travellers penetrated through Europe, and their pattern-cards were exhibited in every principal town, from the frozen plains of Moscow, to the milder climes of Lisbon, Seville, and Naples. The Rus's peasant decorated himself with his sash of gaudy Callimanco; and the Spanish Hidalgo was sheltered under his light cloak of Norwich Camblett. The introduction of their articles into Spain, Italy, Poland, and Russia, soon made the manufacturers ample amends for the capriciousness of fashion in their own country. The taste of foreign nations was now consulted; the gravity of the Spaniard was suited in his plain, but fine-textured camblett, the loom was taught to imitate the handy-works of Flora, and the most garish assemblage of colours of every dye, satisfied the vanity of the Suedan and Bohemian female. The great fairs of Frankfort, Leipzig, and of Salerno, were thronged with purchasers of these commodities, which were unsuccessfully imitated by the manufacturers of Saxony. Norwich was now crowded with its looms; every winter's evening exhibited to the traveller entering its walls, the appearance of a general illumination; from twenty miles around, the village weavers resorted to it with the produce of their looms; and though the distaff and the spinning wheel, throughout Norfolk and Suffolk, were incessantly plied, yet the produce was inadequate to the demand. It became necessary to increase the importation of bay yarn from Ireland, of which more was annually consumed here, than, but a few years before, was imported into all England. From this meridian of its prosperity, this manufactory began to shew symptoms of declension before we entered upon this

* A qualification for the counting-house, is not all that has been derived from this education: we are indebted to it, for some of our most elegant and faithful translations from the German.

war, which has so effectually ruined it; yet, in a tolerable trade, it was estimated that about fifty thousand tods of wool, chiefly of the growth of Lincolnshire, were combed and spun in the county of Norfolk, which employed about five hundred combers, and furnished spinning-work for most of the poor women and children in the county. Besides this, great quantities of yarn were brought from all the neighbouring counties, and at that time, even from Scotland.

Some years ago, the returns of the manufactory were estimated to be about 1,200,000. per annum; at present, when the merchant is shut out from most of his foreign markets by war, and from his own by fashion, they must fall very much below this estimate: but, supposing them to be only 800,000. the price of labour bestowed on them will be 685,000. whilst the value of the raw material, dying stuff, oil, soap, and coals, will be only 115,000. This manufactory furnishes about fifty distinct occupations, reckoning from the sheep-shearer to the mariner, who takes charge of the bales and, in a full trade, not fewer than a hundred thousand hands are employed in its different branches. Its importance will be sufficiently apparent, when we reflect how much the value of the raw material is increased by labour, and that this price is drawn from foreigners, for the maintenance of our poor. Compared with this, what are the national advantages of the sale of 800,000. worth of coffee or sugar, in Hambro' or Lubeck? The staple articles of Norwich may be said to be its fine cambletts; and its worsted damasks, and flowered satins, though the latter, by the introduction of much inferior bed-furniture, are falling into disuse. The East India company give annually their orders for a considerable quantity of our fine cambletts; and during the torpor of the Spanish and Italian trades, this circumstance has greatly alleviated the distresses of the poor.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1798.

T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURE OF VERSAILLES SINCE THE
REVOLUTION.

By DOCTOR MEYER.

NO where does the vicissitude of human affairs, and the inanity of sublunary greatness, appear in a more

† The last edition of Guthrie sticks to the most ancient reports, and makes Norwich to manufacture stockings and Doynicks.

striking point of view, or make a more profound and afflictive impression on the beholder, than at Versailles in its present state of desolation. What, in the ordinary course of events, a long succession of years would have been unable to effect, the hand of devastation rapidly accomplished and destroyed in a few years what ages had spared.

Versailles has lost thirty thousand of its inhabitants: it is poor and deserted: the palace is uninhabited. The greater portion of that park where art had so favourably lent her hand to nature, now lies neglected. The lodge and other buildings of Trianon, are empty, ruined, or destroyed. Numerous antique statues, busts, basso-relievos, and vases, are either entirely broken to pieces, or at least mutilated. A gloomy solitude, similar to that of the tombs which preserve the remains of those who formerly sat here on the throne, environs the man who directs his wandering steps through these places which lately were the scenes of such lively animation.

Already has time begun to spread the consolatory veil of oblivion over the epoch which gave date to this frightful devastation. The government itself bestows the greatest attention in repairing the ravages caused by anarchy,—in supplying the losses,—and softening here and there by new institutions the painful spectacle of this total destruction.

The little Trianon, that building constructed with as conspicuous delicacy of taste, as inventiveness of genius—together with its gardens, where art had embellished nature, and where were assembled the most accomplished productions of creative talents—is no longer in existence.

A bill, posted over the front gate, with these words, "Property to be sold," announces, not the sale, but the dilapidation, of that national property. It has already been alienated for a trifling sum. The doors of the voluptuous pavilion formerly inhabited by the queen are dried up and cracked by the weather: the grass grows on the stair-case; the ivy creeps along the walls: the halls and chambers are in a state of desolation; the doors and windows have been stripped of their locks and fastenings, which were superbly wrought in bronze; the glasses have been broken, the consoles shattered, the painted ornaments torn away from over the doors; a vapour like that of a confined cellar exhales from the unventilated apartments; saltpetre exudes from the damp and naked walls. In the three cabinets of the

queen, formerly arranged and ornamented with so much art and taste, opposite to the Temple of Love half concealed in a grove in a manner so picturesque, the richly-wrought wainscoting has been suffered to remain, together with the windows of plate-glass, whose transparency is so delusive that no difference is perceivable, whether the windows be open or shut. No movables are to be seen in the house but the shattered remains of the apparatus of different games, broken cars, and fragments of fantastic figures of animals which have been used to ornament sledges: they lie in a confused heap in the dining parlour. In another apartment are a group of figures in wax, of the natural size, representing the ambassadors sent to the king of France in 1787 by Tippoo Saib, and whom that eastern despot caused to be strangled on their return, as a reward for their services. The queen had their figures executed, and arrayed in the dress of their country. Afterwards the inspector of the lodge bought them at auction, in order to make a profit by exhibiting them as a show. Such is the wreck of that edifice, once the temple of refined enjoyments and fleeting pleasures.

A small theatre in the park of Trianon, which was decorated with equal taste and luxury, still displays in its rich gildings and beautiful stuccoes the traces of its former magnificence. But whatever was capable of inviting the hand of theft has disappeared. Even the blue velvet which covered the seats and leaning-rails in the boxes and orchestra, has been stripped off; though certainly the value of the scraps thus obtained was not sufficient to pay for a day's labour, which must have been employed in this work of destruction. Over two groups of the three Graces placed on the forepart of the stage to support magnificent chandeliers, are inscribed these words: "In requisition for the museum." At least, this circumstance has saved them.

Through a labyrinth, a winding path leads up to a little hill: all the plantations are neglected, and the shrubs are stifled by a luxuriant crop of weeds, which impede the passage. Nature has here degenerated to her savage state; but the view of some detached parts is still beautiful and picturesque; and, with very little labour, the whole might be restored to its pristine condition.

On the hill, a temple of Flora rises in a bower of rose-trees, jessamines, and myrtles: it is a charming pavilion. In front of it, at the foot of the hill, beyond

a small lake which is now become a stagnant pool, extends a lawn, over which are irregularly scattered a number of small thickets, allowing in their intervals a beautiful view of the country. On the right hand, tall clumps of poplars and planes half conceal the prospect of Little Trianon. Through the openings of this dark grove is seen an artificial rock of limestone, from which heretofore issued with loud noise a cascade, whose waters flowed into the lake. It was in this pavilion that the queen usually breakfasted, while the notes of rural music soothed her ears from the surrounding bower. The decorations of the lesser parlour exhibit a master-piece of painting *in fresco*: it is scarcely possible any where to find superior execution in that kind of painting, or a more tasteful and judicious selection of ornaments: they consist in festoons of flowers, groups of fruit, trophies relative to the arts of peace, light arabesques, poetic fancies, displaying at once an enchanting contrast, together with the most happy composition and invention—each piece highly finished even in its minutest parts. They present with accurate precision that character of simple nature and rural peace which is suited to this apartment. The colours are still as fresh as when first laid on; and the inspector carefully takes every possible precaution to preserve these paintings from being injured by the dampness of the air.

On quitting this pavilion, a winding path leads through a grove, and a plantation of flowering shrubs, to a gentle slope, whence the eye commands the plain, an irregular lake with ruins on its margin, and at the extremity a small hamlet half concealed in the wood. It consists of eight houses, calculated to represent the occupations of rural life—a mill, a barn, a school-house, a dairy, and other houses such as are used by the peasantry. Each of these was heretofore delightfully furnished; and this hamlet was the secret scene of the private pleasures of the royal family, who here indulged in innocent and childish amusements; the king being habited in the dress of a miller, the queen in that of a country girl, Monsieur (now Louis XVIII.) acting as the school-master; and the family used to pass several days at the hamlet, dressed in that style. At present it is a scene of desolation: the windows are for the most part broken, the stair-cases half destroyed, and covered with the creeping shoots of wild vine and ivy. It no longer resembles the smiling abode of the happy admirers of

rural life, but rather the gloomy lurking-place of a band of robbers.

The situation of the Temple of Love still presents one of the most charming sights in this park: it is separated from the lodge of Little Trianon by a lawn intersected by clumps of trees and clusters of shrubs, and rises half in sight above the encircling bower. Twelve fluted columns of the Corinthian order, and of elegant workmanship, support a cupola richly ornamented, under which stood the charming statue of Love, by Bouchardon, which has since been transferred to the museum at Versailles.

Various smaller buildings in the park are entirely demolished, or threatened with approaching ruin; having neither doors, nor roofs, nor windows, and even a part of their walls being already pulled down. The frightful picture of destruction and death has, in these once beautiful retreats, succeeded that of creative genius and well-regulated art.

The palace of Great Trianon still exists, as in a savage wilderness: but it has been stripped of all its paintings, and is also falling into ruin. The marble colonnades alone seem disposed to brave the hand of destruction.

Those parts of the garden which form the immediate inclosure of the palace of Versailles, are kept in good order, and are carefully preserved entire and unaltered. The water-works—not indeed all, but the chief part of them—are in good condition. The statues, the groups, the vases, remain in their former stations; and care has been taken to repair the damages they had suffered from mutilation. The shocking spectacle of the half-broken statues has been removed from sight, and there now appear few victims of barbarism, except some busts of Roman emperors, of which the noses have been broken off, and a few vases that have been injured in their basso-relievos. The royal statues that have been spared, are ornamented with very inappropriate attributes. That of Louis XIV., which is in the great room of the Orangery, wears a cap of liberty, instead of his flowing periwig, which has been chiseled off, and a pike in lieu of his commander's truncheon: and lest the public should mistake this new god of war in masquerade, the following inscription has been placed on the pedestal—"The Gallic Mars, protector of the liberty of the world." The same metamorphosis has been effected in the colossal *basso relievo*, by Coustou, representing Louis XIV. on horseback, in the great gallery of the palace.

lace. The genius of glory, who is seen descending from the clouds, is now made to hold, instead of the original laurel-wreath, a cap of liberty over the monarch's bald head.

The beautiful collection of above twelve hundred fine orange-trees, some of which date their existence from the time of Francis the First, is in perfect preservation, and tended with the utmost care.

The man who had never seen the great palace of Versailles in all the dazzling splendor of the court, or he who can have forgotten that fleeting pomp, may think that the interior parts of that edifice, as well as the gallery and the apartments of the royal family, have acquired more beauties and greater brilliancy than they formerly possessed. The museum of arts, of the department of Versailles, is displayed in those apartments. The arrangement of this museum might serve as a model for others, and is far superior to that of the museum of Paris in the gallery of the Louvre. The pieces which are here exhibited are chosen with greater taste, better arranged, less crowded, and placed in a better light. The happy disposition of the building itself favours the general view of the whole, and the separate examination of each individual piece.

We here find none but master-pieces of painting and sculpture, without any mixture of petty trifles—superb paintings of the Italian, Flemish, and French schools, ancient and modern statues, busts, bass-relievos, bronzes, vases, porcelain, rich and tasteful articles of furniture. In this museum have been collected all the costly works of art which were scattered through Versailles and the neighbouring *châteaux*. Several master-pieces with which the prodigal Madame Du Barry had insolently ornamented her *château* of Lucienne, now decorate the queen's apartment. They are particularly distinguishable from all the others by their dazzling richness, their voluptuous character, and the beauty and perfection of the workmanship.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN POETS, continued.

THE eleventh number of "*American Antiquities*," contains an extract from the 17th book of the *Anarchiad*, entitled "THE LAND OF ANNIHILATION."—This extract is introduced by some ingenious critical remarks, partly serious and partly jocose, on the machinery of the Epic Poem; and particularly on the uniform practice of Epic Poets, of introduc-

ing the reader into the *infernal regions*. "The philosophical cause" proceed the pretended antiquarians, which has led all poets into those regions, we shall not attempt to investigate. The following extract is more excellent in its plan, and has suffered less from the hand of imitators. The LAND OF ANNIHILATION, described in so picturesque a manner, is a valuable addition to the subterranean geography; but the theory of a race of beings, properly the denizens of that country, who, after having mixed undistinguished with mankind, and performed all human functions, then return to their primitive *militia*, might pass for a burlesque idea, if it were not found in so serious a performance.

"Beyond the realms where stygian horrors dwell,

And floods sulphurous whelm the vale of hell,

Where Naiad furies, yelling as they lave,
In fiery eddies roll the turbid wave;

Beyond the verge of chaos' utmost clime,
The dubious bounds of nature, space, and time;

A realm extends its unessential gloom,
The vast creation's universal tomb.

There no fair suns emblaze the courts on high,
Nor moon, no starry fires, the evening sky;

No matin clouds in ether hang their sails,
Nor moving spirit wakes the vernal gales;

But endless twilight, with a feeble ray,
Browns the dim horrors of the dusky day,

And silence, sameness, and eternal shade,
The unbounded, wild inanity pervade.

"In night pavilion'd, o'er the shadowy plains,

The peerless Power, ANNIHILATION reigns:
Eldest of Fiends! whose uncreating breath

Peoples the shores of darkness and of death.
Down the deep gulph's absorbing vortex

whirl'd,
Sink the vain splendors of each upper world;

Ambition's toil, the statesman's gloried name,
The hero's triumph, and the poet's fame:

Insatiate throngs who, fired with lust of gain,
Dive the firm earth, and force the faithless

main,
Here, lull'd to sleep, eternal stillness keep,
And curtain'd close in dead oblivion sleep.

"Beneath his sceptre, in imperial state,
His stern commands ten thousand demons

wait;
Prompt, like their prince, in elemental wars,
To tread out empires, and to quench the stars;

Extinguish'd worlds in delug'd fires to lave;
Sweep ruin'd systems to a common grave;

Exterminate existence, and restore
The vanquish'd vacuum to the tyrant's power,

"These the great *Hierarchs*, whose prowess leads

The vassal throng to desolating deeds:—
But far beneath them spreads a junior fry,

The pigmy populace of the nether sky;

With

With feeble powers, for petty toils design'd,
Their humble office is to plague mankind;
Pervade the world, excite all mortal strife,
Inspire the wrongs and blast the joys of life.

"Matur'd for birth, at times on earth they rise,

Incaruate *Imps*, and veil'd in human guise;
Like man appear in stature, shape, and face,
Mix undistinguish'd with the common race;
Fill every rank, in each profession blend,
Power all their aim, and ruin all their end.

"Of these the least, in medicine's garb array'd,

With deadly art pursue the healing trade,
The lancet weild, prescribe the poisonous pill,
Invent the nostrum, and unlicenc'd kill,
O'erload the Stygian bark with frequent freight,
And crowd with angry ghosts the realms of fate."

The several professions are thus gone through, when the enumeration proceeds to politicians, and soon attaches to individuals, designated by names not to be understood by foreigners, without copious explanatory notes.

The twelfth number of "*American Antiquities*," contains further extracts from the 17th book of the ANARCHIAD, under the general title of "The Region of Pre-existent Spirits." The design of this number is to chastise the credulity and misrepresentation of certain European writers, who have propagated, and even systematised, numerous absurdities respecting America. The whole paper deserves to be republished in Europe, as a lesson to future philosophers, critics, naturalists, and historians. A few extracts are all that the present occasion permits me to present to the reader.

"Behold, the seer replies, on those dark coasts,

The vagrant hordes of pre-existent ghosts;
Elect for earth, and destined to be born,
When time's slow course shall wake their natal morn,
Approach and view, in this their embryon home,
Wits, poets, chiefs, and sages yet to come.

"See yonder groupe, that scorn the vulgar crowd,

Absorb'd in thought, of conscious learning proud,
Who, rapt with foretaste of their glorious day,
Now seize the pen, impatient of delay.
These shades shall late in Europe's clime arise,
And scan new worlds with philosophic eyes;
Immur'd at home, in rambling fancy brave,
Explore all lands beyond the Atlantic wave;
Or laws for unknown realms invent new codes;

Write natural histories for their Antipodes;—
Tell how the enfeebled powers of life decay,
Where falling suns defraud the western days;

Paint the dark, sterile globe, accurst by fate,
Created last, or stolen from ocean late;
See vegetation, man, and bird, and beast,
Just by the distance' squares in size decreas'd;
See mountain-pines to dwarfish reeds descend,
Aspiring oaks, in pigmy shrub-oaks end,
The heaven-topp'd Andes sink a humble hill,
Sea-like Potowmack run a tinkling rill,
Huge Mammoth dwindle to a mouse's size,
Columbian turkeys turn European flies,
Exotic birds, and foreign beasts, grow small,
And man, the lordliest, shrink to least of all;
While each vain whim their loaded skulls

conceive,
Whole realms shall reverence, and all fools believe."

From this general satire, the censure descends to particulars, and M. De Pauw, Dr. Robertson, Abbe Raynal, Demeunier, Mirabeau, &c. &c. are subjected to severe and merited chastisement. The last notice is bestowed on D'Auberteuil; and the number concludes with the following spirited parody, which is addressed to the shade of that romancer, and is offered as the original, from which Mr. Pope has copied.

"Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn!

O spring to light, auspicious sage, be born!
The new-found world shall all thy cares engage;

The promis'd lyar of the future age.
No more shall glory gild the hero's name,
Nor envy sicken at the deeds of fame;
Virtue no more the generous breast shall fire,
Nor radiant truth th' historic page inspire;
But, lost, dissolved in thy superior shade,
One tide of falsehood o'er the world be spread,
In wit's light robes shall gaudy fiction shiae,
And all be lies, as in a work of thine."

Oct. 1798.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE seeming contradiction which there is between the passage in Exodus vi. 3. and other texts in the same book, as well as in Genesis, that represent the Most High as being known by the name of Jehovah to Abraham, and to others before his time, may, I imagine, be easily removed, by understanding the words *name* and *known*, in a sense in which they are often used, and which the original requires in this place.

"I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by" (the name or title of) "God Almighty, but by my name" (or title) "Jehovah was I not known" (or distinguished, or distinguishingly manifested) "to them." That is, when I appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, I did not then appropriate the name

name Jehovah as my distinctive title from false gods and as the God of my people, but I appropriated the appellation God Almighty to these purposes, under the Abrahamic dispensation.

The word name, **יְהוָה**, both in Hebrew, and in English, signifies a mark or title of distinction or eminence, Gen. xi. 4. 2 Sam. vii. 23. It is used as synonymous with *memorial* or *remembrance*. Job, xviii. 17. Prov. x. 7. It is also applied to the names, attributes, or titles, by which the Most High is distinguished: to the goodness of God, Psalms, xxxi. 3. to the power and justice of God, Isaiah, xxx. 27. to the nature and perfections of God, Prov. iii. 4. to the presence and glory of Jehovah, 1 Kings, viii. 16. 29. &c.

The Hebrew verb translated *known*, (**יָדָע**) signifies, to *manifest*, in Num. xii. 6. Gen. xlv. 1. Isaiah, lxvi. 14. Dan. viii. 19. Prov. x. 9. The Septuagint also renders it *manifested*, in Exod. vi. 3. It signifies to *distinguish*, in 2 Sam. xix. 35. Jonah iv. 11. Josh. iii. 7. Ezek. xlv. 23. 1 Kings xiv. 2. Deut. xiii. 2. Eccles. viii. 5. Psalms lxxvii. 19. It signifies, to *manifest so as to distinguish*, and is connected with, and has a reference to the title Jehovah as distinctive from false gods, and as the God of the Israelites, in Ezek. xx. 5. 9. 12, xxxv. 11, 12. xxxviii. 23. Now this is the precise meaning which it evidently appears to have in Exod. vi. 3. The interpretation then, which has been given above of this text, is agreeable to the proper sense of the original words.

It is also justified by the connection in which they are introduced. In the sentence of which the words *name* and *known* form a part, the term *Jehovah* as a distinctive title is compared with the distinctive title used to Abraham. The English translators evidently understood it to be a *distinctive* title. This appears from their retaining the original word in this passage, instead of translating it *the Lord*, which they commonly do throughout the Old Testament; excepting when it is used in a more pointedly distinctive manner than common. In the text and context also, from verse 1 to 3, *Jehovah* is used as a *distinctive* title, with a manifest reference to the occasion of the original appropriation of it to this purpose, as recorded chap. iii. v. 13 to 18. An attention to this will greatly illustrate the text we are considering.

Here Moses inquires of God what he shall say to the children of Israel when

they ask him "what is the *name* of the *God of their fathers*, who sent him?" That is, what is the *title* or *distinctive* appellation under which he manifests himself? For they knew that he had appeared to Abraham under the title of *God Almighty*. In reply to this, God commands Moses to say, "*Jehovah*, the God of your fathers, hath sent me unto you;" he adds, "this is my name for ever, and this is my memorial unto all generations;" that is, by this name of *Jehovah*, the Israelites shall ever distinguish me from all Heathen gods, and as their God. For these distinctive purposes God himself promised to make a solemn proclamation of this very name to Moses, Exod. xxxiii. 16—19. He did thus proclaim the name of *Jehovah*, when Moses brought the tables on which the law was to be written, xxxiv. 4—7. And in this *characteristic* and *distinctive* manner the name *Jehovah* is used throughout the whole of the Old Testament. *Jehovah* was the king, as well as the God of the Israelites; they were the peculiar people of *Jehovah*; their whole worship and civil government centred in *Jehovah*. It was the glory of *Jehovah* that filled the tabernacle and the first temple. *Jehovah* gave their laws. Aaron and his successors were priests of *Jehovah*. All the prophets appeared as the messengers of *Jehovah*. This name has been held as the peculiar title of the one only God, and of their God, by all the Israelites throughout their history, from the time of Moses to the present day. Deut. xxviii. 58. 2 Sam. vi. 2. Psalms, lxxxiii. 18. Isaiah, xii. 2. li. 15. Psalms, cxxxv. 13. Ezek. i. 3. Isaiah, xlvii. 4. If the original word *Jehovah* had been always retained in our version, it would have appeared more evidently in reading the English bible, that *Jehovah* was used as a distinctive title.

When such undoubted facts from the name *Jehovah* most amply subserved the purposes for which it was appropriated, the objection that may be urged against its being a distinctive title, from its having been known before, whereas the distinctive title used to Abraham was a new one, is of no force. The rainbow was made the token of a covenant between the Deity and Noah, though that must have been well known long before the appropriation of it to this use. The sabbath also was made a sign of a covenant between Jehovah and the Israelites, though it was instituted at the creation of the world. Exod. xxxi. 13—17.

As the name *Jehovah* was the charac-

teristic title of the Supreme Being under the Mosaic dispensation; so we find the title *God Almighty* is thus distinguishingly used by the Deity himself in speaking to Abraham and Jacob; and is likewise applied by them, by Isaac, and by others in subsequent ages to the same purposes. The Most High himself took this distinctive title when speaking to Abraham. Gen. xvii. 1. 19. It is used as such by Isaac, Gen. xxviii. 3, 4. xviii. 21. The Supreme Being also took it when addressing Jacob, Gen. xxxv. 1—15. It is used of the Deity as appropriate to the Abrahamic dispensation, Gen. xliii. 14. 23. xlv. 16, 17. xlv. 5—9. xvi. 2, 3. xviii. 3. 9. 11. 15. 21. xlix. 24, 25. Exod. iii. 6. ii. 23—25. The Most High commands Moses to tell the Israelites that *Jehovah* is the same being who appeared as *God* to their fathers, Exod. iii. 15, 16. iv. 5. Allusions are made to this in many parts of the Old Testament, Psalms xx. 1. 5. 7. xvi. 7. 11. xvii. 9.

The interpretation, then, which has been given above of the text in Exod. vi. 3, is agreeable to the use of the words in other passages of the Old Testament, and to their proper meaning in this; it accords with the purport of the sentence in which they are introduced, and with the context; it agrees with a passage in Exodus, to which it evidently refers, that records the divine origin of the distinctive appropriation of the name *Jehovah*; it reconciles every apparent contradiction between this passage and the history in Genesis; and it corresponds with the whole history of the Old Testament.

It is not irrelevant to notice here, that the same Hebrew verb *יָרָא*, which we have been attending to, and which is likewise translated, *to know*, in Deut. viii. 3. must signify, *to consider*. In this text it appears, also, as directly to contradict some parts of the history, as the passage we have been explaining. It seemed proper to mention this signification, as the title *Jehovah* was appointed to be a memorial to all generations, and therefore to be considered and attended to as such. The same verb must likewise mean, *to consider*. Prov. ix. 18. Hosea ii. 8. Nehemiah ix. 13, 14. It is used as synonymous with *consider*. Isaiah i. 3.

Bath, Nov. 24th, 1798. J. SIMPSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN article in your Magazine for October respecting the properties of sea-weed thrown up by the tide along the

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sea-coast, induces me to communicate the following particulars, which, although they may not be quite accurate, may be the means of inducing others to give a more perfect account of the same. It is a well-known fact that the islands of Jersey and Guernsey produce no wood for fuel, every part being turned to better account. The inhabitants who would, but for the following expedient, be entirely dependant for a supply from England, have framed laws for regulating the gathering sea-weed for that purpose. On some particular day in the year, as soon as the clock strikes (twelve or one), all the peasantry and lower classes, men, women, and children, repair to the seaside with carts, horses, nay, even wheelbarrows and baskets, and strip from the rocks the sea-weed growing on them, which they bring home and dry with great attention and care; and which, when perfectly dry, they make into stacks, and cut it out in cakes to burn on the hearth. The ashes are made use of as manure, probably unmixed with any thing else, for their grass lands. These ashes are preserved in a shed or store for the purpose. The sea-weed harvest continues several days, when each person gets as much as he is able; and as soon as any person gains possession of a rock, all the weed growing thereon is his own property, which is not often disputed. After the number of days prescribed are expired, no person dares to gather any more until the return of the proper season. There is a sort of Strawberry cultivated at Jersey, which is almost covered with sea-weed in the winter, in like manner as many plants in England are with litter from the stable. These strawberries are usually of the largeness of a middle sized apricot, and the flavor is particularly grateful. In Jersey and Guernsey, situate scarcely one degree farther south than Cornwall, all kinds of fruit, pulse, and vegetables are produced in their seasons a fortnight or three weeks sooner than in England, even on the southern shores; and snow will scarcely remain 24 hours on the earth. Although this may be attributed to these islands being surrounded with a salt and consequently moist atmosphere, yet the ashes made use of as manure may also have their portion of influence, and resist the congealing properties of frost. In those countries where the lands are covered with a burning torrent of lava, which lays every thing waste, that lava, when decomposed, after a time forms a crust of earth on its surface, and the plants and fruits produced

duced thereon, exceed all others in their beauty, excellence, and size. In England, land is often pared and burnt, the ashes being afterwards spread as manure; but as salt is one great principle of vegetation, the ashes from the sea-weed must obtain a decided preference over all other; and in lands newly enclosed from the sea, where the occupiers have so good an opportunity of collecting sea-weed, it would doubtless be worth their attention to make the trial both of the weed in its natural state, and also of its ashes, to promote vegetation, on which land it proceeds but slowly. A celebrated traveller has remarked that a tract of land belonging to the crown of Denmark, consisting of a drifting sand, on which nothing would vegetate, and which injured the neighbouring lands, was brought to produce a considerable quantity of good hay, by being covered with sea-weed collected from the shore, and which was prevented from being blown away by being pinned down with twigs of the fir tree. It is said that the island of Alderney is one continued bed of sand; some person may perhaps be able to ascertain whether the use of sea-weed in any way contributed either to form or improve the valuable herbage on that island.

In the proceedings of the National Institute, mention is made of a shrub called the *sea-rush*, *ajonc*, or *jonc marin*, the *Ulex Europæus* of Linnæus. If any of your correspondents can ascertain whether it will grow on sea-walls raised for keeping the tide out of salt marshes, and whether it will continue to flourish notwithstanding its being often wet with salt water; also whether its roots are of that nature which would bind and make more compact the earth thrown up to form such walls, and thereby enable them better to resist the tide; or if they can name any other marine herb or shrub which will answer the same end, they will greatly benefit the proprietors of salt marshes, and contribute to the safety of many districts which are liable to be overflowed by the sea. I remain, Sir, your humble servant.

H. S.

Mark-Field, Nov. 22, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many people entertain inaccurate ideas concerning that most important and interesting invention the TELESCOPE, permit me briefly to state the facts, as they appear to me, after some investi-

gation, conducted, as I may safely assert, with complete candour*.

The minute labour of the ancient gems and medals shews that the artists possessed some magnifying power. But it seems uncertain whether this consisted in simply lodging a drop of water in a hole, pierced through a thin piece of metal; or in small globes made of rock-crystal.

Certain it is that spectacles were unknown till about A. D. 1300: and from an epitaph given, I believe, by Tiraboschi in his "*History of Italian Literature*," it is most reasonable to infer that the invention belongs to D'Armato of Florence. Venice being almost the only place where fine glass was fabricated, in the middle ages, it is the more probable that Italy should claim the invention.

About A. D. 1610, two children of Zachariah Jansen, a spectacle-maker of Middleburg in Zealand, amusing themselves, discovered that a concave and convex glass, held in a certain manner, greatly magnified any object. The father ascertained the invention by fixing the glasses on a piece of wood at their proper distances.

The great Galileo, hearing very soon of this invention, improved it by putting the glasses into a tube; and is considered as the father of the common telescope, called also achromatic and refracting.

That telescope can hardly magnify above thirty times, because that, as the size is augmented, the glass must be so large and thick, as by the latter quality to injure the transmission of the light.

This defect was happily remedied by the grand invention of the REFLECTING TELESCOPE, which may be enlarged to almost any power; the effect arising from metallic mirrors, which are so placed and constructed as to REFLECT an object magnified to an amazing degree.

Sir Isaac Newton was the first who made habitual use of the Reflecting Telescope. That great man suggested some improvements: but he acknowledges (Phil. Trans. Nos. 80 and 83,) that the invention belongs entirely to James Gregory, a native of Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of mathematics at St. Andrews.

The work, in which Gregory first describes his invention, is his "*Optica Promota*," published in 1663. In 1668 Sir

* Dr. Priestley's "*History of Optics*," one of the most interesting works in any language, contains a circumstantial detail of the first discovery of telescopes, &c. Editor.

Isaac first applied his mind to putting it in practice: and the use of the Reflecting Telescope may be said to commence about 1670†. The eye glass may be either at the side, or at the end, as the small mirror is placed: and the large mirror requires of course a tube far thicker and shorter than the common telescope, so that five-foot length in the one is equal to one hundred and twenty-three in the other.

It is surprising that the popular books on astronomy omit the invention of the Reflecting Telescope, the chief source of modern discoveries in astronomy. Without Gregory we should have had no **HERSCHEL**.

I shall only add, that in other respects James Gregory was a worthy precursor of Newton, and deserves a niche between Des Cartes and our immortal philosopher. Gregory died at St. Andrews in December 1675, aged only thirty-six. For a fuller account of his merits and inventions (among which latter is the reflecting burning glass), permit me to refer to the "*Biographia Britannica*."

PHILASTER.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 276.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

OCTOBER 31, went from Bristol to Cambridge in Gloucestershire, 22 miles. A good soil, and pleasant country; the fields small; a great number of oak and elm trees on hedge rows; the surface of the country contains a number of gentle swells; most of the land is in grass, and applied to the purposes of drying: as here the fine Gloucestershire cheese is made. Potatoes are lately begun to be raised in this district in large quantities, and are found extremely useful and profitable: the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture to that purpose, I understand, had considerable weight with the farmers in promoting the culture of that root. In this district I also observed

a number of very large orchards, laden with apples: that sort of fruit is so common here, that the owners do not find any necessity of preserving it with high walls; on the contrary, it is very common for public foot-paths to lead through orchards. Very few turnips are cultivated in this part of the country, nor is much grain produced. I however saw some common fields in small parcels, which is the first I remember to have seen since I left London the last time. The road (which leads to Gloucester) is in good repair; petrified shells, &c. continue among the stones and gravel, some of which are large, and very curious. Buildings are generally neat and convenient. I continue in sight of the Severn most part of this day's journey, the direction of the road being nearly parallel thereto; that noble river is here several miles in breadth, and has more the appearance of an arm of the sea than a river: the ground on each side has a very gentle fall to the water. Extending my view a little to the northwards, I have a fine prospect of the hills in South Wales, some of which, particularly those to the westward, are very high and rugged. I purposed going from Bristol directly into Wales, but the weather being extremely boisterous, and the passage esteemed somewhat dangerous, under that circumstance I preferred taking a rather circuitous route thither. There is, I believe, no place in the British dominions where the tide rises so rapidly as in this channel, especially if a strong wind blows from the same quarter, which is now the case. Wales, viewed from this road, has somewhat the appearance of Scotland, as seen from that part of Cumberland which lies between Workington and Bowness; across the Solway Frith. Cambridge is a small farming village, and built with stone; most of the parish lies low and level, and is within the tide mark, which is kept out by mounds, or dykes: however, the uncommon flood which happened two nights ago, very unexpectedly broke through the dykes, and has done a great deal of damage. In this parish alone it is supposed that 500 sheep are drowned thereby. As it happened in the night, the villagers were too long in being apprized that the sea had broken its bounds, so that they only had time to get a part of their sheep driven off the ground; the cattle saved themselves by swimming out. Two men, in attempting to secure the sheep, found themselves surrounded with the water before they were aware, and to such a depth that rendered

† It was not in general use till A. D. 1719, when Hadley rendered it more commodious and portable.

rendered it impossible for them to get out. Their situation seemed terrible, but fortunately they kept above water till they reached a small hay-stack, where they found a safe asylum till morning; when the sorrow and anxiety of their friends, who had during the night given them up for lost, were removed.

November 1st, I went from Cambridge to Monmouth, in Monmouthshire, 22 miles. As the waters were so much out, I found it impracticable to cross the Severn till I reached Newnham-Ferry, which is a few miles below Gloucester. The country between Cambridge and the Ferry is level, and produces a great quantity of apples; the fields chiefly pasture, and farms small. The Severn at Newnham, when the tide is full, is about half a mile over: on account of the water being much spread into the country, and covering the roads since the late flood, I found it very difficult to reach the passage in safety, and was under the necessity of procuring a guide, lest I should plunge my horse into a ditch. We waited some time till the tide was full, when the water seemed still; but the boat having to come from the other side, the tide was returning with such violence, assisted by a smart breeze of wind, before we arrived at the opposite shore, that the boat was very near being swept so far below the landing place, as to render our reaching it impracticable: and as the lower banks were very high, as far as I could see, I cannot tell what the consequence might have been. Newnham is a pretty well-built village: the church stands on a high cliff, which rises perpendicularly from the Severn: this cliff, or scar, is a sort of red shiver; it keeps mouldering away by the force of the stream, which threatens in time to undermine the church. From Newnham I came into the Forest of Dean, on the entrance of which stands Mitcheldean, a small, dirty, ancient market-town: the intervening country is rather high and unlevel, and contains fruit in abundance; apple trees are even growing on hedges by the sides of high roads. From a part of this district I have a fine view of the city of Gloucester: it seems to stand on a plain, in a fine country, watered with the Severn, and the churches, and other large edifices, give it a good appearance. Just beyond Mitcheldean I entered the uncultivated woody part of this forest, through which I travelled for six or seven miles, before I reached the other side. This is truly a romantic wild place; the road is good, but close shut up with woods and

bushes on each side, and it is very rare that the rising hill affords a view to any distance, and when that happens, nothing besides this widely extended forest can be seen: sometimes one is led through deep vallies, overhung and darkened with thick woods, while the murmuring of little streams gives the whole an air of solemnity. The wood of this forest is much decayed: in some parts indeed there are large quantities of good oak without underwood, but in most places the oaks are thinly scattered and bad; while old rotten thorns, and such like unprofitable shrubs, are suffered to occupy thousands of acres, which might be turned to great advantage either by cultivation or replenishing with oak and other good timber. In this forest I saw a few sheep and deer; but not a human being, nor a house, except one of the keeper's lodges, which stands in a pleasant but not an open part of the wood. A number of old coal pits are dangerously left open very near the road. The coal mines in this forest are very numerous, and the miners form a large body of several thousands, who have lately been rather formidable to the neighbourhood, on account of the high prices of corn and other provisions, which they threaten to seize and dispose of as they think proper. Slate and flags are also got here in large quantities, and very good. The soil is generally dry, and produces much fern. Leaving Dean Forest I quit the main turnpike and pass along a by-road, through two small but pretty villages, in a very hilly rocky country: here the rocks, or large stones, which present themselves by the sides of the road, seem to be a strange composition of hard white stones and sand, cemented together in one mass. I came in sight of Monmouth at the distance of about half a mile from it. The town stands in a low vale, surrounded with hills, which are covered with wood to the tops, and have green fields near the bases sloping towards the town. It is small, ancient, rather of a mean appearance, and has little trade or manufactures. A fine river passes by to the Severn. The soil in this neighbourhood is lightish, and gravelly in general; but in some places a mixture of reddish clay prevails: most of the land is in grass, but a little wheat, barley, and oats are cultivated. Farms are from 25l. to 250l. a year; and rent 1l. to 4l. 10s. an acre. On the banks of the river red and white freestone is got. Grapes grow here in tolerable perfection, in the open air, and so plentiful that that fruit may be bought very cheap. The

Duke of Beaufort has a fine seat near Monmouth.

Gloucestershire, the county I have just passed, is famous for its fine cheese. The land is chiefly in pasture, and much of it occupied by a good breed of milch cows; a considerable portion of it is, however, used in breeding and feeding sheep. The eastern parts of this county are hilly, the western very woody, and the middle part rather level than otherwise; extremely fertile, and watered with the Severn. The arable land seems to be nearly all inclosed, and that not lately; fields, within my observation, were small and irregular.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent M. R. in your last Magazine, having replied to my observations, I once more address you. The text, "I was not known unto them by the name *Jehovah*," I formerly said, does not signify, that the Israelites knew not the name, but that they knew not the thing it implied in God's promise to Abraham, in a degree so eminent as they were about to do. *I was not known* is, in the Septuagint, *εκ ιδιωτα*, I did not manifest. I added, that the mode of speech is not uncommon in the scriptures and other writings. I supposed M. R. might readily supply himself with numerous testimonies to such qualified use of speech. See Psalm ci. 4. Jerem. ix. 3. Ezek. xx. Matth. vii. 23. These may be sufficient examples to the purpose, respecting only the word *know*: many other words are frequently to be met with under a similar predicament. The distortion of meaning attaches to M. R. Words and phrases are to be taken as use and connection determine, and not always literally, or in one invariable meaning. I continue satisfied that the Jewish doctors understood *Jehovah* to be a name of the relation induced by the Mosaic covenant: and return him his request to *examine them*. Several places in scripture seem clearly to imply, that the name bears such relation, as he may see by attentive reading. By another person on the same, using the signature M. R. page 247, of your last Magazine, my assertion is confirmed, "*Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon*" I have not an opportunity of consulting; nor should I depend on it; I know that several writers of later ages, and some moderns, have understood the word as a

name of essence, signifying *self-existence*, &c. but not so the more ancient. The name *Jehovah* was probably (I say no more) assumed by God, or given to him soon after the fall, on his promise of the woman's seed who should bruise the serpent's head. It is certain that Moses represents Eve as using the word. But in application to Abraham and his descendants, it received an import peculiar to them; and it may further be applied; with the greatest propriety, to the saints of all kinds and denominations. All this I have endeavoured to elucidate in a note annexed to "*The System*," a poem, intended for publication. To your latter correspondent's enquiry, Whether the names he mentions were not *first* applied to a divinity of Chaldea, Syria, or Egypt, I answer, that as far as I know they were *never* applied to any divinity at all, but the God of the Hebrews. In some heathen writers he may find some of these names applied to him; I think never to any others. It cannot be doubted, that in Chaldea, Syria, and Egypt, and at much greater distances from Judea, the God of the Hebrews and his Hebrew name were known.

JOSEPH WISE.

Poplar, Nov. 9, 1798.

In the notes on "*Clemens Alexandrinus*," page 62. edit. Colonizæ, on the word *Iao*, M. R. may find something which perhaps may amuse him. The words of *Clemens* are only *λεγεται δε Ιαου*, ο μεγαθυροντας ο ως και ο ισουου. i. e. *Iaou*, is interpreted, *who is*, and *who shall be*. Strom. lib. v. page 562.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR last number contains a communication by a Mr. BROWN, in which a subject of the utmost importance is considered, viz. how far the exhibition of emetics is expedient in cases of suspended animation. Mr. B. acknowledges that he is much prejudiced in favour of their use, not from experience, but, as he says, for the most obvious reasons, which he presently explains.

Now, Sir, when a gentleman professes himself so warmly attached to a particular mode of treatment, in cases claiming the aid of the resuscitative art, and when this attachment is not founded either in his own experience of its good effects or that of others; the time may not be mispent which shall be employed to examine those obvious reasons by which Mr. B. considers himself as warranted in the

the use and recommendation of emetic medicines.

The general opinion of that part of the profession which has turned its attention to the treatment of the cases in question, is in disfavour of their use, and, on account of the debilitating effects which they sometimes occasion, I incline to the opinion of Dr. Fothergill, that they "ill suit with the intention of restoring animation."

Mr. B. says, that "If we consider the general shock which emetics give to the system, and the great probability there is of immediately stimulating the heart, by the disengagement of oxygen gas in the stomach, (supposing, no doubt, that the emetic used contains oxygenous matter in solution) I think we are fully warranted in having recourse to such powerful aids."

These appear to be his obvious reasons, and on these grounds he rests his opinion of the expediency of the use of emetics.

Now, as the primary effects of emetics are well known to be so extremely debilitating, as considerably to weaken the energy of the heart and arteries, and even sometimes to induce a state of syncope; and if their use be attended with such alarming consequences to those who have not suffered any previous diminution of vital energy, surely the hopes of deriving advantage from their use in cases of suspended animation must be small indeed, particularly, where the last trembling spark of life, if not already gone, is about to be quickly extinguished. It appears to me, then, that the first effect of an emetic would be that of destroying the small remains of life existing, so that the action of vomiting, which would produce the shock, on which Mr. B. so much depends, would not take place. But his sheet anchor, on which he rests his hope of success, is the stimulating effects of the disengaged oxygen gas on the heart! Even supposing the presence of this extraordinary agent in the stomach, it is difficult to conceive how it could produce such an effect on the heart as this gentleman with so much facility imagines.

But Sir, before we reason on what the probable effects of an agent may be, suppose we take the liberty of calling in question its presence; or at least make the enquiry how oxygen gas is to be discharged in the stomach? As so much is to be effected by this gas, it will be a satisfactory piece of information to know by what chemical process in the stomach, the disengagement of it is to be effected.

As your correspondent is engaged in

a series of experiments connected with this subject, it is probable he may be enabled to throw more light on it in good time*.

I am your's, &c.

N.

Bristol, Nov. 9, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH your leave, I will here resume the subject of the abuses of Free Masonry, which is a subject, indeed, more fertile, than either pleasant or useful. There is, however, some curiosity in it; and, therefore, my lucubrations thereon will be amusing to some of your readers.

While almost all other societies have been rationally improved in their principles, the innovations which have got into this, have absolutely disgraced the order by their absurdity and their childishness.

As a proof of this, I shall now present you with a faithful account of one of the new degrees in Free Masonry, and which has not, I believe, been noticed by any writer on that subject.

The brothers of this institution are distinguished by the high-sounding appellations of "The Fraternity of the Royal Ark Mariners, Mark, Mark-Master, Elected of Nine, Unknown, Fifteen, Architect, Excellent, and Super-Excellent Masters," &c. &c.

You must observe, that they profess themselves to be followers of Noah (and in ONE respect they doubtless are so. Vide Genesis ix. 21.); therefore they call themselves Noachidae, or *Sons of Noah*. Hence their president, who at present is Thomas Boothby Parkyns Lord Rancliffe, is dignified with the venerable title of GRAND NOAH, and the lodge where they assemble is called the *Royal Ark Vessel*.

These brother mariners wear in lodge time a broad sash ribbon, representing a rain-bow, with an apron fancifully embellished with an ark, dove, &c.

Among other rules of this society, one is, "That no brother shall be admitted to enter as a mariner on board a Royal Ark Vessel, for any less sum than *ten shillings and sixpence* for his entrance; of which sum *three shillings and sixpence* shall be paid to the Grand and Royal Ark Vessel for his registry, and the residue be

* We have thought it right to insert this letter, as a statement of an opinion opposite to that given in the former on the same subject; but we by no means wish to make our miscellany the vehicle of a medical controversy. *Edit.*

disposed

disposed of at the discretion of the officers of the vessel."

Their principal place of meeting in London, is at the Surry Tavern, Surry-street, in the Strand. It is not in my power to entertain your readers with extracts from their *elegant, learned, and scientific* lectures. If they have any traditional notices respecting the antediluvian state, the primitive language, or the original peopling of the different regions of the earth, it is a thousand pities they do not communicate such inestimable treasures to the world, for the clearing up the perplexing doubts and difficulties which attend those recondite subjects.

However, it is in my power to make some of your readers smile, at the exquisite poetry of these Noachites, and I shall then leave the venerable fraternity to vindicate the antiquity and excellence of their order from the charge of imposture and folly, which many will be disposed to think it deserves.

One of their principal poets is Brother Ebenezer Sibley, who is a doctor of physic, and an astrologer to boot, but I am apprehensive, that if his medical and sidereal knowledge does not exceed his skill in harmony, little faith will be put in his prescriptions, or his predictions. But let our venerable Noachite speak, or rather sing; for himself and his fraternity:

"They entered safe—lo! the deluge came on,
And none were protected but masons* and
wives,

The crafty and knavish came floating along,
The rich and the beggar of profligate lives:

It was now in woe,
For mercy they call,
To old Father Noah,
And loudly did bawl,

But Heav'n shut the door, and the ark was
afloat,

So perish they must, for they were found with-
out!"

There is, doubtless, something affecting and tragical, in this composition; but another of their lyrics endeavours to imi-

* With Brother Sibley's (and the Grand Noah's) leave, I should suppose that these venerable and ingenious builders of the ark ought rather to be called *carpenters*, or *shipwrights*, than *masons*; but perhaps they will plead as an apology for adopting that appellation, that Noah was commanded to *pitch*, or rather, as the Hebrew expresses it, *plaster* the ark. Gen. vi. 14. But this kind of *plastering* is very different from mason's work, so called. I am afraid, then, that the modern Noachites have no grounds for calling themselves *Masons*.

tate Anacreon; with what success, let the following stanza evince:

"Let us drink our wine to make our hearts
glad,
And not, like old Noah, get drunk and be
mad;
Lest, like him, we may fall on our backs
and expose
* * * * *

To leave joking; what can be more profane and ridiculous, than to turn the scripture histories into jovial songs, especially by a set of men who call themselves after the name of the patriarch, whom they here treat with contempt?

Upon the whole, Mr. Editor, you will clearly perceive, that while Free Masonry consists of such trifling follies as this, no legitimate government need be afraid of its producing a revolution. Men who can delight in such absurdities must make wretched politicians or philosophers. Such institutions may indeed be productive of bad consequences in any country, by encouraging a fondness for silly speculations and frivolous pursuits.

I wish that those Free Masons who have a regard for true knowledge, virtue, religion, and the interests of their country, would lay these things to heart, and set themselves to clear away the rubbish which defiles and loads the building. By so doing they will do good service to the society, and herein they shall have the cordial assistance, as they have the good wishes, of their and your

Humble servant, Z. H. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ in your October number (page 244) a description of Seguin's mode of preparing and tanning leather in France, remarking it to be a novel method.—It comes within my experience to say, that a similar mode has been adopted in this country (I believe) long before Seguin's practice, and which is now so far established here, as to have a manufactory in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall and Kennington for extracting a *Vegetable* astringent liquor for that purpose:—the effect of which has been tried with success. (This liquor also contains valuable properties for other manufactures.) The tan liquor thus produced is more than ten times the strength of ooze liquor made from oak bark; consequently, in its operation, it must be proportionably quicker, and of course much more advantageous than the mode heretofore practised:—to
which

which, as a further improvement to the undertaking of this country, is added that of preparing the skins after a peculiar method, to hasten the corrugation of the same. With respect to the sulphuric acid being used by Seguin, that is exploded in this country, which the fatal experience of Messrs. A. and M. can testify in not practising that method, although they have a patent right to do it; and it has often been demonstrably proved, that *Mineral* substances, such as sulphuric or vitriolic acids, are destructive to animal substances, of course inimical to tanning: such mode debilitates the leather so much, that it is not marketable in this country (where tanning is arrived at so great a degree of perfection), and whatever it may be elsewhere, it is universally admitted, that no other liquor, but what is prepared from vegetable substances, can answer the purpose for tanning. C. T. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is of the utmost importance for any country to have an abundant supply of corn within itself, so Agricultural Improvements have at all times met with the most liberal encouragement in every enlightened and well-regulated state.

The alarm of a scarcity in these kingdoms a short time ago, the premiums at that time given out of the public purse to encourage importation, and the attention of the British legislature in forming a board of agriculture, abundantly show the necessity of further exertions not only in improving what is now under cultivation, but of bringing under the plough as far as possible such grounds as have hitherto remained in a state of nature or nearly so, and of which there is a very great proportion in this island, and particularly on this side the Tweed. A very great change has taken place in many parts of Scotland within these few years, and to great and evident advantage, which would extend and be more beneficial, but for one difficulty, a scarcity of hands, which has been, and is still, a very great complaint among the farmers here. One great cause of this, is a very general inciviliation in the country labourers to be at their own hand during the summer half year; (that is, unengaged to one master for the whole half year) a time for work as necessary for the farmer as during winter, and which, at least here, is impossible to be performed under the uncertainty which attends servants hired by

the day, or even week. The labourers are chiefly induced to this from the certainty of being hired by the day in the making and repairing the public roads, which are daily increasing in number and demand of hands, generally the best in the neighbourhood. I have often thought that if Government were to take the management of the highways into their own hands, and in time of peace employ the military in the making and repairing of them, that it would tend much to prevent this very general complaint of the farmer and it would certainly be no disadvantage to the present labourers to be thereby obliged to cultivate the ground. This measure might also be attended with many other advantages. The military by being stationed along the various highways would render the roads more safe for the traveller, and the carriage of goods, and in a great degree would tend to destroy smuggling, that bane of the revenue and fair trader. Besides, the soldier himself would be in a much better situation, with a small addition to his pay if government should think that proper than leading an enervating, idle, and too often debauched life in the various towns and villages where he is quartered. I have often mentioned these circumstances in conversation, and always found them listened to, as what would be of very great advantage to the country.

Your giving this a corner in your very useful *Miscellany* will oblige many, as well as your obedient servant,
Z. Z
Lothian N. B. Nov. 21, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to avail myself of the very flattering notice you have taken of my "Examination of the leading Principle of the New System of Morals" in your last Supplementary Number; to draw your attention to the main scope of that treatise, which appears to me to have been much less distinctly and forcibly felt than I had fondly expected it would be.

This scope is simply to show,

I. That moral distinction is *not derived* (as the new System of Morals assumes) from a sense of the tendency of its objects to promote or thwart the general good. First, that such a derivation, though now so familiar, is in truth of mere modern introduction: Secondly, that it is imposed by analogy, the end to be attained being in no one instance besides through-

out the whole œconomy of man, the motive appointed to attain it : Thirdly, that it is denied, as a *fact*, by the uniform sense and experience of mankind, who do in reality never ground their moral approbation and blame on such a forecast : and Fourthly that it fails, as a *project*, as affording no certain inferences, as proposing no adequate incentives, and as enjoining an impracticable observance, at the same time that in its full extent it necessarily prescribes all the natural principles of action in man, and all the natural and artificial correctives operating in these principles.

II. That moral distinction is derived from the peculiar impressions immediately formed in the mind by the objects of this distinction. First, that the sentiments of moral approbation and blame, which give at once being and force to moral distinction, cannot be produced by reason alone, whose object is simply truth and falsehood, unaccompanied by any sentiment whatever : Secondly, that they cannot be deduced from any general sentiment in favour of their ultimate end—the general good, since the particular must have conducted to the general sentiment and cannot be derived from it : Thirdly, that they must be directly excited in the mind

by the objects of these sentiments : and, Fourthly, that the principle of sympathy, as explained by Adam Smith, accounts for the mode in which these sentiments are thus excited, and opens of course the true theory of morals.

From causes not to our present purpose to examine, and which lie too deep to notice slightly, the leaning of the public mind, I am aware, is against me : but, after revolving the above topics, I wish to put it to your judgment, whether the true state of the case is not precisely this—the end of our moral sentiments is the general good ;—undoubtedly it is ;—and to long as we demonstrate their tendency to this end, we advance the interests of morality, by displaying its harmony with the benevolent system in which we live, and exciting a sentiment in its favour, which, if not forcible, is at least diffusive : but when rejecting these sentiments, and the doctrines and conduct founded on them, as mere prejudice, we pretend to deduce our moral duties, arguing downward, from the sole principle of general good, we necessarily involve ourselves in all the errors and absurdities which deform the well-written pages of Mr. Goodwin's Political Justice.

G. N.

Ipswich, Aug. 19, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Readers being all of them interested in the rapid progress of the National Debt, some of them may prefer a concise statement, to a more involved detail; I beg therefore as we are approached to the close of the year, you will accept the following summary view of the gross debt contracted during this war, and maintained for the defence of property :

	Money borrowed,	Stock 3 p. Cent.	Stock 4 p. Cent.	Stock 5 p. Cent.	Total of Stock.	L. Ann. for 100l.
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	
First Loan 1793	5½	6½			6½	
Second Do. 1794	11	11	2¼		13¼	11 5
Third Do. February 1795	18	18	6		24	9 6
Fourth Do. December	18	26			26	6 6
Fifth Do. April 1796	7½	10½			10½	5 6
Sixth Do. December (Loyalty)	18			20½	20½	
Seventh Do. April 1797	18	31½	3½		35	6 6
Eighth Do. December	12	21	2½		23½	6 6
Ninth Do. April 1798	15	30			30	4 6
Tenth Do. December	3	5½			5½	
Nov. 1796 Navy and Exchequer Bills	13	18½	½	2½	21½	
Do. Prior	8			8	8	
	147	178½	15½	30½	224½	Millions

Millions, viz.

178½	at	3 per Cent. Interest	—	—	5,340,000
15½	at	4 per Cent. ———	—	—	620,000
30½	at	5 per Cent. ———	—	—	1,525,000
99½	Millions Long Annuities, average 6l. 6s. for 100l.				320,000

Annual outgoing — — — 7,805,000
 Beside the 1 per Cent. appropriated, and the management, &c. 2,449,000

This enormous annual charge is exclusive of the assessed taxes, contributions, and new ratio on income, the latter of which is estimated at twelve millions more*. What will the whole amount to annually, when all the arrears and contingencies of the present war are finally closed, could peace be immediate? How is it to be provided for and supported when our commerce becomes circumscribed within its natural bounds, when the immense public expenditure which has of late been the animation of our home consumption is withdrawn, when our exterior commerce returns again to its old channels, and when our general trade oppressed with taxes will be assailed by enterprising opponents, whose exertions are confessedly not to be limited by the prescriptions of precedent; and whose activity when directed to commerce and manufacture command a wonderful combination of new resources to enable them to surpass all conjecture.

These remarks are not made to diffuse a spirit of despair, but to correct, if possible, the present spirit of infatuation and desperate presumption, that our commerce, instead of retiring to its natural limits, must be superior to any controul.

Dec. 14, 1798.

Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Letter of the Marquis of Santillana to the Constable of Portugal, on the Origin and Progress of Spanish Poetry, written about A. D. 1456. [vide p. 33 of this volume.]

To the illustrious lord Don Pedro the most magnificent Constable of Portugal, the Marquis of Santillana Count of Real, &c. health, peace, and due recommendation.

A FEW days ago Alvar Gonzalez of Alcantara, a servant in the family of the infant Don Pedro, Duke of Coimbra, your father, requested me on your part, my lord, that I would send my poems and songs to your magnificence. In truth, my lord, in other matters of more importance, and greater labour, I should desire to gratify you; but these works, or at least the greater part of them, are not on such topics, nor so well formed and composed, as to appear worthy of a memorable register; because as the apostle says, "when I was a child, I thought and spoke as a child," so those light and jocose trifles agree with the novelties of youth, that is to say, dressing, tourneying, and other such court exercises. and thus,

* The interest of the old debt in 1791, after all the arrears of the American war was settled, very little exceeded 9½ millions.

my lord, many things may please you, which no longer please me. For this reason, and solely out of complaisance to you, I have caused to be copied in the order they were written, and now send you, my poems in this little volume.

I am pleased with your taste for poetry, which is only to be found in gentle minds, and elevated spirits.

What indeed is poetry, which in our common tongue we term *Goya sciencia*, but a fiction conveying useful knowledge, covered with a beautiful veil; composed, arranged, and scanned in regular measures? Certainly, my lord, they err who suppose that poetry tends only to vanity and lasciviousness. It is, on the contrary, an elegant fruit produced only by cultivated minds.

The superior excellence of metre above prose is manifest. In imitation of the Stoics, who with great diligence inquired into the origin and causes of things, I could prove that poetry is anterior in time to prose, and of greater perfection and authority. Isidore of Carthage, the holy archbishop of Hispala, testifies this: and it appears that the first who used rimes or sung in metre, was Moses; for in metre he sung and prophesied the coming of the Messiah, as after him Joshua sung in praise of the victory of Gabaon. David sung in metre the victory over the Philistines, and the restitution of the ark; and all the five books of the Psalter, of which the Jews say that we cannot perceive all the sweetness. Solomon also wrote his Proverbs in verse; and some parts of Job are in rime, particularly the answers of his friends.

Among the Greeks the most ancient were Achates of Miletus, and Pherocides of Tyre; and Homer, whom Dante nevertheless styles the first of poets. Among the Latins Ennius was the earliest; though Virgil have attained the monarchy, as Dante says, speaking in the name of Sorcello of Mantua.

And to what purpose may not this noble art be applied? In metre are composed *epithalamia*, or poems on new married people: others are in the name of shepherds, and such are called *bucolics*; others are elegies on the dead, used to this day in some parts of our country, and styled *Endechas*. In this way did Jeremiah sing the destruction of Jerusalem: and Caius Cæsar, Octavianus Augustus, Tiberius, and Titus, Emperors, distinguished themselves in this mode of versification.

But to leave the ancients, and approach nearer our own times. Robert king of Naples,

Naples was so pleased with this noble science, that he highly favoured Petrarca, the poet-laureat, who flourished in his time; nay regarded him as his particular friend. At Naples Petrarca is said to have composed his Latin work *Rerum Memorandarum*; his eclogues; and many of his sonnets, particularly that on the death of this king, beginning

Rota è l'alta Colonna, e'l verde lauro.

John Boccaccio, an excellent poet, and eminent orator, affirms that the king John of Cyprus was more engaged in this study than any other.

But how, or in what manner; most virtuous lord, this art first fell into the hands of the romancers or vulgar poets, may appear a difficult inquiry. We only know that it is cultivated in all countries, and in the most distant regions, under its three descriptions of the Sublime, the Middling, and the Low. The Sublime is referred to those who write in Greek or Latin verse. The Middling is used by those who compose in the vulgar tongue, as Guido Januncello of Bologna, and Arnold Daniel of Provence: and though I have not seen any work of theirs, it is said they were the first who wrote *terza rima*, and sonnets. The Low is restricted to those who, without rule or measure, write romances and songs, for the entertainment of the common and servile class of people.

After Guido and Daniel, Dante wrote elegantly, in *terza rima*, his three comedies of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise: Petrarca his Triumphs; Checo Daicoli the book *De Proprietatibus Rerum*. Boccaccio interspersed with this measure his Ninfale; other parts being in prose, after the manner of Boethius. Those, and many others, also wrote Italian poetry in other forms, styled Sonnets, and Moral Songs:

I believe that this art passed from the Limosins to the French, and to this most western region our Spain. The French use various and discrepant measures; their *terza rima*, sonnets, and moral songs, are on the ballad scale; and in all of them they admit some lame feet, which we call muddle-feet, the Limosins, French, and Catalans, *biogs*.

Several French poets have signalized themselves, as John Lorris, and John Copinet of Meun, authors of the Romance of the Rose. Michaut wrote a large book of ballads, sonnets, roundelays, lays, and virolais. Otto de Grantson, a brave and virtuous knight, also distinguished himself. Allan Chartier, a famous modern

poet, secretary to Louis [king*] of France, has written most elegantly the Debate of the Four Ladies, and other pieces, beautiful and pleasant.

In one, but that a chief respect, I prefer the Italians to the French, because the former display higher genius, and adorn and compose beautiful and uncommon stories. But with regard to *art*, I must prefer the French to the Italians, who seem only to attend to the accent and rime. The French carefully set their pieces to music, and sing them in sweet and variegated strains; music being among them so familiar that one would imagine the great musical philosophers Orpheus, Pythagoras, and Empedocles, had been their countrymen; who, as some write, could appear not only the rage of men, but even the infernal furies with the sonorous melodies, and sweet modulations of their songs. And what doubt that, as the green leaves in spring decorate the trees, so sweet voices, and fair sounds, should accompany all rime, all metre, all verse, of whatever form or measure?

The Catalans, Valencians, and a few of the kingdom of Arragon, are great proficient in this art. They first wrote in *trovas rimadas*, which are lines of many syllables, some riming, others not. They have since used couplets of two syllables, in the Limosin manner. Several of their poets are eminent, both in invention and versification. Guillen de Berguedo, a generous and noble knight, and Pao de Benlibren acquired great reputation. Pero March, the elder, a valiant and noble knight, composed elegant poems; and, among others, wrote proverbs of pure morality. In these our times flourished Jorde de Sant Jorde, a prudent knight, who wrote excellent pieces, and set them to music, being an eminent musician. He wrote the Passions of Love, in which he intermingled many good ancient songs. Febler translated Dante into the Catalan language, in the same lines and rimes. Ansis March, who is still alive, is a great *trovador*, and a man of elevated mind.

Among us metre first appeared in various forms, as in the book of Alexander, the Vows of the Peacock, and the book of the Archpriest of Hita. In this manner also Pero Lopez de Ayala, the elder, wrote a book on the Manners of the Palace, which he called *Rimes*. That mod-

* This word seems an interpolation; Louis was not king till July 1461. *Don Lois de Francia* implies the Dauphin.

styled the greater failed; and the common art arose in the kingdoms of Galicia and Portugal, where without doubt this science flourishes more than in any part of Spain; inasmuch that all our poets and troubadours*, though of Castille, Andalusia, or Estremadura, composed all their works in Gallician or Portuguese. And from them we also receive the terms of art as *Maestria mayor è menor: encadenados, lexapren, è mansobra*.

I remember, most magnificent lord, to have seen, when I was a youth, in the hands of my grandmother, Donna Mencia de Cisneros, among other books, a large volume of Portuguese and Gallician *Cantigas, Servanas, and Decires*, of which the greater part were by the king Don Dionis of Portugal. I believe, my lord, he was your great grandfather: and his works are applauded by all who read them, for their subtle invention, and graceful and sweet language. Some there were by Johan Soarez of Pavia, who died, as is said, in Galicia, for love of an Infante of Portugal. Others by Fernant Gonzalez of Sanebria. After them followed Basco Perez of Camoes, Fernant Casquicio, and that great innamorato Macias, of whom we have only four songs, amorous, and replete with beautiful sentences.

In this kingdom of Castille, the king Don Alonzo, the Wise, was an excellent poet; some say he composed well in Latin. Next are Don Juan de la Cerda, and Pero Gonzalez of Mendoza my grandfather, who wrote good songs; such as, among others, *Pero te sirvo sin arte*, and *A las riveras de un rio*. He used a kind of scenic manner, like Plautus or Terence. About the same time the Jew Rabbi Santo wrote his Proverbs. Alfonso Gonzalez of Castro also wrote some good songs. After them, in the time of king John, was the Archdean of Toro, and Garcí Fernandez of Gerena.

Then, in the reign of Don Henry, father of our present king, this science began to display greater elegance. Alfonso Alvarez of Illiecas was a great poet; his pieces are very numerous. Francisco Imperial I shall not style a *Decidor*, or troubadour, but a poet, as he excelled all those of our western regions. He composed on the birth of our king that famous *decir*, *En dos setecientos*; and many other elegant pieces.

My uncles, Don Pedro Velez, and Fernant Perez de Guzman, are tolerable poets. My brother-in-law, the magni-

ficent Duke of Arjona, is himself a versifier; and maintains in his house three great troubadours, Porto-Carrero, Gayoso, and Morana. I pass those of our own times, already known to you: and have indeed written too long a letter, considering my age, and the turbulence of the times; but my love of the subject must be my excuse. The Cisalpin Gallicians, and those of Aquitain, signalize themselves by the honours they render to this art and its professors: but I must refer you for some account of these honours to the prologue of my Proverbs. N. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PERSONIFICATIONS IN POETRY.

(Continued from page 263.)

SUSPICION is thus personified by Spenser.

But he was foul, ill-favoured and grim,
Under his eye-brows looking still askance;
And ever as Dissemblance laught on him,
He lour'd on her with dangerous eye-giance,
Shewing his nature in his countenance:
His rolling eyes did never rest in place,
But walk'd each where for fear of hid mis-
chance,
Holding a lattice still before his face,
Thro' which he still did peep, as forward he
did pace. F. 2. iii. 12.

There is nothing emblematical in this portrait, except the lattice carried by the figure, which is a symbol familiarized by the customs of various nations. The luring of Suspicion at the smiles of his companion, Dissimulation, and his dark ever rolling eyes, are well conceived, and vigorously expressed.

A personification of **JEALOUSY** is given by Spenser, which is remarkable for a sort of metamorphosis, so managed, that the real figure of a jealous man changes almost imperceptibly into a preternatural being. The wife of the old *Malbecco* eloping from him, he follows her into the woods, where she is passing her time to her satisfaction among the satyrs. Not being able to prevail on her to return with him, and having likewise lost his buried treasure, he falls into a fit of pærenly and despair, in which he throws himself from the brow of a rock over-hanging the sea. But he was so waited with anxiety and trouble, that nothing material was left of him; so that he received no harm from his fall. He crawls up among the cliffs, and finds a cave, where he fixes his residence, in darkness, and continual apprehension, lest the rock should bury him under

* *Decidores è trovadores*.

under its ruins: he never dares sleep, but is perpetually under alarm, from the beating of the billows against his habitation.

There dwells he ever, miserable swain!
 Hatelike both to himself and every wight,
 Where he thro' privy grief and horror vain
 Is waxen so deform'd, that he has quite
 Forgot he was a man, and jealousy is high.

F. 2. iii. 10.

There is much fancy in this picture; and the unquiet state of a jealous mind is strongly expressed by the emblem of this wretch's constant dread of his overhanging rock. The manner of the metamorphosis seems imitated from that of the nymph *Echo* in Ovid, *Metam.* l. iii.

SPLEEN, a compound affection of the mind, better known formerly (by name at least) than at present, is immortalized in poetry. She makes a conspicuous part of the machinery of the *Rape of the Lock*, but her figure is but slightly sketched in that poem.

Here, in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,
 And screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,
 She sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
 Pain at her side, and *Megrim* at her head.

Two others of her attendants have been already exhibited; *Ill-nature* and *Affectation*. This is entirely a natural representation; but, Mr. Hayley, who has boldly and successfully ventured to take up a subject touched by the hand of so great a master, besides furnishing his *Cave of Spleen* with a variety of new figures, has given a portrait of the *Genius* of the place, formed on a different model.

High on an ebon throne, superbly wrought
 With each fierce figure of fantastic thought,
 In a deep cove, where no bright beam intrudes,
 O'er her black schemes the sullen Empress broods.
 The shriek-owl's, mingled with the raven's plume
 Shed o'er her sorrow'd brows an awful gloom:
 A garb, that glows with stripes of lurid flame,
 Wraps in terrific pomp her haggard frame;
 Round her a serpent, as a zone, is roll'd,
 Which writhing, sings itself in every fold.
Triumphs of Temp. C. iii.

This representation is almost entirely emblematical; and the symbols are at the same time novel and appropriate.

That most original and lively poem on the *Spleen*, by Mr. Green, though it abounds in figure and imagery, has few ideas proper for a portraiture of the phantom against whose intrusion he guards us.

The magic-lantern, however, which he gives her, is a very ingenious and expressive emblem.

When by her magic lantern, *Spleen*
 With frightful figures spread life's scene.

Among the inhabitants of the cave of *Spleen*, Mr. Hayley fitly places **PREVISHNESS**, whom he thus paints.

Here, like a dame of quality array'd
 Sits *Previshness*, presiding o'er the shade,
 And frowning at her own uncomely mein,
 Whose coarse reflection on the wall is seen.
 A snarling lap-dog her right hand sustains,
 Her lap an infant porcupine contains,
 Which, while her fondness tries its wrath to still,
 Wounds her each moment with a pointed quill.

The circumstance of her frowning at her shadow on the wall, is original and characteristic. The emblematic animals are well chosen, particularly, the "fretful porcupine."

But the reader will probably think, that the exhibition of horrid and disgusting figures has been long enough continued: the remaining ones of this class shall therefore be of a different character.

PEACE, as represented by Tibullus, may be reckoned, with almost equal propriety, a natural or a symbolical personage. She is either a rural maid, actually engaged in the pacific employments of a country life, or she is the Goddess of Peace, distinguished by the emblems of that desirable state.

— nobis Pax alma veni, spicamque teneto;
 Persuata et pomis candidus ante sinus.

* * * * *

— Pax arva colat: Pax candida primum
 Duxit araturos sub juga curva boves.
 Pax aluit vites, et succos condidit uvæ,
 Funderet ut nato testa paterna merura.

L. i. El. 10.

Come, bounteous Peace! and hold the
 spiky ear,
 While thy white lap with fragrant fruit o'er-
 flows.

* * * * *

Let Peace protect the plains: fair Peace, 'twas
 thine
 To bow the oxen to their rural task;
 To nurse the grape, and store the new-press'd
 wine
 For sons to ripen in their father's cask.

There is more of portrait in a very elegant representation of *Peace* by Milton, in that juvenile, but highly classical, performance, his *Christmas Hymn*.

But he, her fears to cease,
 Sent down the meek-eyed Peace:

She,

She, crown'd with olive-green, came softly
 filling
 Down thro' the turning sphere,
 His ready harbinger,
 With turtle-wing the amorous clouds divid-
 ing ;
 And waving wide her myrtle wand,
 She strikes an universal peace thro' sea and
 land.

I am acquainted with no addition to the imagery in these lines by other poets. It is scarcely necessary to take notice of the inaccuracy of using the word *peace* in a literal sense, in the same passage with its personification. Spenser is occasionally guilty of the same fault, which could only be owing to inattention.

MERCY is depicted by Spenser as a potent queen, surrounded with all the splendour of Majesty, yet tempered by benignity. It is however to be understood, that the courtly poet designs his *Mercilla* as a type of his mistress, queen Elizabeth. The description of her attire may be compared with that of the seraphic dress of Raphael in the *Par. Lost*.

All over her, a cloth of state was spread,
 Not of rich tissue, or of cloth of gold,
 Nor of aught else that may be richest read,
 But like a cloud, as likest may be told,
 That her broad-spreading wings did wide en-
 fold ;
 Whose skirts were bordered with bright sunny
 beams,
 Glistering like gold among the plights en-
 rol'd,
 And here and there shooting forth silver
 streams,
 'Mongst which crept little angels through the
 glittering gleams. F. 2. v. 9.

She holds a sceptre, and before her lies
 a sword, rusted through long disuse.
 Under her feet a huge lion is chained,
 which is not rendered so tame, but that
 Yet did he murmur with rebellious sound,
 And softly roynce, when salvage cholera did
 abound.

The emblematical part of this portrait is easily understood. She is not a merely human personage : her wings and radiant cloud denote her heavenly origin. Even without the allusion to queen Elizabeth, she may be said to be of royal rank ; since the exercise of mercy implies power, and in most countries has been reserved as the distinguishing attribute of sovereignty. The sword, rusted, yet capable of being drawn ; and the lion, curbed, but not tamed ; mark out the true nature and limits of this quality.

However appropriate to its object the preceding delineation may appear, yet Collins has invented a very different and

at the same time an exquisitely beautiful picture of the same moral personage.

O thou, who fit'st a smiling bride
 By valour's arm'd and awful side,
 Gentlest of sky-born forms, and best ador'd ;
 Who oft, with songs divine to hear,
 Win'st from his fatal grasp the spear,
 And hid'st in wreaths of flowers his bloodless
 sword !

Thou who, amidst the deathful field,
 By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
 Oft with thy bosom bare art found,
 Pleading for him, the youth who sinks to
 ground ! Ode to Mercy.

This enchanting figure, though called "sky-born," is not distinguished in appearance and character from a mortal fair ; indeed no emblem or supernatural attribute was necessary to render *Mercy* sufficiently impressive under the form of a beautiful female. Another touch of nature in the ode is truly picturesque ;

— and look'd his rage away.

That *Mercy* should be so closely allied to *Valour* as to deserve the title of his mythological bride, were certainly to be wished ; and understanding valour to be courage united to generosity, the idea, I think, is a just one. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the attention which you have paid to my letter, giving an explanation of some *Law Scotticisms*, I am induced to lay before the public, through the channel of your magazine, a list of Scotticisms in common language. I do not mean to give a glossary of the now almost obsolete Scottish words, but to point out to my countrymen (for I am a native of Scotland) some of the many improper expressions which are daily used in the most fashionable circles in the city of Edinburgh ; which are spoken and even written by the first literary characters ; which disfigure the speeches of the counsel and the deliberations of the judges of the supreme courts ; which lastly the Scotch members do not fail occasionally to introduce into the senate, to the astonishment of the English auditor*.

Sir

* Of this there are two memorable instances. Mr. MONTGOMERY, now chief baron of the court of Exchequer, in Scotland, when lord advocate and member for Peeblesshire, made a speech on some important question, in the house of commons, where he mentioned his having made a note of something or other with a *keelivayne per-* the members, puzzled to discover the meaning of this outlandish word, and amused with

the

Sir John Sinclair, began his literary career by an essay on Scotticisms, which I remember to have read when it was first published, but have not seen since. There was likewise published an anonymous pamphlet on the same subject, about ten years ago, from which I then took some notes. To these in a certain degree, but to the notes I have made from my own observations, I am principally indebted, for the provincialisms which I now transmit to you. I have given them as they occurred to me, without any systematic arrangement; and I have even interpersed some additional legal phrases which I recollected since my last.

I do not give this list as perfect; but, as far as it goes, I hope it will be found tolerably accurate. It may be useful to my countrymen, and perhaps in some degree amusing to the English reader. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

JAMES BANNANTINE.

Temple Street, St. George's Fields,

October 11, 1798.

He gave me a watch in a compliment, is an expression which a Scotchman will naturally use, for, he made me a present of a watch.

To be angry at a person—angry with him: to be angry at a thing is proper.

What o'clock is it?—what is it o'clock?—the answer would probably be, *half-six*, which an Englishman would understand to mean three—it is intended for half past five.

Half nothing—much under value—*Almost nothing*; little or nothing. *Almost never*: seldom or never.

I lost *altogether* of money and other property forty pounds—In all. I lost *altogether*, means I totally lost.

To *dress* clothes—To iron clothes.

He is *a missing*—missing.

Butter and bread—cheese and bread—milk and bread; for bread and butter, &c.

He will be *the better of a sleep*—be better for a sleep.

I asked at him—I asked him.

Purposelike has a meaning something like the French *comme il faut*, and is exactly the German *zeveckmässig*.—*A pur-*

the ridiculousness of it, had their attention altogether diverted from the argument of the speech—The right honourable orator meant a pencil.

Mr. secretary Dundas, in a speech on the American war, recommended to subdue the Americans by *starvation*, an idea he probably imported from his native land, but which is now pretty well naturalized in England.

poselike woman, is a respectable looking woman; they also say, *to do a thing purposelike*.

Honest-like has in some cases the same meaning with *purpose-like*—it generally however implies something of fullness—thus, an *honest-like man*, means a jolly man, and an *honest-like piece of beef*, is a good substantial joint.

To *deburse* money—to disburse.

To *fit*—to remove.

Plumbing—furniture.

To *scale*—to dilimiss. As, the *Kirk is scaling*.

The *kettle*, for tea-kettle—*pot*, for tea-pot—*habit*, for riding habit, and the like.

Thus the most delicate Scotch lady will not scruple to tell you that her daughter has got *the pox*—meaning the small-pox.

The word *neat* is misapplied by the Scots, nearly in the same way, though not quite so extensively, as the unfortunate monosyllable *nice* is by the cockneys.

A pretty house, is a *neat house*; a handsome woman, a *neat woman*; a masterly picture, a *neat picture*.—But no Scotchman will venture to speak of a neat haunch of venison, a neat song, or a neat day's diversion.

A farmer is called a *tenant*, and the class of farmers, the *tenantry*—a farm is frequently called a *labouring*, as to *labour the land*, means to till or cultivate the ground. A farmer's servant is a *bind*.—For, to hire a servant they say, *to see a bind*.

Grain is called *visual*. The word *corn* is appropriated to oats, which Dr. Johnson would probably have accounted for, by saying, it was the only corn that grew there. To *corn a horse*, means to feed a horse. Instead of to *corn beef*, they say to *powder beef*.

Fodder, means straw.

The word *barvest*, beside its proper meaning, is used for autumn,---to reap corns, is to *shear the barvest*---reapers, *shearers*---*barvest home*---winter.

By *fog*, they mean moss. *Moss* they apply to peats.

A *hog* means a sheep, while the word *sow* is ever applied for what the English call hogs, pigs, &c. A Scotch gentleman occasioned considerable mirth to his friends, by telling them he lodged at the *Blue Sow*.

A *milk cow* is used for milch cow---*cow milk*, for cows milk.

A *stot*; an ox---A *flesher*; a butcher---the latter would be considered a term of reproach.

A *gainer*; a gander---a *deuke*; a duck---

a *fool*;

a fool; a fowl. Thus Provost Wilson, of Edinburgh, when examined at the bar of the house of lords, respecting the celebrated *Porteous-mob*, was asked by the then minister, the duke of Newcastle, what kind of shot captain Porteous's foldiers fired among the people: He answered, "what we shoot at *deukes and focks*:"—an expression which his Grace did not seem to relish.

A garden is termed a *yard*—a yard a *clofs*—*clofs* is also used for a narrow court or lane—*aynd*, for a lane somewhat wider.

Every field is called a *perk*—a wall (often built of a few loose stones, placed as it were by chance one upon another) is denominated a *dyke*.

Pleasure grounds, a *polis*.

To take snuff, they call to *snuff*.

I have nothing *ado*; to do.

I would die *before* I would break my promise—rather than break.

Brewster and *Baxter*; brewer, baker.

Black sugar, liquorice.

Cousin germans; cousins germain—*court-martials*; courts-martial. This inaccuracy occurs also in England.

To *draw the table*—to take away; to clear the table. A *drawer*; a waiter.

Admirality, admiralty.

He left his fortune to his brother, and *falling him and his heirs* to his cousin.

In default—in defect of—on failure of him and his heirs.

Indeed no; no indeed.

To *look over* a letter; to inspect it, to read it.

Give me a *clean plate*. This vulgarism is to be heard at an English table; but, in Scotland it is much more common.

Queer; means in English odd, particular; in Scotland, it signifies comical, humorous.

Spice; pepper.

Sweet butter; fresh butter.

*Rixerd haddock*s; dried haddock.

So soon as I receive your letter I shall send an answer. *As soon as*.

Timeous, timeously—timely.

I turned sick; became sick, grew sick.

To *take on* for a soldier; to enlist. This word has the authority of Smollet.

I *wear*y when I am alone; I become weary.

My *whole* friends are against me; all my friends.

To *work stockings*; to knit stockings.

To *adduce evidence*; to bring evidence.

A *by-table*; a side-table.

A *big coat*; a great coat.

A *pair of blankets*; this is used not only for a double blanket, but often for a single one.

Your son is *turning very big*; growing very tall.

Stour; dust in motion. The Scots pride themselves much upon this word, as having no synonym in the English language.

The kirk is throng; crowded.

I am *well appetized* for my dinner; I have got a good appetite for dinner.

Servet (*Serviette*, Fr.), is used for a napkin—*servin* again for a handkerchief.

Ashet (*Ajette*, Fr.), a dish.

Goverlil, (Fr.) a counterpane.

Gigot, (Fr.) a leg of mutton.

To *fast*, (*fasher*, Fr.) to trouble.

A *lodging all within itself, with divers easements, to set*; is the common stile of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh.

The following is an exact translation: "A house, from top to bottom, and having several conveniences, to be let."

To *notice* a thing; to take notice of a thing.

There is no matter: no matter.

The *neck* of a coat or shirt, for the cape or collar.

Monday first: Monday next.

He is much *distressed with an inward trouble*. Disordered in his inward parts.

A *tooth-pick*; a pick-tooth.

To *beat butter*; to melt butter.

Hard fish; dry, or salt fish.

After the *expiry* of a year; expiration.

A *faint*; a fainting fit.

He *fevered*, or he *took the fever*. He caught a fever; or was seized with a fever.

A *tea kitchen*; a tea urn.

To *walk a minuet*; to dance a minuet.

To *follow out a plan*; to execute.

To *find a pain*, and to *feel a smell*, are common Scotticisms. The poet THOMSON, who was a Scotchman, goes still farther when he says, to *taste the smell* of dairy.

He *took on for a soldier*; listed for a soldier. This has the authority of SMOLLET.

Annual rent; interest of money.

How soon I got home; as soon as.

A *fore head*; a head ach—a *foye belly*; cholick.

Scots is continually used for Scotch, or rather Scottish. Thus a newspaper is now published at Edinburgh, called the *Scots Chronicle*. This would properly mean, the *Chronicle of the Scots*; for *Scots* is good word, as the plural of Scot.

I have

I have no fault to him—I find no fault with him.

I had much in my offer; choice. I had much offered me, is good; for offer applies, to the giver.

A chapman; a pedlar. Chapman, in English, means a buyer, not a seller.

Overly; superficial, careless.

In place of pitying he laughed at me; instead.

To put a man into a passion—in a passion. Mr. A. is *married upon* Miss B; married to.

To stay; to live, to lodge.

Presently; now, at present. Thus, *He stays presently at Edinburgh*, means, he lives at present in Edinburgh.

Poor man, he was *lost* in the river; drowned: or, in cockney language, *drowneded*.

Window brods; window shutters.

He is very *pointed*; accurate, exact.

You may *lay your account with* opposition; you may expect opposition.

My father is *still in life*; alive.

Give me it; give it me.

He was *made to do it*; caused; made, in this sense, is an English word, but not properly applied.

I am very *misfortunate*; unfortunate.

My plan has *misgiven*; failed.

To pull a flower; to pluck a flower.

A canny wife; a careful woman—a *canny horse*; a steady, safe horse.

To think shame; to be ashamed.

To think long; to long.

Dainty, which in English means nice, is nearly synonymous to the word *bonest-like*, before-mentioned. A *dainty lass*, is a buxom wench—a *dainty lump of butter*; a large piece of butter. *Dainties* signify delicacies.

Canty; cheerful—it is, however, something more: it has no synonym in English.

A piece paper—a *piece bread*; piece of paper, bread, &c.

Give me *a drink*; a draught: or something to drink.

A trance; a passage.

Whit Sunday; Whitsuntide.

I shall be *behind*; too late.

My watch is *behind*, or *before*; slow, or fast.

A healthy climate; healthful.

Gentlemanly; gentlemanly, or gentleman-like—this error is frequent also in England.

To exzem; to exempt. The Scottish expression is here, perhaps, the more regular of the two.

Below ground—Under ground.

To condescend upon certain circumstances; means to specify them.

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To crave a debt; to demand a debt; to *dan* a person for a debt.

To extinguish a debt; to pay it.

To quote a paper, is to indorse its title; but this word is also used in the English sense.

I have *cut out* my hair and got a wig; cut off my hair.

He is a very *discreet man*; a civil, obliging man.

Conform to agreement—Conformably.

Silly is used for weak in body.

Dull for deaf.

For common; commonly.

He made an application in my *favours*; favour.

Fresh weather; not frosty.

A coarse day; abad day—this is sometimes used in England; but not in good language—yet we say a fine day.

A storm of snow is a common expression in Scotland, where they also speak of a *lying storm*, meaning that the snow has been long upon the ground.

He is *cripple*; lame. In England this is used as a substantive; as, he is a cripple.

I am *going to the shooting*; going a shooting.

Close the door; shut the door.

A woman's bonnet is in Scotland called a *cap*; and a man's cap called a *bonnet*.

To cast up a fault to a person; to upbraid him.

Many a one; many persons.

A tradesman signifies in England a grocer, mercer, butcher, baker, taylor, &c.—in Scotland it is confined to an artisan.

A merchant is a trader, one who imports and exports merchandize. In Scotland every little retail shopkeeper is dignified with the title of merchant.

A letter *conceived* in the following words; containing the following words.

To be difficulted; to be puzzled.

A salt, or a *salt-foot*; a salt-cellar.

To propose; to purpose. This misapplication is not unfrequent also in England.

To demit an office; to resign.

The Scots are very apt to use the past tense for the participle—as this paper was *wrote* by me; for written—*A sederunt held* this day, for a meeting holden this day.

Master; the eldest son of a baron or viscount. Thus the Viscount of Arbutnott's eldest son is titled *Master of Arbutnott*. This, however is getting into desuetude.

The wives of knights or baronets are in legal language called *Dames* (Fr.) and married women are described by their maiden

maiden names, with an *alias*. Thus **LADY WALLACE** would be termed *Damo Eglantine Maxwell, alias Wallace*.

Relict; widow—and *widow* is often used for widower.

To tramp clothes; a mode of washing peculiar to North Britain. The Scotch lais, without ceremony, *kilts* (tucks) her petticoats above her knees and tramples or dances upon the linen, in a tub, regardless of the observations of the spectators. This custom is congenial to the disposition of Scots, from its *economy*, both in respect of soap and labour, but it cannot be altogether defended on the score of decorum. It, however, certainly indicates primæval innocence and simplicity. "They are naked and are not ashamed."

Preses; president, or chairman.

I reckon it will be rain—I think it will rain.

Both the Irish and Scots misappily *shall* and *will*, as well as *should* and *would*. A celebrated grammarian has advised a simple and never failing method in this respect. Let (says Mr. HORNE TOOKE) a Scotchman or Irishman, write on as it comes naturally to him; then go over what he has written, and wherever he finds *will* substitute *shall*; and where there is *shall* correct it to *will*. Ludicrous as this may appear, it perhaps might be practically useful. The Scots, however, are not so apt to mistake *shall* for *will* as the contrary.

You will *some day* repent it; you will one day repent it.

Twenty years or *thereby*; or thereabouts.

He *subsists his mother*; supports his mother.

A *stair* is used for a flight of stairs; and a winding stair-case is called a *turnpike*.

Up the stair—up the *street*; up stairs; up streets.

Trowse are pantaloons, and supposed to be the ancient Scottish dress. The *silabeg* or *kilt*, a mere modern fashion, is the little petticoat worn by the Highlanders. **Brogues** are a particular kind of shoes, the sole and upper leathers of which, are nearly of the same consistence.

A *tender woman*; a weakly woman.

I slipped a foot; my foot slipped.

Speak to me—tell my servant to speak to me; let me speak to you—tell my servant I want him, or I want to speak to him.

I think I hear his *word*; I think I hear his voice.

I never *witnessed* any thing so disagreeable; I never saw any thing so disagreeable.

The Scots are so fond of transportation, that a person translated from one parish to-another, is said to be *transported*.

The diminutives in the Scottish tongue give it considerable beauty, as *doggy, catty, manny*, &c. A double diminutive is sometimes formed, as *mannikin*; but they are not satisfied even with this. I have repeatedly heard of a *very little mannikin*.

It is *simply impossible*; absolutely impossible.

He would not *sustain* my excuse; admit my excuse.

Vacance; vacation.

Where are you going; whither. This error is common in England.

He *walks through his sleep*; he walks in his sleep.

Suprplus; surplus.

Sparse writing; loose writing.

A scrol; a draft of a writing.

A brander; a gridiron.

A griddle, on which the Scotch *bannocks* (cakes) are baked, is universally pronounced *girde*.

For my own share; for my own part.

On Sunday's morning; Sunday morning.

She is *some better*; somewhat better.

It answered to a *wish*; as I wished.

Wrongous imprisonment; false imprisonment.

A *tenement*; a house---thus in a legal conveyance we find this description; "All and haill (whole) that tenement of land, back and fore, high and laigh (low) under and above, situate, &c."

To want; to require.

I wrote him on Sunday; I wrote to him.

I caused make a table; I ordered a table to be made, or had a table made.

A *timber leg*; a wooden leg—a *timber land*; a wood house.

I am in *use to ride*; accustomed to ride.

In most countries the names of places are apt to be corrupted. This is remarkably the case in Scotland; of which I shall satisfy myself with a few striking examples, *Goodtrees* and *Fountainbridge* are pronounced *Gulders* and *Foulbriggs*, (not remarkably descriptive of their cleanliness). *Reitelridge* is *Lafferric*, and *Ulysses-haven*, *Usan*. Where a foreign name has been unfortunately given to a place, it is sure to be mangled. Thus a village in the vicinity of Edinburgh, originally called *Bourdeaux*, is known only by the name of *Burdiehouse*---*Bella-Retira* soon became *Bell Ratray*, and *L'Eglise de Marie* is *Ligsmalery*.

I shall only add to what I have said, the following

following general rules for the pronunciation of the Scottish language :

1. Where a word ought to be pronounced long, pronounce it short.
2. Where a word ought to be pronounced short, pronounce it long.
3. Where a vowel, particularly the letter a, should be pronounced slender or open, pronounce it broad.

4. Where it should be broad, pronounce it slender or open.

5. Where the accent should be laid upon the first syllable, carry it to the middle, or end of the word.

6. Where it should be towards the middle or end, bring it forward to the beginning.

PROCEEDINGS at large of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE of France, on the 15th Nivose, (Jan. 4.) 1798, as published by the Secretaries.

NOTICE of the Memoirs presented during the last quarterly sitting, to the Class of Literature and fine Arts, by Citizen VILLARS, Secretary.

THE antiquity of a nation known under the name of *Pelagji*; the extent of its domination; the degree of civilization to which it arrived; its influence on the political religious system of the nations of Greece and Italy: such are materials of a memoir read by Citizen DUPUIS.

A comparison of the ancient geography and religions has served him for a guide in his researches. He places the existence of the *Pelagji* in the ages reputed *antediluvian*. Matters of Peloponnesus and Thesaly, they invaded all the islands of Greece and Asia, the coasts of the Ionian sea, the coasts of the Pontus Euxinus, to the east, as far as the embouchure of the Phafus, and to the west, all Italy, principally Latium and Etruria. Their empire, considered in its length, seems to have had for its limits, on one side, the mouths of the Po and Tyber; on the other, that of the Phafus: to the north, they occupied the most northern part of Epirus and Macedonia, and even Thrace.

The honour of having saved from the deluge the deposit of human knowledge is attributed to them, says Citizen Dupuis. It is at least certain, that they brought to the nation of Italy, the alphabetic characters, the sciences, and the arts.

The author will examine in another memoir, whether this nation is originally of Peloponnesus, or whether they came from another country to establish themselves in this last; or in other words, what was their first cradle.

Citizen LANGLES translated some years ago the political institutes of Tamerlane. Since that epoch, he has comprehended in a much more extensive plan, the entire legislation of the different *Tatar* nations (and not *Tartars*, as our colleague very well observes), he has collected the fragments of their codes, which time has

spared. This labour is the object of four or five memoirs.

The class heard the reading of the first. It contains the fragments of the code of *Djen-Guyz-Khan*, inserted in many Arabian, Turkish, and Persian manuscripts, translated from the original texts, and preceded by some observations on the name and exploits of that famous conqueror.

It is interesting to observe, that the Tartars had assemblies like the *Etats-Generaux*, composed of the chiefs of the horde in person, or represented by delegates. *Djen-Guyz* took occasion by one of these assemblies, to get himself acknowledged great Khan. Here he promulgated his code, long celebrated throughout the east, under the name of *Yaca*.

This code is founded on Theism. It tolerates all religions, and decrees recompences to talents, to genius, and to virtue; of whatever nation or religion the learned men, artists, &c. that have merited them, may consist of. The thirty three titles of which is composed, honour the nation itself to which the author destined it. We shall confine ourselves to citing the thirtieth.

“Two families may be allied, although they have no children alive. If one has had a boy, and the other a girl, they might celebrate the *marriage ceremonies* on the tomb of these two children, and the families would be allied.” This is what was called, *the marriage of the dead*.

Citizen Langles has promised us the codes of Ghazan-Khan, of Akbar, and Djihan-guyr, &c. He read also the translation of a *voyage from Persia into Hindooستان*, made during the years 1442 and the following.

Fifty years, or thereabouts, before the establishment of the Portuguese in India, a son of Tamerlane, sovereign of a part of Persia, conceived the project of entering into commercial and political relations with India. He sent an ambassador to the kings of *Kalikut* and *Bisnagor*. It is the relation of this embassy which our colleague

League has translated from a Persian manuscript in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, adding also to it some political observations and geographical notes, drawn from the eastern writers.

Citizen Langles has just published :

1. The first volume of a collection of voyages, translated from different Oriental and European languages, containing the voyage from India to Mecca, by *Abdoul-kerym*, favourite of *Tbamas-Quouly-Khan*, extracted and translated from his memoirs in one volume.

2. Some notes on the works of Poivre, in one volume.

3. The second volume of the second edition of *Norden's* voyage, revised and augmented with notes drawn from the Arabian Geographers.

We ought not to omit the wish formed by our colleague ; he desires that government may soon be able, by new means, to encourage the study of the living Oriental languages ; the knowledge of which will have a considerable influence on the activity of our commerce in India.

The ancients make mention in their writings of a plant named *sparta*. Citizen AMEILHON determines in one of his memoirs, the different acceptations in which the word *sparta* was employed by the Greeks and Latins. He proves, that originally it was a generic term made use of to designate every species of flax.

Strabo is the first who has given us some precise and rather detailed notions on the true *sparta*, the *sparta* of Iberia or Spain. This plant, says that celebrated Geographer, grew in the environs of Carthago Nova, now Carthage. As the passage of Strabo, which relates to the true *sparta*, is not without some difficulties ; Citizen AMEILHON discusses and interprets it so as to remove all obscurity from the reader, who should not happen to be acquainted with the subject matter of this dissertation.

He examines next, a passage of Pliny the naturalist, which treats of the *sparta* much at large. Pliny describes, like Strabo, that district in ancient Spain, where this plant grew. He considers it at its birth, follows it in its progress, and indicates the time of its maturity, with the proper season for gathering it. He forgets none of the preparatory operations it underwent, before it was applied to valuable uses.

Citizen AMEILHON has taken care to compare all the operations described by Pliny, with those which take place in our days.

The Romans, in one of their first expeditions into Spain against the Carthaginians, seized the magazines of *sparta*, which Asdrubal had formed for his marine. They preserved a sufficient quantity of it, and burnt the rest, by an effect of that destructive genius which accompanies war.

The *sparta* served to fabricate cordage and cables for the fishery and marine armaments, to raise stones in the construction of buildings, to draw water from pits, and to set the wine-press in motion.

If we may judge by all the details of it into which our colleague has entered, it is no wonder that the *sparta* was a considerable object of commerce with the Romans. His memoir finishes by some observations on the benefit which might arise to the state, if the culture of this excellent plant were encouraged in those territories of the south of France, where nature receives no succour from the hands of man : we should not be under the necessity of importing it from Spain, and it would form one article more which the French nation might add to its commerce and its industry.

Citizen CAMUS read the beginning of his observations, on the facts collected in the treatise of *marvellous recitals*, printed among the works of Aristotle. It is the series of the memoirs which he had announced on the same collection.

Among the particular facts of which he has given an account, there is one which Horace himself tells us with the grace and philosophy natural to him. A man went alone to the theatre---there the finest spectacle attracted his view ; a celestial melody flattered his ears, and yet there was neither an actor on the stage, nor a musician in the orchestra. His illusion was dear to him ; it constituted all his happiness. His folly was one day mentioned to him, and they boasted of having cured him : Ah ! my friends, cried he, you have robbed me of the charm of my life ; yes, you have undone me.

A second recital relates to a phenomenon which yet exists in Sicily, in the *Val di-Noto*. It treats of a small lake called by the ancients *lac des Palices*, and by the moderns, *Donna Fetta* or *Najzia*. Two circumstances make its waters remarkable. Their ebullition is accompanied with sulphurous vapours which exhale from the surface ; and we learn, that they served formerly to verify the truth of oaths.

The naturalist, says Citizen CAMUS, finds the cause of the first effect in the ancient volcano, as yet ill extinguished of the *Val di-Noto*. The philosopher, on

his part, finds the cause of the second in the weakness of the human mind, ever passionately fond of the marvellous and of supernatural oracles.

The expressions made use of by Aristotle in his recital, give our colleague an occasion to investigate the question, what is the measure which the Greeks denote, by an expression very much used among them: *such a space of the size of a ball with three, ten, or twelve couches (lits de table).*

The third recital respects the olive-tree, the branches of which formed at Olympus the crown of the victors. The celebrity of the Olympic games diffuses of itself a lively interest over the smallest details concerning those national feasts. But, independently of a motive so noble and so powerful over republican souls, Citizen CAMUS excites the attention of the reader, by a critical discussion of the text, and by a botanical discussion of the nature of the tree described by Aristotle. He is induced to think that this tree is the *olea sylvestris, folio molli incano*, of many ancient botanists, and the *elæagnus* of Tournefort and Linnæus.

Citizen DUSAULX read a work intitled, "*Of my Connections and Correspondence with Jean Jacques Rousseau.*"

This is a writing full of literary anecdotes, and new traits. Some will excite a groan in the soul of sensibility, relative to the cruel destiny of the illustrious citizen of Geneva; others command the respect and admiration which he has so well merited of his cotemporaries and posterity.

The author has chosen this epigraph: *Sine ira et odio, quorum causas procul habeo.* TAC. "Without animosity, or hatred, sentiments foreign from my heart." He has performed more than he promised. His impartiality may be judged of, by the morceau we shall here transcribe:

"My colleagues; I have only shewn you JEAN JACQUES at variance with himself, that is to say, a prey to the access of so rooted a melancholy, that he was no longer in a capacity to measure back his steps. I have only shewn him to you as paying to human nature the tribute of weakness, which no mortal is exempt from; but you are just, and you think with me, that it is not by domestic manners and particular connections that it is fitting hereafter to appreciate a writer, incessantly agitated by a love for the public good, and whose glory and success have been published by fame through all Europe. A rival of Plato; it is in his immortal works, that the true Jean Jacques has depicted himself in traits of fire. His involuntary errors

will fall into oblivion. What he possessed of fair, of great, of sublime, will live in the memory of men."

It is thus that Citizen DUSAULX terminates the faithful recital of his connections and correspondence with JEAN JACQUES. He proposes soon to commit this work to the press.

Two morceaux of poetry have been presented to the class; one by Citizen COLLIN-HARLEIRILLE, the other by Citizen CHENIER. The first is a detached scene of a comedy, intitled, "*Les Nouveaux Enrichés.*" The second has for title, "*Le Vieillard d'Anenis; a Poem on the Death of General Hoche.*" The author is to recite it in this sitting.

Citizen PEYRE has submitted to the class the project of a monument consecrated to *victory and peace*. The brave defenders of the country, returning to their hearths, would come with a trophy worthy of them and of their chiefs, to deposit in a republican temple the arms which have immortalized their valour. This temple exists already more than a century, the admiration of Europe; and gratitude, mixed with love and veneration, is due from all the friends of liberty, to the citizens whose blood has been spilt for them. It is the *Dome des Invalides*.

Citizen CHALGRIN, architect, had conceived the project of making it the depot of our trophies. In the plan of Citizen PEYRE, the two projects may be easily reconciled.

The statue of peace would rise with majesty on the place where the principal altar was placed, and the chief of the artist would indicate to the people the benefits with which peace is about to replenish them.

In the center of the dome would be a groupe, representing the French Republic, which receives an olive branch from the hands of victory. She would fix her looks on the statue of peace. Victory would shew her the trophies of the republican phalanxes united to the *chef-d'œuvres* of the arts. In the socle of the pedestal, the figure of abundance in *basso relievo*, would gather from an olive tree fruits of different kinds, with which she would fill her cornucopia. A number of genii would be actively employed in gathering fruits and presenting them to her.

The four small cupolas would be decorated by trophies in marble, groupes of laurel, olive branches, with the statues and attribute of agriculture, commerce, the polite and mechanic arts.

Citizen

Citizen PEYRE has found the method of proportioning the statue of peace to the different objects with which she would be environed, and of masking the aukward raccordement of the ancient church, with the dependant part of the dome. He describes this method in the plans which he has presented.

It will be objected, perhaps, that the paintings with which the inside of the dome are ornamented, represent subjects drawn from the history called sacred; but according to our colleague, these paintings ought to be considered as monuments proper to cherish a love for the arts: we ought to be no more astonished to see them in a place where the statues of peace, of victory, and of the French Republic are only symbolical figures, than we ought to be, to see in a gallery destined to public assemblies, subjects taken from the practices of the Egyptians and Greeks, or statues formerly adored by those nations.

Citizen GIBELIN, associate in the section of antiquities and monuments, has given an account, in the name of a special commission, of the result of some operations relative to a new discovery communicated to the National Institute, by Citizens DILH and GHERARD. The object was to preserve to colours the same tone which the hand of the artist had given them, in painting upon porcelain.

The colours have perfectly resisted the action of fire, as well as the different tints prepared in presence of some members of the specimen, who had put the double specimen under their seal. They have acquired the gloss of varnish; this

is the only change which they have undergone.

This discovery is of great utility in the art of painting, and especially in the line of flower painting. Hitherto no process could preserve the drawings in all their freshness.

Citizen GIBELIN has made a report in his own name, on a Spanish memoir, the object of which is to shew, that the *mode of election* adopted by the National Institute of France, and discovered by Citizen BORDA, a member of the section of mathematics, is the only one conformable to reason and justice.

The three other methods, known under the denominations of *absolute plurality of the two thirds of the votes*; of *plurality of half of the votes and a casting one*; *relative plurality of suffrages*, are false, erroneous, and unjust, and only tend to disappoint the wishes of the great majority.

The author of the Spanish memoir, DON JOSEPH-ISIDORE MORALES, supports his opinion by very accurate calculations, in which our time will not permit us to follow him. He is astonished that the mode put in practice by the Institute, is almost unknown in France; "*In a nation*," adds he, "*wherein they hold it for an axiom, that it has no other danger to avoid than that of its elections.*"

"Bread and public games," said the Romans; "National festivals and republican institutions," says, at this day, the Great Nation. The institute had named a commission, charged to make a report to it on the first of these two objects. The report was presented to it by Citizen MONGEZ.

WALPOLIANA;

OR, BONS MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER IX.

* * * This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. WALPOLE. It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversation with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.

CXXVI. GIBBON.

THE first volume of Gibbon's History is so highly finished, that it resembles a rich piece of painting in enamel. The second and third volumes are of inferior composition. The three last seem to me in a medium, between the first volume and the two next.

CXXVII. STUPID STORIES.

A stupid story, or idea, will sometimes make one laugh more than wit. I was once removing from Berkeley Square to Strawberry Hill, and had sent off all my books, when a message unexpectedly arrived, which fixed me in town for that afternoon. What to do? I desired my man

to rummage for a book, and he brought me an old Grub-street thing from the garret. The author, in sheer ignorance, not humour, discoursing of the difficulty of some pursuit, said, that even if a man had as many lives as a cat, nay, as many lives as one Plutarch is said to have had, he could not accomplish it. This odd *quid pro quo* surprized me into vehement laughter.

Lady * * * is fond of stupid stories. She repeats one of a Welch scullion wench, who, on hearing the servants speak of new moons, asked gravely what became of all the old moons.

Miss * * *, with a sweet face, and innocent mouth, sings *flab-songs*. The contrast is irresistible.

CXXVIII. WALPOLE NO AUTHOR.

I do not look upon myself as an author. I may say, without the vain affectation of modesty, that I have done nothing. My Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, almost any bookseller could have drawn up. My chief compilation, the Anecdotes of Painting in England, is Mr. Vertue's work, not mine.

Vertue's manuscripts were in great confusion. I drew up an Index, and lost it. Another suffered the same fate. I thought I was bewitched; and even trembled for the third.

CXXIX. FOX.

What a man Fox is! After his long and exhausting speech on Hastings's trial, he was seen handing ladies into their coaches, with all the gaiety and prattle of an idle gallant.

CXXX. BOOK-MAKING.

Never was the noble art of book-making carried to such high perfection, as at present. These compilers seem to forget that people have libraries. One rams up a new book of travels, consisting merely of disguised extracts from former publications. Another fills his pages with Greek and Latin extracts from Aristotle and Quintilian. A third, if possible more insipid, gives us long quotations from our poets, while a reference was enough, the books being in the hands of every body. Another treats us with old French *ana* in masquerade; and, by a singular fate, derives advantage from his very blunders, which make the things look new. Pah! I, and an amanuensis, could scribble one of those books in twenty-four hours.

CXXXI. FRENCH PHILOSOPHERS.

I admire Voltaire and Helvetius. Rous-

seau I never could like. Take much affectation, and a little spice of frenzy, and you compose his personal character. I found the French philosophers so impudent, dogmatic, and intrusive, that I detested their conversation. Of all kinds of vice I hate reasoning vice. Unprincipled themselves, they affected to dictate morality and sentiment. The great, from vain glory and want of ideas, encouraged their pretence: but they always reminded me of the sophists, hired to assist at Roman entertainments. And what reasoning! Every Frenchman ought to be taught logic and mathematics, that his mind may acquire some solidity. Their character is so impetuous, that what with us is sensation, is with them passion. The real philosophers of antiquity were distinguished for their moderation; a radical mark of knowledge and wisdom; and they treated the popular religion with respect. Our new sect are fanatics against religion: and surely of all human characters a fanatic philosopher is the most incongruous, and of course the most truly ludicrous.

CXXXII. FACE-PAINTING.

Lady Coventry, the celebrated beauty, killed herself with painting. She bedaubed herself with white, so as to stop the perspiration. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was more prudent: she went often into the hot bath, to scrape off the paint, which was almost as thick as plaster on a wall.

CXXXIII. VOLTAIRE AND ROLT.

Voltaire sometimes fell into strange mistakes. One Rolt, an obscure author, having published a history of the war of 1745, a subject also treated by the French philosopher, Voltaire wrote to him the most scathing letters, styling him the first historian of the age!

CXXXIV. MOTHER OF VICES.

The Duke of Orleans, the Regent, had four daughters, distinguished by the names of the Four Cardinal Sins. A wag wrote on their mother's tomb, *Cy gist l'Offensive*, "Here lyes Idleness," which, you know, is termed the mother of all the vices.

CXXXV. INNOCENT XI.

The Pope, to whom James II. sent his embassy, was possessed of much shrewdness and prudence; and justly regarded the restoration of the Catholic system in England as an impossibility. Castlemain, the ambassador, was inflated with his master's infatuation, and had long requested a special audience, in order to propose decisive

steps.

steps. Disgusted with the Pontiff's coolness, he at last demanded an audience of leave: and being speedily admitted, he pronounced a long harangue, rather reproaching the Pope for his indifference in so important a business. The Pope having heard him with great *song-froid*, at last answered, "Sir, the air of Italy is rather dangerous to foreign constitutions. I beg you will have a reverend care of your health, and I wish you a good journey."

It was said on this occasion that only two things were necessary to secure the tranquillity of Europe; that the King of England should turn Protestant, and the Pope, Roman Catholic.

CXXXVI. PATRONAGE.

Patronage of authors is an antiquated fashion, and at present means nothing. It is still repeated by rote among a few young or ignorant writers, as an echo dies away by degrees into an unmeaning sound. The public favour is deemed a sufficient recompence: but after the cases you have mentioned I think differently. Nothing, for instance, can be more unjust than that an author, who has professedly written for the general taste, and has in consequence derived great emoluments from his works, should have a pension; while another, who has confined his toil to mathematics, or other abstruse pursuits, confessedly useful and highly meritorious, but not adapted to much sale, goes wholly unrewarded. This case evinces that a pension is a mere piece of vain-glory in the government, which desires to have it recorded that such and such an eminent writer was pensioned. In France things are very different. Voltaire has no pension; but many a plodding useful man has. In our national literary societies the members pay an annual sum: in France they receive an annual sum.

In all things we have the mercantile spirit of monopoly. A few fashionable writers monopolize the public favour: and merit is nothing if not introduced to notice by the fashionable cabal. Merit is useless: it is interest alone that can push a man forward. By dint of interest one of my coach-horses might become poet laureat, and the other, physician to the household. They might easily appoint deputies, as was done in the regency business.

CXXXVII. MATHEMATICS.

The profound study of mathematics seems to injure the more general, and useful mode of reasoning, that by induction.

Mathematical truths being, so to speak, palpable, the moral feelings become less sensitive to impalpable truths. As when one sense is carried to great perfection, the others are usually less acute; so mathematical reasoning seems in some degree to injure the other modes of ratiocination. Napier (who was not a lord, as I am admonished, since I published my Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,) wrote nonsense on the Revelations. So did Newton on the same book, and the prophecies of Daniel. Now Bishop South, you know, used to say, that the Revelations either found a man mad, or left him so. I say nothing of Newton's Chronology. He builds, I believe, upon one Chiron, without proving that Chiron, or the Argonauts, ever existed. Mythology is too profound for me. I know not if Chiron were man, or horse, or both. I only know he is no acquaintance of mine.

CXXXVIII. SACERDOS.

Mr. Gottling, a clergyman of Canterbury, was, I am told, the writer of an admirable parody on the noted grammatical line,

Bifrons, atque Custos, Bos, Fur, Sus, atque Sacerdos.

It runs thus:

Bifrons ever when he preaches;

Custos of what in his reach is.

Bos among his neighbour's wives;

Fur in gathering of his tithes.

Sus at every parish-feast;

On Sunday, *Sacerdos*, a priest.

CXXXIX. ARCHITECTURAL SOLECISM.

A solecism may be committed even in architecture. The ruin in Kew Gardens is built with Act-of-Parliament brick*.

CXL. FRENCH CHARACTER.

I visit Paris often, and have considerably studied the French character. In individuals it is often excellent; but taken in general it disgusts by its petulance and vanity. The French have always been dissolute in their amours; and are thus led to assail the chastity of foreign women, the most unpardonable of all affronts to fathers, brothers, husbands, and lovers. This, and their petulant overbearing conduct, prevent their conquests from being lasting. Yes, I swear to you by the Sicilian vespers, they can never be of much duration.

* An act passed, forty or fifty years ago, to fix the precise length, breadth, and thickness, of each brick. The old Roman bricks, &c. &c. are of a very different form.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE OF MOZART,

The celebrated German Musician.

AMONG the illustrious individuals, who by their superior abilities have ornamented and improved the world, how few have dared to defy the obstacles which envy, arrogance, and contending meannesses opposed to their progress! or indignantly to break the shackles which indigence imposes, and dart through that obscurity too well calculated to scatter and quench the rays of genius! To how small a number have their own country proved that beneficent protectress, that kind, that "nursing mother" who should watch the growing strength of new-fledged talent, encourage its flights, and applaud the vigor of its spreading pinions. This has formed the complaint of every age, and will continue to excite the murmurs of suffering merit, till minds of the superior class seize, by independancy of spirit, that ascendancy in the scale of worldly power which gives weight and force to human movements, and which can only spring from conscious importance, and dignified self-assertion. The shade of the great Mozart, whose sublime productions have astonished and still continue to delight, all Europe, awakens these reflections---accompanies me in my progress---revives the complaints of neglected genius---and demands redress.

Had not the almost uniform practice of courts long explained to mankind the principles on which they act, how difficult would it be to conceive, that that of Vienna could so little appreciate the merit of this extraordinary man, who looked to it for an asylum, and passed in its vicinity the last ten years of his life! the dispensers of royal favors, whose ears imbibe with such avidity the flattery that meanness offers, can neglect that genius which nobly refuses the tale of adulation; can stifle it with poverty, and even follow it with persecution.

Availing myself of the materials furnished me by the learned professors Niemtscheck and Olivarius, I now hasten to those details, which so strongly distinguish and characterize the subject of my present biographical discussion,

The father of Mozart was master of the chapel at Salzburg. His favorite work, entitled "Lessons for the Violin," possess more than a moderate share of merit; and have passed through two editions. He was also a respectable per-

former; but certainly did not discover any thing sufficiently extraordinary, either in his execution or compositions, to preface the future brilliancy of his son.

Mozart the younger, was born at Salzburg in the year 1756. At the age of three years, attending to the lessons which his sister, then seven years old, was receiving at the harpsichord, he became captivated with harmony; and when she had left the instrument, he would instantly place himself at it, find the thirds, sound them with the liveliest joy, and employ whole hours at the exercise.

His father, urged by such early and striking indications of genius, immediately began to teach him some little airs; and soon perceived that his pupil improved even beyond the hopes he had formed of him. Half an hour was generally sufficient for his acquiring a minuet, or a little song, which, when once learned, he would of himself perform with taste and expression.

At the age of six years, he had made such a progress as to be able to compose short pieces for the harpsichord, which his father was obliged to commit to paper for him. From that time nothing made any impression upon him but harmony; and infantine amusements lost all their attractions unless music had a share in them. He advanced from day to day, not by ordinary and insensible degrees, but with a rapidity which hourly excited new surprise in his parents---the happy witnesses of his progress.

His father returning home one day with a stranger, found little Mozart with a pen in his hand. "What are you writing" said he? "A concerto for the harpsichord" replied the child. "Let us see it:" rejoined the father, "It is a marvellous concerto, without doubt." He then took the paper, and saw nothing at first but a mass of notes mingled with blots of ink by the mal-address of the young composer, who, unskilled in the management of the pen, had dipped it too freely in the ink; and having blotted and smeared his paper, had endeavoured to make out his ideas with his fingers; but on a closer examination, his father was lost in wonder; and his eyes, delighted, and flowing with tears, became rivetted to the notes. "See," exclaimed he to the stranger "how just and regular it all is! but it is impossible to play it: it is too difficult." "It is a concerto," said the child,

child, "and must be practised till one can execute it. Hear how this part goes." He then sat down to perform it; but was not able to execute the passages with sufficient fluency to do justice to his own ideas. Extraordinary as his manual facility was universally allowed to be for his age, it did not keep pace with the progress of his knowledge and invention. Such an instance of intellectual advancement, in a child only six years of age, is so far out of the common road of nature, that we can only contemplate the fact with astonishment, and acknowledge that the possible rapidity of mental maturation is not to be calculated.

In the year 1762, his father took him and his sister to Munich, where he performed a concerto before the elector which excited the admiration of the whole court; nor was he less applauded at Vienna, where the emperor called him the *little sorcerer*.

His father gave him lessons only on the harpsichord; but he privately taught himself the violin: and his command of the instrument afforded the elder Mozart the utmost surprize, when he one day at a concert took a second violin, and acquitted himself with more than passable address. True genius sees no obstacles. It will not, therefore, excite our wonder, if his constant success in whatever he attempted begot an unbounded confidence in his own powers: he had even the *laudable* hardihood to undertake to qualify himself for the *first* violin, and did not long remain short of the necessary proficiency.

He had an ear so correct, that he felt the most minute discordancy; and such a fondness for study, that it was frequently necessary to take him by force from the instrument. This love of application never diminished. He every day passed a considerable time at his harpsichord, and generally practised till a late hour at night. Another characteristic trait of real genius! always full of its object, and lost, as it were, in itself!

In the year 1763 he made, with his father and sister, his first grand musical journey. He visited Paris; and was heard by the French court, in the chapel-royal at Versailles, where his talent on the organ was admired even *more* than on the harpsichord. At Paris, the musical travellers gave two concerts which procured them the highest reputation, and the distinction of public portraits. It was here that a set of Sonatas for the harpsichord, some of his earliest compositions, were engraved and published.

From Paris, they went to London, where they also gave two concerts, consisting of symphonies composed by young Mozart, who, even at that early age, sang also with much expression, and practised publicly with his sister. Mozart played already at sight, and in a concert, at which the king was one of his auditors, a bass being placed before him as a *ground*, immediately applied to it a most beautiful melody. Those who are best acquainted with the extent of such a task, will be the most astonished at such mature familiarity with the intricacies of the science, and such prompt and ready invention in so juvenile a mind.

From London, where Mozart also published six sonatas for the harpsichord, the musical family went to Holland, thence again to France; and in 1766 returned to Salzburg. There this extraordinary youth remained more than a year in perfect repose; devoting the whole of his time to the study of composition, the principles of which he scrutinized with the depth and penetration of confirmed manhood. Emmanuel Bach, Hæssle and Handel were his chief guides and models; though he by no means neglected the old Italian masters.

In 1768 he again visited Vienna, where Joseph the second engaged him to set to music a comic opera, entitled "La Finta Semplice," which obtained the approbation of Hæssle and Metastasio. At the house of the prince of Kaunitz, it often happened, that the first Italian air which came to hand would be given him, that in the presence of the company he might add to it accompaniments for numerous instruments; which he would write in the first style of excellence, and without the least premeditation: This is at once a proof, with what acuteness of observation he had listened to the music of the best masters; how intimate he had already rendered himself with the characters, capacities, and effects of the different instruments; and what skill he had acquired in that abstruse art of mixed combination, which, while it calculates the conjoint effect of sounds, as they regard the established laws of harmony, accommodates the different *parts* to the scales, tones, and powers of the respective instruments by which they are to be executed. It was at this time also, that, although but twelve years of age, he composed the music for the consecration of the church of orphans, at the performance of which he himself presided.

In 1769 Mozart again returned to Salzburg;

Salzburg, where he became *maitre de concert*. Not having yet seen Italy, in the December of the same year, he set out for that seat of the fine arts. Those talents which had already excited the admiration of Germany, France, and England, now awakened in that land of musical taste, the most lively enthusiasm.

In 1771 he had no sooner given personal proofs of his genius, than *la scrittura* for the following carnival was conferred upon him. He visited Bologna, then as famous for harmonic excellence as Naples, where the celebrated theorist, Martini, was amazed to see a German boy-work and execute the theme of a fugue which he presented to him, in the extraordinary style in which Mozart acquitted himself. He next went to Florence: Florence even enhanced the eulogiums which Bologna had lavished upon him.

During the holy week he arrived at Rome, and assisted at the *Miserere* in the Sixtine chapel, which performance is justly considered as the *ne plus ultra* of vocal music. This circumstance claims particular notice, as inducing a proof of another faculty of his mind, only to be equalled by those wonderful powers which he had already demonstrated. He was prohibited from taking a copy of this *miserere*, and therefore piqued himself on retaining it in his memory. Having heard it with attention, he went home, made out a manuscript from recollection; returned the next day to the chapel, heard the piece a second time, corrected the rough draught, and produced a transcript which surprised all Rome. This *miserere* formed a *scorer* numerous in its parts, and extremely difficult of execution. His mind had embraced and retained the whole!

He soon after received from the Pope the order of the gilt-spur; and at Bologna was complimented, by an unanimous decision, with the title of *Member and Master of the Phil-harmonic Academy*. As a proof, *pro forma*, of his qualifications for this academical honour, a fugue, for four voices, in the church style, was required of him, and he was shut up alone in his chamber. He completed it in half an hour; and received his diploma. This evinced that he possessed an imagination constantly at his command, and that his mind was stored with all the riches of his beloved science.

The opera which he composed for Milan, was called *Mitridates*: this piece procured him *la scrittura* for the grand opera of the carnival of 1773, which was

his *Lucio Sullà*. At length, after a tour of fifteen months, he returned to Salzburg.

In 1777 Mozart visited Paris; but the music of that capital, which so little accorded with his taste, together with the disgust he conceived from the base intrigues of the late French court, soon determined him to quit that capital, and return to his domestic comforts. In 1781, at the request of the Elector of Bavaria, he composed the Opera of *Idomeneo* for the carnival of that year. The general merit of this opera is so great, that it might serve alone for the basis of a distinguished reputation. At his twenty-fifth year he was invited to Vienna, where he continued spreading, as from a centre, the taste of his compositions through all Germany, and the lustre of his name over the whole of Europe.

Of all the virtuosi of the piano-forte who then crowded Vienna, Mozart was much the most skilful. His finger was extraordinarily rapid and tasteful, and the execution of his left hand exceeded every thing that had before been heard. His touch was replete with delicacy and expression; and the profound study he had bestowed on his art, gave his performance a style the most brilliant and finished. His compositions had a rapid circulation, and in every new piece the connoisseurs were struck with the originality of its cast, the novelty of the passages, and the energy of the effect.

Joseph the second, solicitous for the perfection of the German opera, engaged Mozart to compose a piece. He accordingly produced *L'enlèvement du Sérail*; performed for the first time in 1782. It excited the jealousy of the Italian company, who therefore ventured to cabal against it. The emperor, addressing himself to the composer, said, "It is too fine for our ears, my dear Mozart, and most charmingly crowded with notes." "Precisely what it ought to be," replied the spirited musician, who justly suspected that this remark had been suggested to Joseph by the envious Italians. "Though I cannot describe, as an auricular evidence," says the faithful author of the biography, "the applauses and the admiration which this opera produced at Vienna, yet I have witnessed the enthusiasm it excited at Prague among all the connoisseurs, as well as among those whose ears were less cultivated. It was said that all which had been heard before was not music: it drew the most overflowing audiences: every body was amazed at its

new traits of harmony, and at passages so original, and, till then, so unheard from wind instruments."

The cautious reader will, perhaps, hesitate to admit, in its fullest extent, this account by the author of the biography; but even after an allowance for some exaggeration, the most phlegmatic will grant that much must have been achieved by this great master, to afford a basis for so glowing a picture of the merit and success of *L'enlèvement du Sérail*. During the composition of this opera, he was married to Mademoiselle Weber, a distinguished virtuosa; and the piece was supposed to owe to this felicitous circumstance, much of that endearing character, that tone of modernness, and that expression of the softer passions which form its principal attractions. "*The Marriage of Figaro*," which was in the highest repute at all the theatres, was in the year 1787 transformed into an Italian opera; and Mozart, at the instance of the emperor, set it to music. This piece was highly received every where, and kept possession of the theatre at Prague during almost the whole of the winter in which it first appeared: numerous extracts were made from it, and the songs and dances of Figaro were vociferated in the streets, the gardens, and the taverns. Mozart came that very winter to Prague, and performed in public on the piano-forte. His auditors at all times listened to him with admiration: but whenever he played extempore, and indulged the spontaneous and uninterrupted sallies of his fancy, which he sometimes would for more than half an hour, every one was seized with the most enthusiastic raptures, and acknowledged the unrivalled resources of his imagination. About this time the manager of the theatre contracted with him for the composition of a new opera, which, when produced, was called "*Il Dissoluto Punito*," or *Don Giovanni*." His reputation was now so exalted, that the Bohemians piqued themselves on the circumstance that this opera was composed for their entertainment.

But this fame, this great and universal applause, had not yet produced to the admired artist any solid advantages; he had obtained no place, no settled income; but subsisted by his operas, and the instructions and occasional concerts which he gave. The profits of these proved insufficient for the style which he was obliged to support; and his finances became much deranged. The critical situation in which he now found himself, made

him resolve to quit Vienna, and seek an asylum in London; to which metropolis he had often been invited; but Joseph nominating him *compositeur de la chambre*, though with a very inadequate salary, he was induced to accept it; and Germany had the advantage of retaining him. But let me ask: had not the active and penetrating Joseph the ability better and less tardily to appreciate the merits of a man so distinguished in genius and in science? Or had not his ministers the power, at least, to persuade him how greatly it would have been to his honour to have granted so illustrious an artist a protection more efficacious? But emperors will be emperors; mortals so extravagantly exalted, know too well their own security from the general inconveniences of life to be greatly subject to the gracious influence of benevolent persuasions; or to those inducements to a good action which operate with men whose conditions are common; otherwise the baron de Switten, must have enjoyed an influence with this Joseph sufficient to have given a better direction to his conduct with respect to Mozart. But the signal protection which the baron has always afforded to this respectable family will not permit his name to descend to posterity with less *eclat* than that of his father; so illustrious for his success in the noblest of the sciences.

It is lamentable that premature genius too rarely enjoys a long career: The acceleration of nature in the mental powers seems to hurry the progress of the animal economy, and to anticipate the regular close of temporal existence.

In the year 1791, Mozart, just after he had received the appointment of *Maitre de chapelle* of the church of St. Peter, and when he was only thirty-five years of age, paid the last tribute; and left the world at once to admire the brilliancy, and lament the shortness of his earthly sojournment.

Indefatigable, even to his death, he produced during the last few months of his life, his three great master pieces: *La Flûte Enchantée*, *La Clémence de Titus*, and a *requiem*, his last production. *La Flûte Enchantée*, was composed for one of the theatres at Vienna; and no dramatic *Ohio* could ever boast a greater success. Every air struck the audience with a new and sweet surprize; and the *tout ensemble* was calculated to afford the deepest and most varied impressions. This piece had, in fact, so great a number of successive

repré-

representations that for a long time it was unnecessary to consult the opera-bill; which only announced a permanent novelty. And the airs selected from it and repeated throughout the empire, as well in the cottage as in the palace, and which the echoes have resounded in the most distant provinces, favoured the idea that Mozart had actually the design to enchant all Germany with his *Flutte Ebenanée*.

La Clemence de Titus was requested by the states of Bohemia, for the coronation of Leopold. The composer began it in his carriage during his route to Prague, and finished it in eighteen days.

Some circumstances attending the composition of the piece which we have already mentioned as the last effort of his genius, are too interesting to be omitted. A short time before his death, a stranger came to him with the request that he would compose as speedily as possible, a *requiem* for a catholic prince, who, perceiving himself on the verge of the grave, wished, by the execution of such a piece, to soothe his mind, and familiarize it to the idea of his approaching dissolution. Mozart undertook the work; and the stranger deposited with him as a security, 400 ducats, though the sum demanded was only 200. The composer immediately began the work, and during its progress, felt his mind unusually raised and agitated. He became at length so insatuated with his *requiem* that he employed not only the day, but some hours of the night in its composition. One day, while he was conversing with Madame Mozart on the subject, he declared to her that he could not but be persuaded that it was for himself he was writing this piece. His wife distressed at her inability to dissipate so melancholy an impression, prevailed on him to give her the *score*. He afterwards appearing somewhat tranquillized, and more master of himself, she returned the *score* to him, and he soon relapsed into his former despondency: On the day of his death he asked for the *requiem*, which was accordingly brought to his bed: "Was I not right," said he, "when I declared that it was for myself I was composing this funeral piece?" And the tears trickled from his eyes. This production of a man impressed during its composition with a presentiment of his approaching death is unique in its kind, and contains passages which have frequently drawn tears from the performers.

Only one complaint escaped him during his malady: "I must quit life," said

he, "precisely at the moment when I could enjoy it, free from care and inquietude; at the very time, when independent of sordid speculations, and at liberty to follow my own principles and inclinations, I should only have to write from the impulses of my own heart: and I am torn from my family just when in a situation to serve it."

Mozart at the time of his death was considerably involved in debt; but Vienna and Prague disputed the honour of providing for his widow and children; and M. Van Switten has been a father to them. Notwithstanding many vexatious events, he might, perhaps, have died solvent, had he been sufficiently economical. But endowed with great sensibility, and an organization susceptible of all the softer passions, he from his infancy contracted the habit of resigning himself without reserve to those persons and things which at the moment interested his feelings.

The countenance of this great master did not indicate any thing uncommon. He was small of stature; and except his eyes, which were full of fire, there was nothing to announce superiority of talent. His air, unless when he was at the harpsichord, was that of an absent man. But when he was performing, his whole physiognomy became changed: a profound seriousness recalled and fixed his eyes; and his sentiments were expressed in every movement of his muscles. Never has a musician more successfully embraced the whole extent of his art, and shone with greater lustre in all its departments. His great operas, no less than his most simple songs; his learned symphonies as well as his airy dances; all carry the stamp of the richest imagination, the deepest sensibility, and the purest taste. All his works develope the originality of his genius; and imply a mind great and exalted; an imagination which strikes out for itself a new course. He therefore merits to be ranked with that small number of original geniusses, those *phenomena splendida*, who form an epoch in their art, by carrying it to perfection, or giving it an unknown career.

It is in the employment of wind instruments that Mozart displays his greatest powers. His melody is always simple, natural, and full of force; and expresses with precision the sentiments and individual situations of his personages. He wrote with extraordinary facility. "*La Clemence de Titus*" the reader will recollect cost him the study of but eighteen days; and his *requiem*, which is equal in length

to an opera, was produced in four weeks. It is also worthy remark that the overture to his *Don Giovanni* was not begun till the night before the piece was to be performed. At midnight, after having devoted the evening to amusement, he locked himself up in his study, and composed it in a few hours. His memory was wonderfully retentive, as we may judge from his copying by recollection, the *miserere* at Rome. But a fact equally astonishing is that, soon discovering the eagerness of people to procure his works, and fearful that they might be pirated, it was his constant custom to transcribe from the *scores* of his sonatas only a part for one hand, and at the public performance to supply the other by memory.

He very early began to display that true dignity of an artist which renders him indifferent to the praises of those who are unqualified to judge. The commendations of the ignorant great he never considered as fame. His hearers, whether the wealthy or the titled, must have acquired some credit for their judgment, before he could be ambitious of their applause. Indeed he entertained so just a sense of scientific elevation and importance, that he would insist upon respect. And the least noise or idle babble, while he was at the instrument, excited a displeasure which he was too indignant to conceal. Once, to the honour of his feelings, he suddenly rose from his seat, and left his inattentive auditory to experience the keen, though silent reproach of insulted genius.

His mind was by no means unlettered: nor was it embellished with one science alone. He was master of several languages, and had made considerable progress in the mathematics. He was honest, mild, generous, full of frankness; and with his friends, had an air at once amiable, gay, and free from the least tincture of pedantry.

Far from viewing with envy the success of others, a weakness too closely interwoven in the general nature of man, he was always just to the talents of his fellow professors; and valued and respected merit wherever he found it: a clearer proof of which cannot be adduced than the following circumstance. At a concert, where a new piece composed by the celebrated Joseph Haydn was performed, a certain musician who never discovered any thing worthy of praise, except in his own productions, did not fail to criticize the music; exclaiming to Mozart "There now! there again! why that is not what I should have done," "No; neither should I," replied Mozart; "but do you know

why? Because neither you nor I should have been able to conceive it."

Thus have I traced with a faithful though faint pencil, the prominent features of this eminent musician. And the picture of a mind so highly qualified to ornament and delight society; a mind rich in talent, cultivated by study, and recommended by a heart, amiable, liberal, and just, cannot fail to impress the reader with an adequate idea of the exalted merits of Mozart. Drawing his attention with sage indifference from the emptiness of superficial grandeur, and fixing his eye on real greatness, he will be filled with those sentiments of respect and admiration ever due to such rare and shining productions of nature.

China-terrace,
Vauxhall-road. THOMAS BUSBY.

ACCOUNT OF THE ABBE SIEYES.
Translated from the *Fragments sur Paris* by
Doct^r Meyer.

"*Mes momens sont ceux d'un paresseux*, was the answer this remarkable man gave me, when I was presented to him at the national institute, where he presides over the second class, when I told him, that from a regard to his valuable moments, I had not as yet made him a visit. Without believing in the *momens paresseux* of a Sieyes, I neglected not the hint, and the next morning went to see him.

Of how many tales, calumnies and satires, has the political existence of this man been the object! and he has survived and annihilated them all.—Was it not he, who, a strong support to the party of the people, effected the downfall of the French nobility? and yet he was said to be an agent of Orleans: agent of Orleans—and *Robespierre's* predecessor! Such absurdities and contradictions are perfectly in the taste of that once so powerful cast, whose overthrow *Sieyes* occasioned, and which, as he himself said, will never be forgiven by them, but they will likewise fail in their attempts to make him forget himself.

Sieyes, formerly so active, now lives retired in philosophic leisure; the circle of his acquaintance is now limited: he is a silent observer of the present situation and relations of France.

I found *Sieyes* in an indifferently furnished apartment in the third story; walking about the room in his night cap and morning gown. The "moments of an idle man" came to my recollection,—but they were certainly not such. I esteem *Sieyes* wandering about his study, as much as the

the minister labouring at his desk. Papers and books lay upon his escritoire; and an hungarian cap with gold borders and tassels; such as the deputies of the convention formerly wore on their missions:—a large sword belonging to this costume was hanging against the wall, and behind his arm-chair, a profile of Voltaire badly executed in wax.

Conversation with Sieyes is easy; he enters readily into discourse, and treats every subject with a philosophical clearness, and the penetration of a man well acquainted with mankind, and illustrates it with new ideas.—Many foreigners complained to me of his laconism, his ill-humour, and even of his want of politeness. I paid him frequent visits, but had no reason to complain of this.—There were moments in our conversation, when his harsh decisions, and passionate, unjust reproaches and declarations, compelled me to inquire of myself, whether this could be the same man, who once so nobly exclaimed against the convention: *Ilsvoulent être libres, et ne savent pas être justes!** But this conversation was introduced by topics relating to individuals and personal concerns, which cannot be explained here. And in the same memorable hour, the storm of his mind ceased, and I again beheld the man in the gentle lowering of the tone of his discourse, as if he were desirous of softening the impression his violence and extravagance had left upon his own feelings.

A firm reliance on his own novel opinions—on his judgment, deliberately formed

* They want to be free and know not how to be just.

upon objects of the general politics of Europe—enlightened views of the present situation of states—bold decisions on the new foreign relations of the French republic, and a penetrating glance cast at the treaties formed between this state and foreign powers, constituted the topics of the several conversations I held with Sieyes; which certain considerations forbid me to publish. The look of his large black eye is strong and steady; with weak lungs that render public speaking difficult to him, his voice in a room and in the ardour of conversation, is full and forcible; his action is quick, and his pale visage replete with animation and mind.

Sieyes seldom neglects to attend the sittings of the council of five hundred, but except on important debates, I never saw him there above half an hour. He no longer ascends the tribune; but he appeared several times in the committee of secrecy to deliver accounts from the commission that had been appointed to examine treaties of peace.—On important and unimportant debates of the council, the philosopher sat rapt in thought, or perusing printed papers. Even during the stormy scene of the 23d of Germinal, I beheld him sitting in apparent indifference.

Sieyes declined the directorship from a love of a tranquil life, unconstrainedness in his pursuits, ease, which the precarious state of his health requires, and from a dislike to all the pompous solemnities attached to that situation. As an additional reason for his refusal, his personal dislike of Rewbell the director has been assigned. E. M.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

RUNIC SAGAS.

MR. COTTE's Icelandic Poetry is by this time in the hands of every lover of wild imagery and harmonious verse. It is a rimed paraphrase of the Latin version of Sæmund's Edda, published in 1787, at Copenhagen. As this interpretation departs widely from the text, it may not appear superfluous to the curious in antiquity, to attempt a less free translation of the first and most curious of these sagas, which unfolds the Gothic cosmogony.

The Runic alphabet is of uncertain origin; but as most of the inscriptions in this character which have been discovered on the Scandinavian rocks, record the fortunes of some soldier who had been in the service of the Greek emperor, it may be presumed, that the art of writing was derived by the

Goths from Constantinople. Antiquaries, however, have ascribed to far † earlier periods the literary firtings of the north, and consider the sagas, or mythic songs, which constitute the Edda, as productions contemporary with the heroes whom they celebrate.

The age and history of Odin is again liable

† The Runic alphabet expresses only the long vowels *a, o,* and *u*: it has but one character for *b* and *p*, but one for *d* and *t*, but one for *g* and *k*, and in all sixteen letters. This structure countenances the hypothesis of an Oriental origin. The Phœnicians, as appears from the *Auscultationes mirabiles* ascribed to Aristotle, came to fish on the coasts of Thule (probably, Norway), salted there the Thynus which they caught, and carried it to the Mediterranean. From them, perhaps, the Runes.

* Schlötzer's Nordische Geschichte, p. 550.

to controversy. Schöning and Suhm incline to distinguish between Woden the god of war, and Odin chief of the Asæ; and suppose the apotheosis of the former to have long preceded that of the latter, who perhaps was merely the conductor of the first colony of Goths which ventured to forsake the southern shores of the Baltic and to take up its abode in Scandinavia. Gibbon (i. 204) inclines to the speculation which makes the enterprises of the northern Mahomet co-æval with those of Pompey. Græter, struck with a resemblance between the cosmogony of the Edda and that of Melissus of Samos, as described by Diogenes Laertius, has attempted to prove from a passage in the *Ægisdrecca* (Str. 24.), that Odin visited the island of Samos (Sams-egio), and derived his doctrines from this Grecian philosopher, who flourished in the eighty-fourth Olympiad. In confirmation of a theory which assigns to this earlier æra the exploits of the northern divinities, it might be pleaded that Herodotus mentions (Melpomene LXXXI.) an immense brewing-copper, in high estimation among the Scythians, the acquisition of which by Thor, appears to be celebrated in the *Hymis-Quida*. The identity of the elder Anacharis, and of Odin, may one day not seem indefensible.

But at whatever period those persons flourished, whose actions form the themes of the Edda: whether their deeds and their doctrines were chronicled in verse by the *Scalds of their own times; or were preserved by tradition merely, until the northern dawn of literature broke forth over Iceland; the sagas which preserve these transactions, are equally interesting. They are, and must remain the earliest monuments of Gothic intellect. They are, and must remain the first fruits of that noble stem of language, whose spreading branches yet overshadow Scandinavia, Germany, and Britain. They are the childhood framings of those nations who have created a school of poetry superior to the Greek. They will acquire an increasing interest among all the descendants from the Gothic stock. They are supplying to new poets the outlines of an original mythology: and they will afford a favourite text for commentary to all the antiquaries who shall in future busy themselves with arctic paleontology.

The poetical value of the elder northern reliques, is far inferior to that of the fanciful stories, which compose the new Edda: no metaphors equally bold, no adventures equally prodigious, no descriptions equally romantic here startle and reward the curiosity. In

* Klopstock erroneously ascribes *bards* to the Gothic nations on the faith of a false reading in Tacitus: this word is Cimbric, or Welsh, and includes both the civil and ecclesiastical magistracy. Milton, with learned accuracy, notices the steep,

“Where your old bards, the famous druids lie.”

their stead occur definite allegories, which throw much light on the manner in which rude nations endeavour to account to themselves for the origin of things, and in which moral facts assume in their minds a mythic form. Much information too is afforded concerning the different tribes into which the Goths and the contiguous nomadic nations were divided, and concerning the geographical allotment of their respective territory. But it is time to pass from proving to scanning.

THE MEAL OF VAFTHRUTHNI.

Odin. Friga, counsel thou thy lord,
Whose unquiet bosom broods
A journey to Vafthruni's hall,
With the wife and crafty Jute,
To contend in Runic lore.

Friga. Father of a hero-race,
In the dwelling-place of Goths,
Let me counsel thee to stay;
For to none among the Jutes*,
Is Vafthruni's wisdom given.

Odin. Far I've wander'd, much sojourn'd,
In the kingdoms of the earth;
But Vafthruni's royal hall
I have still the wish to know.

Friga. Safe departure, safe return,
May the fatal sisters grant!
The father of the years that roll,
Shield my daring traveller's head!

Odin rose with speed, and went
To contend in Runic lore,
With the wife and crafty Jute.
To Vafthruni's royal hall
Came the mighty king of spells.

Odin. Hail Vafthruni, king of men,
To thy lofty hall I come,
Beckon'd by thy wisdom's fame,
Art thou, I aspire to learn,
First of Jutes in Runic lore?

Vafthruni. Who art thou? whose daring lip
Doubts Vafthruni's just renown?
Know that to thy parting step
Never shall these doors unfold,
If thy tongue excel not mine
In the strife of mystic lore.

* The Danish interpreters should not be always followed in the use of the words *god* and *giant*. The Goths and the Jutes were contiguous nations, part of whom ultimately became stationary in Gothland and Jutland. From the name of the latter, by coalescence with the article, is formed the denomination Teutones, Deutch. (Thus the French call the Antinous *le L'antin*, instead of *l'Antin*, and the English say *a newt*, instead of *an ewt*, using in fact a double article. These two nations were early hostile: Lucian (in his letter to Philo on history-writing) alludes to some account of a war between the Goths and the Jutes: and the Edda abounds with traces of their habitual rivalry. Vafthruni was a king of the Jutes.

Odin. *Gangrath, monarch, is my name.
Needing hospitality,
To thy palace-gate I come;
Long and rugged is the way
Which my weary feet have trodden.

Vaf. Gangrath, on the stool beneath
Let thy loitering limbs repose:
Then begin our strife of speech.

Odin. When a son of meanness comes
To the presence of the great,
Let him speak the needful word;
But forbear each idle phrase,
If he seek a listening ear.

Vaf. Since upon thy lowly seat,
Still thou court the learned strife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the steed,
On whose †back the morning comes?

Odin. †Skin-faxi is the skiey steed
Who bears aloft the smiling day
To all the regions of mankind:
His the ever-shining mane.

Vaf. Since upon thy lowly seat,
Still thou court the learned strife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the steed
From the east who bears the night.
‖Fraught with showering joys of love?

Odin. Hrimfax is the fable steed,
From the east who brings the night
Fraught with showering joys of love:
As he champs the foamy bit,
Drops of dew are scatter'd round,
To adorn the vales of earth.

Vaf. Since upon thy lowly seat,
Still thou court the learned strife—
Tell me, how is nam'd the flood,
From the dwellings of the Jutes
That divides the haunt of Goths?

Odin. §Ising's deep and murky wave,
Parts the ancient sons of earth
From the dwellings of the Goths,
Open flows the mighty flood,
Nor shall ice arrest its course
While the wheel of ages rolls.

Vaf. Since, &c.
Tell me how is nam'd the field

Where the Goths shall strive in vain,
With the flame-clad *Surtur's might?

Odin. †Vigrith is the fatal field
Where the Goths to Surtur bend.
He who rides a hundred leagues
Has not crost the ample plain.

Vaf. Gangrath, truly thou art wife;
Mount the footstep of my throne,
And on equal cushion plac'd
Thence renew the strife of tongues,
Big with danger, big with death.

PART II. †

Odin. First, if thou can tell, declare
Whence the earth and whence the sky?

Vaf. §Ymer's flesh produc'd the earth;
Ymer's bone, it's rocky ribs;
Ymer's skull, the skiey vault;
Ymer's teeth, the mountain-ice;
Ymer's sweat, the ocean-salt

Odin. Next, if thou can tell, declare
Who was parent to the moon
That shines upon the sleep of man?
And who is parent to the sun?

Vaf. Know that ‖Mundilfær is hight
Father to the moon and sun:
Age on age shall roll away
While they mark the months and years.

Odin. If so far thy wisdom reach,
Tell me whence arose the day,
That smiles upon the toil of man?
And who is parent to the night?

Vaf. ¶Delling is the fire of day,
But from Naurvi sprang the night,
Fraught with showering joys of love,
Who bids the moon to wax and wane,
Marking months and years to man.

Odin. If so far thy wisdom reach,
Tell me whence the winter comes?
Whence the soothing summer's birth
Showers of fruitage who bestows?

Vaf. Vindfual is the name of him
Who begot the winter's god;
Summer from Suafuthur sprang:

* The last day of the week was consecrated to Surtur, and named from him.

† Vigrith seemingly means *drunkenness*; and Surtur the *funeral flame*: The allegory in this case intimates that a loss of the faculties is the harbinger of death. Gräter however translates it by *noise of battle*, *burly-burly*: and is perhaps in the right. It might however be sought in real geography.

‡ The former half of this Saga exhibits symptoms of a higher antiquity, more allusions to local nature, and a mythology less evolved.

§ Ymer answers to chaos: it means *ever*, or eternity.

‖ Mundilfær means *gift-bestowing*. The allegory therefore describes Beneficence as producing the sun and moon.

¶ Delling, *twilight*; Naurvi, *north*; Vindfual, *wind-fuell*; Suafuthur, *much-foaming*; Bergelmer, *old man of the mountain*; Thrugelmer, *old man of the deep*: Aurgelmer, *original old man*.

* Gangrath means *seek-advice*. If this was the travelling name of Odin, it would easily assume in Greek the form Anacharis.

† In the Grecian mythology, the gods of day are charioteers; but in the Gothic, notwithstanding Goranfon, they seem to have been cavaliers.

‡ Skin-faxi means *shiny-locks*; but to this horse is never ascribed the supremacy among horses. On the contrary, the saga quoted in Percy's edition of "*Mallet's Northern Antiquities*," vol. ii. page 109, expressly says: "The ash Ydrasil is the first of trees; Sleipner, of horses; Bifrost, of bridges;" &c.

¶ The line *Natt oc nyt reginn*, literally *night eke bliss showers*, is misrendered by the Danish interpreter. It is only capable of the sense here given, as will appear by consulting the word *Nyr* in the vocabulary of the Edda Sæmundar.

§ The river Ising was in Polish Prussia.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XXXIX.

Both shall walk the way of years
Till the twilight of the Gods.

Odin. Once again—if thou can tell,
Name the first of Ymer's sons,
Eldet of the Afa-race?

Vafi. While the yet unshapen earth
Lay conceal'd in wintry womb,
Bergelmer had long been born:
He from Thrugelmer descends,
Aurgelmer's unbrother'd son.

Odin. Once again—if thou can tell
Whence, the first of all the Jutes,
Father Aurgelmer is sprung?

Vafi. From the arm of *Vagom fell
The curdl'd drops of teeming blood
That grew and form'd the first of Jutes.
Sparks that spurted from the south
Inform'd with life the crimson dew.

Odin. Yet a seventh time declare,
If so far thy wisdom reach,
How the Jute begat his brood
Tho' denied a female's love?

Vafi. Within the hollow of his hands,
To the water-giant grew
Both a male and female seed:
Also foot with foot begat
A son in whom the Jute might joy.

Odin. I conjure thee tell me now,
What within the bounds of space
First befell of all that's known?

Vafi. While the yet unshapen earth
Lay conceal'd in wintry womb,
Bergelmer had long been born;
First of all recorded things,
Is that his gigantic length
Floated on the ocean-wave.

Odin. Once again, if thou can say
And so far thy wisdom reach,
Tell me whence proceeds the wild
O'er the earth and o'er the sea
That journeys viewless to mankind?

Vafi. †Hræfvelger is the name of him,
Who sits beyond the ends of heaven,
And winnows wide his eaglewings,
Whence the sweeping blasts have birth.

Odin. If thy all-embracing mind
Know the whole lineage of the gods,
Tell me whence is Niord sprung?
Holy hills and halls hath he
Tho' not born of Afa-race.

Vafi. For him the deftly-delving showers
In Vaunheim scop'd a wat'ry home,
And pledg'd it to the upper Gods:
But when the smook of ages climbs
He with his Vauns shall stride abroad,
Nor spare the long-respected shore.

* Vagom, *waves, ocean.* The waves, the subjects of Niord the sea-god, are often personified in Scaldic song; and are called Vanes and Vauns in *Percy's Mallet*. For what reason two words have been contracted into one to form the proper name *Elivogi* appears not: yet Goranfon and all the authorities countenance Mr. Cottle's interpretation of this passage.

† Hræfvelger, *corpse-greedy.*

Odin. If thy all-embracing mind
Know the whole of mystic lore,
Tell me how the chosen heroes*
Live in Odin's shield-deck'd hall
Till the ruin of ruin'd gods.

Vafi. All the chosen guests of Odin
Daily ply the trade of war:
From the fields of festal fight
Swift they ride in gleaming arms,
And gaily at the board of gods
Quaff the cup of sparkling ale,
And eat Sæhrimni's vaunted flesh.

Odin. Twelfthly, tell me, king of Jutes,
What of all thy Runic lore
Is most certain, sure, and true?

Vafi. I am vers'd in Runic lore
And the counsels of the gods;†
For I've wander'd far and wide,
Nine the nations I have known;
And in all, that overarch
The murky † mists and chills of hell,
Men are daily seen to die.

Odin. Far I've wander'd much sojourn'd
In the kingdoms of the earth;
But I've still a wish to know
How the sons of men shall live,
When the iron winter comes?

Vafi. Life and warmth shall hidden lie
In the well-head that † Mimis feeds,
With dews of morn and thaws of eve:
These again shall wake mankind.

Odin. Far I've wander'd much sojourn'd
In the kingdoms of the earth,
But I've still a wish to know
Whence, to deck the empty skies,
Shall another sun be drawn,
When the jaws of Fenrir ope
To ingorge the lamp of day?

Vafi. Ere the throat of Fenrir yawn
Shall the § sun a daughter bear,

* The Danish interpreters render *Einberiar* by *Monoberos*, whereas it seems rather to answer to the Teutonic *Anberr*, patriarch, ancestor, forefather. What idea should be annexed to this newly minted term *monabero*? That of Champion, perhaps of a warrior, who, by *solitary* exploits and without co-operation, attains the heroic rank: In this case it were a fit epithet for but few of the inmates of Valhalla. For Starkader, indeed, the Samson or Herkules of the north.

† The Nifhel of the text is probably an erroneous reading for Nifelheim, *home of mists*, which was the favourite epithet of the Goths for the nether world. Does *Vafthruni* mean by the nine nations, the nine regions subject to Hela?

‡ The giant Mimis, and the spring which he has in custody, are mentioned in the eighth fable of the newer Edda: to this fountain-head the words *bod mimis* seem to allude. Gräter translates—"Life and warmth shall lie hidden in the flesh of the earth." See *Nordische Blumen*, p. 141.

§ The Goths make the sun feminine, and the moon masculine. This is natural in a

Who in spite of shower and fleet,
Rides the road her mother rode.

Odin. I have still a wish to know
Who the guardian maidens are
That hover round the haunts of men?

Vafr. Races three of elfen maids
Wander through the peopled earth:
One to guard the hours of love:
One to haunt the homely hearth,
One to cheer the festal board.

Odin. I have still a wish to know
Who shall sway the Afa-realms,
When the flame of Surtur falls?

Vafr. *Vali's then and Vithar's force
Heirs the empty realm of gods:
Mothi's then and Magni's might

cold climate. Among savages every male is a foe, every female a friend. Displeasing and unwelcome objects therefore are in their languages masculine, pleasing and welcome objects feminine. In hot countries where the night is more welcome than the day, an opposite allotment of gender takes place.

* Vali and Vithar are apparently the gods of death and sleep. Mothi signifies mould, corruption; and Magni nobody: so that these allegories obviously describe the state of the departed.

Sways the massy mallet's weight,
Won from Thor, when Thor must fall.

Odin. I have yet the wish to know
Who shall end the life of Odin
When the gods to ruin rush?

Vafr. Fenrir shall with impious tooth
Slay the sire of rolling years:
Vithar shall avenge his fall,
And struggling with the shaggy wolf*
Shall cleave his cold and gory jaw.

Odin. Lastly, monarch, I enquire
What did Odin's lip pronounce
To his Balder's hearkening ear.

When he climb'd the pyre of death?
Vafr. Not the man of mortal race
Knows the words which thou hast spoken
To thy son in days of yore.

I hear the coming tread of death,
He soon shall raze the Runic lore
And knowledge of the rise of Gads,
From his ill-fated soul who strove
With Odin's self the strife of wit.
Wisest of the wife that breathe,
Our stake was life and thou hast won.

* Vitnis, wolf, is here mistaken for a proper name by the Danish interpreter; and for a name of Odin by the English poet.

V A R I E T I E S,

LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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

MR. AIKIN proposes to deliver a course of lectures on the Theory and practice of Chemistry, with its application to some of the most important and interesting of the arts and manufactures. In the experimental part he will be assisted by Mr. C. R. AIKIN. The number of lectures will not exceed twenty-six, to be delivered three times in a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half past seven in the evening precisely, and to commence early in February next. Tickets for the course, at two guineas each, may be had at Mr. C. R. AIKIN'S, surgeon, No. 4, Broad-street Buildings, at which house it is proposed that the lectures should be delivered.

Dr. ANDERSON'S Lives, prefixed to his edition of the "British Poets," are undergoing a complete revision by the ingenious author, in order to form a separate publication. This, every poetical reader will be gratified to hear, as they combine comprehensive and accurate research with much judicious criticism, and candid observation. It is the Doctor's previous intention, however, to print the Poems of Grainger in a single

volume, with many unpublished pieces, and others collected from printed miscellanies, by the advice and with the assistance of the learned Bishop Percy.

Mr. WILLIAM TOOKE, F. R. S., member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and of the Free Oeconomical Society of St. Peterburg, is preparing for the press "A Comprehensive View of the Russian Empire, during the Reign of Catherine the Second," drawn from original materials.

Dr. E. G. CLARKE has in the press a small work, entitled "Medicina Praxeos Compendium," which will be published in a few days.

The Rev. Mr. WARNER, of Bath, has just completed a Supplement to his "Walk through Wales," being another pedestrian tour through such parts of the principality as he had not before visited, including South Wales, Anglesey, &c. It will be enriched with two views, by Becker and Hulley, engraven by Alken; the one of *Bryn Maen*, a singularly stratified rock in Glamorganshire, the other of Mallwyd Bridge in Merionethshire.

"The History of Bath," by the same

gentleman, is in great forwardness, and will be published during the autumn of the ensuing year. The numerous plates of this splendid work have occasioned an unforeseen delay in the publication.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, optician, of Holborn, has just revised and improved the valuable Lectures in Philosophy, by the late Mr. George Adams, of Fleet-street. This second edition will contain the additions of many recent and important discoveries in experimental philosophy, and four new copper-plates.

Mr. JOHN BELL, whose "*Weekly Messenger*" is generally adopted in the metropolis, as the best of the Sunday newspapers, proposes, in future, for the use of persons residing in the country, to republish it in a new edition with additions, postscript, &c. on each subsequent Monday evening. By this new and improved arrangement, he hopes to be able to accommodate the country with his superior London weekly newspaper, which shall at the same time possess the advantage of containing the most recent intelligence.

Mr. DEBRET has announced for early publication, "*A Vocabulary of the Sea Phrases and Terms of Art used in Seamanship and Naval Architecture*," containing, in French and English, all the orders necessary to be given in working a ship, and carrying on the duty on board, as well at sea as in port. The whole selected from best authorities, and improved by every information resulting from the long professional experience of a captain in the British navy.

Mr. PHILLIPS, who proposes to publish a series of the best of KOTZEBUE's plays, translated by Miss PLUMPTRE and other able writers, has already published two, "*The Natural Son*," and "*The Count of Burgundy*," and will continue to publish one or two every month, till he has completed a series of German plays, which he trusts will prove a valuable addition to the existing stock of dramatic literature.

Mr. GEORGE CUMBERLAND will shortly publish an African Tale, under the title of "*The Castle of Sennaar*," which will contain various anecdotes of the Sophians, hitherto unknown to the world.

Mr. COLLARD, author of the "*Essentials of Logic*," has in the press a work entitled "*A Praxis of Logic*," designed for the use of schools. In this piece he professes to exemplify, in a series of extracts from eminent authors, all the familiar modes of reasoning, and propositional combinations in the English tongue.

Miss HAYES will speedily publish her long expected "*Victim of Prejudice*" which has only been delayed by the printer. This lady is at present engaged upon a Biographical Work of great and lasting interest to the female world, to contain the lives of illustrious women of all ages and nations. It will probably extend to three or four large volumes duodecimo; the first of which will be published in the course of 1799.

Mr. DYER has in the press "*An Address to such Persons as may at any Time be called to discharge the Office of Jurors*." His poems (the first volume) will be out by the end of this month; and at the same time will be published by him, "*An Essay on Titles*."

"*Biographical Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the French Revolution*," by JOHN ADOLPHUS, F. A. S. are in their course through the press, and will shortly appear.

A new edition of the first volume of the "*Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic*," with great alterations, additions, corrections, &c. is in the press, and will be ready for delivery about the end of January.

A translation of "*Rash Vows*," from the French of Madam Genlis, is in great forwardness.

A translation of DIDEROT's Natural Son, a novel, is in the press.

Mr. WILLIAM PETHER, artist, at Hereford, inventor of the sailor's preservation from drowning, and various other useful articles, has also made considerable progress in his models and drawings, towards a treatise on maritime affairs: particularly relative to the safety of vessels at sea, and to their celerity in sailing.

Mrs. ROBINSON has finished a new novel, under the title of "*The False Friend*."

The Royal Humane Society have offered prizes for Essays on the following subjects:—1. For the best essay on the means of preserving mariners from shipwreck; pointing out the most probable method of keeping the vessel afloat; and also of conveying assistance from shore to vessels in distress, within a moderate distance of land, and when boats dare not venture out to their aid, ten guineas.—2. For the second best essay, in point of merit, five guineas.

Agricultural Improvements.—The advantages of a plentiful supply of good manure, are well known to the practical farmer, though the means of procuring it have not been sufficiently attended to. The construction of the farm

yard is certainly of much importance in this view, but it is a subject of too extensive inquiry for the present purpose. Our design is merely to bring to the notice of the agriculturist a few circumstances which seem to deserve more regard than they have generally met with. There can be little doubt that much benefit is derived from depositing the matters that constitute manures in such situations as have a tendency to promote the decomposition of their harder and more fibrous parts, and which prevent or retard the evaporation of their juices. With these intentions the farmer should be careful to place his manures in such situations as are fully sheltered from the influence of the sun, either by the shade of trees or some contrivance for the purpose. It should also be so situated that the thick part constantly remains soaked in the more fluid. This intention will be greatly promoted by having the drains from the stables and cow-houses, to communicate with the dung-shed. Frequent turning tends greatly to promote the dissolution and decomposition of these substances, and in many instances is unquestionably a good practice, especially if a small portion of caustic lime be introduced, and the operation performed when the weather is inclined to be wet.

In places where straw is dear and scarce, and where the situation in other respects is favourable, the practice which has, we believe, long prevailed in the low countries, may perhaps be introduced with success by the English farmer. This is the *littering* of horses, cows, &c. which are turned loose in open sheds; &c. with turf, cut from commons, heaths, &c. The turf in this way is soon formed into a good manure, by the rich particles that come from the dung of the animals. Manure prepared in this mode is particularly useful on arable lands. It is obvious that the turf must be frequently removed, and new supplies given.

It appears that in *marine* situations a very useful and durable compost may be formed by mixing sea-weed (*quercus marina*) with other substances employed as manures by adding a portion of quicklime. In this manner a substance which has a very powerful as well as a very durable effect on lands is readily constituted, but in the methods generally practised in this country with this substance, a much longer time is required, and manure so produced is not by any means so lasting in its operation.

Curious Fact in Natural History.—Mr.

PETER ROSI, who has published "*An Account of the Insects of Etruria*," being in the garden of the academy of Pisa, with Mr. CAJETANUS SAVI, the superintendent of the garden, observed a male of the *cantharis melanura* in conjunction with a female of the *elater niger* on a peach leaf. On his laying hold of the *elater* the *cantharis* endeavoured to extricate himself, but in vain; and in this situation Mr. Rosi killed him, to preserve the testimonial of such a singular occurrence. The *elater* was killed in catching her. The account is signed by six other gentlemen, professors in the university of Pisa, who afterwards saw the insects in this state.

Mr. J. A. GOETZ, has just favoured the learned world with an edition of the characters of Theophrastus, in which are two chapters, that have never before been made public. These two chapters were taken from a manuscript of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, now in the Vatican library by professor SIEBENKEES. From this manuscript, which contains fifteen chapters, beginning with that which is the sixteenth in the common editions, many corrections of the received text are taken, and very considerable additions, so that some of the chapters are enlarged nearly one half.

It appears from the narrative of a tour through Sweden, lately published in German, by M. LENY DE SCHNEPSENTHAL, that the singular fraternity of the Swedenborgians is successfully and rapidly propagating their novel sentiments in that country. Throughout the whole kingdom, the class of rude unenlightened men, who unite to purity of manners a certain *penchant* for religious ideas and practices, in a word all those (to quote the author's own expression) whom the Gospel calls poor in spirit, adhere strictly to the confession of Augsburg. On the contrary, all the thinking heads, the most enlightened minds, such as the men of science, naturalists, &c. the most generous friends of humanity, those who are endeavouring to perfect the system of education and the public schools, are all, or almost all, members of the great association which bears the name of Swedenborg. However incredible this circumstance may appear in this country, it is nevertheless strictly true. It does not follow however, that so many amiable and respectable learned men, although they have accepted the title of brethren in the society, have distinctly adopted the whole of their creed, such as believing in the new terrestrial Jerusalem,

or that their late master Swedenborg was a being animated by the spirit of God, that he was a prophet who saw into futurity during his life-time, or that he passed body and soul into another world, and is now watching over them and their labours. The author is of opinion that many of these enlightened friends of humanity, men of elevated rational minds, have united themselves to those rich and generous believers, without partaking in the least of their reveries, merely with a view to direct the application of the greatest means that any private society ever had in their disposition, and to propagate in their own country, and abroad, philanthropic sentiments and ideas. Whatever may be their secret motives, the influence of this society is not the less real.---The two principal associations of the Swedenborgists, are those of Stockholm and of London. From them originated the proposition for abolishing the slave trade, and the richest among them have zealously collected immense sums, to found the colony of Sierra Leone on the west coast of Africa. The view of many of the brethren was to penetrate from thence into the interior of the continent, in quest of the terrestrial Jerusalem, not doubting in the least but that it exists in the midst of immense deserts, exhibiting a perfect model of the reign of justice, of pure christianity, preserved there from the primitive ages, and that Christ dwells there, perhaps even in a visible manner, explaining his laws to his faithful believers. The views however of the other members, and probably of the greatest part, were to form at Sierra Leone a point of departure, whence they might more easily penetrate into the interior of the country, to study the people and the natural history, to import the useful inventions of Europe, the purest principles of civilization, the sublime ideas of morality, and to engage the natives gradually by sentiments of humanity and their own interest to sell no more slaves. All the Swedenborgists appear to be animated by the hope of attaining this last object. They propose to pass from nation to nation, to visit all the black races with which the country is covered, to treat with their kings and chiefs, to win them over by amiable manners and real benefits; and thus to turn to the advantage of humanity, all the discoveries made in this part of the world almost entirely new to us, comprehending in the generous plan of their apostolate, the whole territory extending from the coast of Negroland.

Citizen A. L. MILLIN, the Editor, has lately published in the *Magazine Encyclopedique*, (No. 7. Vol. II. 2d year,) 13 letters of the famous Peyresc, which have never till now been communicated to the public. They abound with very curious reflections and facts, particularly in whatever relates to the study and works of the arts and of antiquities. These letters are addressed to M. Borilli, a learned antiquarian of Aix, who possessed a well chosen cabinet, consisting of medals, idols, pictures, and natural history. It appears that Louis XIII. on his arrival at Aix, in 1622, wished to visit this cabinet of M. Borilli; he would likewise do it an honour by presenting the proprietor with his own baldrick and sword. All the French wits were eager to celebrate this gift by verses and other pieces, some of which were even composed in Greek; and Grotius, who was then following the court as Ambassador from Sweden, made on the same subject some beautiful Latin verses. Speaking of the moneys or medals of Marfeilles, a subject which he terms "a fair road, though not as yet well beaten," he subjoins, "This rival of Rome, and daughter of Greece, in a very early age, carried the art of design and all the other arts to a considerable degree of perfection; Peyresc whose taste was extraordinary in all the sciences, and every kind of curiosity, first imported into France, the beautiful Asiatic cats, called cats of Ancyra or Angora. He also notices the high point of riches and glory to which commerce had raised Florence, and how little it obstructs the progress of the arts, as the most beautiful florins, and other gold coins were fabricated there, and there all the kings and states sent orders for their gold coins to be made. The ordinary impression, which was St. John the Baptist, being always the same, the distinctions for the different states were only small marks visible on the top of the crown.

A great number of moulds of the different antique statues are casting in Paris, to be distributed throughout the departments.

The 15th Thermidor in the evening, the Lyceum of Arts rendered a funereal homage to the celebrated Lavoisier, a member of that society. The sitting was opened by a discourse of MULOT, on the respect due to the dead. FOURCROY read afterwards a notice on Lavoisier; and CHARLES DESAUDRAIS recited an ode upon the immortality of the soul. Lastly, a hiero-drama was executed, the subject of which is *the death of Lavoisier* :

the music of this piece was by LANGLES, a member of the conservatory. LAIS and CHENARD sung.

For some time past the court of Vienna has passed a censure on a number of French publications, and prohibited their introduction and sale in the Austrian territories. In the three months from April to July 1797, the total number of French books prohibited at Vienna, was one hundred and twenty-three, on different subjects, politics, history, the drama, romance, biography, voyages, and even translations from the classics; and from the English, among others of the latter kind, is the celebrated speech of General FITZPATRICK, Dec. 16, 1796, in the British house of commons, in favour of LA FAYETTE and his companions in misfortune, with the accompanying speeches of Messrs. PITT, FOX, SHERIDAN, &c. published in the French language at Hamburgh.

To avoid a disagreeable collision which has frequently taken place, when two persons have been engaged at once in the translation of the same work, the German booksellers are at present in the practice of inserting in the literary journals, and especially that of Jena, a previous announcement of the foreign books, translations of which they propose publishing. The literature of Germany, far from despising the works of their neighbours, rather study to put them within the reach of their fellow countrymen, by publishing translations of them, very often accompanied with remarks and additions, which sometimes give to these translations the air and merit of original works.

The library of Pietro Metafasio, poet to the Imperial court of Vienna, who died in 1782, consisting of several thousand volumes, and particularly of superb editions of the classics, and which has hitherto been preserved by his heirs, has been lately purchased by Dr. ALOYSE OARENO, for the king's library at Lisbon.

Arrangements are making for forming a library in the National Palace of the Executive Directory. Citizen PALISSOT is appointed conservator.

The armories of the senate of Berne, together with the live bears kept in the fosses of the city, are either on the road to Paris, or have arrived thither, in order to be deposited in the museum of natural history.

The most skilful architects of France are employed at present in devising means to restore and strengthen the pillars of the dome of the Pantheon, which are universally allowed to be inadequate to support

the enormous mass which depends upon them. The dangers to which this monument, one of the newest and most magnificent in France, is exposed from this circumstance, are sufficient to call forth all the knowledge and all the resources of genius, of their ablest writers and professional men. A number of fractures have already taken place in the pillars of the dome and in the columns which adhere to them; the extreme weakness of these supports is attributed to their little capacity, and to the vicious form of their plan, which is triangular. Many men of merit are for entirely demolishing this part of the edifice, and for substituting a simple and large rotunda, lighted upon the plan of that over the Pantheon at Rome; while others oppose this destructive advice, as a disgraceful barbarity in France to annihilate a dome, which, say their writers, by its magnificent elevation takes the lead of all the monuments of this age; all, however, agree in the indispensable necessity of repairing and strengthening these supports very speedily, and, if practicable, without altering any thing of the harmony and richness of ordonnance in the interior. It is fortunate that no new foundations are required for any proposed additions, however considerable, which may be made to the pillars; as Soufflot, when he laid the foundations of this edifice, by a kind of prophetic genius, provided all the necessary bases for the restoration of the supports of his cupola.

In a memoir lately read to the Philomathic Society at Paris, by Citizen GEOFFROY, professor of Zoology in the museum of natural history, he considers the species of the animal, known at the Cape of Good Hope by the name of *cochon de terre*, and called by zoologists *myrmecophaga afro*, or *capensis*; GMEL. a peculiar genus under the name of *orycteropus*, as M. GEOFFROY proves, by a comparison of the organs of the *orycteropus* with those of the *tatous dasibus*, L. and of the *myrmecophagi*, that this genus is intermediate by its forms and habits, between those two families. It approaches to the *tatous* in its organs of mastication, and the form of the toes and nails, and in having a short and single cæcum, whilst that of the *myrmecophagi* is double, as in birds, by the reuniting of the bones of the os pubis, which are not articulated together in the *myrmecophagi*. The *orycteropus*, however, bears a relation to the last, since it has, like them, a very small mouth, whence its tongue covered

vered with hair, may be protruded to a considerable length. Finally, the habits of the orycteropus resemble those of the animals to which it approaches the most; it does not climb trees, but lives under the earth like the tatous, it feeds like them on roots, but also it hunts after anthills, like the myrmecophagi. Its snout terminates in a blunt callous, a character which is peculiar to it. It may be distinguished in the works of naturalists by the following description.

ORYCTEROPUS. Molar teeth (six) with flat vertices; the body covered with hair.

Obs. The orycteropus, as appears from the preceding, connects the tatous with the myrmecophagi and with the pangolin, *manis* L. The large fossile species found in Paraguay, for which Citizen CUVIER has established a new genus, under the name of *megaterium*, is intermediate between the sloth and the myrmecophagus; and lastly, the astonishing animal of New Holland, covered with bristles like the porcupine, supported by very short legs, and of very singular conformation, and with a head round at the occiput, terminating in a snout, without teeth, very slender, long, and cylindrical, and described by Mr. GEORGE SHAW under the name of *myrmecophaga aculeata*, appears to have very striking relations to the pangolin and the orycteropus; from hence it follows, that in consequence of these important acquisitions, we ought for the future to count in the number of our natural orders, that of the *edentated*, or *edented*, consisting of the following genera: *dasypus*, *orycteropus myrmecophaga*, and *aculeata, manis, myrmecophaga, megaterium et bradypus*.

The following observations on the method of obtaining pure baryte, and on the properties of that earth, are by Citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN. If some crystallized nitrate of baryte be put into a retort and heated till no more gas be disengaged, there will remain at the bottom of the retort a very pulverulent grey matter; this is the baryte in its highest degree of purity. In this state, this earth has a sharp and burning taste; if mixed with a little water, it will boil, emit much caloric, and crystallize in cooling. Cold water dissolves 0,05 of its weight, and hot water 0,50. On cooling, it deposits transparent four sided prismatic crystals, which effloresce in the air and the remainder forms a pellicle on the surface of the liquor, by combining with carbonic acid.

These properties, and many others collected by Citizens FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, seem to assimilate to baryte, the new earth discovered by KLAPROTH, and called *frontianite*. But among the differences which Citizen PELLETIER has lately found between them, should be noticed the poisonous properties of the baryte which the frontianite does not partake of, and the red colour which the muriate of frontian gives to the flame of alkohol, in which it has been dissolved.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF PARIS, which in the first years of the republic so eminently distinguished itself above the other literary associations by its distribution of prizes and the establishment of public lectures, after the publication of a folio volume of its memoirs entitled "*Acte de la Société de Histoire Naturelle*," sunk for some time into a state of debility. This was owing to the absence of some of its most active members in the expedition dispatched in search of the unfortunate La Perouse, and of others who expected to visit India in the train of Buonaparte. The society however has of late been newly organized, and will probably soon resume all its former activity. It is now composed of honorary associates and ordinary members: the communications of the former are gratuitous, but each of the latter is expected at least once in a year to furnish a paper. The acting committee consists of six members, Juslieu, Lamarck, Hauy, Fourcroy, Defontaine, and Lacepede, to whom are added a like number of associates, Ventenat, Brogionard, Leliere, Vauquelin, Celsé, and Millin: the celebrated Cuvier is secretary. A volume of its memoirs is in the press, and will shortly make its appearance.

Don Joseph Canga Arguelles and his brother Don Barnabas, are about to publish a translation of Pindar in Spanish verse.

The wanton devastations that have been committed since the period of the revolution in the National forests of France, are of such serious importance as to have long ago attracted the notice of several of the provincial societies, and at length of the National Institute. A report has been published on this very interesting subject, in answer to a memoir in the transactions of the society of Rouen, relative to the management of forest lands, from which it appears that the deficiency of fuel is already severely felt, and well-grounded apprehensions are entertained of the impossibility of supplying with native timber

timber the urgent wants of the French navy, rendered still more pressing by the alarming extent of their recent losses by sea. The three points principally insisted on in the report for the reparation of the damages already sustained and the prevention of new ones are: In the first place, the effectual fencing of the forests, and the establishment of a few veterans in their precincts as inspectors and guards. Secondly, the vigorous execution of the decrees for the planting the sides of the high roads, and of those ancient laws which prohibit the use of oak timber in the construction of posts and railings. Thirdly, the encouragement to be given to the substitution of coal to wood for fuel.

Those members of the Institute who were charged with the office of preparing replies to a variety of queries proposed by the society of Rouen, relative to the arts and manufactures carried on there, have already delivered in to the committee of papers, the following memoirs: "On the culture of Tobacco," by Dupuy: "On works in Straw," by Lenormand: "On Tanning and dressing leather," by

Queñé, "On linen and woollen cloth," by Gervas, Paris, and Pouchet.

A discovery of some importance to botanists and gardeners has been made by ANTOINE-NICHOLAS DUCHESNE, Professor of natural history at Versailles. Linnæus, Tournefort, and botanists in general, have ranked the asparagus among the hermaphrodite plants; Professor DUCHESNE, however, from an accurate examination of the various plantations of this vegetable in the neighbourhood of Paris, has found it to be in fact diœcious, those individuals which bear berries having abortive stamina, and those which have perfect stamina being destitute of pistilla, or at least having only abortive ones. He has observed that the male plants throw up a far greater quantity of shoots than the females, though not quite equal to them in size: in the formation, therefore, of asparagus beds, he proposes that the male plants alone should be selected, which may be easily done, by not moving the plants into the beds where they are to continue, till they have flowered once in the seed-bed.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Mouth of the Nile, a Musical Entertainment, composed by T. Atwood. 6s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

"The Mouth of the Nile" comprises an overture and six airs, in most of which we discover much of the liveliness of fancy and characteristic propriety generally predominant in Mr. Atwood's compositions. The overture is professedly adapted for the harp or piano-forte: and its second movement, which consists of a pretty theme in 2-4 allegretto, with variations, forms an improving exercise for practitioners on either of those instruments. "The Proclamation," sung by Mr. Simmonds, and which opens the piece, is conceived with admirable simplicity; and, "When the world first began," sung by Mr. Townsend, is perfectly adapted to the style of the words. "Ah think when hostile fleets prepare," sung by Mr. Inledon, possesses much imagination and judgment; and the accompaniment is particularly expressive and masterly, and displays much familiarity with stage effect. "I'm as smart a lad as you'd wish to see," sung by Miss Simms, is a remarkably pleasing little melody, and gives to the words a most engaging animation. The succeeding duett, sung by Mr. Fawcett and Miss Simms, is pleasingly imagined; and, "In the midst of the sea,"

sung by Mr. Fawcett, and "Now listen, my honeys" sung by Mr. Dibdin, jun. the last of which concludes the piece, are pleasant airs in their kind, and full of character. The words of the "Mouth of the Nile," are the production of Mr. T. Dibdin, and evince considerable talent in this species of writing. The humour, wherever the author with a patriotic contempt of fact, has given full scope to his imagination, is at once strong and pointed.

The Grand March of the Hampstead Loyal Association, as performed by the Duke of York's band, composed, and dedicated to Josiah Boydell, Commandant of the Corps, by T. Effex. is.
Longman and Clementi.

This march, though scored with great address, and ably adapted for the piano-forte, is not altogether conceived with that martial spirit which we have noticed in similar productions from the same author: neither is it destitute of strength and boldness, since several of the passages possess much force and animation of effect.

British Valour, a March, and the Soldier's Joy, a Quick Step, composed for No. II. and III. of the Military Magazine, by Mr. Bulby.

When periodical publications have for their object useful and *seasonable* information, it cannot but afford us peculiar pleasure

pleasure to be enabled to announce their progressive improvement. The Military Magazine, of which we have already had occasion to speak, rises in value; and the harmonic contributions of Mr. Busby, continue to lend it much support. The present pieces are conceived with spirit, scored with judgment, and pregnant with martial effect.

Three Sonatas, for the Piano-forte, or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for a Violin, composed and dedicated to the Dukes of Gordon, by John Roß. 7s. 6d. Preston.

These sonatas are written with taste, and are recommended by much novelty. For the subject of the slow movements, some of the most favourite of the Scotch airs are introduced, to which Mr. Roß has, generally speaking, put excellent basses. The accompaniment is on the whole well conducted; if we were to point out any fault it would be that of its too frequently remaining in unison with, or an octave above the principal. Wherever the *minor* is employed it is with particular success; than which circumstance nothing could more decidedly bespeak the thorough science of the author, and the subjects of the three rondos with which he has encircled the work, are sufficient proofs of the liveliness of his imagination.

Modulation through the various Keys, by means of the flat seventh, flat fifth, sharp sixth, and sharp fourth. 1s. Skillern.

This little performance, comprized in two pages, is intended to facilitate the first and most ordinary modulations. The examples commence in natural major, are carried through all the different keys, and by a kind of circular movement, wind into the key from which they start. We discover much address in the publication, and acknowledge its correctness; but, think it some drawback from its utility that the plan does not embrace the *minor mode* as well as that of the *major*.

Absence, written by T. Essex, set to Music by Miss Essex, and dedicated to Miss Parr. 1s. Longman and Clementi.

"Absence," is a pleasing little air. Expression and simplicity are its prevailing features, and give the words with an interesting effect. If we have any thing to object, it is the quadruple repetition of the idea with which the third commences. Had this been avoided, the re-
sumption of the subject would have been rendered more engaging and impressive.

Kotzwara's Battle of Prague, adapted for two performers on one harpsichord or piano-forte, by W. B. de Kriftt. 2s. 6d. Preston.

The Battle of Prague, a piece so proper for a full combination of parts, is here converted into an excellent piano-forte duet. Upon minute examination, we find that every advantage has been taken of the aptitude of the music for such a change, and that from the judicious disposition of that light and shade of which the undertaking was particularly susceptible, there results a very novel and striking effect.

Two Romances from Pleyel's second set of progressive Sonatas, vocalized for one or two voices (ad libitum) with an accompaniment for a harp or piano-forte, by Mr. Pitman. 2s. Preston.

The words applied to the two movements which are selected from Pleyel, are Prior's excellent old song of "In vain you tell your parting lover," and the eight lines in Milton's *Penferoso*, beginning with "Come Pensive Nun devout and pure." The music and poetry are certainly consonant, and derive so much force from each other, that nothing can diminish their effect, but the recollection of the first, as set by Jackson of Exeter, and of the second, as treated by the divine genius of Handel.

"Adieu," a duet introduced in the Opera of Lionel and Clarissa, composed by Michael Kelly, and sung by Mr. Kelly and Miss Griffiths. 1s. Corri, Duffek and Co.

This duet is a very pleasing composition. The melody on the most simple construction, and the parts flow together with much ease and nature. The introduction of the *minor*, at the words "Thus bright shines the morrow," is judicious, and greatly heightens the general effect; but, we are obliged to notice a fault which we cannot but be surprised to find in the production of a composer, hackneyed in public recitation; we mean the false accentuation given to the word "Adieu" in the last line in the third page.

A second set of twenty four Military Pieces for two clarinets, two flutes, two horns, a trumpet, and two bassoons, composed by Peter Skilling. 10s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

These military pieces consist of troops, quick steps, waltzes, rondos, and marches. They are too numerous to be particularized, we therefore, in general terms, announce them to the public as compositions much above the generality of modern military music. They are printed

printed in separate parts, and are calculated, with a full band, to produce a truly martial effect.

A set of Military Pieces for two clarinets, two flutes, two French horns, two bassoons, a trumpet, and serpent, dedicated to colonel Meyrick, composed by Charles Weichsel, ten. 2s. 6d. Goulding.

The greater number of these marches are composed with much fancy and animation. "The attack with the bayonet," "The trumpet march," and "The troop No. 2," are excellent compositions in their kind, and greatly recommend the publication.

An Elegiac Canzonet, written by Mr. Fox, on the Death of Mr. John Palmer, composed by S. F. Rimbault. 1s.

The composition of this canzonet is

perfectly elegiac; for it is *sad* music: but much of its peculiar merit may, perhaps, be justly attributed to the inspiration Mr. Rimbault derived from Mr. Fox's words, which are *sad* poetry.

"Nelson of the Nile, or Britain Triumphant," a new song written by John Romaine, and composed by John Rois, organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.

The melody of "Nelson of the Nile" is new, energetic, and perfectly adapted to the subject of the words. The relief afforded to the ear by the introduction of the *relative minor* is judicious; and the return to the original key, easy and natural. We are, however, obliged to observe that the emphatic note C, of the first bar of the third page, by so closely preceding the key note C, is productive of a monotonous effect.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

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A View of the Agriculture of Middlesex: with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, and several Essays on Agriculture in general; drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture. By John Middleton, Esq. 8vo. 9s. boards. Nicol.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoirs of about Eighty PUBLIC LIVING CHARACTERS of 1798, Natives of Great Britain or Ireland; accurately and impartially drawn, decorated with 30 engraved Portraits. 8vo, 8s. 6d. lds. Phillips.

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The Reconciliation, a Comedy, from the German of Kotzebue. 3s. Ridgway.

The Dramatic Works of John O'Keefe, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. boards. Cawthorn.

The Count of Burgundy, a play. By Augustus von Kotzebue, faithfully translated by Anne Plumptre, the translator of the Natural Son. 2s. 6d. Phillips.

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Duberger's French Grammar, or Introduction to the Syntax of the French and English Languages, 3s. bound. Wallis.

The British Nepos, or Youth's Mirror, consisting of Lives of all the illustrious Britons

who have been distinguished for their Virtues, Talents, or remarkable Progress in Life, written purposely for the use of schools, by the Rev. Dr. Mavor, 4s. 6d. bound. Phillips.

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ERRATA.—Page 428, 1st col. 1. 3o. for crown piece read shield. P. 402, 1st col. 1. 2 from bottom, for Joseph Hilarius, read Joseph Hilarius; for bowel read bowels. Do. last line, for aulic, read Eckhel. Do. 1. 4 from bottom, for cholice, read colic.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1798.

FRANCE.

THE affairs of the French republic become daily more interesting, and important, and, we may add, more precarious. Hostilities have been commenced against the French by the King of Naples, who, in conjunction with the King of Sardinia, now stands forth as the champion of the holy apostolic see.

The French General Championet, who commanded in the Roman territory, was attacked at all points on the 23d of November, by the Neapolitan troops under the command of General Mack; and as the force of the enemy was superior to theirs, they were under the necessity of an immediate retreat. After this transaction General Championet wrote to inform General Mack that such conduct required on his part a candid explanation, which he demanded at his hands. He desired him to consider that peace prevailed between the French republic and the court of Naples; and that the ambassadors of the two governments reside constantly at Paris and at Naples to adjust any difference that might arise between the two respective states.

The reply of General Mack was honest and candid at least. He stated that the army of his Sicilian majesty under his command had passed the frontiers in order to take possession of the Roman territory, which had been revolutionized and usurped since the peace of Campo Formio, and that the new republic had never been acknowledged by his Sicilian Majesty, nor by his august ally the emperor and king.

These proceedings were transmitted in a message from the executive directory on the 6th of December, to the two legislative councils. On the same day the council of five hundred, agreeably to the 335th article of the constitution, resolved itself into a committee. The message and papers which accompanied it being read, the council adopted a resolution, declaring war against the King of Naples and the King of Sardinia; and this resolution was confirmed by the council of elders.

The negotiations at Rastadt are still proceeding, but with a tardy pace; some attribute the present delay to arrangements being about to take place for forming a general congress. The French deputies at that place have, however, consented to pay the public debts of the *communes* situated on the left banks of the

Rhine, which are computed at 166,000,000 livres Tournois. They insist on the Germans, who have emigrated from the *united countries*, being treated as French emigrants. The answer of the French ministers, in regard to the island of Buderich, *Elisbeth Tell*, and Ehrenbreitstein, is merely negative.

The intelligence respecting the death of General Buonaparte, is too vague and contradictory to merit regard.

ITALY.

The government of Naples has, it is said, for some time continued the most active preparations of war, and to succour the enemies of France in the most open and avowed manner. About the end of October the Roman consuls published a paper at Rome, which may be called the manifesto of that republic against the king of the Two Sicilies. It is directed to the commissioners of the French republic, and charges his Sicilian majesty with fomenting sedition in the Roman republic, which he seeks to smother in her cradle; they add, that he pays the rebels, he applauds their crimes, and sends them officers. But these descendants of the masters of the world, assure the commissioners that they regard France as their deliverer from despotism, and that they are ready to fly to avenge their own wrongs and those of the French republic. In about three weeks after the publication of this manifesto, the Neapolitan troops entered the territories of the Roman republic, as already stated.

TURKEY.

By intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 25th of October, it appears that the Ottoman Porte, was making great preparations in conjunction with the Russian and English ships in those seas, to attack general Buonaparte. From the same authority it is said, that the insurrection of Paswan Oglou, assumes daily, a more formidable aspect. Advice had at that time been received, that the Pacha Mustapha had declared himself governor of Belgrade, independent of the Porte, whose authority he had set at defiance, in consequence of which, and some other unfavourable circumstances, all conversation respecting the operation of the Rebels or the French, was prohibited in that capital. So decisive was the victory of Paswan Oglou, in a late action before Widdin, that the captain Pacha, in his flight into Wallachia, was followed by only

only six men. Paswan, has possessed himself of Thrajawan, and imposed contributions in all the adjacent country.

AMERICA.

While a great part of Europe has been suffering under the calamities of war, the United States have been afflicted with a dreadful visitation of a different kind. By intelligence received from thence, in the month of October, it appears that the ravages of the yellow fever have been very great. In Philadelphia, notwithstanding between forty and fifty thousand of the inhabitants had left the city, seventy or eighty deaths upon an average, are reported to have commonly taken place in the space of twenty-four hours. In one instance the report of the health-committee, stated 118 deaths within that space of time. In New York also, though many had quitted the city, yet between forty and fifty are said to have died daily: and several of the principal physicians are among the number, who have fallen a sacrifice.

WEST INDIES.

The English forces, after holding for a considerable time a few ports in the island of St. Domingo, at the expence of ten millions of money, and the loss of ten thousand soldiers, have at length quitted that destructive island. This evacuation has been followed by circumstances which afford a field for much conjecture; two proclamations in a considerable degree contradictory have been published, the one by the directorial commissioner, and the other by the black general Toussaint. The former has since been dismissed by the latter, who has declared St. Domingo an independent state! The private arrangement made a long time since between Toussaint and the English general, by virtue of which the British troops effected their evacuation, are brought forward as probabilities of his treachery.

IRELAND.

The system of energy first established by the immediate predecessor of the marquis Cornwallis, and continued by him with some happy modifications, has at least suppressed the most open and dangerous outrages of rebellion at present. The project of a Union, so much spoken of, seems however to be disapproved by a strong party. The lawyers' corps in particular, in a public meeting held on the 6th of December, expressed their dislike of that measure in several strong resolutions, which were proposed upon that occasion. The impropriety however, of any kind of discussion, by an armed body being suggested, the resolutions were

withdrawn; and it was agreed, that the business should devolve on a general meeting of barristers, which was held in the course of a few days afterwards, and resolutions entered into against the proposed Union.

The following state prisoners have been informed, by order of the lord lieutenant, that circumstances had occurred to require their longer confinement; viz. Arthur O'Connor, E. Emmett, John Sweetman, Henry Jackson, Doctor McNevin, John Chambers, Samuel Nielson, Thomas Russell, Matthew Dowling, J. Sweeny, H. Wilson, Miles Duignam, J. Cuthbert, J. Corinick, Dean Swift. Notice was at the same time given to all other persons included in the bill of emigration, that they were at liberty to go to any part of the continent of Europe not at war with his majesty, and that if they did not depart by the 5th of January next, they must continue in prison at their own expence.

The famous Napper Tandy, having been driven by adverse weather from the coast of Ireland to Norway, and fearing thence to proceed to France by sea, travelled it appears to Hamburgh, in company with three of his companions, who were likewise United Irishmen. Sir J. Crawford, the British minister, apprized of their arrival under fictitious names, obtained, with much difficulty, an order from the magistracy for their arrest, which he effected at six o'clock in the morning, of the 24th of November, and ordered them to be confined in separate guard-houses. As soon as this event however became public, citizen Marragon, the minister of the French republic, dispatched a note to the senate, claiming Napper Tandy and his colleagues as French citizens, and threatening to quit Hamburgh if they were not released. The British minister on the other hand opposed this demand in terms equally strong, and the senate, after mature deliberation, set free Tandy and Blackwell, as soldiers of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The chancellor of the exchequer, on the 3d of December, in a committee of the house of commons, introduced his new plan of finance. He first took a full review of the total amount of the supply, which had been voted to meet the public service of the present year. The first article of service which he noticed was the navy, which, with the transport service, amounted to 13,000,000l. The extraordinaries were estimated at 725,000, and as 120,000 seaman,

eamen had been voted, at 7l. per man per month, it would require the sum of 10,920,000l. to defray the expenditure under that head. The total expences of the navy, he therefore stated at 13,642,000l. a sum nearly the same as that which was granted last year. He next entered into a detail of the expences of the other branches of the public service, as the army, the ordnance, miscellaneous services, &c. He closed this part of his subject, by making a recapitulation of the supplies for 1779.

NAVY.		£.
120,000 seamen		10,920,000
Ordinaries		693,000
Extraordinaries		729,000
Transport service		1,300,000
ARMY		
The estimates voted		8,840,000
Extraordinaries for 1799		2,000,000
To discharge exchequer Bills issued under vote of credit		1,000,000
Ordnance		1,570,000
Miscellaneous services		600,000
For the discharge of the national debt		200,000
Interest due to the Bank on Exchequer Bills, and on Treasury Bills		565,180
Discount on prompt payment of the loan		210,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills, estimated at		300,000
Deficiencies of land and malt, estimated at		300,000
Total of supply		<u>£29,272,000</u>

Having stated the supplies, Mr. Pitt next pointed out the ways and means for raising them. The sum to be provided for, was 23 millions, of which he proposed to raise 14 millions by a loan, and the remainder by a tax similar in its principle and operation to the assessed taxes of last year, which were meant to be repealed on account of the shameful evasions which many of his majesty's subjects had made in the payment. But however the failure of that measure might be lamented, he believed the propriety of raising a large sum within the year had been fully established by the transactions which had taken place. He then entered into an elaborate detail of his new scheme, of laying a tax upon the whole of the leading branches of *income*. The income of every individual coming within the bill, to be investigated by commissioners, in every district appointed for that purpose.

By the adoption of this plan, the following will be the *Ways and Means* for 1799:

Sugar, tobacco, and Malt	-	2,750,000
Lottery	-	200,000
Consolidated fund	-	1,500,000
Imports, exports, sugar and coffee	-	1,700,000
Ten per cent. on income	-	10,000,000
Loan	-	14,000,000
Amount of assessed taxes from February to April 1799	-	700,000
From this sum	-	30,850,000
Deduct interest on Loans for 1798 and 1799	-	1,500,000
Total Ways and Means	-	<u>29,350,000</u>

The grounds upon which the chancellor of the exchequer built his estimate of the produce of a tax upon income, were extremely curious; but, certainly erroneous in many instances, particularly in the estimate of the profits on trade and manufactures, which are at least three times the sum stated by the minister.

The following are the principal outlines of his estimate:

	£.
The rental of the land he valued at 25 millions, but deducting 5 millions for incomes under 60l. and allowing for those under 200l. there remained a taxable rental of	20,000,000
Compensation for Tythes	5,000,000
Property in tythes, mines, timber, &c.	3,000,000
Rent from houses	5,000,000
Professions of law, physic, &c.	2,000,000
Income of Scotland	5,000,000
Rent of Irish absentees	1,000,000
West India Islands	7,000,000
Dividends from the funds	12,000,000
Profits on foreign trade and commerce	12,000,000
On domestic trade	28,000,000
Income of artisans, bricklayers, architects, &c.	2,000,000

Income of the nation, after deducting all incomes under 60l. per annum, and allowing for the small share which those would pay under 200l.

The total income without deduction he estimated at

For the sake of an aliquot part, he took the taxable income of the nation at 100 millions,

millions, a tenth part of which would produce ten millions towards defraying the expences of the year.

Mr. Tierney replied to Mr. Pitt at considerable length, and observed, that if there should not be any more than one budget this session, the supplies would even then exceed those of last year by two millions. He made several objections to the mode proposed for taxing income. There were great resources, he said, appertaining to church property not applied to the purposes of religion; and the property appertaining to corporations was another of that description. He was sure, that by peace alone, the security of the British empire could be maintained. He could not with patience listen to the expression, "Infulted honour of Europe, &c." The resolutions respecting this tax, were however at length passed; and the following are the principal gradations in the scale of taxation:

60l. and under	65l.	the	120th
65l.	70l.		95th
70l.	75l.		70th
75l.	80l.		65th
80l.	85l.		60th
85l.	90l.		55th
90l.	100l.		45th
100l.	105l.		40th
150l.	155l.		20th

So increasing by 5l. to incomes of 200l. per annum, which are to pay each 1-10th

And all these whose incomes are upwards of 200l. are also to pay a six of one tenth part of such income to whatever amount they may be.

This new and extraordinary tax is to be collected under the inspection and authority of commissioners, to be appointed in each district for that purpose, and to be invested with a power of administering oaths to persons who are suspected of having delivered in wrong estimates. Persons who swear falsely to be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury. The assessments are to be always made for one year from the 5th of April, and to be paid in six instalments, viz. 5th of June, 5th of August, 5th of October, 5th of December, and the 5th of February. Persons not returning statements of their income when required by the commissioners, are liable to a penalty of 20l. besides a surcharge.

On the next day Mr. Hobhouse opposed the bringing up of the report of the committee of Ways and Means, upon the resolutions moved for by Mr. Pitt; he had taken all the pains he could to consider the measure, and he could only see

in its issues much vexation, much injustice, and much impolicy. The professional man, the manufacturer, and merchant, each in his class would considerably suffer by it, as well from the pressure of its weight, as by its inequality. For most certainly these descriptions of men were in a very different situation from the man of landed property, whose income was certain and permanent, while theirs was precarious and only for life. The scheme itself, if adopted early, might have prevented wars, by teaching the people how to estimate every year the actual expence of the contest; but, it was liable nevertheless to great objections. Having urged these observations, he concluded with opposing the report. The solicitor-general observed, that the inquiry respecting income, would commence some time before the month of April.

The chancellor of the exchequer, on the 5th of December, brought up a bill for repealing the bill passed last session, for granting an aid to his majesty, by assessed taxes and voluntary contributions, and for granting a tax on income in lieu thereof.

Sir Francis Burdett, on the same day, made his promised motion relative to the persons confined, in consequence of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act. He prefaced his motion by observing, that the house had, on the representation of ministers, judged it proper to entrust to them an extraordinary degree of power, which ought not to be suffered to continue an hour beyond that which necessity could justify. It was now necessary for the House to demand some account of the use, which ministers had made of this power. But if that House, after having removed the strong barriers of the constitution, should think that they ought not to be called to account for the exercise of their power, in consequence of that unconstitutional proceeding, better would it be for the people that they had never had a parliament at all—better would it have been to have quietly submitted to all the exactions and tyranny of the house of Stuart—and better had it been for our ancestors never to have spilled any of their blood in defence of English liberty. He concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the House a list of the names of those persons committed to prison, in virtue of the act which passed last session, for suspending the operation of the *Habeas Corpus* act." After some observations from Mr. Pitt in support of the suspension bill, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Tierney, on the 11th of December rose, in consequence of the notice he had given of his intention to move, "That it was incumbent on his majesty's ministers as a duty, to advise his majesty not to enter into any alliance with foreign powers that may hinder his majesty from negotiating a peace with France, whenever it may be disposed to enter on a fair and equitable negotiation." Mr. Tierney entered into a copious and minute detail of the politics of the continent, from which he inferred, that the stated aversion of certain countries to the government of France was ideal, and that the connection between the latter country, and Austria, and Prussia, was unabated. He saw no principle of resistance or spirit in Turkey; whilst Russia, conformable to the system it had adopted at the commencement of the war, comprised her hostility in professions. Mr. Tierney, in referring to the alledged confederation against France, gave it as his opinion, that such jarring interests would never act in unison, and drew strong inferences from the former coalition, from which so much had been expected, and which had terminated in the defeat of some of the parties, and the destruction of others. In reprobating the conduct of France, respecting Switzerland and Venice, he made some observations on the conduct of Austria, towards the latter state. He quoted the king's declaration, that he was anxious on the equitable principles he had proposed to terminate the calamities of war; and added, that the present motion could not be construed into any thing that did not perfectly correspond with the words of his majesty's speech. He gave a retrospect of politics since 1779; stated that the last six years had added 190 millions to the national debt; and mentioned his disapprobation of sending troops to the continent, or, of subsidizing any of its powers for the purposes of wild ambition.

Mr. Canning opposed the motion in a speech of considerable length, in which he expatiated upon the propriety of the interference of Great Britain, in the affairs of the continent at this interesting crisis; pointed out the *fatality* attending these *extraordinary motions*, which called upon the House to *set up its privileges against the prerogative of the crown*;—In one instance, in the year 1707, the House of Lords passed a vote that we should not make peace with France, while the crown of Spain, or the French West India islands, were in the hands of the House of Bourbon. In another instance, that House

by a vote, declared the independence of the American states. The first was by subsequent events rendered ineffectual, and the latter gave rise to much embarrassment when peace was negotiated. Sir J. Murray, and Mr. W. Dickenson, spoke against the motion, Mr. Jekyll was for it. The question being put, it was negatived without a division. Mr. Pitt, on the 14th moved the further consideration of the report of the tax on Income Bill. Sir J. Sinclair, entered into a long train of judicious calculations, to prove that the proposed tax would be injurious and unequal in its operations. Having taken notice of this bill before, we shall only observe, that on the question being put "That the speaker leave the chair," the House divided.—Ayes 183. Noes 23.

Upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, the House of Commons on the 21st of December, took into consideration the second reading of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus Bill*. He said, he abstained from bringing any arguments upon the subject, from a persuasion that the circumstances which called for the act of the last sessions were still too fresh in every man's mind, and applied too much to the present situation of the country, to render any arguments necessary for its continuation. Mr. Courteney in a long and energetic speech, opposed this measure upon several grounds, particularly, upon that of the *Habeas Corpus Bill*, being one of the principal bulwarks, to protect the liberties of the people. In the course of his speech, he took occasion to inveigh against the misapplied severity of the prison, in which many persons had been imprisoned on suspicion only, and represented it as an English *bastille*. Mr. Dundas, on the contrary, urged the propriety of continuing the suspension. The attorney and solicitor-generals, took the same side, and defended the prison. Mr. Tierney, and Sir Francis Burder, opposed the second reading. The House divided, for the second reading 96, against it 6.

Several accidents have lately happened to the British navy and other shipping. A dreadful fire broke out on board *La Coquille*, near Plymouth, on the 14th of December, which ended in its total destruction.

The Colossus man of war of 74 guns, captain G. Murray, on the 10th of December, was wrecked off Scilly, the whole crew saved. She had been in the action off the Nile, and had on board a great quantity of treasure and stores.

THE NEW PATENTS lately enrolled.

MR. CHAPMAN'S, FOR AN APPARATUS FOR SPINNING AND TWISTING-CABLES.

WE have noticed, in a former number, a patent granted to **WILLIAM CHAPMAN**, of Newcastle on Tyne, for an apparatus invented by him for spinning and twisting cables; a new patent, supplementary to the first, was granted to him in November last, for a considerable improvement on his former machine, enabling a person to spin two threads at the same time, and accommodating the engine to the use of those who were not possessed of sufficient bodily strength to work it in its original state.

MR. ROBERTS'S, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CANDLESTICKS.

In November last, a patent was granted to **SAMUEL ROBERTS**, of Sheffield, for an improvement in the construction of candlesticks. This consists in a movable nozzle, with the bottom of its socket fixed to a screw, by which it may be raised or

depressed at pleasure; in the broad top of the nozzle are fixed three slides, capable of being pushed into the socket, and thus holding firm any candle, however small, which, without this contrivance, would require a roller of paper to preserve it in its place.

MR. SOUTHWELL'S, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PIANO-FORTES, &c.

In December a patent was granted to **WILLIAM SOUTHWELL**, of St. Martins in the Fields, for an improvement in the construction of piano-fortes, and other similar musical instruments. We are obliged to confine ourselves to the simply announcing of the fact, from the impossibility of rendering the particulars interesting, or comprehensible by our readers, without a large and intricate engraving, and we rather reserve our plates for the elucidation of those inventions which are either of general importance, or exemplify the application of such of the mechanical powers as are best understood.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.			
TYPHUS Mitor	- - -	4	Stone and Gravel	- - -	1
Intermittent Fever	- - -	2	Dysuria	- - -	4
Small Pox	- - -	4	Herpes	- - -	6
Dysentery	- - -	3	Psoa	- - -	4
Intestinal Hæmorrhagy	- - -	1	Jaundice	- - -	2
Peripneumony	- - -	3	Hemiplegia	- - -	2
Acute Rheumatism	- - -	3	Hysteria	- - -	5
			Hypochondriasis	- - -	6
			Syncope	- - -	3
			Gout	- - -	2
			Chronic Rheumatism	- - -	14
			Rheumatismus odontalgicus	- - -	10
			PUERPERAL DISEASES.		
			Menorrhagia lochialis	- - -	3
			Ephemera	- - -	2
			Maftodynia	- - -	5
			INFANTILE DISEASES.		
			Ophthalmia Purulenta	- - -	3
			Aphthæ	- - -	3
			Navel Rupture	- - -	1
			Some of the diseases which were taken notice of in our last report, still continue to prevail.		
			Rheumatic affections of the head and face, which have already been described, as appearing under various forms, and as very difficult to remove, still prove troublesome to many patients. Coughs, catarrhal affections, pains in the chest, and various pulmonic diseases begin, as it is usual at this season of the year, to form a large proportion of the list of diseases.		
			Having, under the list of puerperal diseases,		

seas, reported a case of swelling of a lower extremity, we shall give a brief description of this disease. This, though not a frequent disease, sometimes occurs at about a fortnight after parturition. The patient first complains of a pain on one side of the belly, or in the groin, at which part a tumour is soon perceived, extending itself sometimes to the labium pudendi of the same side, and always down the thigh, and from thence to the leg and foot, so that the whole limb is greatly increased in size. A considerable degree of heat and pain is felt; but though the part is exceedingly tender to the touch, it exhibits no sign of external inflammation, but is of a pale colour, and of very smooth and shining surface. By some practitioners it has been asserted, that suppuration never takes place under these circumstances; but others have observed that, though it very rarely occurs, it will sometimes happen. The symptoms already described, are sometimes accompanied by a scarcity of urine, and at other times by a pain and difficulty in the discharge of it. This inconvenience was felt by the patient referred to in the list. This disease, though in its general appearance it bears a strong resemblance to an anasarctous limb, yet, in several particulars, may be easily distinguished from it. It approaches more hastily, and the swelling of the limb is more rapid than in com-

mon anasarca. It is less soft and yielding to the touch, and a change of posture makes very little difference in the state of the swelling. The constancy of the pain and the increase of it upon motion, serve also to distinguish it; and the confinement of the tumour to one limb is an additional circumstance by which the disease is characterized. By French physicians this disease has been attributed to a deposition of the milk, and they have therefore given it the name of depot laiteux: but others have ascribed it to a different cause. Mr. WHITE considers it as owing to an obstruction of the lymphatics, occasioned by the pressure of the child's head as it descends into the pelvis during labour. Dr. FERRIAR ascribes it to an inflammation of the absorbent vessels and glands of the limb.

This disease, though not a fatal one, is often very tedious and obstinate. The plan of cure must be directed by the circumstances which attend it. If there is a considerable degree of fever, this will require the first attention of the practitioner. To keep the bowels regularly open will be always necessary; and now and then to interpose a brisk cathartic, may be sometimes useful. If there is a scarcity of urine, the different diuretics may be employed with advantage. A lotion of ammonia muriata cum aceto is, perhaps, one of the best external remedies.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married] Edward Parry, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Mary Horner, of Bath.

By special licence, Major Gen. Tarleton, to Miss Bertie, niece to Lady Willoughby.

H. O. Gibbons, esq. of Bloomsbury, to Miss Petre.

Capt. R. Clark, in the service of the East-India Company, to Miss Mark.

R. Williams, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Hofer, of Great George-street, Westminster.

F. Richardson, esq. of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Lady E. Turnour.

Mr. William Milburn, of Cecil-street, to Miss Meredith.

Mr. D. Sewell, jun. of St. Helens, to Miss Townsend, of New Ormond-street.

At St. James's, Mr. John Turner, of Garsick-hill, to Miss Harriet Beachcroft.

Mr. John Keith, of the Hay-Market, to Miss Hannah Williams, of Jernyn street.

At Chelsea, James Trant, esq. of the Island of Mountserrat, to Miss Barrett.

Benjamin Parry, esq. to Miss Simms, of Golden-square.

Mr. Edward Roberts, merchant, of Friday-street, to Miss Ann Smith, of Swallow-street.

Mr. James Dinnage, merchant, of Philpot-lane, to Miss Richardson, of Nottingham-place.

J. Woodcock, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss A. Hotham, daughter of Baron Hotham.

At Pancras, Mr. Francis Montgomery, to Miss Roberts.

Mr. Patrick Townshend Lightfoot, of the Bank of England, to Miss Barker, of Castle-street, Leicester-fields.

At Hammermith, J. M. Winter, esq. to Miss Perchard.

At St. George's in the East, Mr. George Sion Elwall, to Miss Catharine Wright, of the Tower.

Wm. Layman, esq. late commander of the East-India ship Cornwallis, to Miss Perry, daughter of John Perry, esq. of Blackwall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Henry Carles, esq. of the Monmouth and Brecon regiment of militia, to Miss Booder, only daughter of the late James Booder, esq. many years major in the 4th, or king's own regiment of foot.

William Noble, esq. of Pall-Mall, to Miss Akerman, of Hampton-court.

Mr. Miller, of Old Bond-street, to Miss Chapman,

Chapman, daughter of the Rev. R. Chapman, vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Mr. Robinson, of Great Mary-le-bone-street, to Miss Butler, of Manchester-street.

Mr. William Morland, of Old-street, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Schofield, of Jewin-street.

Mr. Wm. Proffor, of Back-hill, Hatton-Garden, to Mrs. Bulkeley, of Highgate.

Mr. Thomas Bodley, of Lombard-street, to Miss Etty.

Mr. Stephen Wilfon, of the Old Jewry, to Miss Sarah Lea.

Mr. Chandler, of Tabernacle-walk, to Miss Vickerman, of Tower Royal, Bridge-row.

At St. Andrews, Holborn, Mr. Edw. John Collins, to Miss S. Warburton.

James Coppinger, esq. of Cork-street, Westminster, to Miss Louisa Antoinette Desfallees, of Martinique.

Mr. Field, of Hammer-smith, to Miss Pryer, of the Strand.

Died] At Kentish-Town, Capt. J. Walsh, sen. one of the oldest superannuated officers in the navy.

In Titchfield-street, aged 78, Mrs. H. Nailh.

In Clare-street, Clare-market, Mrs. Sheriff. In Palace-yard, aged 78, Mrs. J. Bull, widow of F. Bull, esq. late alderman and member of parliament for the city of London.

On Mount-Pleasant, Mrs. Perkins, sister-in-law to the above.

In his 73d year, Mr. Deputy W. Deane, of Billingsgate Ward, and senior member of the corporation of the city.

Mr. S. Wright, of East-lane, Bermondsey. In Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, Mr. G. P. Strigel, aged 80.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Gainsborough, widow of the late Mr. T. Gainsborough.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Wm. Cowper, esq.

At his son-in-law's in Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden, Thomas Mitchell, esq. late of Stoke Newington, aged 85.

In Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Mrs. Ann Petch, aged 82.

Mr. David Kinghorn, gentleman jaoler of the Tower.

At her apartments in the King's-road, in her 78th year, Mrs. Barker, widow of Major Barker, and sister to the late W. Lawrence, esq. M.P. for Rippon.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Stephen Moulton, law-stationer, of Chancery-lane.

Mr. Jonathan Hayter, of Great St. Helens.

In Holborn, Mr. Samuel Hilyear, many years first clerk to Peter Holford, esq. the oldest of the masters in chancery.

In Spa-Fields, Mr. W. Panton, messenger to his majesty's yeomen of the guard, at St. James's.

In Upper Guilford-street, Mrs. Senterne.

Mrs. Hewson, of Southampton-street, Strand.

In Prince's-court, Westminster, Richard Ripley, esq. of the Exchequer Bill-office.

At Fulham, aged 83, Mrs. Claridge.

In a court in Rosemary-lane, at the great age of 95, an old beggar woman: On searching her miserable apartment, cash and notes were found hid in chinks in the ceiling, and various parts of the room, to the amount of 230l. which she bequeathed to her landlord, a poor but industrious old man.

In Cary-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, aged 40, John Norris, esq.

Mr. Henry Allan, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Abell.

At Chelsea, aged 79, Mr. Thos. Haddock. In Chancery-lane, Mr. Wm. Jackson.

At Craven-street, Strand, Mrs. Strachan. At Kentish-Town, aged 68, Wm. Suckling, esq. of the Custom-house.

Mr. Benjamin Sealey, attorney, of Boswell-court.

At Enfield, Wm. Claxton, esq.

Mr. Richard Newton, of Bridges-street, Covent-Garden, in the 21st year of his age, of very considerable merit as a caricature artist. Though his years were few, he was not an idle observer of men and manners; to judge him fairly, is to judge of his works altogether. From the second to the fifth year of his apprenticeship, his display of the pencil was often excellent, and procured him many admirers; his latter works professed, however, very little of the felicity of the former. He has left many priats which will rescue his name from oblivion, and when caricatures of true humour have their turn in the convivial circle, no artist, perhaps, will find more admirers than Richard Newton.

[Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, whose lamented death we announced in our last number, was born at Bridge-end, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, in the year 1754. His father was a very respectable surgeon and apothecary in that town; and his mother, who still survives, is the sister of the celebrated philanthropist and philosopher, Doctor Richard Price. His early education he received at the grammar-school in the neighbouring town of Cowbridge, and his father, who adhered to the established church, intending him for holy orders, sent him at an early age to Oxford. However, after a short residence in that university, his scruples respecting the doctrine of the Trinity and the other mysteries of the thirty-nine articles, determined him to abandon all thoughts of becoming a clergyman of the church of England; but as his first views had been directed to the clerical office, he was induced, in consequence of his connection with his uncle, to enter himself as a pupil in the dissenting academy at Hoxton, then under the care of Doctors Savage, Kippis, and Rees. His attention had hitherto been paid to classical literature, which he cultivated with much ardour and success, for he was for some time at the head of the school at Cowbridge; but the reputation which his uncle Price had so justly obtained for mathematical science, now drew

drew his attention to that branch of knowledge. He possessed himself of the most sublime demonstrations of Newton with great eagerness, and it is well known, that to the last moments of his life, he regarded the mathematical sciences as the most noble study in which man can employ his faculties. In the year 1776 he left Hoxton, and settled as a minister with a congregation of Dissenters at Norwich. After having resided about seven years in that city, where he formed many friendships which were cherished through life, he was married to Miss Ann-Hurry, one of the daughters of William Hurry, esq. an eminent merchant of Yarmouth, whither he moved in the year 1785, in consequence of being chosen the minister of a congregation in that place. Towards the latter end of the year 1786 Mr. Metcalfe, the colleague of Dr. Price, at the Gravel-Pit meeting-house, in Hackney, having been rendered incapable, by a paralytic disorder of officiating to that congregation, Mr. Morgan was invited to be his successor. This invitation, and the wish of being more nearly connected with one of his best friends, induced him once more to change his residence, and in the beginning of the following year he left Yarmouth, and settled at Hackney, as the colleague of his uncle. At the moment of Mr. Morgan's settlement in this village, the dissenters projected the plan of a new academical institution, and it was determined to fix it at Hackney. A large house was accordingly purchased, subscriptions were raised, and Dr. Price, forgetting in his zeal for its success his declining health and advanced age, was prevailed upon to take upon himself the office of tutor in the higher branches of the mathematics, in this new seminary. Mr. Morgan was appointed classical tutor in this college, and had the additional duty imposed upon him, of assisting his uncle in the mathematical department; for Dr. Price did not take upon himself to teach the higher branches of the mathematics, without expressly stipulating that he should have the assistance of a competent mathematician to divide the labour with him. Mr. Morgan was afterwards, much to his own inconvenience, and against his inclination, chosen lecturer on natural philosophy, and now so various were his duties in this institution, that to discharge them, and attend to his private pupils at home, of whom he always had a limited number, became too fatiguing for him, even if he had thought that his labour and his zeal had met with due encouragement. But seeing no reason to be satisfied with the returns which he received for his services, he resigned his different employments in the year 1792, and dissolved his connection with the dissenting college. It was not the fate of the institution long to survive this loss; but it is not our business to write the history of this ill-fated establishment.

Mr. Morgan, about four years ago, pub-

lished in 2 vols. 12mo. the Lectures on Electricity, which constituted one part of those lectures of natural philosophy, which he delivered to the students in the college, and to his pupils at home. With the highest respect, and even veneration for the character and talents of Benjamin Franklin, which he has not neglected to express in these volumes, he yet advances an opposite opinion to that of the American philosopher, on the subject of conducting points. Mr. Morgan maintains, that the safety of a building depends on the connection of the different conducting rods with each other, both at the roof and the foundation, and by no means either upon the number or the termination of those rods; for he inferred from the destruction of the house at Heckingham, and from other accidents of the same kind, that if those conductors be insulated from each other, it is of little consequence what their number be; and from his own experiments, in which it appeared that an explosion takes place at a greater distance into a point than it does into a ball; he argued the fallacy of this part of the Franklinian hypothesis, which maintains, that points draw down the electric fluid without a stroke. This instance of Mr. Morgan differing in opinion from a man whom he regarded with a sentiment little short of idolatry, is very characteristic of his mind; for in the search of truth, he paid no regard to authority, but pursued his inquiries with fearless intrepidity.

Perhaps, his mind tended towards the opposite extreme; for, like John Hunter and Dr. Brown, he seemed to value himself upon original thinking on all subjects, and to allow but a secondary importance to that knowledge, which is collected solely from books. He has incorporated with the detail of philosophical facts in those lectures, many striking observations on society and government; for so intent was his mind upon the improvement and happiness of mankind, that he let no opportunity slip of making such remarks as he thought might rouse the mind to reflection and activity on whatever regards the comfort of our species. It is not wonderful that a discoverer in science, should anticipate an era in the history of the human race, in which posterity, profiting by the labour and experience of former generations, shall become wise, victorious and happy, and enjoy their existence in circumstances much more favourable than those in which the great family of mankind have ever yet been found. It is remarkable that poets have always celebrated the golden age as an era which is past, whilst philosophers, who have discovered new truths, have looked forward to a state yet to come for wisdom and happiness. Whether this arises in the one case from the circumstance of the most ancient poetry being the most perfect, or in the other, from the novelty of natural philosophy as an experimental science, and discovers in it exciting hopes of progressive improvement, it may not be so easy

easy to determine. Certain it is, that Mr. Morgan entertained very high ideas concerning the future perfection of human society. Dr. Price had before suggested, that it is possible that improvements in science may lead the way to the immortality of man in this world, and such was the ardour of Mr. Morgan's conceptions on this subject, that although he did not think this conjecture well founded in its whole extent (as he always considered death as a part of the *original* and wise design of the God of nature, to introduce man into a new and better state of existence), yet he thought and constantly maintained, that by a better system of education, supported by far better systems of government than those which are now established in the world, such improvements might be made in the human mind, as perhaps to enable it in time to know *intuitively* what is at present acquired by great labour, and a long series of deductions. With a mind thus prepared to receive with enthusiasm, all ideas concerning the melioration of society, he first heard of the convention of a national assembly in France. He had long meditated a tour upon the continent, and it happened that he arrived in France just before the triumph of the people of that country. He mixed with the crowd in that auspicious day, in which the *bastille*, the proud fortress of despotism, fell. He witnessed the attack which laid the *royal castle*, for ages the pride of the Bourbons, and the terror of the French, in ashes, and never was transport superior to that which he now felt, in the prospect of seeing all his views realized, and the great family of mankind enjoy peace, plenty, and happiness. The ruling principle of his life, benevolence, was now richly gratified, and at this hallowed moment he determined to plant his family, and repose his bones on this sacred soil! Full of the visions which the passing scenes inspired, he spent the whole of this momentous night in writing letters to his uncle, describing the events which he had seen with the glowing pencil of truth.

These letters attracted the notice of Mr. Burke, who took occasion from them to accuse Dr. Price of rejoicing at the events of the day in which the king of France was led to Paris by the people of that city, and which this orator described as a day of crime and horror. His confounding of dates, in order to bottom an accusation upon it, is worthy of the far famed advocate of prejudice and tyranny; but Dr. Price and his nephew were alike incapable of rejoicing at any event attended by any cruelty. The letters in question had no reference whatever to the day of the king's arrival at Paris. It is possible that some may say, that even the destruction of the *bastille* was attended by some sufferings, which ought to have checked the triumph of a good and benevolent man. Will this be advanced by any who have rejoiced at the victories of a Howe, a Jervis, and a Nelson?

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Did no sufferings attend the triumphs of these illustrious commanders? Let it be remembered, that at that time Mr. Morgan considered the fall of the *bastille* as the first triumph of freedom, and rejoiced at the prospect of its everlasting reign. Is it wonderful, that with this conviction he did not suffer the death of two or three of the servants of tyranny to repress his joy? If, however, Mr. Morgan rejoiced at the commencement of the French revolution, he did not, like some, consider all the subsequent conduct of the legislators of new France, as unexceptionably just and proper. On the contrary, he observed their conduct with a jealous and scrutinizing eye, and soon after his return to England in 1789, he wrote a pamphlet, abounding with profound remarks and powerful eloquence, in order to expose the conduct of the French legislators, and to direct the attention of the people of France to those principles, on which alone he conceived that they could establish a permanent system of rational liberty. This pamphlet, as it had no reference to England, was not published in this country, but it obtained an extensive circulation in France. In this pamphlet as in all his conversation, and in all his writings, Mr. Morgan discovers a most ardent admiration of the character and genius of the Greeks. Their successful cultivation of the mathematical sciences filled him with the profoundest veneration for them. After the death of his uncle, it was the wish of many of the congregation that Mr. Morgan should become pastor at the Gravel-Pit meeting at Hackney; but he soon found, that although Dr. Price had held that office on other terms, it was not in his power to be his successor without cultivating a spirit of intrigue, than which nothing was more abhorrent from all his feelings. He had too, from an accurate observation of mankind learned, that individual moral character has no connection whatever with religious ceremonies, and that crimes the most horrible have always been, and are yet committed by many, who so far from being restrained by the religious ceremonies to which they attend, appear to fortify themselves from remorse, by the exactness of their attention to them. This consideration reconciled him entirely to lay aside the clerical character and functions. Neither has he been singular in this determination, for many young men of the dissenting communion have since renounced the clerical character, and devoted themselves to employments apparently more efficient. It had for some time been the practice of Mr. Morgan to receive a limited number of pupils into his house, and this he continued to do after he had withdrawn himself from the pulpit. The manner in which he conducted the education of those young gentlemen was so instructive, and so liberal, that every benevolent man would have been delighted to see the happy terms on which he lived with his pupils, all of whom without one single

exception are a standing refutation of Doctor Johnson's remark, that "no one ever loved the man who taught him Latin." He was the avowed enemy of public schools, and he considered the state of the grammar schools in this country as wretched and contemptible to the last degree. Led to reflect deeply on the subject, by being constantly occupied with the labour of education, Mr. Morgan about two years ago, printed in one volume 12mo. the outline of a work on this interesting, and above all others, important concern. In its present state it was put into the hands of his pupils, but he meant to have matured it by many additional years of observation and study, and judged it not yet proper for general publication. It has two characteristic excellencies, the one we recommend to the attention of the student, the other to the tutor. It, both in manner and matter is calculated to rouse and produce thought, and to lead the mind to view the subject of its contemplation on all sides, and in all its connections. It is accompanied by a kind of *chart of thought*, intended to assist in producing this effect. Its other excellence consists in the recommendation it contains to all tutors, to inspire their pupils with a love of letters by connecting with the unavoidable difficulties of application and labour, pleasing associations. The rules of conduct in this respect are laid down in a manner truly philosophical, and bottomed on the best theory of the human mind. Mr. Morgan, and the celebrated Bulby, appear to have adopted directly opposite systems on the subject of education. It is, however, no small proof of the solidity of Mr. Morgan's judgment in this particular, that it is confirmed by the experience of a lady and a gentleman, who have lately favoured the public with a joint production, which will carry their names down to posterity as the ornaments and benefactors of the human race*.

These works which we have noticed, are not the only interesting productions of this extraordinary man. During the latter part of his residence at Norwich, when his attention was chiefly directed to the pursuits of natural philosophy, he communicated in the year 1785, a very important paper to the Royal Society, containing "*Observations and Experiments on the Light of Bodies in a State of Combustion*," which were afterwards published in the 75th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Immediately after the death of Dr. Price, he likewise began to write the *Life of his uncle*; but he found the work swell under his hands to an unexpected bulk, by Dr. Price's connection with the principal persons and events of the American revolution. Mr. Morgan then determined to separate the *Life of his Uncle* from the history of the American Revolution, and as he had materials for both, to publish them separately. These two

elaborate works remain, but we fear in an unfinished state, with his family. To express a wish that they may soon be completed and published, is no more than what every friend of mankind must feel; for all the feelings, the principles, the habits, the studies of Mr. Morgan, qualified him above all things to record the events, and to develop the principles of the American Revolution, and the *Life of Dr. Price*, and we have no doubt that he has done so much towards the completion of these great works, as that they may fairly claim the public attention as *his productions*. In tracing the progress of the American revolution, we have heard him say, that he had discovered such nests of political corruption as no honest man could contemplate without indignation and horror. Indeed, no man more eagerly hunted down the masters of intrigue, or had a more cordial detestation of corruption of every kind, under whatever mask it appeared, than Mr. Morgan. Neither is it improper here to notice, what could not be unnoticed by any who knew him, that he was entirely free from any bias in favour of men possessing power or riches; so that he was fitted to record things as they actually happened, unperturbed by views of party, and uninfluenced by names, distinctions, and whatever betrays into error, weak, vulgar, or corrupt minds. The man never existed who paid less regard to the conditions of men than Mr. Morgan, *the principles and characters* alone of individuals, determined all his conduct, fixed all his friendships and aversions; and this ought to be recorded of him to his everlasting praise, as a proof of *greatness of mind* beyond, perhaps, any thing else that could be found even in *his own* character.

His last residence was at Southgate, a village about ten miles from London, where, besides attending to his pupils, he pursued philosophical enquiries with unabated ardour*. Many valuable papers remain with his family on chemical subjects, on which he is known to have meditated a large work, and which he believed that he could have enriched with many important discoveries. He was a strenuous advocate for the opinions of Stahl, in opposition to the new system of Lavoisier, and to the barbarous vocabulary which it has engendered. His last thoughts were employed on the subject of phlogiston, and he conceived himself able to demonstrate its existence to the world; at least as satisfactorily as the existence of heat or light has hitherto been demonstrated.

About six months before his death he was observed to look ill, but none of his friends dreaded the approach of a mortal disease. About the middle of October last, however, he was seized with a rigor, nausea, and other

* *Practical Education*, by Miss and Mr. Egworth. Johnson.

* The readers of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE were indebted to him for the meteorological journal which appeared in its first twelve numbers.

symptoms of fever, which continued for some days; and as they produced very serious effects, recourse was had to the assistance of Dr. Hulme, and soon afterwards to the additional assistance of Dr. Babington. At first the appearances of his disorder were rather equivocal; but in a short time an affection of his chest became too manifest, which in spite of the justly acknowledged skill, and the most affectionate attention of his medical friends, produced a pulmonary consumption, which terminated in his death, on the 17th of November. He has left seven sons and a daughter to the care of an amiable and disconsolate widow, whose solicitude and affection for her children will lead her abundantly to fulfil the duties of a mother, but what solicitude, what affection can supply the loss of such a father? It is hoped that some of his connections (and one near connection is eminently qualified for such a task) will favour the public with a minute account of his life and labours. From the few facts which we have been able to collect, and some knowledge of Mr. Morgan, something may perhaps be learned concerning his most interesting character. It will be readily perceived that he was a man of incessant application, but that that application was neither wholly nor principally confined to one science. He rose at four in the morning, and often pursued his studies until a late hour. Some may, perhaps, consider it as his infirmity, to have attempted to cultivate every science. Languages, belles lettres, natural history, natural philosophy, medicine, theology, politics, even the polite arts, and all the mathematical sciences, had much engaged his attention. And in order to invigorate the mind, he insisted on the necessity of invigorating the body by laborious and frequent exercise. With this view he often had recourse to athletic diversions, particularly to fencing, in which he is said to have been no inconsiderable proficient. In short, so many and various were the sciences in which he excelled, that nothing is wanting but an age less enlightened, to ascribe to him the universal genius of Crichton. It is indeed to be lamented that his attention was so much divided, for from a mind of such resources and energy readily directed to one point, what might not have been expected? His knowledge had, however, one good effect upon him, arising from its being of so general a nature. It is well known that nothing is more common than persons who have attained to eminence in one branch of knowledge, to the neglect of all others, to despise all men who have not cultivated their minds precisely in the same direction. Nothing of this kind attached to the character of Mr. Morgan. He had exercised his mind upon all subjects, and he was able justly to appreciate that ability which can make a progress in any. His friends were not exclusively men of letters, he could discover the merit of un-

cultivated genius, and was well pleased with such society.

It belongs to the most successful cultivators of science to pronounce upon the attainments of Mr. Morgan, in that in which they themselves excel; but few will deny him the praise of any various and more than ordinary knowledge. Dr. Buddoes has observed (and the observations of this indefatigable scholar are always worthy of attention) of Dr. Brown, "that he was a man of great susceptibility of impressions, whatever touched the springs of his nature they beat deeply inwards, and they rebounded with at least equal energy; this is the foundation of all moral and intellectual superiority." This observation applies with as much propriety to Mr. Morgan as to Dr. Brown, for the former was a man as susceptible of impressions as the latter. It appears that Helvetius conceived of the difference of men's capacities in a manner similar to this; for he says that all the difference of capacity amongst men, depends on their power of feeling pleasure and pain, and the attention consequent upon such power.

If these philosophers be right concerning the causes of the moral and intellectual characters of men, Mr. Morgan was eminently endowed with that power on which all superiority of mind depends. He was a man of the most powerful feelings, every thing which he contemplated deeply affected him, and he delivered himself not only with animation but with vehemence upon all important subjects. He was yet infinitely removed from the character of an irritable man; for although he possessed immense energy, and was often vehement in debate, his dispositions were as gentle as those of a child. Let not these qualities be thought incompatible; they exist in no common degree in a great public character, who is at once his country's glory and its shame, CHARLES JAMES FOX!

Perhaps, however, Mr. Morgan's ready susceptibility of impression, was the cause of the variety of his pursuits, and we think this quality is unfriendly to a steady application to any one pursuit to the exclusion of all others. The man of great susceptibility applies with ardour to whatever he seizes, but he is apt to be struck too powerfully with fresh objects not to follow them. Mr. Morgan's zeal in the cause of humanity knew no bounds; but if his speculations concerning the future happy destination of man, are thought by some to have been extended by the ardour of his benevolence; beyond the limits which experience and reason warrant, who will not forgive the error from the excellence of its cause?

As a writer, Mr. Morgan was forcible and energetic. He seldom polished his periods, they are sometimes unharmonious, but they are never without strength. If any dispute his claim to the title of a fine writer, none who have read his works will deny that he

was an eloquent writer. He aimed at impression, and he attained his object.

The philosopher shines in the school, the orator in the senate, but *the man* is only known in his family. Thither let us follow Mr. Morgan. As a father, he was an example of affection and care; he was the affix and companion of his children, and their education was a subject of his constant solicitude. When he felt the approaches of mortality, he could no longer bear the sight of these dear objects of his anxiety. His tenderness overcame him, and the presence of those he was soon to leave in the greenness of youth, yet untaught and unexperienced, to a world in which benevolence like his is little felt, became intolerable. As a husband—but why should we describe a tenderness which awakens agony? Let those who would appreciate the character of Mr. Morgan, mix with his domestics, attend to the cries of his children and the sighs of his widow. He died in the prime of life and usefulness, a striking proof that we are yet unacquainted with the plans, and unable to estimate the wisdom of providence. The portion of Mr. Morgan was about the

middle size, tending to corpulency, but athletic and powerful in an uncommon degree. The expression of his countenance was extremely benign, and readily invited confidence. His step was slow and firm. He never sat for his picture. He was not so remarkable for wit as for an easy humour which run through his conversation. No man knew better than he did, how and when to lay aside the stateliness of philosophy, and to accommodate himself to the capacity of the company into which he was thrown. His universal knowledge made him an excellent companion for every man, and he was so ingenuous and so amiable, that all who conversed with him loved him. Had he an acquaintance who heard of his death without a sigh? Is there one who does not wish to imbrue his spirit? He is dead at a time when such men are most wanted, and he is justly esteemed a public loss. His family, his country, science, and mankind, have sustained a loss, and we can only repair that loss by imbibing his noble spirit, and learning from his example, the best lesson that can be taught mankind, *to love science, and to hate tyranny.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

AINWORTH, J. Turton, Whittier, Carpenter and Guy, *King's-army-yard.*
Alaouin, J. Christ-Church, Monmouth, ironmaster. *Prita and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.*
Balgay, F. Holborn, mercer. *Holbis, Bride-lane.*
Bayly, J. Ashford, bookseller. *Dubary and Cope, Temple.*
Braithwaite, J. Whitehall, factor. *Gatty, Cutler's-hall.*
Bowley, T. Handsworth, builder. *Kinderly and Long, Symonds-well.*
Bedwell, J. Cheltenham, banker. *Pitt and Dawkins, Cirencester.*
Boyce, J. Old-Breet, innholder. *Jackson, Gray's-Inn.*
Cooper, E. E. Simon-lodge, banker. *Kirby, Brewer-street.*
Corry, W. Leadenhall, merchant. *Finch and Frye.*
Cousins, J. Flimhead, hat-manufacturer. *Adams and Cox.*
Croby, A. Farnival's-vaing, scrivener. *Morson, Furnival's-Inn.*
Cunningham, W. Great Freeton-st. wine-merchant. *Stratton.*
Fowley, J. Chard, butter-merchant. *Swan and Stevens.*
Holgate, J. Mancheston, manufacturer. *Rulter, Hart-street.*
Hodgson, J. Whitechen, merchant. *Mr. T. Falkenfeldt-st.*
Higgins, T. Theognor-street, merchant. *Crowder & Lawie.*
Johnson, T. and **J.** Newcastle, linen-draper. *Racem, Southampton-street.*
Kirkby, T. the younger, sundriander, ironmonger.
Morson, T. the younger, Bakop, money-scrivener. *Maddocks Warrall and Co. Iron-st. Inn.*
Neville, B. Croydon, fellmonger. *Senior, Charles-street, C. G.*
Phillips, J. Eccles, fusain-manufacturer. *Edge, Temple.*
Richardson, B. Long Acre, Coachmaker. *Tudson and Pearson.*
Riordan, W. Berwick, watch-maker. *Hall, Foultry.*
Ston, J. Cockspur-green, victualler. *Taylor, F. alberts-hall.*
Sykes, J. Manchester, fusain-manufacturer. *Ellis, Guster-st.*
Scott, J. Robert-street, Builder.
Taylor, W. Little East-cheap, Cork-cutter. *Robinson, Craven-buildings, City-road.*
Tanner, D. Monmouth, ironmaster. *Lyon and Collier, Gray's-Inn.*
Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Alford, Farnival's-vaing.*
Warner, W. Hazlemell, clothier. *Dymalar and Bell, Gray's-Inn.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aken, W. Croby, linen-manufacturer, Jan. 4.
Arthill, W. Norwich, apothecary, Jan. 12.
Beaton, J. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 20.
Baker, T. senior Bellery, dealer, Dec. 15.
Bowland, J. K. Colchester, merchant, Dec. 18.
Brownell, J. and **G.** Lewtas, Blackburn, merchant, Dec. 22.
Brown, D. Catherine-street, bookseller, Jan. 26.
Burns, B. Manover-street, milliner, Jan. 12.
Bayley, C. Uppingham, mercer, Jan. 5.
Bech, R. Newcastle under Lyme, furcogen, Dec. Jan. 19.
Berthet, B. Stratton upon Dunmore, timber-merch. Jan. 22.
Bigland, R. Froedery, chemelenger, Jan. 29.
Bowdler, J. Fower, grocer, Jan. 17.
Barnard, S. Greenwith, builder, Jan. 30.
Baker, T. the elder, Southmifer, factor, Jan. 5.
Gurt, J. Glilderome Bately, York, Horse-dealer, Dec. 19.
Corry, W. Leadenhall-street, chelcemonger, Jan. 22.
Cook, J. Gloucester, dealer, Jan. 21.

Croombe, T. Lamb's Conduit-street, haberdasher, Jan. 12.
Dards, J. Bermondsey, lighterman, Dec. 8.
Dawkins, M. Little Tower-street, upholsterer, Jan. 24.
Davitt, E. Bearbinder-lane, merchant, Jan. 15.
Foulgham, E. Nottingham, ironfounder, Dec. 20.
Fibby, J. Samuel Terry, and Charles Fibby, St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdashers, Jan. 19.
Fozard, J. the elder, Fozard, J. the younger Park-st., table-keepers, Jan. 8.
Do. Do. and Do. separate estate, Jan. 12.
Gibbon, R. Jun. Kingston, Hull, grocer, Dec. 24.
Gotty, J. Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant, Dec. 22.
Green, S. Kingfish, Hull, linen-draper, Dec. 28.
Gouthay, W. Old-fish-street, dry-cleaner, Jan. 26.
Garner, W. Magate, bookbinder, Jan. 5.
Healey, T. Waltham, tanner, Dec. 21.
Raffey, J. Walthamlow, merchant, Dec. 18.
Hardy, S. Old Bailey, card-manufacturer, Dec. 27.
Hammatt, W. Birch-lane, Scrivener, Dec. 15.
Holland, H. Little Chelfea, organ-builder, Dec. 29.
Harris, J. Surge-row, tailor, Dec. 15.
Hunt, T. and **R.** Hunt, Broad-street, hofers, Jan. 22.
Hatton, T. Brentwood, grocer, Feb. 2.
James, J. Turro, merchant, Jan. 5.
Johnson, W. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 24.
Jenkins, J. Margate, vintner, Jan. 5.
Laurie, J. Leighton Buffard, shopkeeper, Dec. 22.
Long, E. Broid, grocer, Jan. 4.
Loftie, A. S. Bread-street, haberdasher, Jan. 24.
Moiles, H. Egham, forger, Dec. 29.
Mastrey, W. Rulham, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 13.
Malky, W. Harley, mercer, Jan. 12.
Neale, T. Dursley, dealer, Dec. 20.
Orford, T. Liverpool, potfeller, Jan. 10.
Palin, S. Burelem, Potter, Jan. 10.
Parker, T. and **Parker, R.** Shebbell, merchants, Dec. 31.
Purches, J. Taunton, victualler, Jan. 9.
Pratten, M. Phillip & Jacob, Gloucester, shoemaker, Jan. 4.
Pearce, W. Chifwick, Carpenter, Jan. 15.
Pickman, W. Fulham, maltster, Jan. 23.
Reis, J. Welland, barge-masters, Jan. 15.
Rich, J. S. and **John Hicpy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall, factor, Jan. 23.**
Roberts, J. Compton-street, tent-maker, Jan. 22.
Roberts, W. Wood-street, haberdasher, Jan. 15.
Sedden, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 21.
Shepherd, S. Fenith, mercer, Dec. 21.
Sutton, J. Chesapeake, Goldsmith, Dec. 22.
Stewart, W. Stone-square, merchant, Jan. 30.
Salterthwaite, M. Crane, Cotton-mills, cotton-planer, Jan. 21.
Tropis, W. the elder and younger, C. Leglis, and C. Jackson, Cuckney, Nottingham, worsted manufacturers, Dec. 21.
Topping, J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 20.
Turcer, J. Wardour-street, timber-merchants, Jan. 8.
Tocky, W. Pancras-lane, taylor, Jan. 20.
Williams, J. and **F.** Upton, Holborn-bridge, distillers, Dec. 29.
Wood, J. Coventry, victualler, Jan. 5.
Watson, T. Southampton-street, mercer, Jan. 22.
Wells, S. Cheltenham, linen-draper, Dec. 29.
Whiddeiger, F. Strand, furrier, Jan. 13.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Ralph Bates, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 6th or Inniskilling dragoons, to Miss Sarah Ellison. Mr. Thomas Peel, to Miss Isabella Blakey. Mr. Thomas Claxton, to Miss Shepherd. Mr. Ralph Hemley, to Miss C. Crooks. Mr. Ralph Carnaby to Miss Ann Fawcus.

At Durham, Randle Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, in the county of Chester, to Miss Rudd, of Durham. Andrew Bond, esq. of Deal, in Kent, to Miss Salvin, of Old Elvet, in the county of Durham.

Mr. Joseph Grainger, banker, of Flax Hall, near Durham, to Miss Colpitts, of Streatham-castle.

At Hexham, Mr. John Forster, banker, of Carlisle, to Miss Wastell.

Mr. Robert Snowball, of Hedley, to Miss Bell.

The Rev. Henry Hodges, of Embleton, to Miss Sophia A. Crickett, daughter of C. A. Crickett, esq. M. P.

At St. Mary's Gateshead, county of Durham, Mr. John Hawks, of New Greenwich, to Miss Longridge.

Died.] At Newcastle, in her 91st year, Mrs. Jackson, matron of the infirmary at that town, which office she filled with credit for 35 years. After a long illness, Thomas Walton, esq. one of the agents to the Grand Allies concerns, and lieutenant in the Newcastle corps of Volunteers. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Bell. Mr. Wm. Crow. Mr. Wm. Goodfman. Mr. Ralph Waters, sen. Aged 65, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Durham, Mr. David Wallace. Mr. Robert Wood, apparitor to the bishop of Durham. Aged 74, Mrs. Halhead.

At Hexham, Mrs. Heron.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Stout, of the customs.

At Stockton, Mrs. Richmond.

At Kirkella, in Northumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Collinson; they both expired on the same day, and were interred in the same grave.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mr. Morley. At Eastfield, aged 88, Mr. Wm. Nesbitt, formerly of the excise in Newcastle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Robert Jenkinson, to Miss Elizabeth Crosby. Mr. Thomas Nicholson, to Miss Skelton. Mr. Daniel Kirkbride, serjeant in the Westmoreland militia, to Miss Ann Fletcher. Mr. Thomas Hudson, to Miss Wilkinson.

At Penrith, Mr. Wm. Noble, to Miss Ann Cowper. The Rev. Mr. Grattan, cousin to the Irish orator of that name, to Miss Dixon.

At Workington, Mr. John Bainbridge to Miss Mary Rudd.

At Morresby, Mr. John Burton, to Miss Cladders.

At Appleby, Anthony Lefroy, esq. captain in the 65th regiment of foot, to Miss Betsy Wilkin.

At Abbey Holm, Mr. Richard Miller, to Miss Mary Thompson.

At Disington, Mr. Wm. Grayson, to Miss Isabella Martin. Mr. John Bell, to Miss Wilkinson.

At Cockermouth, John Thompson, esq. lieutenant and adjutant of the Westmoreland militia, to Mrs. Walker. Mr. Herd, saddler, to Miss Barrafs, of Bank End, near Egremont.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in her 71st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, of the Pack-horse inn. Aged 29, Mr. Anthony Benjamin Pook. Aged 57, Mrs. Barwise. In her 74th year, Mrs. Mann. Mr. Joseph Blain. Mr. John Bragg. Aged 24, Mr. Wm. Jackson. In her 74th year, Mrs. Ponsonby. Mrs. Macmanus.

At the same place, in his 77th year, Mr. John Brown: he was a native of Abbey Holme, and worked fifty years in London, as a journeyman shoemaker, 15 of which he was acknowledged to be the first workman in the trade. In concert with two Italians, he began that preparation of leather, known by the name of Black Spanish, or Morocco: but before the completion of the plan, his associates contrived to exclude him from all benefits of an invention which in a short time enabled them to retire to their native country, with sufficient wealth to purchase the rank of nobility. About two years since he left London, and settled in that town.

At Morresley Hall, near Whitehaven, aged 64, Mr. George Sowerby.

At Parton, likewise near Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Thompson, innkeeper.

At Sandbed, in his 74th year, Mr. John Tate. He discharged the office of clerk in the parish church of Kirkar draws upon Elk, for 48 years; during which period he must have walked, as appears from calculation, upwards of 75,000 miles in travelling to and from church every Sunday, and to and from a school, which he taught in its neighbourhood every day.

At Disington, at an advanced age, Mr. John Storey.

At Kirkland, near Kendal, Mr. Godmond.

At Heverham, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, upwards of 40 years master of the free grammar school in that place. He acquitted the trust reposed in him with the greatest assiduity and success, and was equally respected as a devout and exemplary clergyman.

At Penrith, Mr. C. Honeyman.

At Ireby, Mr. John Slack, horse-dealer.

At Warwick, near Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Randolph.

YORKSHIRE.

A considerable piece of ground in the centre of the Market-place at Hull, sold lately at the enormous price of 29l. the square yard.

Married.] At Leeds, Mrs. Josiah Eastburn, Schoolmaster, to Miss Mary Dixon, of Dring house.

At Hull, Mr. Nickson, to Mrs. Marillan. The Rev. James Lyons, dissenting minister, to Miss Beatson.

At Whitby, Mr. Nelson, of Scarborough, to Miss Benson.

At Doncaster, T. R. Stewart, M. D. to Miss Rutter.

Mr. Samuel Marriot, of Miln houses, near Sheffield, aged 22, to Mrs. Hannah Lingard, of the same place, aged 60.

At Campal, David Hemsworth, esq. of Monk Fryton Lodge, to Miss Wild, of Fenwick.

Sir Wm. Clarkson, jun. of Cawood, to Miss Hutton, of East Shawes, near Barnard-castle.

Mr. Samuel Coates, of Ripon, banker, to Miss Musson, of Richmond.

At Pocklington, Mr. Wm. Marshall, surgeon and apothecary to Miss Hall.

At Beverley, John Thornton, esq. of Hull, to Miss Harrison.

At Royton, Mr. Daniel Shaw to Miss Hannah Robertshaw, of Monk Bretton. Mr. Topp, to Miss Scales, of Grange.

Mr. Milbourn, of Wighill, to Miss Ware, of Bilton.

At Kirby Wharf, near Tadcaster, Mr. Michael Coulson, of Haslewood, to Miss Elizabeth Shillito.

Mr. John Burrell, to Miss Teafdale, of Kirby Malzeart, near Ripon.

Died.] At Leeds, in his 25th year, Mr. Samuel Jackson.

At Hull, Mr. Charles Humington, ship-owner. Aged 25, Mr. John Garforth, apothecary and secretary to the general infirmary in this town.

At Knappton-house, Otho Cook, esq. lieutenant in the 4th regiment of dragoons.

At Thimbleby Lodge, near Northallerton, aged 45, R. W. Peirce, esq.

At Bramham, aged 82, Mrs. Hinde.

In his 90th year, the Rev. Wm. Kay, rector of Nunnington, and vicar of Ampleford, in the North Riding.

At Richmond, of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of James Hutchinson, M. D. lord of the manor of Kirby Ravensworth, and one of the Aldermen of the said borough.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, Mr. Edward Moon, attorney of Knottingley.

At Skipton in Craven, Mr. David Hall, surgeon.

At Fulsford, near York, in his 50th year, Mr. James Brown, formerly in trade, but who had retired for some years upon a competency.

At Sheffield, in her 31st year, Mrs. Ruth Abdy. Mrs. Wright.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Johnson, aged 84.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Lafeches.

At Selby, Mrs. Shepley.

At Malton, aged 67, Mr. Henry Soulby.

At Wyton, Mr. Wm. Raines, grazer.

At Stakeby, near Whitby, Mrs. Scartin.

LANCASHIRE.

A mechanic lately made the attempt to go down in a diving apparatus to the wreck of the Pelican, overlat in the Liverpool river upwards of five years since. He descended about four fathoms and a half; but owing to one of the tubes breaking, and a want of proper persons to work the air-pumps, he was obliged to be taken up immediately to prevent suffocation. He means to repeat the experiment.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Manchester; a coachman having imprudently ventured in the evening beyond the horses depth in the river, at a time when it was greatly swelled with the late floods, the carriage was carried away by the rapidity of the current, through an arch of the bridge. The coachman was with difficulty saved; but the horses were drowned. The following-morning curiosity led some people, to view the carcases of the horses and the broken coach from an old wooden building, raised at the top of the rock, and projecting over the river, when the flooring gave way, and they were instantly precipitated into the river; and a man and seven women were drowned; all attempts to save them proved ineffectual; a boy escaped by being dragged out of the water by a large Newfoundland dog.

Married.] At Lancaster, Captain G. Matthews, to Miss Daltay.

At Liverpool, Matthew Lewtas, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Margaret Harrison, of Bidston. Mr. Thomas Longton, to Mrs. Ann Christian. Mr. Martin Chaplain, to Miss Margaret Barton. Mr. Martin Ham-mill, merchant, to Miss Hannah Tomlinson.

At Manchester, Mr. E. B. Miller, aged 74, to Miss Ann Procott, aged 16. Mr. John Clough, attorney, to Miss Whitely. Mr. Thorpe to Mrs. Goodier.

At Childwall, Lewis William Boode, esq. to Miss Margaret Dannett, of Wavertree.

Mr. Ambrose Danson, of Carnforth, to Miss Betsey Rowlandson, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Lister, cabinet-maker.

At Liverpool, Henry Hughes, a common beggar, aged 53: after his death, one George Owen, a poor cobbler, with whom he lodged, found sewed in the waistband of his breeches 104 guineas in gold, 3 twenty shilling bank notes, 3 shillings in silver, and fourpence in copper, which with singular honesty he immediately gave to the relations of the deceased. Lieutenant Cockburne, of the

the Navy. In his 66th year, Mr. Michael Renwick, M. D. the oldest medical practitioner in this town. Aged 63, Mr. John Hamerton, the oldest officer in the excise at this port. Mrs. Gill. Mr. Davies. Mr. John Duckers, junr. Aged 46, Mrs. Lupton. Mrs. Rigmasden.

At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Hanson. Mr. John Raby. Mr. Robert Buckley. Mr. Joseph Holt. Mrs. Whitaker. Mr. John Rexford, wine-merchant, and a member of the Manchester and Salford volunteers.

At Downham, near Gilsburn, Mr. John Robinson.

At Preston, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Denton.

At Preston, Mr. George Forsker, of the royal Preston Volunteers.

At Shayrow Green, near Preston, at the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

At Warrington, the Rev. J. Pemberton, A. M. Fellow and tutor of Brazen-nose college, Oxford.

At Hale, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Bevington, sen. aged 78.

The Rev. R. Harling, curate of Tattenhall.

At Salford, Mrs. Gould. Aged 86, Mrs. Jane Shenton. Mrs. Blomeley.

At Wigan, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Bolton, brass-founder. Mrs. Shaw.

At Blakely, in her 78th year, Mrs. N. Robinson.

At Chipping Lawn, near Burnley, whilst on a visit to his friends, William Cottam, esq. of Hardshawe Hall, in this county. A few days preceding his death, he had the misfortune to fall on some ice in the high-road, which broke his leg, dislocated the ankle, and terminated in a mortification.

At Bevington-Bush, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Crooke.

At Denton, Mr. Barton Grewell.

Mrs. Wood, of Diddbury.

CESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. William Mead, to Miss Scott.

At Stockport, Mr. Michael Stafford, to Miss Agnes Warbrick.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Wolfe. Mrs. Edwards. Mr. Harvey. Mr. George Bullock.

At Nantwich, aged 92, Mr. Tho. Beckett.

At Hale, Mrs. Whitehead.

At Congleton, aged 82, Mr. John Woolley.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Norton, Mr. Jonathan Holmes, of Sheffield, to Miss Brownfield of the former place.

At Melbourne, Mr. John Hazard, to Miss Brooks.

Died.] At Derby, in his 64th year, Mr. Thomas Mather, one of the aldermen of that corporation: he twice served the office of mayor. Aged 61, Mr. Ambrusc Rose.

At the same place, in his 66th year, the Rev. Charles Hope, A. M. upwards of 26 years minister of All Saints, and vicar of

St. Werburgh's; and St. Michael's: he supported a long and very painful illness with great fortitude.

Aged 61, the Rev. J. Waterhouse, minister of Fairfield, near Buxton.

At Hognaston, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Wheelton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Malton, of Barnby, to Miss Perryn, of the former town. And on the same day, Mr. Ferguson, to Miss Charlotte-Perryn, sister to the former lady.

At Bridgford, near Nottingham, Mr. Lowe, of Balingfield, to Miss Hornbruckle, of Gamfon.

At Bramcote, near Nottingham, Mr. Lound, of Chilwell, to Miss Maxwell, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 76, Mr. John Juniper, patentee for the essence of peppermint. Mrs. Troop.

At Thurgarton, Mrs. Bettle.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Matham, aged 78, to Miss Mary Newton, aged 26.

At Grantham, Mr. Clayton, farmer of Harlaxton, to Miss Sarah Hurst, of Spittle-gate.

Mr. Wm. Bennet, miller of Surfleet, to Miss Needham, of Bourn.

At Sutterton, Mr. Smithson, to Miss Cabbourn.

At Louth, Mr. Pail, surgeon and apothecary of Great Grimby, to Miss Cannon, of the former place.

At Sproxtton, Mr. J. Trolly, to Miss Mary Coy. Mr. J. Swain, to Miss Ann Coy.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 34, Mrs. Camilla Susannah Sarah Simpson. Mr. Francis Willoughton. Mrs. Grace Gace. Aged 43, Mrs. Lumby.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mr. Rob. Younger, mason. Aged 82, Mr. John Efton.

At Easton, near Stamford, aged 70, Mr. Robert Johnson.

At Boston, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Cook. In her 82d year, Mrs. Perkins.

At Faldingworth, Mr. King.

At Owiton, Miss H. E. Cooke, daughter of Colonel Sir George Cooke, bart.

At Lea, greatly lamented, Lady Anderson. At New Stamford, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Rowland.

At Sinfy, aged 60, Mr. Godfrey Morton, grazier.

At Greston, aged 34, Mr. Green.

At Wigton, aged 71, Mrs. Sandall.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Whiffendine, Mr. John Snowden, aged 17, to Miss Elizabeth Stamford, aged 15.

At Ketton, Mr. Wade to Miss Lucas.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Elton, of Lutterworth, to Miss Toon, of the Plough Inn, Humberstone Gate.

Died.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss Ann Philips. Mrs. Hester, of the New Inn. Mrs. Christie. Aged 62, Mrs. Ward.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Ward, post-master.

At Rolleston, Mr. John Barfoot.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Elia.

At Mountforrel, Mrs. Kirk.

At Ullesthorpe Lodge, Mrs. Warner.

At Bitteswell, suddenly, in his 46th year, Mr. Thomas Wood, miller: his mother died likewise suddenly about a month since at Gilmorton.

At Hinckley, of a paralytic stroke, which had deprived him for the last 17 months of the faculty of speech, James Tapcot, M. D. physician of that place, in the 61st year of his age. He was a native of America, from which country he brought with him the most flattering testimonies of his abilities. Upon his settling at Hinckley, he was recommended to the principal families in the counties of Leicester and Warwick, by whom he was constantly employed, and much respected during the long space of more than 30 years.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Walters, druggist, to Miss Hubbard.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Wood, to Miss Simpson.

At Lichfield, Mr. Chinn to Miss Porter. Mr. Samuel Barker, to Miss Adams.

G. Grundy, esq. of Tillington House, near Stafford, to Mrs. Smallwood, of Moreton.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Seckerston.

At Whittington, aged 50, George Wright, gent.

Aged 23, Mrs. Charlewood, wife of the Rev. Charles Benjamin Charlewood, of Oak-hill, near Cheadle.

At Leek, Mrs. Cope.

At Pendeford, near Wolverhampton, Mrs. Martha Allen.

At Cotton, Thomas Gilbert, esq. a patriot, in the best sense of the word, for his life was dedicated to the service of his country, he always acted, both in and out of place, as an independent senator, while in private life he exhibited all the amiable qualities of a respectable country gentleman.

Heir to a small estate at Cotton, in the county of Stafford, Mr. Gilbert endeavoured to improve it by the profession of the law; he accordingly entered himself of the Temple, and was called to the bar; but never made any very conspicuous figure, either in the courts at Westminster, or on the circuit. Early in life he attached himself to a noble family, that possessed great influence in his neighbourhood, and when Lord G. was raised a regiment for the service of the country, in very troublesome times, Mr. Gilbert accepted a commission in it.

Some time after he was rewarded for his loyalty, by the appointment of pay-master of the pensions to the officers' widows of the royal

navy, which he held from the first institution of the fund to the day of his death.

By the friendship of his early patron, Mr. Gilbert procured a seat in parliament, for Newcastle-under-Line. He was afterwards returned for Litchfield, which place he also represented for some years, and was succeeded by Lord Francis Gower, then just come of age, in whose favour he accepted the Cheltern Hundreds, and immediately retired from public life.

During a long period of parliamentary service, Mr. Gilbert was always an useful and very industrious member, knowing that the best interests of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, are intimately connected with an easy and speedy communication, he zealously applied himself to the amendment of the roads, and although he did not succeed in his original plan of procuring a general act for their improvement, yet he carried through the house many provincial bills which tended to make travelling in the counties of Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, and Derby, the places to which he particularly directed his attention, infinitely more commodious and agreeable; indeed, it is well known, that before his time, the highways there were the worst in the kingdom.

A singular piece of good luck early in life rendered Mr. Gilbert independent. While paying his addresses to a Miss Philips, he presented a lottery ticket to that lady, which came up one of the largest prizes of the year. He afterwards married the fortunate possessor, by whom he had two sons; the elder was appointed some years ago one of the clerks extraordinary, belonging to the Privy Council, while the younger entered into the navy, and served in the late war, under Sir Edward Hughes, during his station in the East Indies.

Mr. Gilbert's active mind would not permit him to remain unemployed; he accordingly planned a scheme of great importance in the political œconomy of the country: this was the melioration of the poor laws. He began by procuring an act of parliament to compel the overseers of the poor to make a return of the expences attending their maintenance, and from this return it appeared that the then total, even at that period, amounted to above a million and a half sterling.

Mr. Gilbert's plan was to divide the country into districts, and to place each district under respectable trustees. This scheme, although reasonable in itself, did not receive any countenance from the minister, without whose concurrence it would have been vain to have attempted its execution; he therefore abandoned or rather suspended his project until a more favourable opportunity.

As Mr. Gilbert, being much beloved by his friends, obtained a place in which little attendance was necessary: it was that of comptroller of the Great Wardrobe, which he held for many years, until it was at last abolished under Mr. Burke's bill; but, in the exercise of its duties,

ties, he betrayed none of the servility of a courtier. So satisfactory indeed was his conduct, that he was employed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Lord Shelburne, and the efficient minister of the cabinet, to regulate the king's household, and direct the reform agreeably to the tenor of the act. This he executed with so much care, that the then Premier was preparing to entrust him with a more important department, when he himself was obliged, by a sudden change in public affairs, to retire from the helm.

On Mr. Pitt's accession to power, Mr. Gilbert was introduced into the situation held by the late Sir Charles Whitworth, in consequence of which, he became chairman of the *Committee of Ways and Means*, the duties of which office, were executed by him with great impartiality and attention, notwithstanding his increasing age and infirmities. Having now, as he thought, obtained the ear of the minister, Mr. G. once more applied to his favourite plan for bettering the condition of the poor, and easing the expence of maintaining them. He accordingly prepared, and carried through the houses of Peers and Commons two bills, one for a new return of the expences attending the maintenance of the poor; the other, for a list of all charitable donations, left for their support.

By the return made to the former of these, it appeared, that the increased expences, in only ten years, was full half a million of money, the whole charge now exceeding two millions sterling! This evidently demonstrated the necessity of an efficacious remedy, and Mr. G. suggested one, but could never procure the confidence of the Premier, so as to induce him to give it his decided support. Disgusted with this neglect, he finally abandoned his plan, which a very worthy member of the house has since taken up, but from the very same motive he also has been obliged to relinquish it. Subsequent to that period, Mr. Pitt brought forward his own poor bill, in which he was expected to have topped immortal glory, and by improving the situation of a numerous class of the community, to have become the benefactor of his country. It was however evidently demonstrated on this humiliating occasion, that all the gaudy splendour, of impassioned eloquence, even when backed by the acquiescence of a large majority, was incapable of propping up a system, radically deficient in stability, erected on discordant elements, and planned by a man, utterly ignorant of the nature of his materials. Thus, a scheme formed in haste, was abandoned with precipitation, and all good men were left to lament, that a vain desire of pre-eminence had deprived the original architect of the glory of completing his own works.

But this worthy senator did not confine his exertions for the good of his country to the House of Commons. He had a very considerable share in promoting the execution of the second canal in point of consequence in this kingdom; that of the grand Trunk, to the

promotion of which he dedicated a considerable portion of his time.

On the death of his first wife, Mr. G. married Miss Crawford, sister of P. Crawford, esq. an amiable woman, with whom he retired to spend the evening of life at his paternal estate at Cotton, a spot situated among the barren moors of Staffordshire, but which, with great labour and considerable expence he had converted into a desirable place of residence.

A most patriotic motion was made by this gentleman in the House of Commons, during the American contest, the object of which was to lay a tax on all placemen and pensioners; a certain portion out of all their salaries and sinecures, was to be returned into the public treasury, for the support of the war. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that this was opposed by the whole ministerial phalanx that bolstered up Lord North's administration, and who, although they had plunged their country into an improvident and calamitous dispute, yet would not consent to alleviate the burdens of their fellow subjects, by sacrificing even the *cheese-parings of office*. A similar attempt, made in the present day, has experienced a similar fate.

After spending the better part of his life, in schemes for bettering the condition of the community at large, Mr. Gilbert, towards evening of it, resided at his paternal estate, and endeavoured in a happy obscurity, to perform all the domestic and social duties, until he ceased to be numbered with the living.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Wood, of Hatton, to Miss Dickinson.

At Atton Church, Mr. John Hipkiss, merchant, to Miss Colemore, of Camphill, near Birmingham.

At Brocton, Mr. Richard Mason, of Birmingham, to Miss Grundy, of the former place.

At Edgbaston, Mr. George Swain to Miss Ann Earl.

Dead.] At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Bolton. Aged 82, Mrs. Rebecca Pimlott. In his 44th year, Mr. John Weavell. Mary Letitia Mellward. Mrs. Pilcher. In her 80th year, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Coventry, George Lott, esq. barrack-master. Miss Ice. Mr. Joseph Watson.

Mrs. Sorrow. Aged 61, Mr. John Piggott. At Sheepy Hill, Warwick, after a few days illness, the Countess Dowager Carhampton, widow of the late, and mother to the present Lord Carhampton, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

At Sutton, Mr. Watkins.
Mr. Dawes, parish clerk of Solihull.
At Handsworth, Mr. Spencer.
At Sheldon, aged 75, Mr. Josiah Moggs.
At Athton, in his 82d year, Mr. Allport.
At Redditch. Mr. Thomas Field.
Miss Ann Jones, daughter of the Rev. Robert Baines, rector of Halford.

At Moxhull, Mr. Joseph Moore.
Mrs. Spurrer of Walfall.

At Shrewley, near Warwick, Mr. Lawrence Archer.

Aged 65, Mr. Joseph Preeft, of Folschill.

At Smethwick Grove, aged 90, Mr. Edward Walker.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married] Mr. Thomas, of Yeaton, to Mrs. Anne Edwards, of Enson.

Mr. Gregory of the Woodhouse, near Frodsham, to Miss Hickson.

Died.] At Shrewbury, Mr. Thomas Currier.

At Ludlow, Mr. Edward Meyrick, alderman of that corporation. Also Mr. Edward Wellings; this gentleman served the office of mayor of Worcester in 1770.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Minor.

Mrs. Lecke, of the Vineyard, near Wellington.

The Rev. Mr. Atwood, rector of Wheat-hill and Boroughton.

Suddenly, at the Barhill, near Whitechurch, Mr. Dutton.

At Ellefmere, aged 78, Mrs. Alice Harries.

At Worfield, aged 23, Miss Gratiana Fanny Bromwich.

At Loppington, the Rev. Richard Bassnett, vicar of that place.

In his 65th year, Mr. Francis Hudson, of Patton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Renick, to Mrs. Gregg.

Mr. Thomas Clowes, of Tibberton, to Miss Diana Nash, of Salwarp.

Mr. Thomas Stiles, of Dudley, to Miss Mary Pearce, of Bilston.

At Alcester, Mr. John Woodhill, to Miss Cox.

At Blockley, Mr. Martin Westmecot, to Miss M. Ball.

Mr. John Whitehouse, of Fauson Pitts, Droitwich, to Miss Diana Sanders, of Hanbury.

At Suckley, Mr. John Millward, to Miss Preece, of Stanton. Also the Rev. Nicholas Robinson, rector of Suckley, to Miss Potts. At Oldswinford, Mr. Serjeant Hornblower, to Miss Ann Bate.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Careless. Miss Oliver. Mrs. Malpas. Mr. Robert Chamberlain, sen. one of the proprietors of the Worcester China Manufactory.

Near Worcester, Miss Haynes.

At Eyeham, Mrs. Glover.

At the parsonage house, Stanton, aged 72, the Rev. Benjamin Briscoe; he had been rector of that parish 35 years.

At Powick, in consequence of a fall from a tree, Mr. T. W. Lutwyth.

At Broomsgrove, Miss Welkes.

At Spetchley, Mr. Palmer.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Harper.

Aged 25, Miss Elizabeth Broad, of Chaddeley Corbet.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

After 10 years litigation in the court of chancery, the trustees of Mr. Walter Scott's charity school in Rofs, have established the right of that parish to the annual donation of 200*l.* bequeathed by that gentleman, for the education of 30 poor boys and an equal number of girls.

Married.] At Clifford, Captain William Higgins, of the Moccas Volunteers, to Miss Sarah Watkins.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 69th year, Joseph Perren, esq. one of the senior members of that corporation, and treasurer of the Hereford general infirmary ever since its establishment.

At the same place, Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. James Gray, keeper of the county gaol.

At Scu Mill, near Hereford, aged 64, Mr. Philip Turner.

At Marfield, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Wathen. At Leominster, aged 81, Mr. Joseph Seward.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Monmouth, Miss Gee. Mrs. Pendre. Mrs. Hughes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Benjamin Willy, esq. of the royal Surrey regiment, to Miss Maria Ann Walker. Mr. George Peppin, to Miss Hall.

At Whitminster, Mr. George Barnard, of Frampton, to Miss Elizabeth Fryer, of Peggthorn.

At Conderton, Mr. James Pensam, to Miss Taylor, of Earl's Croome, Worcestershire.

Mr. Humphries, of Hazalton, in this county, to Miss Francis, of Southleigh, Oxfordshire.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, late lieutenant of the 14th regiment of foot.

At Bristol, Mr. Mereweather. Mr. Benzach: this gentleman possessed a mind fraught with uncommon intelligence, having visited almost every country in Europe. Mr. John Davis, collector of the excise at this port. Mrs. Clarke. Mr. Sewell, of the London Inn and Talbot Tavern. Mr. Charles Brown. Mrs. Attwood. Mrs. Edwards. Mr. Capel. In her 78th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

At Thornbury, Mr. L. Hellester.

Mr. Charles Holder, of Long Ashton.

At Keynsham, Mrs. Racker.

At Clifton, to which place she had been recommended for the recovery of her health, the lady of Edward Berkeley Napier, esq. of Pylle-house, Somersetshire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes in the University of Oxford for the ensuing year, viz. for Latin Verse, *Nilus*; for an English Essay, *Commerce*. The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen, who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; the other for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Died] At Oxford, aged 72, the Rev. John Cax, LL. B. rector of West Buckland, Devon, assessor to the Vice Chancellor, in the University court, and many years minister of St. Martin's, in this city.

At Chipping Norton, aged 78, Mr. Michael Day, formerly an eminent upholder at Oxford, but who had for several years retired from business.

Thomas Gregory, esq. of Horley.

At Oddington, Mrs. Ann Siggias.

At Headington, Mrs. Sheard.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married] At Northampton, Major John Stone, of the 44th regiment, to Miss E. Levi. Mr. John Morgan, to Miss Lavell, of Ecton-Lodge.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. Goodwin, surgeon, to Miss Pancoast.

Mr. Whitehead, of Werrington, to Miss Porter, of Maxey.

At Braumston, Mr. Edward, aged 60, to Miss Brown, aged 20.

Died] At Oundle, Bremston, aged 67. Mrs. Pain, in her 54th year. Mrs. Jackson. At Nobottle, near Northampton, Mr. John Hawgood, farmer and grazier.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died] Mrs. Lowndes, of Whaddon-Hall, in this county.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Nicholson. At Normancroft barracks, John Monck Mason, esq. of the 5th regiment of foot. Also James Perrot, esq. agent for French prisoners of war.

At Woodwalton, in her 64th year, Mrs. Jay, widow of the late Mr. Jay, of Clapton, Northamptonshire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On the 30th ult. the south west angle, with the buttresses and side-walls adjoining of the lofty and venerable tower of Great Seldford Church, in the vicinity of Cambridge, fell to the ground. The inhabitants had been warned of its approach by a gradual diminution of strength; and the buttresses at the south west angle had withdrawn from their bearing, and with the whole angle had lately made an alarming settlement: and within the preceding week, several cart-loads of the stones and mortar fell from the south wall into the church-yard. At length one entire half of the tower, to the height of 80 feet, together with the five bells, fell down; happily without doing any damage to the body of the church, or to a single individual in the parish.

The annual prize for the best essay on the character of King William III. has been adjudged to John Gilbert Cooper, B. A. of Clare Hall: and the Setonian prize to William Boland, M. A. fellow of Trinity College, for his poem on the *Epiphany*. The same gentleman obtained the prize last year, for his poem on the *Miracles*.

Married] At Cambridge, the Rev. Wm.

Wade, B. D. fellow and junior burfar of St. John's College, rector of Lyley in Hertfordshire, and vicar of Corley in Warwickshire, to Miss Margaret Serocold, youngest daughter of the late Walter Serocold, vicar of Cherry Hinton.

Died] At Cambridge, the Hon. William King, of Trinity college, brother to the Right Hon. Lord King: his death was occasioned by a violent cold, in consequence of being over-heated and afterwards getting wet on a shooting party.

At Lakenheath, in her 84th year, Mrs. Martha Robinson.

NORFOLK.

Married] At Norwich, Thomas Gardner, lieutenant and surgeon of the 3d regiment of Norfolk Militia, to Miss Clarissa Battesant. Mr. M. B. Mingay, to Miss Browner. Mr. Robert Rix to Miss Esther Gardner. Mr. Isaac Walter to Miss Weeks. George Greene, gent. to Miss Bolingbroke.

Mr. Edward Jay, of Bedley Mills, to Miss Emerson, of Needham Market.

Mr. Henry Teverson, of Ketton Lays, to Miss Purkis, of Withersfield.

Mr. William Dye, of Thorpe, near Norwich, to Miss Alice Trull.

The Rev. Thomas Howe, of Morning Thorpe, to Miss Franklin, of Attleburgh.

Died] At Norwich, aged 62, Mrs. Grace Tagg. Mrs. Charity Newman. In his 60th year, Mr. Robert Wodehouse. Aged 84, Mr. Samuel Nudds. In his 100th year, Mr. John Block. Aged 64, Mr. Joseph Springall.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Carver. Mr. James Stone.

At Thetford, in his 60th year, Mr. James Palmer, landurveyor and postmaster.

At Caistor, near Yarmouth, Mr. William Clowes.

At East Walton, in her 91st year, Mrs. Frances Richardson. Aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Capper, of St. George's Tombland.

At Holt, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Burcham.

At Wicklewood, aged 89, Mrs. Simpson.

At Stockton, aged 20, Lieutenant Robert Bond, of the 1st regiment of royal dragoon guards.

At Brockford, Mr. Edwards, an opulent farmer.

Aged 80, Mr. Kingsbury, of Bungay.

In his 68th year, Mr. Samuel Stone, of Saxlingham.

At Hevingham Parsonage, in her 83d year, Mrs. Rodwell.

At Wood Norton, near Dereham, Mr. John Brookes.

SUFFOLK.

Married] At Bury, Mr. Braddock to Miss Sier.

Mr. Thomas Cocksedge, of Ingham, to Miss Stutter, of Great Barton.

Died] At Bury, Mrs. Harrison. Suddenly, whilst working in a saw-pit, J. Brues, aged 77.

In his 47th year, Sir Thomas Gage, bart.

of Hengrave and Coldham Halls, both in this county, and captain of the Bury Volunteers.

At Solham, Mr. Pearson.

At Glemsford, aged 71, Mrs. Bull.

At Eye, at the advanced age of 95, Thomas White. He officiated as clerk of the parish nearly sixty years, and as an apparitor of the deanery of Hartsmere upwards of fifty; and till within the last two years of his life regularly attended the duties of both offices.

At the same place, aged 67, Mr. Catterwell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Elsha, Sydenham Maltus, esq. of Manley Bridge, Hants, to Mrs. Symes.

At Stevenage, R. Whittington, esq. to Miss Catherine Amelia Hinde, daughter of the late Robert Hinde, esq. of Precitan Castle, in this county.

Died.] At Totteridge, the Rev. William Pagett, rector of North Wingfield, in the county of Derby.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Jacob Cohen, to Miss Elizabeth Hart.

At the same place, Mr. Patmore to Mrs. Dalby, of Ipswich.

Mr. William York, of Springfield, to Miss Rolfe, of Woodham Walter.

Mr. Eagle, farmer, of Little Bromley, to Miss Sarah Clay, of Colchester.

Mr. Isaac Gepp, of Stratford, to Miss Middleton, of the same place.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. James Leyzell. At Chelmsford, Miss Lucretia Menish. Mrs. Wiffen.

At Lee House, Romford, in her 83d year, Mrs. Caune.

Mrs. Ann Marsh, wife of the Rev. Mr. Marsh, rector of Mount Bures, in this county. At Boreham, Mrs. Catherine Oliver.

At Heybridge, Mr. Robert Barnard, jun. In his 85th year, Mr. Wood, of Danbury. Miss Ann Tabrum, of Rettendon.

KENT.

A bill is intended to be shortly brought into parliament by the members for the counties of Kent and Worcester, which promises to put an effectual stop to the use of deleterious drugs and woods in the brewing of malt liquor. Certainly no bill was ever more wanted, for what is called malt liquor is really composed of any thing besides malt and hops.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. James Rixon to Miss Bishop.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Bucknell, printer, to Miss Barbara Igguldan. Mr. Clark to Miss White. Mr. Strouts to Miss Page.

At Rochester, Mr. Joseph Baldork to Miss Frances.

At Chatham, Pierce Edgcombe, esq. of the Dockyard, to Miss Eleanor York.

At Lydds, Mr. William Breger, of Lympe, near Hythe, to Miss S. Goodwin, of the former place.

At Strood, Mr. Robert Cole to Miss Letchford, of Yalding.

At Ditton, Mr. John Golding, jun. to Miss Manwell.

At Charing, Mr. John Usmar to Miss Elizabeth Simmonds, of the Swan Inn.

Died.] At Maidstone, Mr. W. Wimble, a member of the common council. Mrs. Moore.

At Rochester, Mr. Robert Alexander.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Rooke. Aged 63, Mr. C. Delmar. In her 63d year, Mrs. Winifred Shindler. Mr. H. Spratt. Mrs. Hayward. Mrs. Salmon. Aged 81, Mr. Spencer.

At Bridges, Mr. Goodwin, schoolmaster of that place.

At Bromley, Wm. Lavender, schoolmaster. At Broughton under Blean, Mr. T. Bunce, sen.

Mr. Hunt, of Swalecliffe, near Canterbury, Miss Pine, of Othan Mill.

Mrs. Igglesden, of Headcora.

At his seat, at Bifrons, near Canterbury, the Rev. Edward Taylor, patron and vicar of Patricksbourn with Bridge annexed.

At Folkstone, aged 85, Mrs. Lake.

At Lydd, Mr. Wm. Hardiman.

At Tenterden, aged 61, Mr. T. Taylor, bricklayer.

Suddenly, Mrs. Stoad, of Brookland.

Mr. Walter Mond, of Sturry.

At Eden-farm, near Bromley, the Hon. George Charles William Eden, 3d son of Lord Auckland.

At Nonington, aged 64, Mrs. Wells.

Suddenly, whilst sitting in his chair, after returning from a ride, Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden Dering, in this county. He represented the town and port of New Romney in several parliaments. By his first wife Selina, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Furnere, bart. he had a son, Edward Dering, esq. of Walton upon Thames, who succeeds him in title and estates, and who married Anne, fourth daughter of William Hall, esq. of King's Walden, in Hertfordshire; and a daughter Selina. He married, secondly, Deborah, daughter of John Wincheffer, esq. of Netherfoles, by whom he has several children. This is one of the oldest baronetages in this country, the title having been granted Feb. 1, 1626.

At Chatham, suddenly, Mrs. Hatch. Mr. Jacob Cazeneuve Troy, wine and brandy merchant. Willis Brook, a ship-wright in the Dock-yard. Mr. Benjamin Jenning, master-rope-maker. Mrs. Mary Watson. Mr. John Cottrell, contract-painter to the Dock-yard. Aged 90, Mrs. Gardener.

SURREY.

Married.] At Isleworth, Mr. G. Daking to Miss Sarah Campbell.

At Wimbledon, James Strappe, esq. M. P. for East Grinstead, to Mrs. Drummond, daughter of Mr. Dundas.

Died.] At Peckham, Mrs. Shank.

Mrs. Dalbiac, of Dulwich Common.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, Miss Mariane Chatfield. Mr. Thomas Baker.

At Rye, Mrs. Kennet.
At Thakenham, suddenly, whilst repairing a hedge, a poor labouring man of the name of Wilton.

Mr. William Martin, of Hailsham.
At Chichester, Mrs. Gerge.
At Henfield, suddenly, Mrs. Paine.
At Horsham in her 28th year, Mrs. Shrapnell, wife of Mr. Shrapnell, surgeon of the South Gloucester Militia. Aged 65, Mrs. Champiot.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hurst, Mr. Wells, of Aldbourn, Wilts, to Miss Siddon, daughter of Richard Siddon, esq. of Hemerton, Middlesex. W. H. Price, esq. of Charlton-House, Wantage, to Miss Ruthbrook.
At Oakingham, Mr. Arthur Gilbird Phippin, surgeon, to Mrs. Dowla.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Robert Collis. Mr. Remond, organist of St. Lawrence. Aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson.

At Windfor, Mr. James Panton, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Stanlake, Francis Jalabert, esq. brother-in-law to Lord Braybrooke.

At Woolley Park, in his 65th year, B. Tiffing, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Martyr Worthy, near Winchester, the Rev. Joon Wool, of Easton, to Miss Shorland.

Mr. Richard Wilkes, of Portsmouth, to Miss Hyde.

Mr. John Lywood, of Easttown Farm, near Andover, to Miss Bennett, of Froyle, near Acton.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. John Harvey, of Banister, near Pembroke, to Miss Sharp.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Richard Smith.

At Winchester, Mr. Greenwood. In his 94th year, Mr. Jacob Westlake.

At Portsmouth, Ensign Caribbrook, of the North Gloucester Militia, in consequence of a wound received in a duel with Lieutenant Butt, of the same regiment.

At Arlesford, the Rev. Michael Terry, rector of Ovington.

At Bramden, aged 80, Mr. Charles Richards.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Perkins to Miss Sturmy. Mr. Aquila Farr, to Miss Feander, of Winterstow.

Mr. John Eve, of Great Withford, aged 70, to Miss Brown, aged 25.

Mr. Parsons, of Stowell, to Miss Newton, of Milborne Port.

Mr. James Blatch, of Winterborne, to Miss E. Devenist.

Died.] At Salisbury, Miss Kerby, school-mistress.

At Christ Church, Miss Bullock.

At Uphaven, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah New-

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. Henry Sellwood to Miss Mary Spooner, of the Half Moon Inn. Mr. John Fisher, surgeon of the Dictator, to Miss Wilmott.

At Whitechurch, Mr. John Wakley to Miss Fookes. The Rev. R. Hughes, vicar of Walkhampton, to Miss Sarah Sleeman.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Allen.

At the barracks, in that town, Quartermaster Tomkins, of the 11th light dragoons.

At Blandford, Mr. John Page.

At Poole, Samuel Waterhouse, esq. late of Boston, in America.

At Osborne, near Sherborne, Miss Johanna Pittman.

At Sherborne, suddenly, Mr. William Jeffery.

At the Parsonage at Great Cranford, the Rev. Robert Henning, one of the justices of the peace for this county.

At Stalbridge, Mr. Martin.

At Beaminster, Mr. Wm. Frowd.

At Furzedown, near Weymouth, suddenly, Mr. Payne, farmer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The members of the Bath Agricultural Society have petitioned parliament for a general inclosure bill.

The anniversary meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, held on the 11th inst. was attended by a greater concourse of gentlemen-farmers and breeders of fine stock, than on any former occasion. John Billingsley, esq. V. A. author of "*The Survey of Somersetshire*," was in the chair. A letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Ailesbury was read, wherein his lordship, in the most polite manner, declined the honour of holding the office of president. The Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Landown, and Lord Somerville, were then severally proposed for the vacant chair. Upon a shew of hands, the majority being in favour of Lord Somerville, that nobleman was declared duly elected. The shew of live and dead sheep highly gratified the judges: and a remarkably large ox, the property of the Earl of Peterborough, measuring six feet in length, and nine in length and girth, claimed universal admiration, as did several other curious specimens of improved stock. Mr. Lazarus Cohen, of Exeter, presented a curious machine for reaping and mowing, by the use of which, one man with great facility can do the work of three. This was esteemed a very ingenious and practicably useful invention; but not being finally completed, was not entitled to a premium. Lord Stratford was elected a vice-president, in the room of Sir W. Watson, who resigned.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. J. Terry to Miss Story. John Horton, esq. one of the aldermen of that city, to Miss Eliza Thompson of Louth, Lincolnshire. Mr. Well to Miss Noah. Mr. East to Mrs. Lloyd. Mr. Henry Poole, attorney, to Miss Parlock.

At Bridgewater, Mr. A. Huggens to Miss Mines.

At Norfington, Mr. H. Poddle to Miss E. Michell.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Ellifton, mother of the actor of that name. Also, Mrs. Mainwaring, aged 90. In her 62d year, Mrs. Mary Avarne, sister to major-general Avarne, of the marines. Mr. Cartwright. Mrs. S. Stephens. Captain Mark Magrath, of the 30th regiment of foot. Mr. Caleb Jones. Mr. Smith. Mr. Snaylem. Aged 89, Mrs. Morres.

At Wells, Mr. Wm. Crofs.

At Widcomb, aged 77, Mr. J. Smith, formerly a jeweller of Bath.

At Minchin Hampton, Mrs. Shepherd.

At Queen Camel, Mrs. Jey.

At Taunton, Mr. Benjamin Spiller, upwards of 43 years clerk to the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. E. Chave, to Miss H. P. Summers, of Dartington.

At Topham, Captain Joshua Bowley Watson, of the royal navy, to Miss Mary Manley. At Plymouth, John Dougan, esq. to Miss Clarissa Squire.

At Tamworth, Mr. Richard Lea, to Miss Martha Babington,

Mr. John Silcock, of Walcot, to Miss Titcomb, of Castle Cary.

At Colyton, Mr. Wyn and Vink, of London, to Miss Martha Lorani, of Alderney.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Richard Rice. Mr. Radford, apothecary. Miss Burnet. Mr. Holman, jun. Mr. Crofs, of the Exeter volunteers.

At Littleham, near Bideford, the Rev. A. Stevenfon.

At Netherex, near Thorverton, Mr. Hill.

At Great Torrington, at the extraordinary age of 107 years, John Oyl.

CORNWALL.

The ladies of Truro, have for some time past directed the employment of their leisure hours to a repository for the relief of their neighbouring poor. Their performances, consisting of fancy-work of every description, were lately disposed of at the card-room in Truro, where a numerous and general company assembled, and testified their approbation of the laudable plan, by purchasing to the sum of between forty and fifty pounds, which was subscribed in less than two hours. This method of providing for the relief of the poor, by exercising the taste, ingenuity, and leisure of the affluent, deserves the highest encouragement.

Married.] At the parish church of Mavagilly, Edward Angove, esq. of Falmouth, to Miss Mary Collier, of the former place.

SCOTLAND.

On the 23d of November, the following gentlemen were elected presidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, for the ensuing

year, viz. George Birkbeck, of Settle, Yorkshire, (second appointment to that office.) George Bell, surgeon, Edinburgh. Thomas Emerson Headlem, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Charles Skeene, of Aberdeen.

Married.] At Edinburgh, John Daffes, of Lingo, esq. to Miss Melville, 2d daughter of the late major John Melville, of Caeray. James Bruce, esq. lieutenant governor of Dominica, to Miss Margaret Thompson.

At Glasgow, Mr. Alexander Black, to Miss Catherine Campbell.

At Falkirk, captain Borthwick, brigade major of the 7th regiment of foot, to Mrs. D'Allen, a native of France, and formerly one of the first families in that nation.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Archibald Robertson, esq. advocate. The Rev. Thomas Hardy, D.D. one of the ministers of that city, and regius professor of church history and divinity in the University. The right hon. lady Mary Carnage, daughter of David, earl of Northesk.

At Leith, Mrs. Anna Carolina Campbell, widow of John Campbell, esq. cashier of the royal bank of Scotland.

At Dundee, Miss Scott, daughter of the late Lieutenant General James Scott.

At Mount Charles, in the vicinity of Ayr, in consequence of being severely burnt by her handkerchief catching fire, Mrs. Frances Ferguson, widow of John Ferguson, esq. of Oranvale, and sister to the Countess of Crawford.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Sun Lodge, Cork, the Right Hon. Sir Oliver.

At Aghnacloy, county of Tyrone, on his way to Dublin, the Right Hon. John Earl of Portarlington, colonel of the royal regiment of Queen's County militia. His Lordship was raised to this title from that of viscount Carlow, in 1785.

At Nenagh, Mrs. Morres, only child of the present Barons of Helmstadt, in Germany.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Copenhagen, the 7th of September, the celebrated Danish historiographer and chamberlain, Peter Frederic Suhm, in the sixty ninth year of his age.

At Paris, aged 82 years, the ci-devant Duc de Nivernois, former member of the French academy, and of that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and for some time ambassador in England. He had published an Essay upon Horace; and another on the Art of Gardening. An Essay published in 1795, on the life of J. J. Barthelemy, Author of the Voyage of Anacharsis, has been attributed to him, but he is principally known by his Fables, which he recited with all the graces of elocution, in the public sittings of the French Academy, and which were collected and published about two years ago. Through his whole life, he was a lover, and protector of Literature and the fine Arts.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

EARLY in the month, the Merchants, who have for several years past had in contemplation a plan for removing the present inconveniencies of the Port of London, by the formation of Wet Docks at *Wapping*, petitioned parliament for leave to bring in a bill for this purpose; and a few days after, a petition was presented by the corporation, with a view to the same object, by making a navigable canal or passage across the *Isle of Dogs*, from *Blackwall* to *Limehouse*, purchasing the mooring-chains in the river, which are mostly private property, and appointing harbour-masters to regulate the navigating and mooring of vessels in the port; they also propose to make Wet Docks in some part of the *Isle of Dogs*, for the reception and discharge of the West India shipping. The latter part of the plan has, however, been taken up by a number of West India merchants and planters, distinct from those first mentioned, and they propose carrying it into execution, either alone, or in conjunction with the other improvements projected by the corporation, conceiving that no spot so eligible as the *Isle of Dogs* can be found within the same distance from the Custom-house, and where the whole of the West India trade can, at a moderate expence, be so completely concentrated, and so securely accommodated. As it is possible that a union of interests may lead to the adoption of this plan, to which many may accede, not so much from a conviction that it is free from objections, as from the increasing necessity of relief of some kind being attempted, we shall state the mode in which it is proposed to be carried into execution.—The plan comprises two docks: the large dock, with the quays, wharfs, and warehouses attached thereto, to be surrounded and effectually enclosed with a high wall; this is intended for the reception of loaded ships in the West India trade, and as a depôt for West-India produce; and a smaller dock, to receive all the light ships in that trade. The clove dock to be capable of containing near 200 loaded ships, and to admit 46 of the largest of those ships to discharge their cargoes upon the quays or wharfs at one time. The warehouses to be sufficiently extensive to hold 46,000 hhd. of sugar, 16,000 puncheons of rum, 35,000 hhd. of Coffee, and all other West India produce usually put into warehouses. For defraying the expences of the undertaking, a subscription has been opened for 500,000*l.* of which 50,000*l.* is reserved, with a view that the corporation may subscribe to that amount, and 200,000*l.* for the accommodation of the subscribers to the plan for forming Wet Docks at *Wapping*. It must, however, be observed, that the proposers of the docks in the *Isle of Dogs*, apprehend that the numerous advantages which they have in view by the removal of the West India trade from the river, which it now so much encumbers, may be all defeated, unless the legislature shall render it obligatory, on the ships trading to or from the West Indies, to confine themselves to the use of the docks and warehouses set apart for their reception, and calculated for their accommodation; at the same time they declare their resolution to oppose any tonnage rate, or other tax which may affect the West India trade, under any other plan for improving the port, conceiving that under no plan but their own this branch of trade will receive an adequate benefit.

A petition has also been presented to parliament from the town of *Liverpool*, for the purpose of accommodating the increasing trade of that port with two additional Wet Docks.

Raw Sugars, upon the discontinuance of the Drawback, fell very considerably; they have however since got up again, the average price for the week, ending the 19th, was 68*s.* 6*d.* exclusive of duty.

The *Nottingham*, or Stocking manufactory, which also embraces *Leicestershire* and *Derbyshire*, has risen of late to considerable importance, in comparison with its state 30 years back, which may be attributed chiefly to Sir Richard Arkwright's improvements in the spinning of cotton-wool, co-operating with the spur which ingenuity feels when unshackled with duties and left to its free exertion. It is thought a moderate supposition, that at the present time its increase has not been less than ten times what it was at the period just mentioned. On the breaking out of the American war it declined very much, but revived at the general treaty of peace, and has since continued with increasing vigor. The present war entails hardships on the manufacturers, by totally stopping remittances from Spain and Italy, and likewise partially from the Americans, who are too justly accused of want of faith and punctuality in their commercial engagements; but the effect of these impediments is in some measure compensated, by the East India trade requiring a greater supply of silk, and fine cotton and thread goods; likewise by the increase of the Portugal trade, and a further demand for Russia for coarse goods; to which may be added the establishment of the Patent Lace trade, an article which was introduced at *Nottingham* only a few years since, but is now in considerable demand, and claims the attention of most of the manufacturers, the public encouraging it much in wide and narrow laces, in cloaks, and in vails; the first and the last of these articles are beginning to be worn abroad, which gives a fair prospect of an increasing demand. There is supposed to be at present about 16,000 stocking and lace frames in *Nottingham* and the shire, 12,000 stocking-frames in *Hinckley*, *Leicester*, and *shire*.

shire, and 2,000 in Derbyshire, making together 30,000 stocking makers, each of whom is supposed to give employment to three more persons, either men, women, or children, in the clipping of the sheep, the growing of the cotton and flax, the raising of the silk, and the employment of the feller, making together 120,000 persons employed by this manufacture. The returns of the trade may be estimated at about 2,000,000*l.* per annum, and it is now the briskest manufacture in England.

The Silk manufactory, during the present year, has exceeded expectation, and may, perhaps, be said to be in a more flourishing state than for several years past. The material being entirely of foreign growth, must be liable to frequent fluctuations in price, but since we last noticed this article, there has been little variation, except in the following instances: the Bengal raw silk, which after the company's sale was in great demand, in consequence of the scarcity of Italian raw, and bore a premium upon the extravagant price at which it was sold, has, from an importation since of about 290 bales of Italian raw, with the expectation of a great quantity more, and of the fleet from Bengal, decreased considerably in value; and is likely to continue so for the present; from the same causes, the article of China raw is rather lower, as some of the Italian raws have been substituted in its place; therefore, as the trade may be considered as well supplied with raw silks at present, there is no appearance of an advance upon that article. With respect to Thrown Silk, the quantity that has been imported since October is about 265 bales, which in a full market has continued the article with little or no variation, except Bergam, which is somewhat lower; there are various opinions upon the future price of thrown silk, some expect an advance from a greater demand in the beginning of the year, with which the merchants generally flatter themselves at this season, others from a detention of the silks destined for this country by severe weather, or a considerable diminution of the quantity in consequence of the war between the French and the King of Sardinia, but these are evidently mere conjectures: the prices at present are as follows.

RAW.		THROWN.	
Fossombrone from	39s. to 41s. gr. lb.	Piedmont from	28s. to 39s.
Pozero	- 35 to 37	Italian Organ	33 to 35
Roverado	- 33 to 35	Bergam	- 28 to 33
Milan	- 23 to 24 fm. lb.	Milan	- 29 to 32
French	- 21 to 24	Modena	- 27 to 31
China	- 29 to 30	Bengal Organ	28

The import of silk, during the present year, has been such as to keep the market well supplied. The total quantity up to the last week has been 2225 bales of Thrown, and 1128 bales of Raw: total 3353 bales.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE alternations of frost and thaw, in the beginning of the month, did not much impede the general business of the husbandman; but the severity of the latter part has put a stop to some of his operations. The wheats that have been sown this year, not having, till the present period, met with any very material check, look remarkably well. Turnips, we believe, have not yet received any very serious injury. In some places, however, they have been nearly fed off, and in others they are much employed in fattening neat cattle and sheep. They are advancing much in price, and the severity of the weather at this time, must, we apprehend, raise them still higher, as well as do them much damage in other respects.

The late sharpness of the season has also rendered the application of the flail pretty general, and we are pleased to find that all the different sorts of grain, in general, turn out fine, sound, and well.

In the northern districts, as well as some of the more southern ones, we find there is plenty of fat stock, and that butcher's meat is reasonable in price. Lean cattle do not seem to advance much, though the demand for them is somewhat increased.

FLOWER averages 40s. 9½*d.* WHEAT 48s. 4*d.* BARLEY 29s. 8*d.* OATS 19s. 7*d.*

IN SMITHFIELD MARKET, BEEF fetches from 2s. 10*d.* to 4s. 6*d.* MUTTON 3s. to 4s. VEAL 3s. 8*d.* to 4s. 8*d.* and PORK 2s. 8*d.* to 3s. 4*d.*

HORSES. Those employed in farming business are still low.

HOPS. BAGS 9*l.* to 9*l.* 10s. POCKETS 10*l.* to 11*l.* 10s.

HAY, in ST. JAMES'S MARKET, sells from 2*l.* 6s. to 3*l.* 3s. and STRAW from 1*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* 16s.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

EVERY man of observation and patriotic feeling must have remarked with sorrow, the silent but fatal operation of two celebrated bills*, which passed in a late session of parliament, for the purpose—the professed purpose, and so far as the framers of them had no other object in view, the laudable purpose of repressing treafonable and seditious practices. Till this period, ever since the revolution of 1688, and indeed for some time antecedent to that memorable era, an unfettered and free spirit of enquiry had been cherished amongst us, and by common consent had, as it were, become naturalized to the soil; genius and talent were called forth, and literature flourished under its influence. This free spirit is now banished from our shore, and in its room

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose:
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green!

As we have commonly introduced our retrospect with a short eulogy on the state of domestic literature, this comfortless reflection will doubtless seem to militate against our former opinion; but the present observation is chiefly referable to works of a political and theological nature, for “a man is allowed sufficient freedom of thought, provided he knows how to choose his subject; you may criticise freely upon the Chinese constitution, and observe with as much severity as you please, upon the absurd tricks and destructive bigotry of the Bonzees. But,” continues Mr. Burke, “the scene is changed as you come homewards, and atheism or treason may be the name

given in Britain, to what would be reason and truth if asserted of China †.”

We should scarcely, perhaps, have thought it necessary to notice, in this place, the restraint which is imposed on political investigation, did we not anticipate its injurious effects on literature in general, and feel anxious to warn our countrymen before warning comes too late. If timidity once enters into our literary speculations, the flights of genius will be languid, and philosophy must crawl with a slow and tottering step: we shall soon shrink from the deductions of our own reasoning, shall “dwell in perpetual alarms, and startle like Prospero, at the spectres of our own creation.” But let us not give way to these dispiriting impressions in any immoderate and unnecessary measure: the mischief, so far as general literature is concerned, is at present in apprehension merely, as will be obvious when we conduct our readers into the NATIONAL LIBRARY, and point out to them the valuable accession which have been made to it in different departments of science, within the last six months.

HISTORY.

The work which has first claim to notice, as from its subject of peculiar interest to our countrymen, is Mr. Belsbam's “*History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Session of Parliament, ending A.D. 1793.*” Mr. B. has obtained some celebrity for his memoirs of the Brunwic family, and is indeed the only writer of any respectability, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Macfarlane, who has brought down the history of England to our own times. The period which Mr. B. has chosen for the exercise of his talents is a very eventful one, and could not possibly lead him into that unbecoming and dangerous latitude of expression, or rather virulence of investive, which stained the pages of

* Commonly known by the names, Lord Grenville's and Mr. Pitt's bills; but, perhaps still more commonly by the vulgar, yet significant appellation of “The gagging bills.”

† See the “*Vindication of Natural Society.*”

his "*George the Third* *," He appears, however, even yet not to have acquired sufficient command over his temper for an historian; his characters are often overloaded either with censure or encomium. William, prince of Orange, is so great a favourite, that even the massacre at Glencoe is not suffered to disturb his repose; and the noble energetic resolution of the Commons relative to the dismissal of his Dutch guards is treated as an ungracious refusal of a "natural and reasonable request," and as favoring "much more of faction than of patriotism." The accusation which Mr. Coxe, in his *Life of Sir Robert Walpole*, brought against Mr. Belsham, of extreme negligence and want of candour, is repelled with some degree of success. From the west of Europe, with magic velocity, we now fly to its most eastern corner. In our last retrospect we noticed Mr. Dallaway's "*View of Constantinople, Ancient and Modern*," &c. since which, Mr. Eton, many years resident in Turkey and in Russia, has published "*A Survey of the Turkish Empire*." As the immediate object of these two gentlemen's pursuit was different, so of course is in a great degree the nature of the information which they communicate. Mr. Dallaway travelled as a classical scholar, principally to investigate those mouldering ruins whose former magnificence was the pride of one of the most polished people of antiquity. Mr. Eton, "has been a consul: he has had indirect concerns in trade; as a traveller he has visited most parts of the Turkish Empire; in Russia he was for several years in the confidence of the late prince Potemkin, and in a situation to know more of the secrets of the cabinet than most foreigners." Where our two travellers have had occasion to touch on the same topics, we have observed a coincidence of remark which imparts credibility to both; on the whole, however, we are compelled to form a much worse opinion of the Turkish character from Mr. Eton's narrative than from that of Mr. Dallaway. They accord in representing ignorance and haughtiness as united in the Mohammedan conquerors, but we gain more adequate idea from

Mr. Dallaway's performance of their ferocious temper, their insulting and barbarian treatment of the humbled and the subjugated Christians. "Every raja (that is, every subject who is not of the Mohammedan religion) is allowed only the cruel alternative of death or tribute; and even this is arbitrary in the breast of the conqueror. The very words of the formula given to their christian subjects on paying the capitation tax, import that the sum of money received is taken as a compensation for being permitted to wear their heads a year." Population is daily decreasing in the empire; a circumstance, which under such a government will not be deemed very wonderful. Mr. Dallaway and Mr. Eton both mention the relaxation of military discipline. From this circumstance, added to the degeneracy of the Sultans and of the people, the latter gentleman considers the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the re-establishment of the Greek empire, not merely as a feasible project, but as an event likely to take place in the first campaign of the first war in which the Turks shall be engaged. Surely this is too sanguine a supposition. An advertisement prefixed to the first volume of Mr. Pennant's "*View of Hindoostan*," states it to be part of a most comprehensive work, which that veteran naturalist announced some few years ago, to be published after the death of its ingenious author, under the title "*Outlines of the Globe*;" the present are to form the 14th or 15th volumes of that undertaking. It is impossible to mention the name of Pennant in connection with a literary work, without exciting the highest expectations; the very extended nature of the present, however, forbids us to anticipate minute investigation, whilst the well-earned and established celebrity of the author's character, and the specimen afforded by the present portion, justify us in looking forward to a valuable legacy. The natural history of Hindoostan, and of the marine animals peculiar to its adjoining ocean, as a matter of course, occupies much of Mr. Pennant's attention: he often enters, moreover, into topographical and geographical details, and respecting the island of Ceylon, particularly, corrects the inaccurate accounts of the ancient geographers. The descriptive portion of this work is lively and energetic; the sketch of 'Cahmere,' the region of eternal spring, the paradise of Hindoostan, and the description of the 'Ghaut mountains,' the Apennines of India, are peculiarly picturesque,

* We allude to Mr. Belsham's decisive hostility against Mr. Hastings at the time when that gentleman was under trial. Our opinion concerning the delinquency of Mr. Hastings is perfectly coincident with the opinion of Mr. Belsham, but nothing should have exerted it from us, till a jury of peers, then sitting in judgment on the prisoner, had pronounced their verdict of acquittal or condemnation.

pictureque. The charts and engravings which adorn these interesting volumes are executed with elegance, and no doubt with accuracy. "A Sketch has been published of the War in Vendée, extracted from manuscript Memoirs, written by General Beauvais." This sketch is the outline of a larger manuscript history of the same war, intended as a corrective of the account given in Turreau's memoirs. From the table of contents we anticipate much curious information from the publication of the whole. A history of the revival of letters is yet a desideratum in English literature: to the discredit, even of our best historians, they devote whole volumes to the circuitous disclosure of political intrigues, and to the minute narrative of military exploits, while a few pages only are left to record the vicissitudes of science, and to investigate those curious and important causes whose fostering influence has, in different soils, and in different suns, assisted the luxuriant and vigorous growth of literature, or whose deleterious agency has blighted its blossoms, and destroyed its fruit. We are indebted to an anonymous writer for an "Introduction to the literary History of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries;" in the first part of his tract he has given a short historical and critical sketch of the decline of learning in the Roman empire down to the tenth century, where its very existence is questionable: in the second part he has attempted to discover and illustrate the principal causes to which, in his opinion, its re-appearance may be properly attributed, "its dawn in the eleventh, and an increasing radiance in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries." These causes, he conceives, will admit of a commodious division. 1. The Arabian settlements in Europe, and their literary and scientific communications. 2. The Crusades, in their effects on the manners, learning, romance, and poetry. 3. The introduction of the Roman civil law, together with the canon law, into our universities, schools, and tribunals. The third and last part of this excellent tract, exhibits a view of the progress of learning during the 12th and 13th centuries, and particularly of its actual state in different branches and divisions, during the close of the latter period. We know not to whom we are indebted for this ingenious and learned publication, but we flatter ourselves that the author will lay us under still greater obligation by completing the work to which he has given so masterly an introduction. Mr. Walker's

"Analysis of Researches into the Origin and Progress of Historical Time, from the Creation to the Accession of C. Caligula," evinces much industry and much learning: but he treats many theologians, many chronologers and critics of the highest respectability, both as to character and talents, with an insufferable degree of pertness and presumption. In announcing a republication of the late Lord Hardwicke's "Athenian Letters," we communicate to the public a very valuable piece of information: the map which accompanies them, as well as the engravings, are excellent.

From the scarcity, and, we may add, the poverty of publications which have appeared on

FINANCE,

we are forced to conjecture that the politicians of both parties unite in opinion, that the less that is said on this ominous subject the better: we presume not to differ from them. Mr. CHARNOCK'S "Letter on Finance, and on National Defence," is addressed to those short-sighted and timid people "who are inclined," truly, "to despond at the present posture of public affairs!" We cannot compliment his calculations so far as to say that they have much elevated our spirits. An anonymous financier has offered to the public some "Observations upon the Act for the Redemption of the Land-tax," in which he has shewn "the benefits likely to arise from the measure both to the public and to individuals:" the author of this short tract has supported his panegyric of the measure with some ingenuity. A few other pamphlets have been written on this subject: Sir JOHN SINCLAIR'S "Alarm to Landholders" is the speech which he delivered against the measure in the House of Commons. Mr. SIMON POPE has published some "Interesting Suggestions," &c. respecting the land-tax sale and redemption act. His object is to exhibit the advantageous situation in which landholders are placed by it: the pamphlet is well worth attention. The same may be said of "A Plan for reducing Two Hundred and Thirty Millions of the Three per Cent. Funds," &c. &c.; also of "A Plan for raising the Supplies during the War." A banker, who has published "Thoughts on a New Coinage of Silver," &c. has evinced much meritorious research and financial knowledge. "The Theory of the National Debt" is elucidated with as much minuteness and participation as could be expected from a *sixpenny* pamphlet on the

the subject! The author has added a few observations on the land-tax and the present situation of stockholders. The matter contained in "*The Reports of the select Committee of the House of Commons on Finance, as presented to that House,*" is multifarious and important: the reports themselves are drawn up with precision; and many useful hints are offered for diminishing the public expenditure. We know not where to arrange with more propriety than under the present head, Mr. ALLARDYCE's "*Address to the Proprietors of the Bank of England.*" Mr. ALLARDYCE it seems, moved at a general court of the proprietors, "that there be laid before this court an account of the charge of managing the business of the governor and company of the bank of England: an account of the expence of building: and an account of all other expences incurred by the governor and the company from the 10th of October 1787 to the 10th of October 1797, distinguishing the different years and the particulars under their respective heads." This motion was contemptuously gotten rid of by moving the previous question! In the appendix to this work is much curious information, drawn from documents of unquestionable authority, relative to the stoppage of the bank; such as conversations and correspondence with the minister: accounts of exports and imports; money coined; monies advanced by the bank; amount of treasury bills; amount of the bank-notes in circulation; charter of the bank, &c. &c. &c. a short and animated postscript is added to this very valuable work, in which, with a becoming spirit of independence, Mr. ALLARDYCE reprobates the connection between government and the bank, as disadvantageous to both parties, as prejudicial to the mercantile and manufacturing interests in particular, and in consequence to the public in general.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. WALLACE's "*Essay on the Manufactures of Ireland,*" was written with a view to obtain the premium of fifty pounds, which the Royal Irish Academy offered for the best dissertation on the subject. This essay, and another by WILLIAM PRESTON, esq. were the two of many others which principally challenged the approbation of the academicians: a committee of three persons was selected to decide on the superiority of one: and it so happened that Mr. PRESTON was nominated a member of this very committee which was appointed to decide on

the merits of his own performance. With infinite modesty he accepted the nomination! the committee sat; the committee decided; and garlanded the bashful brows of Mr. PRESTON! Mr. WALLACE now makes his appeal to the public. He opens his essay with an examination of the comparative value of manufactures and agriculture in a national view, and opposes the opinion of Dr. Adam Smith, that the capital employed in the latter adds a greater value to the annual produce of the country than an equal capital employed in the former. Mr. WALLACE, after having discussed the relative advantages of a home and foreign market, decides in favour of the former: in reasoning on this subject, and on many others in the course of his work, he closely follows the footsteps of Adam Smith*. On the whole, Mr. WALLACE's unadorned essay merits much attention. "*Porto-Bello: or a Plan for the Improvement of the Port and City of London,*" is the production of a gentleman to whom we are already indebted for a most valuable work on the "*State of the Poor,*" Sir FREDERICK MORTON EDEN. After having stated the evils resulting from the present state of the port, and the objections which lie against the various plans which have already been submitted to the House of Commons for its improvement, the baronet offers for public discussion his own plan, which he has illustrated by plates. He proposes that a dock should be excavated in Wapping, capable of containing 440 ships: in order to provide the coal and timber trade with a commodious station near the heart of the metropolis: he also proposes that London bridge should be taken down and rebuilt about 200 yards above its present situation; that government should purchase such buildings as may be necessary for warehouses: that new quays be constructed from Tower-Hill to Fish-street-Hill, and that the custom-house be rebuilt in the centre between the two. We are incompetent to offer an opinion on the eligi-

* We are happy in this and every other opportunity of calling the public attention to Dr. GRAY's admirable illustration of "*The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations, in Opposition to some False Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith, and others.*" Many of the Scotch philosophers' arguments are, in our opinion, unsophistically confuted; and it is seldom that we have seen so much sound sense compressed within so small a compass. See "*Monthly Magazine,*" vol. iv. p. 505, and vol. v. p. 485.

bility of this plan. The anonymous author of "*An Essay on the Principles of Population, as it affects the future Improvement of Society*," has interwoven remarks on the speculations of Messrs. Godwin, Condorcet, &c. &c. In our last retrospect, we mentioned that Mr. Godwin's huge mishapen monster of philology had been deeply pierced by the pigmy lilliputian lance of two separate pamphleteers: the giant is now completely slain,

Vitæque cum genitu fugit insignata sub umbras.

The impossibility of that perfect and equal happiness among men which the visionary author of "*Political Justice*" so idly anticipates, is argued from the inability of the earth, if not to find room* for that immense population which would result from the removal of every slightest obstruction to its increase, at least to supply the food which would be necessary for its existence. The author of this work gives his opponent every possible advantage, and refutes his hypothesis by deductions drawn from indisputable data. Mr. GOOD'S "*Dissertation on the best Means of Maintaining and Employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses*," well merits the honour of being "published at the request of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce," the sixteenth volume of whose "*Transactions*" has lately been published. "*The Repertory of Arts and Manufactures*," preserves its character.

POLITICS.

The fretful Peter Porcupine has again bristled his quills: in his "*Republican Judge*," he complains most bitterly against the American judiciary in which his own cause was tried. MR. COBBET, it seems, is the publisher of a newspaper in Philadelphia, called "*Porcupine's Gazette*," in which he lately inserted such strictures on the king of Spain and his minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, the Chevalier Charles Martinez de Yrujo, that orders were issued by the federal district court, in consequence of application from his most catholic majesty, for prosecuting the libellant. Peter Porcupine complains of partiality

* It has been suggested by a fanciful speculator, that when the present surface of the earth is completely occupied, a second story may be erected for the accommodation of a larger company. See an ingenious essay on population in *The Cabinet*. Vol. i. p. 195.

† For some discussion relative to this work, see our Magazine for November and December last.

from the chief justice, M'KEAN; and certainly, his address to the grand jury, if Mr. COBBET'S report of it be accurate, merits the severest reprehension. The comparison which MR. COBBET institutes between the prosecution for a libel in this country and the prosecution in America, betrays utter ignorance of the proceedings of an English tribunal. We really feel but little disposed to sympathize with MR. COBBET in his misfortunes: we profess to be warm and zealous advocates for the liberty of the press, and therefore are we eager to restrain its licentiousness. The appeal which Peter Porcupine has now made to the people of England, is so gross, so insulting, so libellous in its language, that we should have felt but little regret to have heard that the federal court had once more taken him under its cognizance. MR. ANTHONY ROBINSON has given us "*A View of the Causes and Consequences of English Wars, from the Invasion of this Country by Julius Cæsar to the Present Time*:" one would almost flatter oneself, that a view of this sort would suffice to show the people how little advantage they in general derive from wars; here the conqueror is stript of the gaudy trappings, which hide his ferocious features and his blood-stained limbs: the plumage is torn from his brows, and the monster is exposed with all his deformity. We have often been disposed to regret that the challenge to single combat, which the fiery Francis sent to his rival Charles the fifth, was refused by the cold-blooded emperor: his acceptance of it might have introduced a fashion which had saved the massacre of millions. But if nations will quarrel, and emperors decline to fight, why not stake the fate of Alba and of Rome on the swords of selected champions, on the prowess of Horatii and Curiatii, once more? DR. R. WATSON, of unfortunate publicity, has edited the "*Political Works*" of one of the greatest men of his age, Andrew Fletcher, of Salton: he has prefixed to this edition a sketch of his life, with moral, philosophical and political observations. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE has published a ridiculous work, "*Consequences of the French Invasion*:" it consists of a number of caricature engravings, representing in succession the consequence "which would naturally, or rather inevitably follow a successful invasion of Britain by France." To excite the commiseration of Englishmen towards the anticipated sufferings of their countrymen, and to inspire them with horror and detestation at the ferocity of their invaders,

vaders, the patriotic baronet has, in one of the plates, represented the speaker of the house of commons as gagged with a drum-stick: Mr. PITT and Mr. DUNDAS are tied by the leg and neck with an iron chain! In another plate is a French major-general administering a clyster to a fat Englishman! Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE seriously supposes that such nonsense as this is to inspire his countrymen with spirit and unanimity to oppose an invasion! The "Report of the Committee of the House of Commons relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War," execrates the national character from the charge which has been brought against it of harsh and uncivilized usage towards those unfortunate captives: we cannot but be of opinion, however, that the committee degrades its own dignity by a paltry unsubstantiated retaliation. From their own report, it appears that the French prisoners in this country have occasionally suffered by the rapacity or negligence of individual contractors: and from a letter of the English agent at Paris, Mr. SWINBURN, it appears, that although similar abuses have, in some instances, taken place in France, the English prisoners are plentifully provided and comfortably taken care of. In our last retrospect we noticed Mr. AUFRERE'S "Warning to Britons," a pamphlet in which the outrages of the French towards the Suabian peasants were pictured, we hope, with an exaggerating pencil: a similar publication has lately appeared, exhibiting a view of the atrocities perpetrated by General Jourdain's army, when it over-ran Franconia. This pamphlet is entitled, "Anecdotes and Characteristic Traits respecting the Incursion of the French Republicans into Franconia in the Year 1796, by an Eye-Witness." A translation has appeared from the French of Mr. De Calonne's "Letter to the Author of the Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs at the commencement of the Year 1798." Mr. De Calonne, after passing some high, and, we think, ill-merited encomiums on the author, states it as his opinion, that in merely proving the continuance of the war with France, to be essential to the interests of England, he has only half accomplished what he ought to have had in view; namely, "to shew in what manner the war may be so continued as to produce advantages proportioned to the evils it inflicts, and how to manage, that this necessary calamity may not become an insupportable calamity." Mr. De Calonne considers, therefore, that it is the policy of

England to hinder a continental peace, and to revive a new coalition, not indeed of all the European powers against France, for such a coalition he justly deems chimerical, as we do the probability of that triple alliance of Austria, Prussia, and England, which he seems to anticipate against the common enemy. In this pamphlet are many sensible and interesting observations. "A Country Clergyman" in his "Letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt," is so vastly facetious, his advice is so humourous and jocular, that we are at a loss to know what the author aims at. Mr. WAKEFIELD'S "Letter to Sir John Scott, on the Subject of a late Trial," is written with that forcible eloquence which ever distinguishes his political pamphlets. Bishop WATSON'S "Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Landaff," is intended as a supplement to his late "Address;" one would think it were unnecessary—to exaggerate the immoralities of the French. What occasion can there be to insinuate, as the Bishop of LANDAFF has done, that the ceremony of marriage has ceased? that French equality signifies a community of property? that the French "strip the poorest of every thing they possess; plunder their cottages, and set them on fire when the plunder is exhausted; torture the owners to discover their wealth," &c. &c. The learned prelate should avoid these idle exaggerations, or he will lower himself to a level with the commonest pamphleteers of the day. A translation has appeared of a small tract, entitled "Coup d'oeil sur le renversement de la Suisse:" it is written with indignant eloquence by some one who appears to have suffered from the revolution. The author's account of the political situation of the Swiss peasantry, is very different from that which was given by Miss WILLIAMS (see our last Retrospect). M. LAVATER, in his "Remonstrance," to the French Directory, breathes the spirit of patriotism; that the answer which he received from REWBELL was unsatisfactory, will not appear wonderful, when it is known that his request was no less than that the power of France should be withdrawn from the Cantons, and the money repaid which the invaders had seized. Dean NICHOLLS'S "Considerations on the Present Times," &c. are animated, but occasionally intemperate. "The British Mercury" appears once a fortnight; it professes to give an account of the political state of Europe; M. MALLET DU PAN is the author of this work, which is

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in its infancy. A very curious and interesting (if genuine) volume has been published, containing copies of the original letters from the army of General Buonaparte in Egypt to their friends in France. These letters are said to have been intercepted by us and the Turks. The editor has accompanied them with notes; but he possesses not sufficient dignity and elevation of soul to look on an enemy, though brave, with coolness and complacency; the notes therefore are, many of them, mean and abusive. Among the political squibs of inferior merit, the following, perhaps, may be said to rise above the level of their companions: "*A plain Englishman's Address of great Importance to the Natives of England,*" &c. It recommends the oblivion of all political animosities, and the union of all parties in support of government against every effort of the enemy. "*Letters of the Ghost of Alfred,*" &c. are addressed to Messrs. ERSKINE and FOX, concerning the state trials. These letters were published in "*The True Briton,*" about four years ago: they are written in a strain of invective; though certainly not eloquent, they are animated; though severe, they have not the coarseness and scurrility which abound in publications of this sort. They are contemptible in point of argument; but the sophistry which supplies its place, though very easily detected, is not destitute of ingenuity. The earl of ABINGTON'S "*Letter to Lady Loughborough, in consequence of her presentation of the Colours to the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association,*" is stamped with the excentricity of its author. Sir ROUSE BOURGHTON'S "*Address to a Parochial Meeting, held at Chiswick, to consider the propriety of a Voluntary Contribution for the Defence of the Country,*" is spirited and appropriate.

IRISH POLITICS.

Although the reason yet remains which we before offered for declining to notice the few, and some of them intemperate pamphlets which have appeared on the affairs of Ireland, we cannot avoid recommending to such as are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the distant causes of the rebellion in that country, the perusal of "*A Letter, &c. addressed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon the present State of Ireland.*"

The author takes a slight view, indeed, but sufficient for his purpose, of the history of Ireland from the commencement of the present reign, and throws much

light upon the origin of those parties and principles, which have at various times prevailed in that country. He is a decided enemy to any farther emancipation of the Catholics, for which he offers reasons of various validity. Two important state papers have also been published, which throw considerable light on the Irish rebellion, namely, "*The Reports from the Committees of Secrecy of the House of Lords, and of the House of Commons in Ireland;*" the former is reported by the earl of Clare, and the latter by lord Castle-reagh. Mr. Arthur O'Connor's work on the "*State of Ireland*" is so intemperate, that no bookseller or printer has affixed his name to it. An Irish emigrant has endeavoured to disclose "*The Causes of the Rebellion.*" He appears to be well versed in Irish politics, but in many parts of his statement, and particularly in his invectives, has rather the air of a declamatory advocate than of an impartial narrative. A natural son of lord Carhampton is the reputed author of "*Considerations on the Situation to which Ireland is reduced by the Government of Lord Camden;*" the pamphlet does credit to the literary talents of the author whoever he be, but inexpressible dishonour to his heart. In reply to this pamphlet has been published, "*A Letter to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis,*" vindicating the conduct of lord Camden from the aspersions contained in it. To this list of publications on Irish affairs we shall add but one more, and that is "*An interesting Letter from Earl Moira, to Colonel M'Mabon, on a Change of his Majesty's Ministers, with Mr. Fox's Letter to the Colonel.*" His lordship's letter relates to a scheme which was last year formed by some members of the House of Commons for a new ministry, from which our present rulers were to be excepted, and some of the most obnoxious men of the opposition; among the latter Mr. Fox was ranked; they wished to have lord Moira for their leader. The sentiments of that nobleman prove his high sense of honor and propriety. From Irish, we proceed to

AMERICAN AND FRENCH POLITICS.

After the full account which was given in our diurnal papers of the mysterious transactions between the French government and the American commissioners, it is simply necessary for us to mention the titles of a few pamphlets which have appeared on the subject, as a reference for such as may be desirous of acquiring further information

formation concerning it. Our opinion of the business is, that the American envoys were very incompetent to cope with the agents of the French government; the former managed their part of the negotiation with much elucubrations and incapacity, whilst there is every reason to believe that the latter managed theirs with much mean artifice and thuffing. The object of "*An Explanation of the Conduct of the French Government in their late Negotiation with the American Commissioners,*" is to disclaim on the part of the former the agency of W. X. Y. Z. Mr. Hauteval is the author of the pamphlet; he appears to have acted merely as an interpreter. The minister of foreign affairs himself, M. Talleyrand, has thought it necessary to exculpate, at least to attempt an exculpation of himself from the disgraceful charges which are brought against him in the business; with this view he has published, "*Strictures on the American State Papers, &c. including the official Correspondence with the American Envoys at Paris.*" It appears even from this very pamphlet, that two out of the four intriguers, namely Z. and Y. (M. Hauteval and Mr. Bellamy), were commissioned by the minister to negotiate with the envoys. "*The whole of the official correspondence*" has also been published "*between the Envoys of the American States, and M. Talleyrand on the subject of the Dispute between the two Countries.*" "*The Speech*" which Mr. Goodloe Harper delivered in the house of Representatives of the United States, "*on the Foreign Intercourse Bill,*" contains an animated defence of America in its late conduct with the French republic.

GENEALOGY.

ANDREW STUART, esq. a lineal descendant from the ancient kings of Scotland, has published "*A genealogical History of the Stewarts, from the earliest Period of their authentic History to the present Times, &c.*" This most dry and laborious compilation is executed with great industry and judgment. It will be read with avidity, perhaps, by the wide-spread race of Stewarts; but to the literary world in general, it is surely a most uninteresting work: its utility, however, to the historian is unquestionable. This circumstance stamps a value on Mr. BETHAM'S "*Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World, from the earliest to the present Period,*" &c. The tables, which in general are given from the best authorities, and are drawn up with much accuracy, are so constructed as to form a series

of chronology. "*The Baronage of Scotland*" is an incipient work, which, if judiciously executed, may certainly be of national utility; the first volume only is yet published, of which the greater part was long ago compiled and printed by Sir Robert Douglas: the completion of this extensive work has been reserved for editors who seem more capable of doing it than the baronet who begun it. The anonymous author of a pamphlet entitled "*Reflections on the Augmentation of the English Peerage,*" &c. displays much historical and biographical learning. We proceed to the more useful and interesting subject of

GEOGRAPHY.

Few works have come before us on this science: Mr. ROBERT HERON'S "*New and Complete System of Universal Geography,*" &c. contains a great deal of matter on collateral subjects, history, astronomy, &c. which, although it reduces its value in the eyes of the professed student in geography, must certainly be acknowledged to give it an additional interest to the general reader. MORSE'S "*American Geography,*" and GUTHRIE'S "*Geographical Grammar,*" with the works of many other respectable writers have largely contributed to Mr. H's useful compilation: a philosophical view of universal history is added to it, which is the original production of Mr. HERON. The name of Mr. CRUTTWELL is already known to the world from the "*Gazetteers*" which he published some time ago, of France and of the Netherlands; he has now enlarged his plan, and published a "*New Universal Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary:*" This work in point of general accuracy far exceeds any similar publication: it contains twenty-six whole sheet maps, which have received such alterations and corrections as recent discoveries rendered necessary; and when Mr. CRUTTWELL states that "in every article, truth, accuracy, and impartiality have been considered as fundamental principles, and invariably pursued," he claims no merit to which he is not honestly entitled. Mr. PERKINS'S "*Geographia Antiquæ Principia*" is a neat and useful introduction to the knowledge of Ancient Geography.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLS has published the second part of the second volume of his "*History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester:*" this large volume contains a vast fund of matter, and, if possible, increases the reputation which its author has

has already acquired, for indefatigable diligence and persevering research; the subject of which it principally treats is a very interesting one, namely the religious foundations in Leicester. With much antiquarian and topographical information, Mr. Nichols has judiciously intermingled a variety of anecdotes and biographical sketches. A monument, discovered by the Count Pash of Krinen, in the island of Nios, anciently called Ios, was supposed to be the tomb of Homer, and under that idea it was carried into Russia. Mr. C. G. HEYNE has published with illustrations and notes, "*The Pretended Tomb of Homer*:" drawn by Dominic Fiorillo, from a sketch of M. le Chevalier. From the inequality of workmanship in the sarcophagus, and the mixture of Roman and Grecian style in the relieve, Mr. HEYNE plausibly conjectures, that "some Roman who lived in the island had employed different hands to execute this sarcophagus; or perhaps finding a Greek work in an imperfect state, he finished it. M. Le Chevalier mentions no inscription on the sarcophagus; so that in that particular we are very far from the tomb of Homer." Mr. Salmon's "*Description of the Works of Art of ancient and modern Rome, &c.*" is a compilation of inferior merit; one volume only is yet published. An anonymous writer who seems well qualified for this and more arduous undertakings has published "*A Brief Account of Stratford upon Avon, with a particular Description and Survey of the Collegiate Church, the Mausoleum of Shakspeare, &c.*" a biographical sketch is added of three prelates who derive their surnames from Stratford, the place of their nativity.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS AND TOURS.

We are indebted to Mr. COLLINS for an interesting "*Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*:" It does not appear that the terrible mortality among the convicts, and the multiplied hardships endured by those who remained alive, had any favourable effect on their contaminated morals: famine repeatedly stared them in the face, but intoxication was resorted to as the "sweet oblivious antidote" of all their sorrows! "Webb, the settler near Paramatta, having procured a still from England, found it more profitable to obtain an ardent diabolical spirit from his wheat, than to send it to the store and receive ten shillings per bushel from the commissary." To the credit of M'DONALD, he forewent the advantage arising from such pernicious traffic, and having a mill, he ground and

dressed his wheat and sold it at four-pence a pound. Mr. COLLINS asserts that no trace whatever of religion is to be found among the natives: they worship no planet, no element, nothing animate or inanimate, natural or artificial. This appears to be the case among the natives of Caffraria. Captain STOUR who commanded the ship Hercules, has published a painful "*Narrative*" of her loss on that coast, on the 18th of June 1796; together with a detail of his travels through the southern coast of Africa and the colonies to the Cape of Good Hope. Notwithstanding these wandering children of nature who are scattered over the African world, these savages as they are called by those civilized barbarians, "those enlightened savages, who, under the appellation of *Cristians* and *Dutchmen*, settled themselves by violence on the southern promontory:" notwithstanding these inhabitants of Caffraria have no faint idea of the superintendence of an omnipotent and universal providence, to their humanity and their open unsuspecting hospitality, was the shipwrecked crew of the Hercules indebted for its preservation, protection, and safe arrival at the Cape. Captain STOUR's narrative is drawn up with ability, it abounds with curious facts, and from its simplicity we can have no question of its truth. The reflections which occur are infinitely more creditable than those detestable, narrow-minded sentiments which disgrace Mr. COLLINS's work: we refer to the cursed policy which meets his eulogium, of enchaining the mind of man for the purpose of enslaving the body. Mr. BROOKS's "*Observations on the Manners and Customs of Italy*," if not very novel or profound, are not wholly destitute of useful information: Mr. BROOKS seems to be a good humoured traveller, and is certainly an entertaining writer; his volume abounds with lively anecdotes, many of which, though not absolutely indelicate, are tolerably spicy: the title page of his book is very trumpery—a hand-bill—the hand-bill of a mere quack. It is now upwards of half a century since the publication of "*Astley's Voyages and Travels*;" they have multiplied to such an amazing degree since that time that Dr. MAJOR's "*Historical Account of the most celebrated Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries from the time of Columbus to the present period*," will certainly be regarded as a very useful and seasonable compilation: it is published in twenty duodecimo volumes. While that most intelligent and intrepid traveller Mr.

MUNGO PARK is preparing for publication a detail of his progress among the Lybian deserts, the very respectable "*Affociation for promoting the Discovery of the interior parts of Africa*" has gratified the curiosity of its subscribers, by printing those of its "*Proceedings*," which contain an abstract of Mr. PARK's account*. This abstract is abridged from his own minutes by Mr. BRYAN EDWARDS, and the geographical illustrations, as well of North Africa at large as of Mr. PARK's journey in particular, are given by the learned and ingenious MAJOR RENNEL. Some of Mr. PARK's geographical discoveries we noticed in the account just referred to below; particularly the eastward course of the Niger, which is now first settled from ocular observation, and the probability of its junction, not with the waters of the Nile, but with the broad lake of Wangara. Mr. PARK explored the interior of Africa to the distance of 1100 miles in a direct line from Cape Verd: his tract in going was bounded by the 12th, and in returning by the 15th parallel of latitude: he found the country inhabited by three distinct races, the Mandingas, natives of Nigritia; the Foulahs, or white Ethiopians; and the Moors, natives of Arabia. The first, like their southern brethren, the Caffarians, are remarkably hospitable and kind-hearted: the Moors, like their Arabian ancestors, are wandering shepherds who regard the Christians with such inconceivable abhorrence, that to avoid falling into their ferocious hands was a matter of indispensable necessity: The Foulahs have a sort of intermediate character: without the cruelty of the one or the cordiality of the other. The arrangement of Mr. PARK's materials must be a work of labour and of time, and the publication of his travels will be looked forward to with impatience. A translation has appeared of M. VAN BRAAM'S "*Authentic Narrative of the Journey of the Embassy of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of the Emperor of China, in the year 1794*," (subsequent to that of the Earl of Macartney); to this very interesting publication is added a neat and accurate chart of the route. "*The Journal*" is published of Mr. S. HOLMES, made during his attendance as one of the guards on

* Our readers will doubtless recollect the interesting account which in a former volume we were enabled to give them of this society, by the favour and politeness of one of its subscribers. See Monthly Magazine, Vol. iv. p. 369, and Vol. v. p. 449. See also Monthly Review, Vol. ii. of the new series.

Lord MACARTNEY'S Embassy to China: it cannot be expected to contain much information which has not already been before the public. A great deal of very curious and interesting information will be obtained from the perusal of Mr. GEORGE FORSTER'S "*Journey from Bengal to England through the northern part of India, Kashmir, Afghanistan, and Persia, and into Russia by the Caspian Sea*:" The character of Mr. FORSTER (who is in the service of the East India Company) has long since been made known to us by MAJOR RENNEL, and from this character we are authorized to place much confidence in the accuracy of his information. The late Captain George Vancouver's "*Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and round the World*" is published, in three splendid quarto volumes; this voyage was undertaken by his majesty's command, principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans; it was performed in the years 1790, 91, 92, 93, 94, and 95, in the Discovery sloop of war, and armed tender Chatham. The vessels passed Destruction Island, and at last entered the supposed strait of John De Fuca, about lat. 48° 20'. Nootka Sound is one part of a cluster of islands within which there is a navigable passage, but on the east of these, the continent is discovered with insurmountable impediments to the long-sought navigation! Nothing perhaps does more honour to the present reign than the spirit of navigation which it has encouraged, and the various voyages of discovery which it has patronised: this spirit was imbibed by our neighbours on the continent; scarcely was the last voyage of Cook made known by the tragical end of the illustrious chief of the expedition, than France projected the plan of a voyage of discovery, in order to concur in perfecting the knowledge of the globe. In the year 1785 an expedition sailed from Brest under the command of the Sieur de la Pérouse, who, like his precursor, Captain Cook, lost his life in the ardour of discovery. La Pérouse's "*Voyage round the World*," is published, in conformity to a decree of the National Assembly, and it is translated into English, in three volumes octavo, with plates. By order of the king, the Academy of Sciences drew up a memoir for the use and direction of the learned and scientific persons embarked under the orders of M. de la Pérouse. The observations made, and the enquiries recommended in this memoir are reduced

to the following heads: 1. Geometry, Astronomy, and Mechanics. 2. Physics. 3. Chemistry. 4. Anatomy. 5. Zoology. 6. Mineralogy. 7. Botany. 8. Examination of the nature of the air. 9. Examination of water. It is consolatory, that notwithstanding the proceedings and discoveries made in the course of the voyage were unfortunate to the lives of PÉROUË and his companions, they were not to either to their fame, or the interests of science or society. (For a more particular account, see our last vol. p. 445.) MR. FELTHAM'S "*Tour through the Island of Mann*" contains much interesting information, relative to its history, constitution, laws, commerce, agriculture, fishery, &c. Some of us recollect with pleasure the tour through this island which Mr. David Robinson published about half a dozen years ago. Dr. MAJOR'S "*British Tourists*" is an useful compilation.

BIOGRAPHY.

The work which principally excites attention in this department is Dr. BISSET'S "*Life of Edmund Burke*." It is unfortunate for this great man that he has hitherto had no biographer of competent ability, judgment, and impartiality: Mr. M'CORMICK'S memoirs were meagre, and the comparison instituted between different passages in the works and speeches of this celebrated senator, in order to establish a charge of inconsistency, usurped a very immoderate portion of the volume. If, in his narrative, Mr. M'CORMICK, however, appeared somewhat in the character of a counsel for the prosecution, the pleadings of Dr. BISSET in behalf of his client equally remind us of the sophistry and circumlocution of a barrister. Dr. BISSET appears to have had in view two objects: first, to repel the charge which has been so powerfully urged against Mr. Burke, of political inconsistency; the Doctor works hard at this unprofitable talk—this sisyphæan labour. Indeed one consequence is obvious: if Mr. Burke remained through life a consistent senator, then all those friends, with whom in the early period of his career he acted in unison, and against whom in latter life he acted in opposition—nay, in decided and inveterate hostility, must take the disgrace of political obliquity on their own shoulders; Mr. Burke's biographer, without hesitation, throws this disgrace upon them! this is the first object; the last, perhaps not the least, appears to be the display of Dr. BISSET'S "variegated powers" and "ratiocinative" strength: how otherwise is to be accounted for,

that multifarious and irrelevant matter with which this biography is burdened? so much criticism, so much metaphysics, so much disquisition, and such sesquipedalian periods! Dr. BISSET, however, is by no means without merit; his volume contains much interesting information relative to the private life of Mr. BURKE, and throughout the whole, he has evinced a laudable and large share of industry. M. CLERY, the French king's valet de chambre, has published "*A Journal of what happened at the Tower of the Temple during the captivity of Lewis XVI.*" We scarcely remember that a more heart-rending narrative has come before us! It begins at the epocha of the 10th of August, when M. CLERY was in the service of the Dauphin. We should hope it is quite impossible for an Englishman to form a conception of the brutal and insulting treatment, the infamous outrages which this unfortunate man suffered during his confinement: but if the character of cowardly unfeeling ruffians attaches to the guards of Lewis, in what language are we to express our abhorrence of those meaner cowards, those more hardened and unfeeling ruffians who could employ them! who could expose an illustrious sufferer, a fallen, and now harmless monarch, unprotected, to the scoffs and cruel mockeries of a set of dirty municipal officers! M. CLERY'S journal is written with a mildness the most engaging, with a simplicity and artlessness the most touching! The BISHOP OF LONDON has published a new edition (the fifth) of his "*Review of the Life and Character of the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Secker, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*." Dr. SMITH'S "*Life of St. Columbia, the Apostle and Patron Saint of the ancient Scots and Picts, &c.*" contains a great number of marvellous stories, some tending to the glory of God, and some to the glory of the saint; the greater part of which, it is evident, obtain credit from the faithful biographer. "*The Life of the Rev. James Coigley; Observations on his Trial; an Address to the People of Ireland; and several interesting letters*" are published, "all written by himself, during his confinement in Maidstone Gaol." "*The Biographical Memoirs of Eighty living Public Characters of 1798*" are written with accuracy and impartiality; this publication is to be continued annually, and promises to enjoy a large share of popularity. A translation has appeared of Citizen CORANCEZ' "*Anecdotes of the twelve last Years of the Life of J. J. Rousseau*," they are interesting in the highest degree;

degree; few of them being generally known, and all of them elucidating the character of that miserable man.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The only work which we can find on this subject, is Professor PORSON's "ΕΥΡΥΠΙΔΟΥ ΟΡΕΣΤΗΣ." In a former Retrospect we noticed his valuable edition of "*The Hecuba of Euripides*;" it is with great pleasure we announce the continuance of Mr. PORSON's labours upon this tragedian. To those who are at all acquainted with the exquisite acuteness, the consummate judgment, and the profound erudition of Mr. PORSON, it is quite unnecessary to say how extremely valuable is this edition of Orestes, and how much illustration the play has derived from his masterly skill. It cannot but be considered as the severest censure on the temerity of vulgar commentators, that the learned Professor confines his conjectures to his notes, and with the utmost modesty and caution, never ventures to alter or add one letter to his text but upon the strongest grounds, and in cases of the most unequivocal necessity.

PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.

"*The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each*," &c. In this work Mr. HENSHALL professes to exemplify the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon literature through the medium of Latin phraseology, by the errors of HICKES, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars. The laborious efforts of these and other learned men, are reprehended with much arrogance, and from the specimen which Mr. HENSHALL has given of his own "radical translation," of a Saxon MS. it does not appear that his censure is to be justified by any superior accuracy or skill which himself possesses. Mr. MONCK MASON has long been known as a commentator on Shakespeare; he is now endeavouring to rescue, from unmerited neglect, the works of Beaumont and Fletcher, by publishing "*Comments*" on their plays. The honourable annotator displays considerable ingenuity in some of his conjectural criticisms; but he would have shewn more industry, and would have been a more valuable editor, had he rather examined the ancient copies than employed his time in fanciful emendations.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

A fellow of the Linnæan society, Mr. Frederick Kanmacher, has published with considerable additions and improvements, a new edition of the late Mr. Adams' "*Essays on the Microscope*." It may not

be amiss to state in the author's words what these additions are: "Accounts of the latest improvements which have been made in the construction of microscopes, particularly the lucernal. A description of the glass, pearl, and micrometers, as made by Mr. Coventry, and others. An arrangement and description of minute and rare shells. A descriptive list of a variety of vegetable seeds. Instructions for collecting and preserving insects, together with directions for forming a cabinet. A copious list of objects for the microscope, and a list of Mr. Cuffance's fine vegetable cuttings. With respect to the plates, three new engravings are introduced, viz, Plate IV. exhibiting the most improved compound microscopes, with their apparatus. Plate XIV. microscopical figures, and minute and rare shells. Plate XV. a variety of vegetable seeds, p. xix. Mr. Stackhouse has published a second number of his "*Nereis Britannica; or, a Botanical Description of British Marine Plants*." In the preface to the former number were some ingenious physiological observations on the structure and fructification of *fuci*. In the preface to the present number the subject is continued, and the microscopical researches of Mr. STACKHOUSE have enabled him to accomplish what he before expressed a hope that his investigation might lead to, namely, the removal of that opprobrium which rests on this part of the class *cryptogamia*, by substituting some more discriminative arrangement of the *fuci*. Mr. STACKHOUSE divides them into six genera, and assigns to each genus its subordinate species, according to the different modes of fructification. The present number contains the characters, synonyms, descriptions, and coloured figures of twenty species; ten of these are now figured for the first time, and four of them are entirely new. "*Stapelia Nova*." Mr. Maion has given in four fasciculi, a collection of forty new species of this rare genus of plants, discovered in the interior parts of Africa. The stapelia, from its wonderful continence of water amidst the severest drought, and on the most arid soils, has, by a very elegant and happy similitude, been called "the camel of the vegetable world;" naturalists yet hesitate concerning the source of its supply in those torrid regions where the air and the earth are equally destitute of moisture. Like the camel, it is supposed to imbibe occasionally vast quantities of fluid, and retain them to supply the deficiency of drier seasons; its roots, moreover, seem

to absorb fluids with peculiar activity, and the leaves to perspire in a very small degree. The Linnæan Society has published a fourth volume of its "*Transactions*," containing, it is unnecessary to say, much curious matter. MR. SYMONS' "*Synopsis plantarum, insulis Britannicis indigenarum*," is executed with much neatness and elegance: the priests of the Linnæan temple are not intolerant, or MR. SYMONS would not have dared the profanation of its established doctrines, at least, he would not have found it to be a venial crime*; relying on their clemency, he has ventured to explode from his botanic system the three classes *monœcia*, *diœcia*, and *polygamia*, arranging the plants which belong to them under the classes characterized from number. Some other alterations too are ritqued; among them are the removal of orches from *gynandria* to *diandria*; and of viola from *syngenesia* to *pentandria*. DR. SIBTHORPE'S "*Flora Oxoniensis*" is executed with diligence and accuracy: the same may be said of MR. FORSYTH'S "*Botanical Nomenclator*." "*Mentha Britannica*;" MR. SOLE'S new botanical arrangement of the British mints, is illustrated with twenty-four copper plates, and as a work of elegance and taste, might, without any impropriety, have been arranged under the head of *Fine Arts*. MR. SOLE is of opinion, that good plates are injured by colouring; his plates would certainly; they are executed with the greatest delicacy and correctness. Linnæus left unnoticed many of Ray's mints: MR. SOLE has included in his arrangement all those which are enumerated both by Ray and Hudson, together with several new species hitherto unnoticed. The three first numbers are published of "*A Collection of Exotics from the Island of Antigua, by a Lady*," the drawings are very elegant; they are executed with freedom and spirit, and are well copied by the engraver. A third volume is published of MR. DONOYAN'S "*Natural History of British Birds*:" it contains twenty-four plates, but they are not regularly arranged, the consequence of which is, that the same, or similar observations are occasionally repeated. A translation has appeared of Professor Raff's "*System of Natural History, adapted for the Instruction of Youth, in the form of a Dialogue*." If some of MR. ARCHER'S "*Miscellaneous Observations on the Effects of Oxygen on the Animal*

and Vegetable Systems," are trite, many of them are new and ingenious; the first part of this work only has yet appeared; in this, MR. ARCHER has attempted to prove why some plants are evergreen and others deciduous; the latter, he says, yield good oxygen air in the summer clear weather only; the former yield it throughout the year. From this fact, he concludes that the elaboration of oxygen is the only cause of the green colour and peculiar odour of plants in general: if this be true, would it not follow that plants elaborate oxygen gas during the night, instead of azote? if our author allows that they emit azotic gas by night, the green should, at least in some measure, fade, and the odour become raint. Do the dark green plants elaborate more oxygen than those of paler hue? a short appendix, with some of the practical methods for producing fixed air, oxygen air, hydrogen gas, nitrous air, and hydrocarbonate, occupies the last four pages of this instructive and ingenious performance. DR. TOWNSON'S "*Philosophy of Mineralogy*" is, in many respects, a very useful work; the Doctor first explains the laws by which he supposes the fossil kingdom to be governed; he then enumerates the different materials of which it is composed, and shows the manner in which they are placed; and lastly, considers the characters by which they are to be known. IN DR. DICKSON'S "*Essay on Chemical Nomenclature*," are comprised observations on the same subject by DR. KIRWAN. In consequence of the many new discoveries in chemistry, both of substances and compositions, some persons of eminence have aimed at the entire subversion of the ancient nomenclature; DRs. KIRWAN and DICKSON, however, have confined their schemes of reformation to those cases only in which the improprieties of denomination are prominent and notorious. These two learned and ingenious gentlemen, therefore, without using such violent and sweeping measures, have contented themselves with correcting whatever in the French nomenclature was inaccurate, and expunging from it whatever was redundant. DR. KIRWAN states in the introduction, that he is on the eve of publishing a treatise, in which many new terms must of course be introduced: he feels himself necessitated, therefore, to trace the outlines of the system of nomenclature which he has followed, not, says he, "with the presumptuous design of imposing it upon others, but merely from the view of rendering my own future communications

* Mr. S. is a fellow of the Linnæan Society.

munications more intelligible." The first part has appeared of the "*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the Year 1798*," also the fourth volume of "*Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*;" both these volumes contain as usual, much curious and important matter. The first volume is finished of Mr. NICHOLSON'S "*Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts*;" some few and important papers in this work are new, but the greater number of them are extracted from other philosophical publications, either at full length, or under an abridged form; the abridgement, however, it is but justice to state, is generally clear and comprehensive.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. DAULBY'S "*Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt, and of his Scholars Bol, Livens, and Van Vliet*," would have been a very dry uninteresting volume, had not the author enlivened it with critical observations, which at once display a delicacy of taste, a correctness of judgment, and an acquaintance with the principles of the art on which he writes. Mr. MALTON'S "*Essay on British Cottage Architecture*," is a very elegant little work; and we are sanguine in the hope that it may contribute, together with the labours of Mr. PRICE and Mr. GILPIN, to the decoration of the country. All these gentlemen dwell on the necessity of adapting the style of architecture to the scenery; and reprobate with proper asperity the making no distinction between the cottage of a rustic and the shop of a citizen. Mr. MALTON'S essay is illustrated with designs and plans, neatly executed in aquatinta. An anonymous North Briton has published an essay towards the improvement of the musical art; it is entitled "*Melody the Soul of Music*:" if melody be the soul of music, yet can we not by any means consent to banish the enrichment which harmony gives from our symphonies and concertos: but what shall we do with our chorusses? Heavens, what profanation to rob of their full complicated harmony, the sublime anthems of Handel, in order to make his music more simple! his tomb in the abbey would open, and the indignant shade of the venerable and injured old man speak in a voice of thunder to the barbarian violator of his sacred strains! We recommend this pamphlet to perusal; it is elegantly written, and our objection is not against the author's love of simplicity but against the extreme into which he suffers himself to be carried by it.

In the present dearth of

ORIENTAL LITERATURE, the information will be grateful, that an octavo edition of the "*Asiatic Researches*," is published in London from the press of Messrs. Verner and Hood. The only additional work which we can class under this head, is Mr. CAMPBELL'S edition of the "*Indian Observer*;" by the late Hugh Boyd, esq. It is to this gentleman that the editor of "*Anecdotes, Biographical, Literary, and Political*," attributes with much confidence the letters of Junius; the present essays embrace a variety of topics relating to criticism and morals; they appeared at Madras in the year 1794, through the medium of a periodical publication, entitled "*The Hircarrab*."

ASTRONOMY AND MATHEMATICS.

It is with great pleasure, that we announce the long-expected publication from the Clarendon Press, of the late Dr. Bradley's "*Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, from the Year 1750 to 1762*." The first volume is magnificently published under the superintendance of Dr. HORNSBY; it is sold by ELMSLEY and BREMNER, at five guineas in sheets. The curious history which attends these valuable papers is well known. Mr. EWING'S "*Practical Astronomy*" is not offered to the public, as a complete and scientific treatise, but as an easy introduction to the science, and as calculated to enable those students to solve its problems, who are acquainted merely with arithmetic, the circles of the sphere, and logarithms; the work is executed with judgment. Mr. JOHN WORSDALE'S "*Geneethical Astrology*," may one day, perhaps, procure him the honour of an aerial elevation: Dr. Katterfelto is said to have been more than once under obligations to his renowned black cat, for being tossed in a blanket. A second edition has appeared of Mr. WOOD'S "*Principles of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*;" this work is intended to comprise the substance of the lectures on those subjects which are usually read in the University of Cambridge. The very acute professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. JOHN PLAYFAIR, has published the "*Elements of Geometry, containing the first six Books of Euclid, together with two Books on the Geometry of Solids; to which are added, Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*." Mr. PLAYFAIR, in this most masterly work, has endeavoured to unite the exactness of the ancient geom-

tricians with the brevity of the moderns; and in his own demonstrations, to avoid the superfluity of the former, and communicate the elegance of the latter. In many instances he has deviated from the edition of Euclid by Robert Simson, but his deviations are invariably defended, nor is it perhaps too much to say, that in most cases at least, they are demonstrated to be essential to that accuracy of solution which is the very soul of the science. FRANCIS MASERE, esq. curitor baron to his majesty's court of Exchequer, has published an "Appendix" to Mr. FRENCH'S Principles of Algebra: both these gentlemen agree in exploding from their system all negative quantities, and contend not merely for the inutility of them, but their absurdity. This appendix, which is larger than the work itself, displays much acute reasoning and mathematical learning.

TACTICS.

Lieutenant FOSTER, of the first dragoon guards, has translated from the French, the late King of Prussia's "*Military Instructions to his Generals.*" If the adage be true, "that practice makes perfectness," the art of slaughter must have already arrived at its acme. Mr. CLERK has published the 2d, 3d, and 4th parts, with explanatory plates, of his "*Essay on Naval Tactics;*" (the first of which was published about the year 1790); the second part explains the mode of attack from the leeward: in the third part Mr. CLERK has divided the history of naval tactics into different periods, and added some observations on the nature of sails, cannon-shot, signals, &c. in the fourth part he has given descriptions of sea engagements, which took place in the year 1782, and added remarks on each. It must not be omitted, that Mr. CLERK has rendered the science of naval tactics almost unnecessary, by giving the enemy's fleet no credit for exertion or for skill. Mr. NICHOLSON, in his "*Treatise on Practical Navigation and Seamanship;*" gives us the result of upwards of fifty years' experience: his diction is not very polished, but his judgment is sound, his observations important, and his advice good. Mr. STEWART, in his "*Military Discipline;*" &c. inclines too much to severity: his treatise, however, is useful. Mr. WORKMAN has published the first part of the "*Elements of Military Tactics, conformable to the System established by his Majesty's Order.*" "*The Light Horse Drill*" is a useful publication; describing the various evolutions, from the first rudiments to the

evolutions of the squadron. Lieutenant-General MONEY's little pamphlet "*On the Use of Chasseurs and Irregulars;*" &c. does great credit to his observation and military judgment. "*The Art of Defence on Foot with the Broad-Sword and Sabre;*" is an useful tract; the instructions are clear and comprehensive without being tiresome: the more difficult positions are illustrated by correct plates. Let us convert our swords into plough-shares, and from tactics proceed to

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

In Dr. ANDERSON'S "*Practical Treatise on Peat Moss;*" are given directions for the conversion of that remarkable substance into mould, and for the cultivation of it as a soil: Dr. ANDERSON discusses at length the various theories which have been formed as to its production. He suggests the probability of its being a vegetable substance: according to KIRWAN, it consists of clay mixed with calcareous earth and pyrites. Dr. ANDERSON in his present treatise, has united the characters of a farmer and of a philosopher. Mr. MARSHALL'S "*Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening;*" is an useful manual: as the principles of horticulture, however, are very insufficiently explained, the practical gardener will be chiefly benefited by the work.

LAW.

"*The study and the practice of the law considered in their various relations to society*" is a work written in a series of letters by a member of Lincoln's Inn: these letters are addressed to a young man of talents and dissipation, offering persuasives to the cultivation of the one, and every possible discouragement to the indulgence of the other. They combine that energy and elegance which add to their usefulness by ensuring their popularity. Mr. HUTTON WOOD, has published the first volume (to be followed by three more) of a "*Collection of Decrees of the Court of Exchequer in Tythe Causes, from the Usurpation to the present Time.*" This collection is carefully extracted, by permission of the court, from the books of its decrees and orders: the decrees themselves are arranged in chronological order, with tables of the names of the cases and contents. The present volume carries the series of decisions from 2 Charles II. to the conclusion of queen Anne's reign; from the accuracy of the present specimen we anticipate a curious and useful work. Mr. BOSWELL, clerk to the lieutenancy of Dorset, has published a

“*Digest of the Acts of Parliament for raising a provisional Force of Cavalry, &c. to the end of the last Session, 37 Geo. III. with Notes and Observations.*” The usefulness of a work of this sort, depends entirely on its accuracy, and the present requires considerable correction. Mr. ORME’s “*Practical Digest of the Election Laws,*” is drawn up with accuracy and conciseness, but there have been already so many labourers in this field, that Mr. O. might perhaps have employed his talents in some more necessary labour. Mr. WILMOT’S “*Succinct View of the Law of Mortgages, &c.*” is too short and superficial. New editions have appeared of Gilbert’s “*Treatise of Leases and Terms for Years;*” of ESPINASSE’S “*Digest of the Law of Actions and Trials at Nisi Prius;*” of TIDD’S “*Practice of the Court of King’s Bench in Personal Actions. Part I.*” and of CROMPTON’S “*Practice of the Court of King’s Bench and Common Pleas.*” To Mr. RIGGE’S “*Observation on the Statutes for Registering Deeds,*” are added a collection of cases upon the operation and intent of those statutes; instructions for carrying them into effect and a variety of memorial precedents, suited to the registers of Middlesex and York. Mr. RIGGE states the object of his work to be a “fair and impartial representation of the arguments suggested, and decisions obtained, upon several points relative to registry; but more particularly on that of notice; thereby affording those of his readers who have not already investigated the cases upon which such arguments and decisions are founded, the power to calculate upon their efficiency or danger with very little trouble.” Mr. RIGGE’S observations are generally pertinent and judicious. Mr. GURNEY has published, with that accuracy and fidelity which for many years have justly distinguished him as a reporter, “*The Trials of James Coigly, Arthur O’Connor, &c. for High Treason, under a Special Commission at Maidstone.*” If our memory deceives us not, the Attorney-General pledged himself to prosecute the Rev. ARTHUR YOUNG, for an attempt to poison the stream of justice, by influencing certain jurymen from the hundred of Blackburn, to hang the prisoners at all events, whatever might be the evidence: it is well known that in consequence of this attempt, all the jurors from that hundred were struck out. We have not the slightest reason to question, but, on the contrary, have every reason not to question the Attorney-General’s intention of fulfilling

his promise; to delay however, is to torture: and we are no advocates for torture, even of the vilest miscreant that crawls the earth. “*The Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held on Major General Maurice Wemyss, at the Marine Barracks,*” for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and unofficer and ungentlemanlike conduct are published: the prisoner was found guilty of the first and second charges, and part of the third; but, says major general Wemyss, it was the interest of a great majority of the court-martial to find me guilty, for “by my dismissal from my command, every member of the court-martial (excepting generals SOUTER and INNES) got a step; three of them immediate promotion, &c. This detail of promotion which in fact they voted to themselves, by voting me to be dismissed from the service, needs no comment.” Mr. WILLIAMS’S “*Abridgment of Cases Argued, &c. in the Courts of Law,*” during the present reign is an useless addition to the number of law books. Dr. DE LOLME’S “*General Observations, &c. on testamentary dispositions were occasioned by the Will,* which has excited so much disputation, of the late Mr. Peter Thellusson. The Doctor’s observations have all the acuteness and pertinence for which he has long been distinguished.

MEDICINE, PHYSIOLOGY, AND ANATOMY.

Medicine. From the situation of Mr. BLAIR, as surgeon of the Lock Hospital, an establishment exclusively appropriated to the cure of *lues venerea*, much novel and important information will naturally be expected from his “*Essays on the venereal disease and its concomitant affections:*” thus situated, it was obviously his duty, and Mr. BLAIR considered it as such, to institute a fair and extensive trial of the new antiveneal remedies in every stage of this disease, and to lay the result of his observations before the public: the present work, however, is not very rich in remark: it is useful, nevertheless, as containing a variety of cases, and as it teaches us, what we ought long since to have learnt, the folly of implicit confidence in specifics. The antisyphilitic powers of oxygen have of late been very confidently asserted: and the successful application of oxygenated substances in particular cases had gone far to confirm the omnipotence of acids: in the present Essay, however, (one only is come before us) Mr. BLAIR has minutely detailed a great number of cases in which the nitric acid and the oxygenated muriate of potash were

were truly and fully—and inefficaciously applied: some patients were relieved, and some cured; but so precarious are the benefits with which the application of oxygen is attended, that it seems not improvable that we shall soon return to mercury. In the third volume of Dr. FERRIAR'S "*Medical Histories and Reflections*," the author says that he has made frequent trials with the nitric acid in syphilis, but without obtaining the advantage from it which he was taught to expect: like Mr. B. however, he is of opinion that it may be useful in certain stages of the disease, although neither the extent or (nor) permanency of its effects are (is) yet ascertained." The first paper of this volume contains some ingenious and novel observations on *rabies canina*. Dr. HAMILTON has published a second edition, with additions and corrections, of his "*Remarks on Hydrophobia*;" this work contains a great deal of most valuable matter: the Doctor has spared no pains in collecting facts and opinions, ancient as well as modern; but the style is so inaccurate, and the arrangement so very defective, as certainly in some degree to detract from the merit of the work. But Dr. HAMILTON has lost his sight: we ought rather to wonder, therefore, that his style is not more inaccurate, and his arrangement more defective. Dr. FORDYCE has published *A Second*," and the first part of his *Third Dissertation on Fever*." In these as in his former tracts, Dr. FORDYCE displays much ingenious reasoning and novel remark: his history of symptoms is minute, and evinces that he has marked their progress with much niceness and precision. Dr. Jenner's, "*Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ*" is extremely curious, and much benefit, it is probable, will result to the public from the prosecution, which he promises, of his investigations. This disease was discovered in some of the western counties of England, and is known by the name of the Cow-Pox: it bears a very striking resemblance in its symptoms, its appearance, and in the nature, though happily not in the degree, of its effects, to the small-pox: the principal difference consists in this, that the fluid of the cow-pox remains limpid nearly to the time of its total disappearance, and never becomes purulent, as in the direct small-pox, and that the former is local, while the latter is general. The disease appears on the nipples of cows, in livid irregular pustules, surrounded by inflammation; it is communicated to those em-

ployed in milking, and any person who has been once affected with it, will never afterwards take the small-pox, either by exposure to variolous effluvia or by the inoculation. From the establishment of this very important fact, Dr. JENNER purposes to substitute the inoculation of the cow-pox, for that of the small-pox; the following advantages are stated to result: 1st, It clearly appears that the former process would leave the constitution in a state of perfect security from the infection of the small-pox. 2dly, In the cow-pox no eruption of pustules takes place over the body. 3dly, The disease when received, cannot be communicated to other persons by effluvia; nor perhaps by simple contact unless there be some abrasion of the cuticle. 4thly, No fatal effects have ever been known to arise from the cow-pox, even when impressed in the most unfavourable manner. It is ardently to be hoped that this subject will meet with that minute attention which its extraordinary consequence demands. A second and corrected edition is published of Dr. Hamilton's very useful work, on "*The Duties of a Regimental Surgeon, &c.*" It will excite no surprise that a great deal of curious and valuable matter is to be found in the volume which has appeared of "*Medical Records and Researches*," when it is known that the principal contributors are Dr. HAIGHTON, Dr. BABINGTON, and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER. That metallic substances have some influence on the animal system is scarcely to be doubted, since the experiments of Galvani (see *Monthly Mag.* vol. iii. p. 348); Mr. BENJAMIN DOUGLAS PERKINS has published, what he calls, the discoveries of his father Dr. PERKINS of Connecticut, relative to "*The Influence of Metallic Tractors on the Human Body, &c.*" In the perusal of Mr. PERKINS's pamphlet we cannot but say, that the numerous list of diseases which vanished at the magic of these tractors in some measure reminded us of Dr. Brodum's panaceas; we were particularly suspicious when we found that Mr. PERKINS had taken out a patent for selling his tractors in this kingdom, and that he offers them at five guineas a set; we were disposed, however, to a more favourable opinion, when he says concerning them, that "instead of being successful only among the lower classes of mankind who are most subject to credulity and imposition, they have hitherto been chiefly used among men of science and respectability, who have often been dis-

posed at first to treat them with ridicule and contempt, from a persuasion that the operations were all a fallacy." Dr. P. has met with a warm admirer in Mr. LANGWORTHY of Bath, who has published "*A View of the Perkinian Electricity*," &c. containing a variety of successful experiments on the efficacy of metallic tractors. Doct^{rs} DUNCAN sen. and jun. have published their "*Annals of Medicine for the Year 1797*." It is continued on the old plan of the "*Medical Commentaries*," and contains matter of very unequal merit: respecting the notices of foreign publications, Dr. DUNCAN promises that they shall be numerous and interesting when the free uninterrupted communication with the Continent shall have been restored. Dr. MILLER has published some "*Observations on the Conduct of the War*," &c. and on the state of medicine in England, and of military medical arrangements in the army and navy. Dr. MILLER, it seems, communicated some years ago to his majesty's ministers, some plans for arrangements in the medical departments of the army and the navy: they were rejected, and he submitted them to the ministers of France, at that time we were at peace with that country. The Doct^r has the modesty to attribute the advantages which the French armies have had over all the rest of the foldiers in Europe to the regulations contained in his plan! Mr. BLAIR'S, "*Soldier's Friend*," is an useful little work, addressed to the officers of the British army on the means of preserving the health of military men. Mr. WISE'S "*One Hour's Advice Respecting their Health to Persons going out to the Island of Jamaica*," is well worth acceptance. Dr. JACKSON'S "*Cautions to Women respecting the State of Pregnancy*," &c. &c. merit attention; this little work instructs women in what manner to manage themselves during and after the process of parturition, and gives very useful and salutary maxims for the management and nurture of infants. The "*Experiments*," which Mr. CRUIKSHANK originally published in the year 1779, "*on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body, shewing its Affinity to Respiration*," are now republished with additions and corrections. A new and improved edition is also published, of Dr. UNDERWOOD'S very valuable "*Treatise on the Disorders of Childhood*."

Physiology. Dr. CRICHTON'S "*Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Mental Derangement*," is a valuable and very in-

genious work: it comprehends a incisive system of the physiology and pathology of the human mind, and a history of the passions and their effects: Dr. CRICHTON classes the causes of insanity under four heads: 1st. physical or corporeal causes; 2dly, over-exertion of the mental faculties; 3dly, a disproportioned activity of some of the said faculties; and 4thly, the passions, or their influence. We are sorry to be prohibited by the limits of our retrospect from entering somewhat fully on the merits of this performance. "*Observations on Insanity*" have been published by a gentleman whose situation has unquestionably afforded ample scope for making them, Mr. HASLAM, apothecary to Bethlem Hospital; Mr. HASLAM supposes the sound mind to consist in a harmonized association of its different powers, and to be constituted in such a way, that a defect in any one produces irregularity, and most commonly derangement, of the whole; he thinks, therefore, that the different forms under which the disease is observed might be arranged according to the powers which are principally affected. "As some very erroneous notions have been entertained," says Mr. HASLAM, concerning the state of the brain, and more especially respecting its consitence in maniacal disorders, I have been induced to examine that viscus in those who have died insane, and have endeavoured with accuracy to report the appearances." A history is given of these appearances in seventy nine cases, and this forms a very valuable part of the work; as in almost every one of them the brain presented some morbid phenomenon: but, says Mr. HASLAM, it may yet be a matter affording much diversity of opinion, whether these morbid appearances of the brain be the cause or the effect of madness; they have been found in all states of the disease. He believes mania and melancholy to be produced by the same disease: they frequently alternate in the same patient, and dissection can detect no difference in appearance. Many judicious observations are introduced relative to the plan of managing maniacal patients, so as to produce beneficial changes; and Mr. HASLAM'S work, will unquestionably be considered as a valuable acquisition. Dr. WILSON'S "*Experimental Essay on the manner in which Opium operates on the Living Animal Body*," is ingenious; we are not disposed to say so much concerning the "*Essays Physiological and Philosophical, on the Distortion of the Spine, the Motive Power*"

Power of Animals, the Fallacy of the Senses, and the Properties of Matter, by C. H. WILKINSON, Surgeon. Mr. COLEMAN, professor in the Veterinary College, has published the first volume of his "Observations on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Foot of Horses, and on the Principles and Practice of Shoeing." Mr. COLEMAN disgraces himself by his intemperate and arrogant invective against the former practitioners of the art of shoeing: supposing the professor's opinions to be invariably right, and that he has discovered the precise use of every part of the horse's foot, it would have been no derogation of his dignity to have offered those opinions and that discovery with diffidence. The professor, however, asserts with very unbecoming positiveness, and seems to make no distinction between his theories and well-established facts. There is every reason to believe that his reasoning is not always correct, and that his physiological remarks are not always sound. Mr. COLEMAN may fill the professor's chair with much credit, but honours do not authorize him to arrogate an exclusive possession of veterinary knowledge.

Anatomy. Mr. CHARLES BELL has published two parts of "A System of Dissections," &c. illustrated with plates. Mr. BELL, after having lamented that many a young man who begins anatomical labours with a true conviction of the importance of the subject, and a determined resolution to combat the difficulties which oppose him, soon feels himself bewildered, and is obliged to give up the pursuit in despair, for want of a proper plan and system of proceeding, states his own work to be an attempt to remedy this evil. The object of it, therefore, is to assist the student in acquiring a knowledge of practical anatomy, in gaining a local memory of the parts, in learning to trace them upon the dead subject, and represent them, his own mind upon the living body. DR. BAILEY has published "An Appendix" the first edition of his "Morbid Anatomy," &c. a second edition having been pushed off this useful work, to which the author had made considerable additions and improvements; this appendix, in order that the purchasers of the first might be accommodated, is given separately.

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

Three volumes of "Sermons on *various Subjects*," by the late Dr. ENFIELD, are just published, for the benefit of a widow; they were prepared for the p.

by himself, and are now introduced with a biographical account of the author, by his old and intimate friend, Dr. AIKIN. We have read, and profited by the reading of these Sermons: they display the soundness of the author's intellect, and the goodness of his heart: the style of them is easy, yet dignified familiar, yet impressive; the sentiments are unexceptionably generous, liberal, and manly; the theology is rational, and free from every mysterious, or unintelligible proposition: a full unruffled stream flows through them, of the purest piety, and every page inculcates active and unlimited philanthropy. "A man's writings have often proved very inadequate tests of his dispositions. Those of Dr. ENFIELD, however," says his biographer, "are not. They breathe the very spirit of his gentle and generous soul. He loved mankind, and wished nothing so much as to render them the worthy objects of love. This is the leading character of the discourses here selected for publication; as it is indeed of all he composed. May their effect equal the most sanguine wishes of their author!" How different—how diametrically different in point of style, sentiment, and doctrine, are the "Sermons on *various Subjects*," which a Mr. GLASSE has published! Mr. GLASSE is well known as an orthodox divine; and he seems to consider that it would derogate from the strict orthodoxy in which he prides himself, were he to hold fellowship with a heretic, or tolerate an unbeliever. Mr. GLASSE endeavours to shew, "that to believe in God, without believing in Christ, is vain and fruitless—*nay, that it is impossible.*" What miraculous powers must the followers of Mahomet and Moses have, to perform impossibilities! "Nor shall I scruple the assertion," continues this accurate logician, "harsh as it may sound, that he who is not a christian, is virtually thought, not nominally, an atheist—and that to believe in God and Christ, is one inseparable act of faith; is indeed only one operation of the mind." The preacher throughout is impatient of contradiction; his assertions are positive; he is often disgustingly dogmatical, and often ridiculously intemperate. A posthumous volume of Mr. SOWDEN's "Sermons on *various Subjects*," have lately been published; they were not prepared by the author to meet the public eye; notwithstanding which, they will not shrink from the test of candid examination: they are plain, affectionate, and practical. Mr. CLARE has published a volume

a volume of posthumous "Sermons," by the Rev. Samuel Bishop, some of whose poetical compositions are well known: these sermons are chiefly upon practical subjects; they are pious and intelligent. Mr. HUTTON, to his "Appeal to the Nation on the Subject of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Letter to W. Wilberforce, Esq." has subjoined "Four Sermons on important Subjects, connected with the Appeal." Mr. HUTTON is a man of strong understanding, but he has not imbibed sufficiently the spirit of christianity, or he would have been more decent and temperate in his controversial writings: Mr. WAKEFIELD's irritable temper ought not to disturb the tranquillity of his antagonist. Mr. CLARKE's "Naval Sermons, preached on Board his Majesty's Ship the Impetueux, in the Western Squadron, during its services off Brest," &c. are plain and appropriate. The single sermons of the last six months are, as usual, very numerous; it will be sufficient to specify a few of the best and a few of the worst. Among the former is to be noticed as a discourse of pre-eminence merit, "Rome is fallen!" by FRANCIS WRANGHAM, M. A. Mr. WRANGHAM is a member of the Church of England, and a member who does honour to the establishment; his sermon on the fall of Rome, breathes the spirit of christianity; and it is written in a strain of eloquence, bold and impressive. The notes, with which it is illustrated, evince the author to have enriched his mind with the treasures of ancient and modern literature; and the appositeness of the subject having induced him to assert an extract from his own unpublished poem "On the Destruction of Babel," we are treated with a favourable specimen of Mr. WRANGHAM's poetical abilities. The Rev. CHARLES DAUBENY has most unluckily selected the "Fall of Papal Rome" for the subject of one of his sermons: nothing could possibly be more unfortunate! The Lord Bishop of Bristol's "Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1798, being the Day appointed for a General Fast," is a fine specimen of military eloquence; it would have been very appropriate had their lordships been on the eve of a desperate engagement with the enemy. Mr. WICKES's sermon on the same day and on the same occasion, is an adulatory and most obsequious composition. Mr. NISBETT's "View of the Nature and Design of Public Fasts," was occasioned by Peter Pindar's Satire on Fasts. This sermon contains many judi-

icious observations; but the preacher adopts a very Hibernian method of justifying facts on christi- principles, when he takes all his scriptural quotations from the Old Testament. There is no one of the four Evangelists say anything on the subject? Dr. WILLIS's "Sermon on the Consecration of the Colour" &c. is published for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital; like Mr. GREGOR's "Association Sermon," it contains an animated exhortation to war. The sentiments of Mr. GREGOR's "Sermon" are liberal, and is eloquent. Mr. PARTRIDGE's explanation and vindication of the 109th Psalm, do him credit: it seems fully ascertained, that the imprecations are only recited by David, as uttered by his enemies against him. In Mr. JAMES's "Confutation on the Doctrine of a Future State and the Resurrection, as revealed, or supposed to be shewn in the scriptures," &c. we discover much solidity of judgment, much candour, modesty, and unaffected pity. Sir RICHARD DILL's "Apology for Brotherly Love," is addressed, in a series of letters, to the Rev. C. DAUBENY: the former of these polemics is a zealous advocate for the calvinistic scheme of divine grace, and combats with much caution Mr. DAUBENY's arminian arguments. It is poor praise—and yet it is all the praise he merits—to say of Sir R. HILL that he is less dogmatical and intolerant than his opponent; in point of ability he has a more evident advantage. "Eus Testamentum Græcum, cum var. Lectionibus." Mr. HOLMES has published the first volume of this work, which displays much industry and learning; the text which he has followed, is that of the Vatican folio, printed in 1587. "Translation of the New Testament from the Original Greek," has been humbly attempted, to use his own modest and promising words, "by Nathaniel Scarlett, assisted by Men of Piety and Literature." Generally speaking, this is a considerable improvement of the vulgar version, which, however, is properly made the basis of the present; the great alteration is in single words, and this alteration has, in several instances, made the sense more clear and intelligible to common readers. This work is moreover published in a better mode than the common translation; the testament is not disfigured by the use of verses, which continually mar the sense and destroy the emphasis; the numbers, however, are retained in the margin. Another very judicious change is made; the subject is put

at the head of each paragraph, and the different speakers in the dialogue are mentioned at the head of their respective speeches. The gospel was originally proclaimed to the poor; every thing which facilitates the understanding of that gospel is desirable; and every attempt to make it thoroughly intelligible is highly praise-worthy. "*The lawfulness of defensive War upon Christian Principles, impartially considered, by a Clergyman of the Church of England,*" is a pamphlet which may be read with pleasure and with profit. The object of Mr. GLASSE'S "*Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists,*" is to distinguish between enthusiasm and inspiration, and then to apply his principles of test to such as have laid claim to the latter: this work reflects credit on the abilities and piety of the writer, and therefore will be read with pleasure. In "*The Layman's Address to the Clergy of England,*" are discovered, with much candour and sound argument, many important subjects relative to the interests of the established religion of this country: we agree with the author in considering as extremely detrimental to those interests, the small stipends paid to curates, pluralities, non-residence, &c. &c. Respecting the first-mentioned grievance, we are favoured with the statement of eleven livings, the annual value of which is 4130l. the whole duty is performed for 407l. 17s. 6d. "Now it will be asked by the man of independency," says the author of this little tract, "Does the payment of the overplus 3724l. 2s. 6d. for ease (I had almost said for indolence) assist the cause of religion? Consider this well." A pamphlet of very similar nature are, "*Reflections on the Clergy of the Established Church.*" A country incumbent has addressed some very pertinent "*Considerations to the Clergy on the Propriety of their bearing Arms, and appearing in a military capacity:*" he expresses his disapprobation of uniting the ecclesiastic and military characters. The bull issued from Lambeth, has rendered these 'Considerations' now unnecessary. An anonymous writer has given us some "*Arguments illustrative of the ground and credibility of the Christian Religion;*" but they are too meagre to be very serviceable. Mr. MEYER, from whose pamphlet we conjecture him to be a methodist, has published "*A Defence of Sunday Schools,*" in a series of letters addressed to the Rev. M. OLERANSHAW, who, in a sermon had attacked the modern mode of conducting them, Mr. O. in

conformity to the Levitical law, considers the sabbath to be a day *exclusively* appropriate to religion: apparently forgetting the christian maxim, which says, it is lawful to do good on the sabbath-day; it appears to us, that if one of Mr. OLERANSHAW'S neighbour's sheep were to fall into a pit, there it might lie for assistance till some unconsecrated hour should arrive. With these ideas, Mr. O. considers the teaching of poor children at Sunday schools, either writing, accounts, or reading any thing but what is sacred, as a profanation of the Lord's Day! It does not appear that he has any objection to their learning to sing psalms, or to their learning to make a bow when the parson approaches, or when any body else approaches with a tight coat upon his back. Mr. MEYER has replied to the dogmatical reflections of his antagonist, with spirit, with candour, and with sound argument: he contends, and we contend with him, that the utility of Sunday schools is proportionate to the extensiveness and liberality of the plan on which they are conducted. Mr. FELLOWES'S "*Picture of Christian Philosophy,*" is executed with the skill of an artist: the outlines are bold and expressive, but here and there the colouring is defective. A layman's "*Letter to a Merchant, Member of the House of Commons, on his public Declaration that he sees no business Bishops have in Parliament,*" is written with vivacity and humour. A Roman Catholic Bishop, Citizen Gregoire, bishop of Blois, has written "*A Letter*" to Don Raymond Joseph D'Arce, archbishop of Burgos, chief judge of the INQUISITION in Spain, upon the necessity and advantage of suppressing that most odious and detestable of all odious and detestable tribunals. This little tract, which is translated into our own language, does great honour to the understanding and feelings of the reverend Frenchman; it is written with the spirit of a christian, and in the language of a gentleman. The arguments which it adduces, must to an unprejudiced, an uninterested, and humane mind, carry irresistible conviction; that they may carry conviction to him to whom they are immediately addressed, and that the conviction may ultimately and speedily produce the utter annihilation of the inquisitorial tribunal, is our most hearty wish, and our most fervent prayer! A second edition has appeared of a contemptible work entitled "*The Department of a Married Life,*" &c. Mr. Bowan's "*Thoughts on*

the Necessity of Moral Discipline in Prisons, as preliminary to the Religious Instruction of Offenders," &c. do great honour to his heart.

POETRY.

We consider it as highly creditable to the taste of the public, that of late three several editions should have been demanded of the "*Poems*," of Mr. COWPER, whose exquisite fancy, whose chaste and delicate taste, whose refined feeling, and cultivated understanding, place him foremost in the choir of poetic spirits: of the moral effusions of Mr. COOPER, and all his effusions are moral, it may be said, that as their object is, so also is their effect,

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

The Rev J. H. TODD has published, *cum notis variorum*, a new edition of *Comus*: it contains much new matter, though perhaps of a nature not generally interesting: a very minute account is given of the early and recondite annals of Ludlow Castle, in which *Comus* was performed; and several particulars concerning the Bridgewater family, three of whom acted parts in the masque, together with a copious biographical memoir of Henry Lawes, who performed the part of the *Spirit*, and set the songs to music. By permission of his grace, Mr. TODD has gratified the public with a complete copy of *Comus*, taken from an original MS. belonging to the duke of Bridgewater's library at Ashridge. This must be considered as a valuable curiosity. We cannot say that Mr. BUDWORTH's "*Windermere*" contributed much to revive in our memories the scenery round that charming lake, among which we have rambled many a careless, many a happy hour: it is beyond the powers of Mr. BUDWORTH, to make the herbage, the hills, and the vallies,

Elve in description, and look green in song.

We have read Mr. MAURICE's "*Crisis*" with feelings rather of pity than of indignation, that he should suffer himself to be so hurried away by the intemperance of his passions, as to forfeit the character which becomes him as a man and as a christian. The Rev. Mr. MAURICE here sounds the trumpet for eternal war with France: he is the open advocate for "unextinguishable animosity!" To prove that we do not slander this preacher of Christ's holy and forgiving gospel, we shall transcribe the following lines; they are ad-

dressed to Britons; but, Britons will shudder at such horrible impiety:

" True to the charge which God and Nature gave,

View, as a wall of brass, that rampire wave;
Still lift the warding shield, the hostile lance,
Concord with all the world, but war with France,
Her threats despise, her proffer'd friendship spurn;
Immortal let your rooted hatred burn!"

For shame—in what page did Thomas Paine ever offer a more gross insult to christianity than this is? Mrs. MONTE-LIEU has translated, (though anonymously) "*The Gardens*," from the French of the Abbé de Lille, with a degree of spirit, elegance, and fidelity, that does credit to her taste and poetic talents: this volume is embellished with vignettes from the exquisite graver of BARTOLOZZI. The author of an "*Epistle in Rhyme to M. G. Lewis, Esq.*" &c. is a man of some fancy and genius: his lines are many of them "deep, majestic, smooth, and strong;" we differ from him, widely as the east is from the west, concerning the merits of Mr. LEWIS's productions. "*Extracts from the Works of the most celebrated Italian Poets: with translations by admired English Authors:*" the selection is good, and the volume entertaining. "*Coombe Ellen*," is a romantic spot in Radnorshire; its beauties have lately been celebrated by Mr. BOWLES, a gentleman of high poetic talents; it is Mr. BOWLES's first Essay in blank verse, and does him great credit. Mr. BOWLES, aware of the insipid monotony of mere description, has intermingled with the happiest effect, many moral effusions and religious sentiments; by this means he has imparted a solemnity to his poem which adorns and dignifies it. "*Elegy on a much-loved Niece; with a Hymn from the Ethiopic, by Eusebius;*" these are elegant and pathetic. After a long silence, our old friend PETER PINDAR has once again enlivened us with his muse: the "*Tales of the Hoy*" have that strange mixture of sentiment and humour, which distinguishes the productions of this writer. The author of "*Lyrical Ballads*," has attempted to imitate the style of our old English versifiers, with unusual success; "*The Auncient Mariners*," however, on which he particularly prides himself, is in our opinion, a particular exception; some of his pieces are beautiful, but others are stiff and laboured. Mr. COTTLE's "*Malvern Hills*" is a poem which does not by any means discredit the translator of the Edda. (see our last retrospect) Mr. ANSTIE has published
a Latin

a Latin version of eighteen, of the most popular of GAY's Fables; they are written with much ease and elegance in hexameters and pentameters. MR. GILBERT's "*Hurricane*," is called a "*Theosophical and Western Eclogue*;" in the poem itself some beauties occur, and many faults; in the notes, which constitute the major part of his work, Mr. Gibert is as unintelligible as Martin Van Butchell. "*Julia; or, Last Follies*;" this is a small collection of poems, which evinces much taste, fancy, and affection. THE HERO OF THE NILE has been celebrated by several poets; Mr. "IRWIN's" muse is animated; nor are the strains of "*Harmodius*" by any means displeasing. "*A Congratulatory Ode*," has also been published on the escape of Sir SIDNEY SMITH. Among the minor productions are to be enumerated, "*Mary the Oyster Peeler*;" Miss CHANTRELL's "*Poems*;" "*The Warning*;" "*The Villain's Death-bed*;" "*Retribution*;" "*Defence of the Stage*;" MR. GOODWIN's "*Rising Castle*;" &c. &c. &c.

THE DRAMA.

We have somewhere seen it hinted, that our dramatic pieces grow worse, as our dramatic performers grow better: there is truth in the remark: our actors are many of them so excellent, and our machinery is so splendid, that the Poet has little occasion to rely on his own powers, provided he secures the influence of these two assistants. Few plays have made more noise among us, to use a vulgar expression, than the "*Castle Spectre*:" a play in every respect utterly contemptible: it is needless to say that Mr. LEWIS, a British senator, who acquired some celebrity from an ingenious and licentious romance, is the author of it. In consideration of the popularity which this tragedy-pantomime* acquired, and in some

* Most of us surely remember the prophetic lines of Dr. Johnson; he thus anticipates the prostitution of the stage, in his prologue, at the opening of Drury Lane theatre, in the year 1747:

"But who the coming changes can preface,
And mark the future periods of the stage?
Perhaps if skill could distant times explore,
New Behns, new Durseys, yet remain in
store.

Perhaps where Lear has rav'd, and Hamlet
dy'd,

On flying cars new forcerers may ride.
Perhaps (for who can guess th' effects of
chance?)

Here Hunt may box, or Mahomet may
dance."

measure to oppose its pernicious influence on the public taste, the Analytical Reviewers very properly took pains to strip it of its finery, and expose the deformity of this drama: they succeeded admirably, and we refer our readers for an excellent critique on the *Castle Spectre* to Anal. Rev. Vol. XXVIII. p. 179. It is paying but little compliment to the German theatre, that we are pleased to see so many of its productions translated in English; they tend to divert our attention from the trumpery which disgraces our own stage. Three translations have appeared, one by Mr. PAPENDICK, a second, anonymously, and a third by Mr. THOMPSON, from the German of KOTZBUE's "*Stranger*:" a drama which as it presents an interesting picture of human life, and is destitute of puns and buffoonery, was rejected by the managers both of Drury Lane, and Covent Garden, as unsuitable to the public taste; the managers of the former, however, altered their opinion, and brought forward the *Stranger*, after a long interval of time, without the translator's knowledge. It is to be hoped they will condescend to explain this dark and suspicious transaction; appearances at present are very much against them. Two translations have also appeared of KOTZBUE's "*Natural Son; or, Lovers Vows*:" one ably and faithfully performed by Miss ANNE PLUMPTRE: to these must be added, a mutilation of the same interesting play by Mrs. INCHBALD; this last, being without any qualification the worst of the three, is performed at Covent Garden with great applause! A third tragedy has been translated from KOTZBUE, by Mr. THOMPSON, entitled "*Adelaide of Wulfingen*." "*Count Benyowski*," translated by Mr. RENDLER, is moreover, attributed to the pen of KOTZBUE: very opposite opinions are entertained concerning its merit; we cannot think it by any means equal to the others which have come before us. From the German of Goëthe, "*Clavilgo*" have been translated, and "*Stella*:" "*The Sorrows of Werter*" have long since given a popularity to this writer: in the tragedies we have now announced, are some exquisite specimens of pathos. *Stella* is not without its extravagance. Two translations have appeared of Schiller's Historic play, "*Don Carlos*:" we have read them both with unabated interest. The incidents of this drama, though not confused, are certainly in some degree perplexed: but this perplexity awakens attention, and an indolent reader neither can, nor de-
seives

serves to relish Schiller. "*The Inquisitor*" is a tragedy translated also from the German by the late James Petit Andrews, and Mr. Pye the poet-laureat; it will naturally be expected to contain considerable merit. Another translation has appeared of this play as it was performed at the Hay-market. Mr. MURPHY, the learned translator of Tacitus, has written a tragedy which will not discredit, though it certainly does not add to the reputation of its author. "*Arminius*" was the Hero of Germany: "he had not like the kings and generals of a former day, the infancy of Rome to cope with; he had to struggle with a great and flourishing empire; he attacked the Romans in the meridian of their glory; he stood at bay for a number of years with equivocal success, sometimes victorious, often defeated, but in the issue of the war, still unconquered." This tragedy appeared at the time we were threatened with a foreign invasion, and its laudable object was to encourage unanimity. We could mention the titles of many plays and farces which have lately appeared; but it would be an uninteresting catalogue; a few therefore will suffice. Mr. MORTON fancies that his "*Secrets*" are "*worth knowing*;" we do not think so. Mr. BAYLEY's "*Forester*" is astonishingly dull; and Mr. BOADEN's historical play, "*Cambro-Britons*" is very little better. "*Reformed in Time*" has been performed at Covent-Garden with some success. It is time we should proceed to

NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

of which many have appeared within the last six months. Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH's "*Young Philosopher*" is a novel which will not impair the reputation which that lady has already earned: the story is interesting, the incidents are well managed, and the characters are drawn with spirit. We are sorry to add, that her attack upon lawyers is vulgar and illiberal: we have more than once observed that Mrs. SMITH brings her private quarrels—or we will rather say her private sufferings, before the public in her writings. She unquestionably feels consolation in thus giving vent to her feelings, and the public for a time would sympathize in her sorrows: but such reiterated mournings and complaints are tiresome and repulsive; where the language of complaint too degenerates into that of resentment, its appeal is totally and deservedly inefficacious. Mrs. SMITH has suffered by professional chicanery—be it so; is it logical to draw a general in-

ference from particular premises? is it liberal to utter abuse against a profession—a learned and scientific profession—because there are some members in it of disreputable character and profligate principles! The second volume of the "*Young Philosopher*" (there are four) is almost wholly filled with the history of Glenmonis; occasional and short digressions keep alive the attention, but a digression so unmercifully long as this is, interrupts the narrative so much as to weaken our interest in it. Notwithstanding these faults, however, the "*Young Philosopher*" is a novel, which as we before observed, will not lessen the reputation which Mrs. SMITH has deservedly acquired in this style of composition. "*Arthur Fitz Albani*" is not the production of a vulgar pen; the author's object is to plead the cause of birth against fortune, and represent loftiness of sentiment and disinterestedness of character as almost exclusively allotted to the highborn: this novel is evidently the effusion of a discontented mind and a gloomy imagination. Not so Miss PORTER's "*Octavia*" which is interesting and vivacious. "*The Mountain Cotager*" is a fanciful and ingenious tale, translated from the German of M. SPEISS, by Miss ANNE PLUMPTRE. A translation has appeared from the German of that original and very interesting novel of Augustus Lafontaine, "*Clara Duplessis, and Clairant; or the History of a Family of French Emigrants*." The translation is in three volumes; it is elegant and sufficiently correct. Mr. DUTTON has published a third volume of Nicolai's "*Life and Opinions of Sebaldu Notbanker*." "*The History of my Father*" is translated from KOTZEBUE: it is written in imitation of Sterne. The young author of "*Henry Willoughby*" displays himself to be a man of observation and of thought. The novel contains a great deal of good sense, but as there is no ghost in it, and very little about love and murder, it is not likely to gratify a very numerous class of readers. We are not by any means pleased; however, with the author's propensity to look on the world with a discontented—not to say misanthropic eye: that vice and misery are engendered in civil society, is most true; but to civil society—notwithstanding Mr. Burke's semi-serious attack on it—are we indebted for a large, a very large portion of our felicity and comforts; for all the treasures of literature and science. With a very few exceptions, the hero of this novel meets with no character but what is odious

and

and detestable. Such a picture of mankind is unfair, and in our opinion it is not very creditable to the author; it is a reflection on his Creator. Mr. LLOYD'S "*Edmund Oliver*" has considerable merit: it is levelled at the Godwinean philosophy; with a simplicity of story, and no uncommon coincidence of events, it is rendered interesting from the *sentiment* which pervades it; and what is of infinitely more difficulty than *plot-making*, the delineation of character. "*Derwent Priory*" will amuse a leisure hour, and the same may be said of Mr. PARSONS' "*Anecdotes of two well-known Families.*" "*Ianthe*" is the production of Miss EMILY CLARK, grand-daughter of the late Colonel Frederick, son of Theodore, king of Corsica: such is the sympathy of monarchs and great men, that the descendant of the unfortunate Theodore is now impelled to exercise her talents in support of herself, her sister, and her mother! May this honourable employment meet the reward it merits! Whatever be the faults of *Ianthe* as a composition, it will interest every man of feeling, from the proofs which it displays of the amiable uncorrupted mind of its young author. But *Ianthe* is rather above than below the ordinary run of novels. "*More Ghosts.*" Fair readers, be not frightened: these Ghosts are conjured up by one of your own sex, for objects of instruction and amusement, not of terror; they are intended to dissipate the horrors which some of their hideous, iron-clanking brethren have excited in the palpitating bosoms of young females at their boarding-schools; and the adventures of these Ghosts lead to many just reflections on the errors of education, and the irregularity of the passions. This novel is written by the wife of an officer, who labours with her pen for the support of herself and her young offspring. "*Dusseldorf*" is a romance by ANNA MARIA MACKENZIE, who is a very sorry imitator of Mrs. RADCLIFFE. "*The Step-mother*" is a tale of some merit. Miss KING'S "*Waldorf*" evinces genius; it is far from being a novel of high merit; the errors are numerous, but it affords good ground for suspecting that the author has talents, has taste, and has feeling, which, if properly cultivated, may enable her to produce something of a very superior kind. Miss TOMLINS' "*Rosalind de Tracy*," Mr. BELLAMY'S "*Sadinski*," "*Gevaldina*," "*Statira*," &c. complete the catalogue. We ought to specify that "*The Castle of the Rock*" is not ill written, and that Mrs. HUGIL'S "*Isidora of Galicia*," displays consider-

able invention. It is time that we should proceed to

EDUCATION.

Mrs. LANDEN has published "*The Plan of Education*" which she professes to pursue in her academy in Sioane-street; it is a very extensive one; the subjects of her instruction are numerous, nor do ornamental improvement and external decoration usurp an undue proportion of her care. Moral and intellectual attainments, the graces of the mind, and the affections of the heart, are attended to with a becoming preference. If the plan which is chalked out with so liberal a hand be fairly and fully adopted—we certainly have no reason to suspect that it is not so—then Mrs. LANDEN'S academy is very much superior to the ordinary boarding-schools of the metropolis and its environs. Miss JONES has published an "*Analysis of Education, and Plan of a Seminary for Young Ladies; with the form of morning and evening prayers used at Sutton-house.*" These sort of publications are extremely useful to parents, who, before they submit a child to the care and education of a governess, are thus enabled to obtain information relative to the sort of care, and the sort of education she is likely to receive. Miss JONES shews herself to be a woman of good understanding, and it seems to us, that her mode of education in general, and the means, in particular, which she adopts for the government of children, are very proper. The course of instruction which Mr. EVANS sketches in his "*Essay on the Education of Youth*" is liberal and judicious; the same encomium may be passed on Mr. CATLOW'S "*Outlines of a Plan of Instruction adapted to the varied purposes of active Life.*" Mrs. Godwin's "*Lessons for Children*" are part of a series which that unfortunate woman intended to have written for the instruction of her daughter: it were superfluous to enlarge on their excellence. The Abbé Gaultier has long since obtained celebrity for his attempts to facilitate the process of education; his "*Leçons graduées pour les Enfants*," (progressive Lessons for Children) will augment his fame: we cannot help thinking, however, that his scheme of instruction is somewhat too artificial—by which we mean to be understood that it has too much artifice and contrivance in it:—we like his fundamental principle, however, of endeavouring to render instruction a pleasure, and not a task to children. Under the head of education we may rank the Rev. Mr. GILPIN'S "*Moral Contrasts*:" Mr. GILPIN has long been known, and long

been respected in the literary world; in the present little work, the power of religion is exemplified under different characters; Mr. Willoughby and Sir James Leigh are both represented as young men of rank and fortune: their education is opposite, and the consequence of each system is happily illustrated; impiety, profusion, immorality, and ruin attend Sir James, while integrity, benevolence, and virtue adorn the life of Willoughby, and accompany him with satisfaction and enjoyment to the end of his days. To these fictitious characters are added two others taken from real life, in which the power of religion is still farther exemplified; one of them is that of the Earl of Rochester, and the other is that of Niambanna, an African prince who was brought over to England by the Sierra Leone company. The "Youth's Miscellany" is compiled by the author of the "Juvenile Olio;" it consists of tales, fables, reflections, &c. which are intended by the author, and in general they are well calculated to answer the purpose of his intention, "to promote a love of virtue and learning, to correct the judgment, to improve the taste, and to humanize the mind." Dr. MORSE'S "Elements of Geography" were principally written for the improvement of his countrymen; the Doctor is particularly diffuse, therefore, in his description of America. This work will be considered as a very useful school-book. Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH has again devoted her talents to the instruction of children: she has lately published two volumes of "Minor Morals:" the work consists of dialogues, and occasional narratives; it is interspersed with sketches of natural history, historical anecdotes, and original stories; morality is impressively recommended, and the prose is occasionally varied with poetical pieces. It will not be impertinent to announce an abridgement "Ab Usage de la Jeunesse," of the Abbe Barthelemy's "Voyage du Jeune Anacbarfis en Grece," &c. to this abridgement is annexed "La Vie de l'Auteur par M. le Duc de Nivernois." The work is well printed, correct, and cheap. Mr. HEMET has abridged and translated from the German of G. C. Sturm, "Reflections for every Day in the Year, on the works of God and his providence throughout Nature." This abridgement is excellently adapted for the use of schools. Miss STOCKDALE'S "Family Book, or Children's Journal," is a translation from the French of M. BERQUIN; some poetical pieces are interspersed, written by the translator. "Delectus Græcarum sententiarum," &c.

to these select Greek sentences are added grammatical and philological notes for the use of schools: this is a very useful work. Mr. SALMON, whose accuracy and ingenuity have often been displayed in philological and grammatical investigation, has published "The first Principles of English Grammar, methodically exhibited and explained upon a Plan entirely new, intending to render the Knowledge of them useful in the study of other Languages." Mr. Carpenter's "Scholar's Spelling Assistant," may be adopted with profit by masters. We are happy to announce, that the admirable "French Grammar" of the Abbé de Lezizac, has been abridged by himself. Mr. Chardon's "Exercices upon the French Grammar," may be safely recommended. Mrs. Pilkington's "Scripture Histories," is a work of merit; we cannot, however, but think that her attempt to familiarize the language of the scripture history, shews a want of taste; what can exceed the dignified simplicity of the original? Mrs. Pilkington's pen is often employed in the instruction of young persons; her "Mirror for the Female Sex," is intended to lead the female mind to the love and practice of moral goodness. The idea of the present little work was suggested by Dodd's Beauties of History, and its object is to introduce young ladies to an "early acquaintance with such extraordinary characters in their own sex as have either adorned or disgraced the page of biography." "Tales of the Cottage," are written on the plan of Madame de Genlis's work, "Les Veillées du Château;" they are interesting and appropriate. The "Tales of the Hermitage," are adapted to instruct and amuse the rising generation. Mr. CHARLES ALLEN'S "New and improved History of England," &c. and his "New and improved Roman History," are both of them to be considered as judicious and useful school books. Mrs. HOLME'S "Instructive Rambles," unite instruction with entertainment; it is a work of great simplicity and morality. With Mrs. WAKEFIELD'S "Reflections on the present Condition of the Female Sex," are interwoven suggestions for its improvement. KEEPER'S "Travels in search of his Master," are amusing and instructive.

Considering the importance of a good education in early years, we have endeavoured to notice all the publications of any merit which treat on the subject; it is highly grateful to us, that in our search we have discovered so many, and some of them of so great excellence.

We are now come to the last division,

MISCELLANIES,

Which will be found to embrace a number of works of great merit and importance. We know not where to arrange with more propriety than under this head, "*The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford*;" this splendid publication consists of five ponderous quarto volumes, the contents of which are in general, what the author himself had selected; in a measure also they are new; for though all the tracts of Horace Walpole, which had before been published, are embodied in this work, they are enriched with so many valuable observations, which suggested themselves to the noble author in his maturer years, that to their intrinsic excellence is added the charm of novelty: the fourth and fifth volumes, with inconsiderable exceptions, are composed of matter which had never been before the public. Mr. Walpole devoted almost the whole of his long life to literary pursuits; he cultivated with equal success his taste, his talents, and his temper; his acquisitions were various, but not superficial; his excursive genius, after exploring the dark and intricate labyrinths of antiquity, rested not, but as a relief from labour, would ramble through the delightful regions of fancy, and cull some of the choicest flowers that blow. The public is under great obligations to Mr. Berry and his fair associate for the care, the accuracy, and elegance with which they have edited these interesting volumes. Mr. Browne, of Trinity college, Dublin, has published two volumes of "*Miscellaneous Sketches; or, Hints for Essays*;" they display much good sense and acute observation, and are obviously the effusions of a mind well stored with the treasures of literature. Mr. Browne is one of these gloomy philosophers who consider civilization to move, as it were, in the periphery of a circle; even in its progress, always returning to the point of barbarism from which it started; "my own opinion always has been," says he, "that the present state of illumination and refinement will be succeeded by second darkness and cimmerian night, equally gloomy with the cloud raised by the crash of the Roman empire;" far from considering the art of printing as an adequate guarantee against this melancholy retrogression of the mind, he says the art of printing may itself become exclusively the engine of wickedness, of vice, of folly, and of irreligion. Mr. Brown adduces the example of France in support of his arguments. We are not

of that number who consider the cause of France as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, and who therefore think it necessary to defend the former in all her infamous enormities. Far from it—very far from it indeed. We cannot, however, think it fair to attribute the enormities of France to the art of printing. That in the phrenzy of revolution, the art of printing was unable to counteract them is most true, and that when the press, under the reign of Robespierre, was an engine which at his peril no one but the tyrant dare employ, it for the moment contributed to the enormities is true; but that the art of printing, where the freedom of the press is unrestricted, should permanently and steadily operate to rebarbarize mankind, is a position, in our opinion, totally repugnant to common sense and common reason. The muses are bitter bad judges of philosophy, says Mr. Horne Tooke; but the soundness of the poet's judgment, who said, "*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes*," &c. has never been disputed; and Mr. Browne, if he had attended to the proceedings of the national institute, and other literary and scientific societies in France, would have paused before he spoke in so peremptory a tone; he would have been compelled to anticipate the time, no distant time we hope, when those ferocious frowns which have disgraced the infant republic shall soften into smiles, into smiles of benevolence and peace. It is grateful to have men of literary eminence coincide with us in opinion, and that such a coincidence should be accidentally made known is doubly so. How highly gratified then must Mr. Browne be, could he but know that Dr. Truster, the Rev. Dr. Truster, has given his formidable interdict to the art of printing, in "*An Essay on literary Property, containing a Commentary on the Statute of Queen Anne (8 Q. An. c. 19. and Animadversions on that Statute, with a dedicatory Preface*," in bad English, "*to the Lord Chancellor*." Doctor Truster asserts that the art of printing, if not the first, is at any rate the secondary cause of all the troubles which France has experienced. The Doctor, however, goes a little farther; he says, that *the art of reading* also has had something to do with it. As we are not quarrelsome people, we shall give up the point. We dare not indulge ourselves in quotation; but it would really have been a great treat to us to have given a specimen of this reverend author's essay. The Doctor acknowledges, "that printing has certainly had its good uses;" this is very true, for we

remember

remember to have seen it stated some where, that Dr. Trusler's Chronology has gone through fourteen large editions; his Almanacks, Abridgements, Dictionary of reputed Synonyms, &c. have no doubt convinced him feelingly, that the art of printing has had its uses. But we have dwelt too long on this vile nonsense; it may not be amiss, however, to state that the Doctor wrote this *essay* against the free circulation of books, in order to be revenged on his foes the bookfellers, against whom he is highly indignant. He forgets that his principles would recoil on himself.

Perhaps, we might with more propriety have introduced under "Irish Politics," than under the present head, "*A Narrative of the Sufferings and Escape of Charles Jackson, late resident at Wexford, in Ireland, including an Account by way of Journal, of several barbarous atrocities committed in June 1798, by the Irish Rebels in that Town, while it was in their Possession, to the greater part of which he was an eye-witness.*" The number of insurgents who attacked the town of Wexford, is computed to be 15,000; their outrages were indeed most barbarous. Dr. Vincent has published, "*An Enquiry into the form and constitution of the Legion of the Consul Manlius**," in illustration of the 8th, 9th, and 10th, chapters of the eighth book of Livy. He supposes, not merely that the *Rorarii* were heavy armed soldiers, but that the *Accensi* were so too; with regard to the legion itself, he enters into a copious discussion of particulars, and introduces a plan of it. Mr. Gilpin's "*Observations on the Western Parts of England, relative chiefly to picturesque Beauty,*" have lain in his port-folio these twenty years, and we are now indebted for their publication, to the humane and charitable disposition which has ever distinguished this elegant author. We have good reasons for believing that the benefits of this ingenious and entertaining work are intended to lay the foundation of a fund for the support of a school for the instruction of poor children. Mr. Gilpin's ideas on the picturesque, it is obvious, even from the title-page, differ from those of Mr. Price, the second volume of whose essays on that subject are noticed in our last retrospect. Mr. JOHN IRELAND† has published the third and last volume of his "*Hogarth illustrated;*" it is to be considered as a sup-

plement to the two former. Mr. IRELAND having obtained from the executrix of Hogarth's widow a number of his MSS. and conceiving that they would be a highly interesting present to the public, has arranged and printed them. He thinks they may admit of the following division: 1. "Hogarth's Life, comprehending his course of study, correspondence, political quarrels, &c." 2. A MS. vol. in folio, containing the autographs of the subscribers to his *Election*, and intended print of *Sigmunda*; and letters to and from Lord Grosvenor, relative to that picture. 3. The MS. of the *Analysis of Beauty*, with the original sketches, and many remarks omitted in the printed copy. 4. A supplement to the *Analysis*, never published; comprising a succinct history of the arts in his own time, his account of the institution of the Royal Academy, &c. 5. *Sundry memoranda*, relative to the subject of his satire on several of his prints." Dr. Yeates, in his "*Observations on the claims of the Moderns to some Discoveries in Chemistry and Physiology,*" brings forward the works of Dr. Mayow, a physician of the last century, as not having met with that justice which is due to their merit: to estimate and manifest the full value of Dr. Mayow's experiments and discoveries, seems indeed to have been a principal object of this ingenious publication. "*An Appeal to the Men of Great Britain in Behalf of Women,*" is the production of a female pen; it has not the fire, the animation, and the originality of Mrs. WOLLSTONECRAFT'S work on the same subject, but the author will not have the fewer admirers on that account. We have read the work with pleasure, because the subject ought not to sink into oblivion: the author appears to be an amiable, diffident, and sensible woman. Mr. BEATSON'S "*Essay on the Comparative Advantage of Vertical and Horizontal Windmills,*" &c. is very ingenious: the principles on which Mr. BEATSON, constructs the horizontal mill, is simple, and the method of getting the sails back seems ingenious and practicable. Mr. BLACK, one of the surviving officers of the ship, has published "*An Authentic Narrative,*" and a very melancholy one, of the mutiny on board the *Lady Jane Shore*, with particulars of a journey through part of Brazil: it is written in a letter dated, "Rio Janeiro, Jan. 28th 1798." The third volume is published, of *The Lounger's Common Place Book;*" this is a compilation of anecdotes, biographical, political, literary, and

* "*De Legionē Manlianā questio ex Livio de sumpta, et rei Militaris Romanæ studiosis proposita.*"

† Not the Shakspearian *Samuelle*.

and satirical: it is a very entertaining miscellany, and seems to be the production of a man of reading and observation: it continues to be conducted with the same spirit, humour, and originality, which first made it popular. "Dr. Johnson's Table Talk:" this is a selection of anecdotes, &c. from Mr. Boswell's circumstantial biography. As the descent of BUONAPARTE in Egypt has long since been known, it is sufficient now to state, that previous to his arrival there, Mr. IRWIN, questioning the destination of the general's army to that quarter, from the difficulty which would oppose its progress, published "*An Enquiry into the Feasibility of the Supposed Expedition of Buonaparte to the East*;" this little pamphlet displays much local knowledge; as does another by the Editor of the history of Peter III. and Catherine the II. of Russia, entitled "*Observations on the Expedition of General Buonaparte*," &c. A second volume is published of "*Biographical Anecdotes, of the Founders of the French Republic*:" it yields not to the first in any respect. The Editor of the *Varieties of Literature*, has been induced from the success of that work to publish another, exactly on the same plan, but unnecessarily, we think, under a different title, "*Selections from Foreign Literary Journals*," The "*Annual Registers*," proceed as usual. Mr. CARY'S "*New Itinerary*," we have on more than one occasion found accurate and useful. Dr. NATHAN DRAKE'S "*Literary Hours*," is a miscellaneous work of much merit; it is written somewhat after the manner of a periodical publication, and consists of essays, critical, philological, and historical, poetry, and tales. We remember to have seen some of these essays in the *Speculator*, an ingenious work, the first and only volume of which appeared some years ago. It appears that Dr. DRAKE'S signature in the *Speculator* was N. The essays, which are reprinted in the present work, are all of them very much altered for the better.

We have now conducted our reader through all the various apartments of the great National Library, and pointed out to them the valuable acquisitions which it has received within the last six months; we are obliged to the company for their attendance, and take our leave of them, with an invitation to repeat their visit at the end of another half-year, and to bring with them as many of their acquaintance as they choose. *Valete Amici.*

STATE OF LITERATURE AND THE SCIENCES IN PORTUGAL.

WITHIN the last twenty years the Portuguese have made some successful efforts to shake off the gross ignorance and shameful sloth with which they so often have been reproached. The present queen, if she have not founded, has at least suffered a *Royal Academy of Sciences* to be founded under her auspices. Its object is far less futile than those ridiculous bodies which had before usurped the title of academy; and it has already published several volumes of its transactions; all of them containing papers which prove at once the abilities and the patriotic zeal of their authors.

The first volume of these Transactions appeared in 1789. Several matters of public utility are there treated of; such as a comparison of the salt of Setubal with that of Cadiz; the means of improving the culture of cotton, the most valuable production furnished by the Brasils to Portugal, and through Portugal to the rest of Europe; the agriculture and population of several provinces of the kingdom; the means of naturalising in the mother country several productions of the colonies; the mischief resulting to the Portuguese from luxury, &c. This volume is rendered particularly interesting by a short but luminous dissertation on that great question which still divides the opinion of men versed in political economy: *The true influence of mines of the precious metals, upon the industry of the nations that possess them, particularly of the Portuguese.* The author, *Don Rodrigo de Souza-Coutinho*, nephew of the last ambassador from the court of Lisbon to France, attempts to prove by arguments, specious at least, that it is not to the possession of gold and silver mines, but to much more active causes, that the decline of industry, both in Spain and Portugal, must be ascribed. In Spain, according to him, that decline is accounted for by the expulsion of the Moors; by that of the Jews; by the distant and expensive wars of Philip II. and by the detestable administration of his three successors. He affirms, that in Portugal the influence of the mines is not chargeable with the ruin of commerce and industry; that both of them had been very flourishing from the time of Emmanuel; but that the mad and unfortunate expedition of the youthful king Sebastian, the intestine commotions that followed it, the destructive sway exercised by the kings of Spain for sixty years

(from

(from 1580 to 1640), and the ruinous wars which followed the accession of the house of Braganza to the throne, suffice alone to explain the degeneracy of Portugal till the reign of Peter II. in whose time the mines of Brazil were discovered. "That discovery," he says, "would have been a source of prosperity to the kingdom, rather than of poverty and depopulation, but for the fatal treaty of 1703*, which, by destroying all its manufactures, and throwing its commerce into the hands of a powerful ally, produced a balance of trade so disadvantageous to the Portuguese, that the whole produce of their mines scarcely suffices to pay it." The same author asserts, "that the mines delayed for some time the fatal effects of that treaty; but that they afterwards became responsible for all the evil, when the ruin of the national industry began to be perceived; and that under the reign of John V. they produced that apparent opulence, which, not having its foundation in industry, and being constantly diminished by the effects of an unfavourable balance, in the end entirely disappeared.

"In our time," concludes the author of this paper, "we have seen the dawn of a fairer day, and posterity will, no doubt, celebrate the reign of a sovereign†, who resuscitated a flourishing city from its ashes. He restored public credit, and destroyed the prejudices that subjected us to a nation very clear-sighted in regard to its own interest, which under the seductive veil of protection, reduced us to a state little better than that of a colony."

A young Portuguese nobleman, surrounded by the inveterate enemies of the marquis of Pombal, could not be expected to pronounce a more direct panegyric on his administration. But the adoption of his ideas by the literary society, of which he is a member, proves at once the disposition of that society towards England, and the policy of the present government. If Don Rodrigo had been less restrained by courtly considerations, and by the fear of drawing upon himself the animosity of fanaticism, he certainly would not have failed to number among the causes of the decline of Portugal, and among the obstacles to its regeneration, the establishment of the Inquisition, which took place in the reign of John III. that is to say, at the very epoch, since which his country has been in a regular state of decay.

* The treaty between England and Portugal, commonly called *Methuen's treaty*.

† Joseph I.

The second volume of the *Transactions of the Academy of Lisbon*, contains papers on a variety of subjects, interesting to Portugal. Among them, are long details concerning the culture of the vine, and the means of bringing it to perfection. In this treatise, the violent measures employed in 1766, by the marquis of Pombal, to prevent the increase of vineyards at the expence of tillage, are in some respects justified. The abuse which that minister wished to destroy, has in a great degree survived his administration. It is still prevalent in the three northern provinces, especially in those of *Tra-los-Montes* and *Beira*, where grounds highly suitable to corn and vegetables are planted with vines. In the fertile and beautiful province of *Entre-Minho-y-Douro*, that culture ought more particularly to give place to other kinds, the wine it produces being much weaker than the produce of the other provinces. A proof of this is afforded by a vineyard near *Alafoens*, between the *Vonga* and the *Mondego*, the wine of which is so defective in spirits, that from ten measures only one of brandy is obtained.

The second volume also contains some curious papers concerning the cochineal of Brazil, the overflowing of the *Tagus*, the ravages it makes, and the means of preventing them; as also concerning sea-coal; the trees that it would be advantageous to propagate; iron manufactories; the whale-fishery; the cultivation of waste-land, &c.

The succeeding volumes contain several treatises equally useful, and which may be found interesting, even out of Portugal; such are those relative to agricultural matters, particularly the vine and olive-tree. One of these papers, the author of which, *Vincenzio Coatha de Scarbra*, appears to be an observer well versed in botanical studies, recommends the culture of the *palma christi*, the fruit of which contains a seed that yields oil in abundance. This tree, which grows in great plenty about the Brazils, furnishes all the miners with sufficient oil for their consumption. If planted in Portugal, where its cultivation has been attempted with success in several places, it would supply the want of oil of olives in many cases; but the author acknowledges that the oil of the *palma christi*, commonly called castor oil, cannot be used as an aliment, on account of its nauseous taste, and purgative quality.

Another treatise, written by *Manuel Dias Baptista*, and entitled "*Physical and Economical*"

Economical Description of Coimbra and its Environs," proves that the science of botany is better known in Portugal than is generally supposed. Since 1789, the academy of Lisbon has printed several works relative to that science, among which are "*Viridarium Lusitanicum Linneanis nominibus illustratum*," by Domingo Vandelli; and "*Flora Cochinchinensis*," by Joan. de Loureiro. There are, moreover, at Lisbon, several botanical gardens, which are worthy of the attention of travellers, as are the different museums of natural history in that capital, Coimbra, Evora, Mafra, &c.

One of the most interesting papers to be found among the transactions of the academy at Lisbon, relates to the fisheries, particularly that of the whale, which the Portuguese might carry on to great advantage on the coasts of Brazil, and for the produce of which they now pay to England 700,000,000 rez annually (about 180,000*l.*)

The academy of Lisbon proves also that the Portuguese are not strangers to chemistry and astronomy. It has lately printed an "*Essay on the new Theory of Fire*," by Magelaens; and an excellent "*Dissertation on Heat*," by Coalho de Seabra. We also find among its transactions of the year 1791, "*A Treatise on the Utility of Chemical Knowledge, as applied to the Construction of Edifices*," by Alex. Anton. das Neves.

For some years past, the academy has published an annual volume of "*Nautical Ephemerides; or an Astronomical Journal*," calculated for the meridian of Lisbon; and it was also under its auspices, that the "*Perpetual Astronomical Tables for the Use of the Portuguese Navigation*," were printed in 1790.

The academicians of Lisbon have also published some curious researches concerning the population of their country. One of them, Jos. Joaq. Soares de Barros, printed at Paris, a few years back, a small tract, in which he endeavoured to prove that Portugal contained at least three millions of inhabitants. In a new work, included in the "*Transactions of the Academy*," he goes still farther; and maintains, that the population of that kingdom ought to be rated at upwards of three millions and a half. He supports his assertion by the results of several enquiries, particularly by the account that was taken in 1776, of all the cities, towns, and villages, and of the number of houses contained in each. As it appears that the total number of houses was 744,980, and as each house is

generally supposed to contain five persons upon an average, he concludes that the population of Portugal must amount to about 3,724,900 souls. He proves afterwards, by an exact account taken in some particular places, that the estimate of five persons to a house, very little exceeds the truth, and that it is therefore incontestible that Portugal, according to what he has asserted, contains at least three millions and a half of inhabitants.

Independently of its own "*Transactions*," the academy has also undertaken the printing of a great many books, consisting either of original works, or of translations from the French, English, and Spanish. The list we are about to give of the principal publications which appeared in this manner, between the years 1787 and 1794, will serve, in some measure, to acquit the Portuguese of the charge brought against them of neglecting all the sciences. For it will be readily believed, that it was not for its members alone that the academy published these different works; and that it would not have incurred the expence if it had not reckoned upon a certain number of purchasers. It is to its care, that the publication of the following books is due:

"*Historia juris civilis Lusitani*;" "*Institutiones juris civilis Lusitani*," both by Pascal-Joseph Mello Freire.

"*The Life of the Infant Don Edward*," by Andreas de Rezende.

"*Memoirs of Agriculture*," which gained the academical prize in 1787 and 1788.

Vestiges of the Arabian Tongue in Portugal, or, *Etymological Dictionary of the Portuguese word, which have an Arabic origin*. By Francis Joad. de Soula.

Arabian Documents of the Portuguese History, in Arabic and Portuguese.

A Collection of Works never before printed, Containing: The History of the Reigns of John I. Edward, Alphonso V. and John II. Kings of Portugal.

A Treatise on the Means of Improving the Manufacture of Oil in Portugal; A treatise on the Cultivation of the Olive-tree in Portugal; both by Joad Emton Della-Bella.

A Treatise on Physical Education, addressed to the Portuguese Nation. By Francis de Mello-Franco.

Another Treatise bearing the same Title. By Francis Joseph de Almeida.

Observations on the Principal Causes of the Decline of the Portuguese Power in Asia. By Anthony Caetano de Amoral.

Memoirs illustrative of the History of Transmarine Nations.

A Dictionary of the Portuguese Language, &c. &c.

We pass over in silence several others relating merely to Portuguese Literature, which is not perhaps deserving of great celebrity, but to which the academy of Lisbon calls the attention of its countrymen, either with a view of pointing out to them the models (few in number) after which they ought to form themselves, or the errors which they should be studious to avoid.

Besides this, the academy offers prizes as an encouragement to study, and to the progress of useful knowledge. An idea may be formed of its view by the following list of the principal subjects which it has proposed, since the year 1783.

The physical and economical description of some district, or considerable division of Portugal, or some of its foreign possessions, accompanied by observations useful to the agriculture and industry of the nation.

What is the best manner of cultivating, improving, and preserving vines, and what is the most efficacious means of increasing the reputation, and the produce of that important branch of the trade of Portugal?

The academy desires that those who may discuss this matter, will indicate the different kinds of vines, with their respective names, characterized by the quality of their fruit, according to the manner of the Abbé Rozier, Duhamel, and other agricultural naturalists; the different methods of making wine, both in and out of the country; the means of preserving, fining, and preparing it for conveyance, as also of distinguishing when it is adulterated, &c.

To examine the instruments of agriculture used in Portugal, and to compare them with those of other countries, shewing at the same time how the latter may be adapted to the situation of the Portuguese, and to the nature of their soil.

To give the best drawing of a vessel, calculated to sail with the greatest possible degree of velocity, accompanying the drawing with plans, sections, and views of its principal parts.

To determine by the most speedy, and certain method, the course and distance sailed by a ship in a given time.

What are the physical defects in our method of salting fish, which render it less nourishing, and more difficult to preserve, and by what means this important branch of our subsistence, and of our commerce, may be improved.

To determine the artificial means cal-

culated to produce the greatest quantity of nitre.

To indicate the manner of finding the equations of planets by observation, and of employing it, particularly in determining the phases of the moon.

To give the best Portuguese translation of the *Georgics of Virgil*, either in verse, or prose, adding thereto, what as yet has been done by no translator, notes and explanations concerning the Portuguese in particular, and presenting nothing but things applicable to their country, or which have already been attempted with success.

To give a medico-topographical description of Lisbon, indicating the properties of its climate and situation; analysing its atmosphere, the variations of the same, the food of its inhabitants, and their general manner of living; and collecting authentic facts, which may lead to a knowledge of the diseases of that city, either endemic, or epidemical.

To compose the best essay on nervous and hysterical affectations. To indicate the influence that may be exercised over that disease, by the usual education, manners, food, and dress of children, and the changes which ought to be made, in order to render them more robust and healthy; the whole proved by experiments.

To enquire into the causes of the disease, common at Rio Janeiro, and which begins to manifest itself at the Bay of *Todos y Santos*; being a farinaceous tetter which does not seem to be endemic. To indicate the means of cure and prevention, &c.

To give an account of the present state of Portuguese Literature, pointing out what are the characteristics of good taste, either in speaking or writing, &c.

To devise a mode of speech applicable to the nature of the Portuguese language, elucidating each precept, by examples drawn from ancient and modern writers.

To compose a philosophical dictionary of the Portuguese language.

To guide those who may undertake this task, the academy advises them to study the work of Locke upon the Human Understanding; the Works of Condillac; the Physical Explanation of the Senses by Hartley; the *Grammaire Universelle* of Beauzée; the Works of Dumarçais; the *Lettres de Diderot sur les Sourds et Muets*; the articles in the *Encyclopedia* concerning grammar, and all the other works that have any relation to the philosophy of language.

To

To give a circumstantial account of the typographical history, from its introduction into Portugal to the present time.

To present a view of the Portuguese military establishment at different periods, mentioning the number of which it was composed, the different kinds of troops, the arms of which each kind made use, the manner in which each was organized and commanded, and in which it performed its military service, from the beginning of the monarchy till the invasion of Philip II.

To determine the era at which the code of Justinian was introduced into Portugal, and the degree of authority it obtained in that kingdom.

To write a panegyric on some of the eminent persons who have added lustre to the Portuguese name, and whose actions merit celebration.

Besides this, the academy proposes an annual prize to the author of a Portuguese tragedy, as also to the author of a comedy, either in verse or prose, representing Portuguese characters; and lastly, it offers silver medals to each of the authors of the four best poetical compositions, being neither epic nor dramatic.

This abstract will serve to convince foreigners that the academy of Lisbon, which is far less known than it deserves to be, does not neglect any means of enlightening its countrymen, and of awakening them from their torpid state. Physics, political œconomy, agriculture in particular, navigation, astronomy, medicine, national literature, history, the art of war, typography, jurisprudence, all the speculative and practical sciences, are the objects of its solicitude and encouragement. The chairs of its academicians are by no means soporific, as those of certain other literary bodies have been. Its members join example to precept. Their country is indebted to them for several valuable papers on a variety of subjects. *Alex. Anton das Neres Portugal*, *Domingos Vandelli*, *Estevao Cabral*, *João de Loureiro*, *Jos. Joaq. de Barros*, *Anton. Ribeiro dos Santos*, and, above all, the perpetual secretary of the academy, *Correa*, distinguish themselves among the most laborious, and most enlightened. The duke of Alagoens, who travelled a long time in Europe, and with great profit, may be considered as the real founder of this literary body; and his intimate connection with the court assure to the academy of Lisbon the particular protection of the sovereign. It must, however, be confessed, that these paid establishments, the publi-

cation of these papers, and the awarding of these prizes, will go but a little way toward the deliverance of the Portuguese nation from its prejudices and its ignorance. More active means are required for its regeneration. The light as yet only shines upon privileged heads, which nature has favoured, or education has taken care to cultivate, as the rising sun only gilds the tops of the highest mountains. The rest of the nation is still enveloped in darkness, like the deep vallies, that wait a long while for the rays of the lamp of day.

Portugal has, however, since 1778, produced several agreeable and useful works, to the printing of which the academy has not directly contributed.

In 1785, a second edition appeared of the "*Description of Portugal*," containing an account of its productions, plants, minerals, fruits, &c. To this was added a brief notice of the heroes of Portugal, and of other estimable personages, among whom, as may be naturally supposed, the Portuguese saints are not forgotten.

About 1782, Captain Manuel de Souza published a "*French and Portuguese Dictionary*;" and Antonio Viera, an "*English and Portuguese Dictionary*;" Jos. de Cardoso the "*Elements of the Art of War*;" and M. La Croix, the "*Elements of the Rights of Nature and of Nations*." Manoel de Faria y Sousa had published in 1779, an "*Abridgment of the History of Portugal*;" and ten years after there appeared a Portuguese translation of an English work in three volumes, bearing the same title.

Among the good modern works that have appeared in Portugal ought also to be included that of *Vellozo*, who has given a very good description of the plants of Brazil; and the essay concerning the commerce of Portugal and its colonies, by J. Joaq. de Cunha, bishop of Fernambouc.

Among the recent translations of foreign works, both ancient and modern, are, *Longinus on the Sublime*; the *Manner of Writing History*, by Lucian; the *Four first Comedies* of Terence; the *Paradise Lost* of Milton; the *Pastorals* of Gesner; and several of the best French tragedies, &c. &c.

We might extend this list a great way further without proving, that the literature of the Portuguese deserves to hold a distinguished place in the European republic of letters. When we have named first Camoens, and then in the second line João de Barros, author of the *Decades of*

Afa, who treats of the glorious achievements of the Portuguese in the discovery and conquest of their eastern possessions; Osorio, who has written a history of the reign of king Emmanuel, and Father Vieira, known by his sermons still more whimsical than eloquent, we have nothing left to mention but a few writers esteemed by the Portuguese alone, and a multitude of modern productions, mostly relative to religion, or rather to the most ridiculous superstition; productions which are disclaimed alike by reason and by taste, and which, being much more numerous, and much more in request among the common herd of readers than rational and useful books, spread the gloom of ignorance faster than it is dispelled by the united efforts of the Lisbon academicians. In such a scarcity of claims to literary reputation, the Portuguese do well to attach great importance to their celebrated Camoens, and accordingly they publish as many editions of the *Lusiad* as possible. They have long lamented the loss of the original manuscript of that poem; and have lately conceived hopes of obtaining what will be nearly an equivalent. It appears that a sister of M. Turgot was in possession of a copy of the *Lusiad*, which had been authentically collated with the original. The Chevalier d'Aranjo, as much attached to the glory of his country, as he is calculated to contribute to it by his knowledge and talents, was engaged in a search after this manuscript, and intended to avail himself of it in giving a new edition of Camoens with notes, when a variety of incidents obstructed his literary enterprise. It is not, however, abandoned, and ere long more auspicious circumstances will favour its success.

RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE IN 1798.

HISTORY.

“*TABLEAUX de la Revolution Française*,” &c. Pictures of the French Revolution, or a collection of prints, representing the principal events, which have happened in France, from the transformation of the States-General into a National Assembly, the 20th June, 1789, large folio. This interesting work has reached the 53d number. Each print is accompanied by a description in letter-press, well drawn up. A number appears every month, containing two plates, and about eight printed pages. The 53d number represents the attack on the town-hall

of Paris, 27th July, 1794, and the shutting up of the hall of the Jacobins, on the following day.

“*Histoire de l'assassinat*,” &c. History of the assassination of Gustavus III. king of Sweden, by a Polish officer, an ocular witness, 8vo.

“*Histoire de France*,” &c. The History of France from the election of Pharamond to the reign of Louis XVI. represented in prints engraved by David, with an historical abstract, volume 5. 4to. This volume completes the work; and contains the reigns of Henry III. and IV. Louis XIII. XIV. and XV. It is an elegant publication, on vellum paper.

“*Histoire de Russie*,” &c. History of Russia, in prints, by David, 2 vols. 4to. This work extends from the year 862 to the present time.

“*Histoire des premiers Peuples*,” &c. History of the ancient free nations, who have inhabited France, by Laveaux, 3 vols. 8vo.

“*Abregé chronologique*,” &c. A chronological abridgment of the French Revolution, containing the causes and principal details of that great event, by Richer, and continued by Brument, 3 vols. 18mo. This abstract extends to the signing of the preliminaries of peace with the Emperor.

Several pamphlets have appeared at Paris, containing accounts of the various descents, which have taken place on the British Islands.

“*Histoire du Siege de Lyons*,” &c. History of the Siege of Lyons, of the events which preceded, and the disasters that followed, and of their causes, secret, general, and particular, from 1789 to 1796, accompanied with a plan, 2 vols. 8vo.

“*Histoire des Prisons*,” &c. History of the prisons of Paris, and the departments; containing valuable memoirs for the history of the French Revolution, by Nougant, 4 vols. 12mo. with prints.

“*Campagnes des François*,” &c. The campaigns of the French during the Revolution, vol. 1, containing those of the summer and winter 1792, by A. Liger, 8vo. This production of a French officer is well authenticated, and digested. The whole work is proposed to extend to seven volumes, comprising the campaigns of La Vendée in a separate volume.

“*Memoires historiques*,” &c. Historical and geographical memoirs, concerning the countries situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian; with new details concerning the inhabitants, and observations on the ancient and modern topography,

phy, a vocabulary of the dialect of Caucasus, &c. 4to. with maps. This interesting publication has been somewhat forestalled in this country by Mr. Ellis's elegant memoir on the same subject. It is divided into three parts: 1. An exact description of the countries mentioned in the title, translated we believe from Mr. Ellis's work. 2. A memoir on the course of the rivers Araxes and Cyrus, illustrated by a map. 3. An extract of the journal of a traveller in the south of Russia, in spring 1784.

POLITICS.

"*Deux lettres d'un Français*," &c. Two letters from a Frenchman to Mr. Pitt, or an Examination of the system followed by the British government towards France, during the last years of the monarchy, and since the establishment of the republic, 8vo. The first of these letters accuses the English minister of opposing an alliance between England and France, a connexion much wished for by philanthropists of both countries. The second relates to the treaty of Pilnitz.

"*Œuvres posthumes de Mably*," &c. Posthumous works of Mably, 3 vols. 8vo. The fame of Mably may only be considered as a proof of the low condition of political science in France, before the revolution; an unhappy circumstance, proceeding from the severity of the old government, and which led to many of the mistakes and horrors that followed. A more idle declaimer, or a more shallow politician than Mably, never attracted public notice.

"*Esprit de Mirabeau*," &c. The essence of Mirabeau's works, 2 large volumes, 8vo. The works of this great orator fill about fifty volumes, so that an extract of the most brilliant and interesting passages must form an acceptable present to the public.

"*La Philosophie*," &c. The philosophy of politics, or general principles relative to social institutions, 2 vols. large 8vo. "Equality," says this author, "is destructive of liberty, because it can only have a short existence, and it is better that it should be infringed by the laws than by force; and because that a legal inequality protects liberty, when an inequality obtained by violence overturns liberty.—We ought to shew equal indulgence to those who believe religious systems, and to those who do not believe."

"*La Politique d'Aristotele*," &c. The Politics of Aristotle, or the Knowledge of Governments, translated by C. Champagne 2 vols. 8vo. This is a good translation, and the author has prefixed an able analysis of the work.

"*Recherches*," &c. Historical researches concerning Ostracism, 8vo. This singular institution was known, under various forms and names, to many of the Grecian republics; at Syracuse it was termed *Petalism*. In a monarchy a man may be eminently distinguished without danger; his most ardent admirers form no views of raising him to the throne: but in a republic,

Curse on his virtues, they've undone his country,

may become a popular cry; and a man of eminent talents becomes in some sort an usurper.

"*La Liberté des Pers*," &c. The liberty of the seas, or the English government unmasked, by B. Barrere, 2 vols. 8vo. with a map.

"*Considerations Politiques*," &c. Political and moral considerations, relative to France as constituted a republic; by E. Lefebvre, large 8vo. This work is ably written, and displays extensive views of the subject. The author points out the ascendancy of the women in France as dangerous to republican principles, as they have begun to ridicule both republicanism and patriotism.

"*Code Français*," &c. The French Code, or a collection, in the order of affairs, of the Laws of the Republic; formed in consequence of the labours of the Committee for the classification of the Laws, accompanied by chronological and alphabetical tables: published under the superintendance of the representatives of the people, Cambaceres, and Oudat. This civil code, with the constitution and organic laws, forms three volumes in 12mo. These three volumes are to be followed by the code of civil procedure, and by the penal code.

ANTIQUITIES.

"*Antiquités Nationales*," &c. It is with pleasure we announce the progress of this collection of the national antiquities of France. Four volumes have already appeared, and the fifth is in the press.

"*Galerie Antique*," &c. The Ancient Gallery, or a collection of the chief ancient works of architecture, sculpture, and painting, folio. Each number is to contain eight prints, without any letter-press. The first presents the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva at Athens.

"*Museum de Florence*," &c. The Museum at Florence, or a Collection of gems, statues, and medals, in the gallery of the grand duke of Tuscany, drawn and engraved by V. A. David, with explanations

tions by Mulo, vol. iv. 4to. This fourth volume has been long expected; volumes v. and vi. having preceded it in publication.

"*Musée des monumens Français*," &c. The Museum of French monuments, or a chronological collection of carvings, statues in marble and in bronze, bass-relievs, and tombs, of celebrated men and women, which may serve the history of France; by A. Lacroix. This first part contains Egyptian and Grecian monuments, chiefly brought to France in the reign of Francis I. The second is to present the Gaulic monuments, and those of the ancient Franks: the third will embrace the remainder. The work will consist of about 36 numbers, each containing four plates, and six pages of text.

The tenth volume of the *Antiquities of Herculaneum*, by David, has appeared in 4to.

"*Dictionnaire des Antiquités*," &c. A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, or an abridgment of the great dictionary of Pittifcus, by P. Barral, two thick volumes, 8vo.

"*Origines Gauloises*," &c. Gallic origins, or those of the ancient nations of Europe, derived from their real source; being researches on the tongue, origin, and antiquities of the Celto-Britons of Armorica, by Latour d'Auvergne, 8vo.

VOYAGES.

"*Voyage Pittoresques*" &c. A picturesque journey through Istria and Dalmatia, containing a historical description of monuments, views, products, costumes, manners and customs of the inhabitants, folio. This magnificent work appears in numbers. The drawings are by Cassar: and the execution corresponds with the picturesque travels of St. Nou, and Choiseul.

BIOGRAPHY.

"*Vie de Voltaire*," &c. The life of Voltaire, followed by anecdotes which compose his private life, 8vo. This work by Duverney is more general and amusing, than the former lives by Deluchet and Condorcet.

"*Memoires Historiques*," &c. Historical Memoirs of Stephania Louisa de Bourbon-Conti, written by herself, 2vols. large 8vo. sold by the authoress, Rue Cassette, No. 914: all the copies are signed with her hand. This unfortunate lady is the natural daughter of the late prince of Conti. Favoured by her father, and Louis XV. she was destined to a brilliant situation in life; but by infamous intrigues, and artifices, she was withdrawn

at the age of ten years. A forged certificate of her burial imposed even on her father, who died in a full conviction of her fate, and in course without making any provision for her. For fifteen years she remained in the power of her gaoler, who retained her under the false pretext of marriage. She at length made her escape from a cavern, in which she had been confined.

This book, written with every appearance of veracity, is as full of extraordinary incident as a novel. The name of the authoress, the times, and her own character, have enjoined great circumspection with regard to public events; but some very interesting anecdotes may be found concerning the French revolution. Some details also appear of the practical education used by Rousseau; for it was he who, in gratitude to the prince of Conti his benefactor, endeavoured to form the mind of his daughter, and produce a great character. In these memoirs may be discovered the theory of Emilius reduced to practice.

BELLES LETTRES.

"*Œuvres de Diderot*." The works of Diderot, published according to his manuscripts, by J. A. Naigeon of the National Institute, 15 large volumes, 8vo. with portrait and other prints. This is the first complete edition of the works of this eminent philosopher. They are so well known that we need not enumerate their titles. The editor promises historical and philosophical memoirs on the life and works of Diderot.

"*Etrennes de Cadmus*." Cadmus's gift, or an amusing manner of teaching to read, without knowing the letters or spelling. This consists of single words, written on slips of paper or card.

"*Soirées littéraires*." Literary evenings, vols. vii. and viii. 8vo. This amusing and instructive collection, presents specimens, and anecdotes, of ancient and modern literature, joined with that of the middle ages.

"*Œuvres de Mancini Nivernois*," vols. vi. vii. and viii. large 8vo. This collection of the works of the ci-devant Duke of Nivernois forms a pleasing accession to modern French literature. Vols. vii. and viii. contain the translation of the spirited poem Richardetto, by Fortinguerra.

"*L'Expédition des Argonautes*." The expedition of the Argonauts, or the conquest of the golden fleece, a poem by Apollonius of Rhodes, now first translated into French by Cousin.

"*Œuvres complètes de Helvetius*." The complete

complete works of Helvetius, 14 vols. 18mo. Half a volume of thoughts and reflections now appears for the first time.

"*Œuvres complètes de Florian*," The complete works of Florian, 14 vols. 18mo. with 74 plates.

"*Œuvres de Felix Nogaret*," 2 vols. 12mo. The other volumes are in the press. Some of the tales here given, are far from being remarkable for their delicacy.

"*Les Matinées du Printemps*," Spring Mornings, or diverse works of Mercier of Compeigne, 2 vols. 18mo. This is a continuation of the Autumn Evenings, by the same author; and consists of tales in prose and verse, impromptus, portraits, &c.

"*De mes rapports*," &c. An account of my connexions with John James Rousseau, and of our correspondence, followed by a most important information, by J. Dufaulx, 8vo. The author vindicates himself against some insinuations contained in Rousseau's letters.

"*Poésies de Gray*," &c. Gray's Poems, translated into French, with the English text on the opposite page, and notes in French and English; a work useful to facilitate the learning of the English tongue, especially in the higher kinds of poetry. This is a literal translation; and is said to be well executed. It is with pleasure we see the works of this exquisite poet adorned with fresh laurels.

POETRY.

"*Almanach des Muses*," &c. Almanack of the Muses for the year vi. (1798.) This work is published annually; and contains the best small poetical pieces that are written in the course of the year.

"*Les Plantes*," &c. The Plants, a Poem, by R. R. Castell, 8vo. This botanical poem is in four cantos. This first treats of the labours of spring, and the attention then due to the young plants, the extirpation of weeds that injure them, and the destruction of insects and animals which ravage the garden. Then follow the loves of plants, and the charms of rural herborization. The second discusses the labours of summer; the third, the treasures of autumn; and the fourth, proceeds to the winter cares of the green-house and stove.

"*Œuvres Agréables*," &c. The pleasing and moral works of the Marquis of Pezaj; to which is prefixed a discourse on his life and writings; 2 vols. 12mo. with plates. This poet was the friend of Dorat, and his pieces are remarkable for neatness and brilliancy.

NOVELS.

"*Victor, ou l'enfant du la forêt*," Victor or the child of the forest, by Dume-nil, 4 vols. 12mo. The moral of this novel is, that virtue is superior to all events, and can equally brave the strokes of fortune and the wickedness of men.

"*Aventures de Milord Johnson*, &c. The adventures of Lord Johnson, or the Pleasures of Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. This novel, by the author of the *Quinzaine Anglaise*, is full of wit and pleasantry.

"*Les Dangers de l'intrigue*," The Dangers of Intrigue, a new romance, by Lavallier, 4 vols. 12mo. French manners are well described in this work, and the interest is supported to the termination.

GEOGRAPHY.

"*Geographie consignée*," &c. Geography taught in a new manner, for the use of the children of the primary schools, with nine coloured maps; by C. Mentelle, 12mo. This new manner consists in first describing the native country, and then travelling in idea to the adjacent states.

Mentelle has also recently published several atlases, general and particular.

BOTANY.

"*Principes de Botanique*," or Principles of Botany, by Ventenat, 8vo. 14 plates. A clear and precise introduction.

"*Histoire des Champignons*," &c. The history of the mushrooms of France, 12 vols. folio, with 515 plates. This vast work seems to leave nothing to add concerning the various forms, structure, and fructifications of fungi, their uses in diet and medicine, &c.

"*Histoire des plantes venimeuses*," &c. The history of the poisonous and suspected plants of France, 2 vols. with 85 coloured prints. One of the most complete publications of the kind. The author points out the remedies to be used in cases of vegetable poisons.

"*L'Herbier de la France*," &c. The French Herbal, by Bulliard, containing the history of the poisonous and medicinal plants, &c. 15 vols. small folio, with 614 prints. The figures are printed in colour, in imitation of drawings. Below each print is given an anatomical description of the plant, with its uses in diet and medicine: the botanical and vulgar names in Latin and French; with references to preceding botanical works.

"*Histoire des Plantes de l'Europe*," &c. The history of European plants, or elements of practical botany, containing the precise designation of indigenous plants according to the method and principles of Linnæ, some of the most useful of the foreign

foreign plants, with several recent observations, by Gilbert, 2 vol. 8vo. with many plates.

NATURAL HISTORY.

"*Histoire Naturelle*," &c. The natural history of the birds of Africa, by F. Le Vaillant, No. IV. with six plates.

"*Entretiens*," &c. Dialogues between a father and his children on natural history, 4 vols. and 1 of plates, containing 400 figures, by J. C. Debroca.

"*Nouveaux principes de Geologie*," &c. New principles of Geology, compared and opposed to those of the ancient and modern philosphers, and particularly to those of Lamettrerie, by Bertrand, 8vo.

"*Histoire Naturelle des Singes*," &c. The natural history of apes, by J. B. Audebert. The first number of this work has appeared: the whole will comprise about 50 plates, printed in colours. The letter press will describe the manners and habitudes of these animals, with an exact description, &c.

"*Nouvelle mecanique*," &c. A new mechanism of the motions of man and animals, by Barthey, 8vo. The author proves man to be naturally a biped; and proceeds to several ingenious remarks on the subjects indicated in the title page.

MEDICINE.

"*Memoire chimique*," &c. A chymical memoir on the Tetanus of the wounded, by C. Laurent, 8vo. On opening fifteen bodies of those who died through this disorder, they were all found to have worms in the intestines. Seven patients, who took sweet mercury, and other vermifuges, recovered, most of them after passing worms. The author concludes that worms alone are the cause of Tetanus, and that the long-entertained opinion that it is caused by the wounds is erroneous.

"*Recueil periodique de la Societe de medecine de Paris*." This journal appears every month, being a continuation of the "*Journal de Medecine*," suspended at the end of 1793.

"*De l'Epilepsie*," &c. On the epilepsy in general, and particularly of that produced by moral causes; by Doussin Dubreuil, 8vo. That sort of epilepsy produced by cares or passions is here treated with considerable skill.

"*Systeme methodique*," &c. A methodical system of the nomenclature and classification of the muscles of the human body, by C. L. Dumas, 4to. Montpelier.

"*Traite du regime*," &c. A treatise on the regimen of diet, in the cure of maladies, by J. Tissot. 8vo.

"*Exposition d'un Systeme*," The expo-

sition of a more simple system of medicine, or an illustration and confirmation of the medical doctrine of Brown, translated from the Italian, with notes, by Lèveillé. 8vo.

"*Du degre de la certitude*," &c. Of the degrees of certainty in medicine, by J. G. Cabanis, 8vo. The author considers medicine as not only proper to relieve bodily complaints, but to rectify the mind, and deliver it from many errors; thence he connects it with politics, and social order.

"*Recherches*," &c. Researches and experiments on the vital principle, by J. J. Sue, physician, 8vo. with plates. The author shews that sensation exists not solely in the brain, but in other parts of the system, without any common focus.

"*De la Medecine Operative*," &c. Of Medical operations, or those in surgery which are of most frequent occurrence, by C. Sabatier, 3 vols. 8vo. The reputation of Sabatier ensures success to this work. Surgical operations naturally fall into two classes, those performed on the bones; and those on the flesh, and other soft parts of the human body. The present work only comprises the latter: those on bones being reserved for a future publication.

"*Œuvres Medico-Chirurgicales*," &c. Medico-Surgical works, containing observations and dissertations on various departments of physic and surgery, by Colomb, large 8vo. The editors of this collection are entitled to the thanks of medical students. It presents dissertations on several interesting topics; for example, the carnification of the bones, on lymph, on cancer, on the gout, &c.

"*Essai sur les Fieures*," &c. An Essay on intermitent Fevers, and the use and effects of febrifuges, particularly of quinquina, by Bouffey, 8vo. The character of fevers is here considered under different aspects, and unfolded with clearness and precision. The various febrifuges are reduced to their just estimation; particularly the bark, which the author regards as being often used too empirically. Practical rules are given in order to render its use more easy, and its success more certain. This author has attempted to treat the effects of this medicine on the human frame, in analogy with its chymical principles.

"*Observations*," &c. Observations on the nature and treatment of rickets, by Portal, 8vo.

"*Actes*," &c. Transactions of the medical society of Brussels, vol. i. part 1. 8vo.

"*Re-*

“*Recueil*,” &c. A collection of the transactions of the society of health of Lyons, from the first to the fifth year of the Republic; or memoirs and observations on various subjects of surgery, medicine, and natural history, an 8vo. volume. This work contains many interesting remarks on the art of healing diseases, and new phenomena in animal economy and natural history. There are added two posthumous productions of the celebrated Lecat, and chirurgical observations by David of Rouen.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE FOR 1798.

IN our first account of the progress of literature in Germany, we were obliged to compress into a very limited compass many useful and important publications, and to offer only a cursory and unconnected view of the principal works which have lately issued from the German press.

Within the last six months, or rather since the first attempt made in this country, to introduce the British reader to a more general acquaintance with foreign literature, we have gratefully observed the satisfaction expressed by a discerning public, on this occasion, we have redoubled our efforts, multiplied our resources, and are thus enabled to give a more comprehensive and systematic view of German literature, than has hitherto been offered in this country.

It is a gratification of a superior kind, when amidst the turbulence of war, or at least the constant apprehension of new hostilities, we observe the German muse proceeding undismayed, and with a firm step, in her literary pursuits. To afford our readers henceforth a regular and systematic view of the ample and diversified stores with which that country incessantly supplies the lovers of literature, we have, after mature deliberation, adopted the following *new* division of the different branches of science. As the attempt is equally arduous and novel, we claim much indulgence, together with a candid appreciation of its merit, as well as of its practical utility.

We now proceed to lay our arrangement before the reader.

I. Elementary Sciences.

Education.
Natural History.
Geography.
History.
Politics.
Belles Lettres—The Drama,

II. The abstract Sciences.

Philology.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Moral Philosophy.

III. Practical Sciences.

Mathematics.
Natural philosophy.
Chemistry.
Economy, rural and domestic.
The Arts and Manufactures.
Commerce.

IV. Professional Sciences.

Theology.
Jurisprudence.
Medicine and Surgery.

Miscellanies.

In conformity with this general arrangement, we propose to furnish the reader with succinct and accurate accounts of every new and interesting publication which has lately appeared in Germany, and which deserves to be recorded in our *semestrial* Retrospect. Under the head of

EDUCATION.

We cannot, consistently with our limits, mention any other but the following important work: “K. WEILLER’s *Essay* on the immediate purpose of Education, consistently with the principles of Kant: 8vo. 216 pp. 1798.” In this valuable treatise, the author has laid down the ideas and principles of education now established by the *critical* philosophers of Germany in the most perspicuous and convincing manner. The whole of this truly classical performance is interspersed with the most apposite, and frequently entertaining illustrations. To characterize in some degree, the philosophic spirit of the author, we cannot resist the temptation of translating the following passages: “Had mankind always found as much amusement among useful members of society, as with well-trained dogs and horses: had they discovered as much taste for talents and virtues, as for fruit reared at an improper season; as much satisfaction in rational actions, as they show in admiring useless vaulting and rope-dancing; the method of forming the minds of men, would long have arrived at a similar degree of perfection to that of training animals, our seminaries of education would be adapted to purposes more certain and established than the hot-houses of the garden. Let our academic institutions become as interesting as our places of amusements, and our schools as important as our riding-houses and stables! If you will no longer stupify the heads of children, by premature exertions to make them learned, they will spontaneously acquire wisdom; if you will not provoke their obstinacy

obstinacy by your untimely zeal of converting them into angels, they will become pious and good without your interference: and if you will cease to render them unhappy by your unlimited desire of procuring happiness, they will soon learn how to be happy without you. Instead of your multiplied arts contrived for their apparent advantage, teach them the only and much greater art, namely that of avoiding disadvantages and dangers, and you may expect with confidence, that nature, almost without a guide will accomplish the rest."

NATURAL HISTORY.

As a counterpart to Mr. Stackhouse's late work on the marine plants growing on the British coasts, intitled "*Neveis Britannica*," &c. with 12 coloured plates, folio, we are happy to announce the following curious publication, which has lately appeared at Nürnberg: "*Icones fucorum cum characteribus systematicis, synonymis auctorum et descriptionibus novarum specierum.*" (Latin and German) By E. J. C. ESPER, Doctor and Professor of Philosophy at Erlang. No. I. 54 pp. quarto, with 24 plates. Both authors appear to have been unacquainted with each other's undertaking, when they devoted their time and labour to the investigation of the very complicated family of cryptogamic plants; the principal share of merit, however, is due to Mr. Stackhouse, who has furnished us not only with elegant and accurate plates coloured from nature, but likewise given the most satisfactory descriptions of the plants themselves; while the German editor has collected a number of synonyms, without any further analysis or critical examination of the subjects before him. GUSTAVI PAYKULL, "*Fauna Suecica. Insecta.*" tom. 1. 1798. 358 pp. 8vo. is a work of uncommon merit, as the author has for many years past devoted himself with great zeal to entomological inquiries. It is to be regretted only that he has too implicitly and sometimes at the expense of his own judgment, followed the system of Fabricius. This volume in its alphabetical arrangement extends as far as *Heterocerus*. Mr. P. has reduced the species of every prolific genus to families; each species is minutely described, and even the varieties have been carefully noted; the place of abode is also marked in every species, and we find many ingenious hints and doubts relative to the accurate determination of the genus throughout this volume. The principal authors quoted as authorities are, Fabricius, Linnæus, Herbst; and

occasionally others of less note.—Another production, but of a much inferior value, in this department is "*Fauna Ingræ Prodromus, exhibens methodicam descriptionem insectorum agri Petropolensis præmissa mammalium, avium, amphibiorum et piscium enumeratione.*" Auctore JOHANNÆ CEDERHIELM." Cum tab. III. pictis, 1798, xviii. and 348 pp. 8vo. All the new species of insects described in this volume might have been easily comprised in one page, instead of filling 350 with a useless catalogue of names, and even these often inaccurately described!—A more valuable and useful work, though of very slow progress, is the "*Flora Europæa, incubata a J. J. RÖMER.*" Fasciculus I. iii. 1797, 1798, 8vo. The plates are well executed and the descriptions accurate; the author intends to give annually 32 plates only, so that there are no hopes of seeing this undertaking concluded in less than half a century, upon the most moderate calculation of the objects which it is intended to comprehend.—With a view to facilitate the acquisition of botanical knowledge, we meet with a very excellent work, intitled: "*Botanical Efitome for the use of German amateurs of Botany in general, and Horticulturists, Apothecaries, and Economists in particular:* by J. F. W. KOCH," in three parts, with plates, 1798. We consider this as a more systematic and easy introduction to botany, than either that by Prof. Martin, or Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, published in this country.—Of that splendid work, mentioned in our last retrospect "*Serium Hannoveranum, seu plantæ varioræ quæ in hortis regis Hannoveræ vicinis coluntur;*" Auctore J. C. WENDLAND, the 4th number of Vol. I. has very lately appeared with six coloured plates, folio, which represent the following rare plants, viz. tab. XIX. *Zerumbet speciosum*. Tab. XX. *Protea scolymus.* (*Scolymus cephalæ Linn.*) Tab. XXI. *Protea nectarina*. Tab. XXII. *Allamanda cathartica*. Tab. XXIII. *Gnaphalium ferrugineum*. Tab. XXIV. *Aster tomentosus*.—The same industrious author has likewise published in the present year his "*Botanical Observations,*" together with some new genera and species of plants; 16 sheets, small folio, and four plates. This excellent small work consists of three sections, in which Mr. WENDLAND has comprised 73 original observations, 5 new genera, and 43 new species of plants: the author holds out the agreeable promise that he will continue this useful publication, as soon as he has collected a sufficient number of interesting facts,

facts.—Another excellent work in the same department is, “*The Botanical Magazine (Archiv)*”, of which we observe the third number of Vol. I. with 7 plates and 816 pp. quarto, edited by the author of the *Flora Europæa*, Dr. ROMER, whose merits in botanical researches are universally acknowledged.—An important and beautiful work, in which many new species of mosses, together with all those described by Dillen, Linnæus, Necker, Weiße, Weber, Hedwig, Ehrhart, Dickson, and &c. are systematically arranged, and wherein every thing on this subject is diligently collected that could be discovered on the Alps and mountains of Switzerland, as well as in the national Phytophylacium at Paris, is the following, of which the second volume has just appeared at Gotha and Paris: “*Muscologia recentiorum, s. analysis, historia et descriptio methodica omnium muscorum frondosorum hucusque cognitorum, ad normam Hedwigii, a S. E. BRIDEL. Cum Tabulis æneis.*” The author warmly expresses the gratitude he owes to Jusseu, Desfontaines, Billardiere and other members of the national institute at Paris, where the famous herbarium of Haller is now deposited, and where he was permitted to inspect and copy both public and private collections. He is further assisted by Mr. Abraham Thomas, the botanical amanuensis to the late Baron Haller; and a third volume will soon conclude this laborious and valuable performance.—We cannot omit to mention another interesting publication in this department, which promises to throw light on the ancient names of many vegetable bodies, now either totally misunderstood or confounded with others: *Antiquitatum botanicarum Specimen primum, auctore CURTIO SPRENGELIO, M. D. &c. Accedunt Tabulæ æneæ, 1798, 15 sheets, small quarto.* As the descriptions of plants given by the ancients, on account of their unacquaintance with the true and permanent characters of vegetable productions, are frequently so obscure, that even the most complete knowledge of the Greek and Arabic languages is insufficient to discover, “*quid sistent nomina plantarum Græca aut Arabica, aut quæ res his vocibus designentur,*” the learned author has undertaken the arduous task of decyphering many old and obscure names of plants, particularly those occasioned by the *Pinax* of the unwary *Bauhin*, whose hasty assertions the subsequent compilers of dic-

tionaries have blindly copied. Prof. Sprengel acknowledges the great merit in this branch of science due to *Ol. Celsus* whom he considers nearly equal in point of erudition and sound disquisition to the learned *Saumaise*.

GEOGRAPHY.

In order to contrast the prevailing manners and customs of Paris with those of London, and to point out every striking occurrence relative to the morals and politics of both capitals, a periodical work has been commenced in the present year at Weimar, intitled “*London and Paris, with coloured and plain caricatures, drawings, plans, and songs set to music;*” by two anonymous authors who reside in these capitals, and furnish the German editor with the latest and most interesting accounts of the moral and physical changes taking place in the constitution of France and England.—Among the topographical descriptions lately published, we shall mention: “*Dr. J. Reinegg’s General topographico-historical description of the country called Caucasus; edited from his posthumous papers,* by F. E. SCHROEDER, in two volumes, with a coloured map.” Although these volumes contain many absurd, whimsical, and incredible stories, they may nevertheless afford some amusement and information to the reader, as that country in the present imperfect state of geography is in a manner a “*terra incognita.*”—Among the elementary works in this branch of science we mention “*The Elements of Geography, for beginners,* by F. P. WILSEN, &c. in two parts, and an appendix, containing questions to promote an agreeable and useful repetition of geographical instruction.” Although the author deserves some praise for the ingenious manner in which he has delivered the rudiments of Geography, yet we cannot in justice to the public pronounce his performance free from inaccuracies and errors, particularly in what relates to the population of different countries. Another and more useful as well as more correct work of this nature is “*The Geographical Manual; being a Supplement to the Elementary Treatise by Seiler.*” The anonymous author has been at considerable pains to collect whatever has a tendency to amuse and instruct the tyro in Geography. As a work of peculiar merit in furnishing us with authentic accounts of the present dominions belonging to the house of Prussia, we must take notice of the “*Topographical, statistical, and geographical Dictionary*

of all the Prussian States; or a description of all the provinces, districts, towns, bailiwicks, market-towns, villages, estates, rivers, lakes, mountains, &c. in the Prussian dominions;" by L. KRUG, Five volumes, octavo, of this extensive publication have hitherto appeared, which go no farther in the alphabetical order than the word *Koenig*, so that we may reckon upon five or six other volumes. In the present state of things, when the boundaries as well as the stability of whole states are liable to the same changes as the property of private individuals, it is almost to be regretted; that works of this unstable nature should at all appear; as it is highly probable that the accounts we read in the present year will not apply to the next. Yet it must be confessed that Mr. KRUG is entitled to great praise for this laborious and well-executed undertaking.—The very imperfect and inaccurate descriptions we possess of the newly acquired dominions of the king of Prussia, or the share he has usurped from the dismembered republic of Poland, have induced a Mr. FR. HERSBERG to publish "*A Geographical and Statistical Sketch of South and New Prussia, together with the part of Cracow, now united to Silesia, and the cities of Danzig and Thorn.*" According to this author, the recent possessions of the king of Prussia, (besides those in Germany) or the united kingdoms of Prussia, amount to no less than 3026 German square miles, or about 15000 English measure.

HISTORY.

Although the Germans do not excel either the French or the English historical writers, yet they are industrious and accurate compilers; they possess several works of considerable merit in this branch of science, at the head of which stands the "*Bibliotheca historica, instructa a B. G. STRUVIO, aucta ab C. G. BUDERO; nunc vero a J. G. MEUSELIO ita digesta, amplificata et emendata, ut pene novum opus videri possit;*" vol. viii. part ii. 1796. pp. 274. vol. ix. part i. 1797. pp. 393. vol. ix. part ii. 1798. pp. 440. 8vo. In these three parts of the work we find the accounts of *French historians* still continued, though the author began them with the *second part of the sixth volume*, and as far as can be foreseen, they probably will occupy some part of the tenth volume. The reign of Lewis XIV. alone fills the second part of vol. viii. Such diffuseness in a classical work is really deplorable, as many of our contemporaries will not have the satisfaction to see the history of their

own country here treated of, during a period pregnant with the most important events. One of the most entertaining and characteristic works, relative to the modern history of France, is the following; "*Fragments from Paris in the fourth year of the French Republic;* by Dr. F. J. L. MEYER, &c. Second edition, 1798. 2 vols. 8vo." These fragments embrace a great variety of objects, but principally the prevailing spirit and the situation of the inhabitants of Paris, their amusements and civic festivals, the character of the higher and lower state-officers, the course of public affairs, the institutions for public instruction, the diffusion of science, the perfecting of the mechanical and liberal arts, the inventions of the artists, the works of the learned, &c. It may be easily expected in a work of this kind, that the author has paid particular attention to the present state of science. This subject indeed forms the fairest part in the picture of Paris, and affords an interesting and agreeable prospect to every one who is not prejudiced against all the consequences of the French revolution, which but too frequently excites the most painful sensations in the philanthropic and unbiassed observer. "Never," says the author, "has the spirit of invention been more kindled, the exertions of individuals to improve upon former, and to inquire into the later discoveries which promise national advantages, been displayed in a more energetic manner, than has been done since the revolution, in Paris—the general assemblage of the most ingenious men in that extensive republic." "*The Annals of German Universities,*" edited by R. W. JUSTI and F. S. MURFINNA, deserve to be mentioned as an useful and instructive publication to those, who are desirous of obtaining more accurate information respecting the external state of literature in Germany, than can be acquired from any other topographical or statistical sources. In the analysis of the diplomatic art the Germans have, particularly since the epoch made in this branch of political science by the "*Statistical Accounts of Schloetzer,*" produced some valuable elementary treatises. In every respect we must give the preference to J. C. GATTERER'S "*Outlines of the Diplomatic Art;*" with 12 plates, pp. 374. (besides the preface and table of contents) 8vo. Gottingen, 1798. This work affords a complete view of the theory of that intricate art; and it is to be hoped, the aged and learned author will soon fulfil his promise, by furnishing the diplomatic corps with the *practical part* to his classi-

cal book intitled "*Elementa artis diplomaticæ universalis*" Another production deserving much praise, though limited to a particular kingdom, is "*The Statistical View of Hungary*;" by M. SCHWARTZNER, professor of the Diplomatic Art, &c. pp. 606 8vo. The literature of Hungary cannot boast of a work more elegantly written, and more authentic in its information than the present. Its ingenious author is already known to the literary world by his "*Introductio in artem diplomaticam, præcipue hungaricam*" which appeared in 1790, and which is not a less favourable specimen of his talent in treating political subjects with particular energy of language, than the "*Statistical View*" before mentioned. It is however much to be regretted, that the publication of this treatise has been delayed since the year 1796, when the Professor sent the manuscript to the *Censorian office*, where it has been detained for nearly two years; a period of time in which many new and important changes and events have taken place, the omission of which is not a little derogatory to this excellent performance.—To elucidate the history of the same kingdom, and to rescue from oblivion many scarce historical fragments, we are happy to meet with an author who has long been honourably known in the republic of letters, as the editor of the first monthly magazine published in the German language in Hungary, intitled "*The Hungarian Mercury*," but which he was obliged again to relinquish, partly for want of support, and partly on account of the late reforms and contre-reforms under three different emperors. His late publication is the following: "*Scriptores Regum Hungaricorum minores, hæcenus inediti, synchroni aut proxime coævi*; &c. M. G. KOVACHICH, tom. i. ad Comitum Franc. de Paula Balassa Gyarmath. Præmittitur Epistola ad Comitum Georgium Bánffy, Transilvaniæ Gubernatorem, qua diaria de variis rebus Hung. industria diversorum auctorum conscripta serie chronologica præsententur. pp. xxxii. 104, and 350 8vo." (with a plate representing Count Balassa). Of this interesting collection the editor proposes to publish four volumes every year; it contains a careful selection of short accounts of the negotiations of Ambassadors or other Plenipotentiaries, letters, narratives of particular actions and events, concise journals of different Diets, &c.—One of the most philosophic attempts in universal history is K. L. WOLTMANN'S "*Outlines of the Ancient History of Mankind*;"

of which the second volume has lately been published, and which may serve as a model of good style and reasoning. The author, a young man of the most promising talents, is professor of history in the university of Jena, and from the specimen here given, the Germans possess in Mr. WOLTMANN an historian, who does honour to his country, and whose writings will, no doubt, procure him the reputation due to his merits. The principal feature of these "*Outlines*" is, that the author has carefully and successfully endeavoured to avoid one of the most dangerous temptations to which historical writers are but too frequently exposed, that of estimating and delineating the complexion of former ages according to our modern notions, and of furnishing the ancient sages and heroes with our present representations or modes of thinking. His performance well deserves to be studied by every lover of history, as it is not only amusing and interesting, but leads the attentive reader to new reflections and speculations.—Among the great number of elementary books which continually appear in the department of history we shall mention here the three following: J. G. A. GALLETTI'S "*Elements of History, calculated for Schools*." As a work purposely designed for the use of schools, and well calculated to fulfil that intention, "*J. G. GALLETTI'S Elements of History*," second edition enlarged, pp. 242. 8vo. 1797; and "*An Epitome of Universal History, equally adapted for instruction and amusement*;" by the same author: part ii. pp. 404. 8vo. 1797. The latter is rather an extensive publication, as the volume before us extends no further than the origin of the Persian empire; its various changes; the undertakings of the Persians against the Greeks; the war of Peloponnesus; the later disturbances which happened among the particular states of Greece; and the transition of the Romans from a monarchical to a republican and aristocratic form of government. The merit of this Epitome is greatly enhanced by the just and concise view he gives of the private life, the domestic and rural œconomy, the arts and sciences, the religion, together with the political and military constitution of the most remarkable nations within the æra of the Persian Monarchy. In justice to the public, however, we cannot suppress the remark that both these useful works of Mr. GALLETTI'S, (who is one of the professors at the Lyceum of Gotha) are not altogether free from a few historical

inaccuracies. Among the politico-historical works which have lately appeared of separate countries or governments, the following deserves particular notice, although the anonymous author does not venture to enter into a critical examination of facts and motives: "*Annals of the Government of Catherine II. Empress of Russia*;" volume first, containing the subject of legislation, pp. 252, 8vo. 1798. In the biographical department of history we shall mention two excellent works which well deserve a place in our Retrospect, on account of the impartial and superior manner in which they are written: 1. "*The Necrologist, containing accounts of the lives of remarkable Germans who have died in the current year*." Of this instructive publication appear every year two volumes since its commencement in 1790; but it is matter of regret that the publisher, Mr. PORTHES of Gotha, is nearly two years behind, in the order of time, with this periodical work, so that we have as yet seen only the second volume for the year 1797; which contains, besides the short supplementary accounts, nine distinct biographies, and begins with that of the celebrated Count Herzberg, late minister of state to the King of Prussia, "a man whose name alone is his greatest encomium, and whose memory will be revered by a grateful posterity, and rendered immortal in the history of Prussia." 2. "*Memoirs of great and meritorious Statesmen; with an Appendix, containing the picture of a new-appointed judge*." The editor of this collection is a Mr. V. MITTERBERG, privy-counsellor to the Duke of SAXE COBURG: he has here given ten lives of eminent Germans who stand high in the list of the public characters, principally of the last century; so that the reading of this book may afford a tolerable criterion of the state of political science in that country during the 16th and 17th centuries. Mr. V. M. has annexed an "Essay on the beneficial influence which biographies have on the education of youth;" in which we meet with many original and pertinent remarks.

POLITICS.

In reviewing this important department of modern literature among the Germans, we were not a little surprised to find that their political writers, almost without exception, either conceal their real names, or adopt fictitious ones. Such is the effect of the detestable censorial offices in the different states of Ger-

many, that men of real talent and genius are obliged either to suppress their political opinions, or to send their manuscripts to some distant country, for instance, Holland, Denmark, or Switzerland, where the censorial offices are less arbitrary and less severe. One of the best publications of the anonymous kind is the following: "*What important Events, and what additional Gain in Human and Civil Happiness, have we to expect in the next Century?*" pp. 270, 8vo. Although the author considers many of the events to be developed by futurity in too favourable a light, yet his ideas throughout the whole are correct, while they are expressed with animated philanthropy. The result of his inquiries respecting our future prospect is briefly as follows: 1. "The human race will become more healthy and vigorous: 2. The cultivation of the understanding will be equally adapted to the strength and well-being of mind and body, as well as to the different relations of men: 3. Men will attain to a higher degree of moral perfection: 4. The different governments of Europe will improve still farther the means of protecting their subjects from the horrors of war, famine, &c.: 5. Political and moral science will be more intimately united: 6. Justice will spread its dominion among men: and 7. Innocent mirth and joy will enhance the value of human life." The next political and likewise anonymous work of which we take notice, is a counterpart to Professor Kant's late 'Project to a perpetual Peace,' intitled "*Heterocritical Ideas on the natural Boundaries of the European States, as the Foundation of a perpetual Peace*." In this small work the author principally endeavours to demonstrate that the chains of mountains are the strongest and everlasting walls of defence, and that according to the situation of these, most of the European states ought to be differently divided into other more connected river-valleys, which should be always defended by mountains. As long, however, as the imperfect administration of states renders wars not only possible, but even necessary, we can assure the author that neither natural boundaries of rivers, nor walls of granite, will save mankind from war, bloodshed, and destruction: yet we agree with him, that as soon as the conceit of the real or imaginary superiority of the present European states over their less powerful neighbours vanishes; as soon as they have exhausted the country of resources in men

and

and money, then no doubt, with their increasing weakness, they also improve in sentiments of humanity, and negotiation at length opens the road to peace. "*An Essay on the Means of restoring the former Cheapness of Provisions, and obviating the present Dearth occasioned by Usury and Forestalling,*" by M. S. v. K. deserves to be mentioned here as the ingenious production of a lady, who in the introduction charges the male writers with a species of neglect rather singular than true, that they are more anxious to furnish the world with productions of the mind, than to attend to the wants of the body, or, as expressed in the original, to the concerns of an empty stomach.

BELLES LETTRES.

As the age of novel-writing appears to be rather on the decline in Germany, since the *Ghosts* and *Spectres* have nearly suppressed the purer and more natural modes of fiction, we shall for the present mention only two or three works of this kind, which are not tinged with the marvellous. "*The Life and Manners of George Waller, probably described by himself.*" pp. 400. 8vo. is by no means destitute of genuine wit and satire, while it abounds in found moral reflections.—"*The Sunday Humors of Mr. Tobias Laufbe, Inn-keeper, at the sign of the Blue Angel, on the frontiers of Swabia.*" pp. 198. 8vo. 1798. These humorous tales recommend themselves by the elegant simplicity with which they are written, and the attractive manner in which familiar events are rendered interesting to every reader who is not altogether void of social and moral feelings. "*Peter Schmoll and his Neighbours;*" by the author of Erasmus Schleicher: Part I. pp. 325. 1798. This is the production of Mr. Cramer, a celebrated political victim in Germany, and a man of unquestionable talents as a writer, if his style were not so eccentric and frequently loaded with vulgar expressions. Yet we must nevertheless admire his animated method of representing the variegated events of life, the very interesting and frequently surprising situations and changes in his compositions, his lively and sudden effusions of fancy, nay even his sprightliness, together with his cheerful and sincere sympathy with the character of his heroes and their occurrences in life; all these excellent qualities are amply displayed in the present work. Although the specimens of sacred elocution in Germany are not scarce, and the number of "Sermons," and "Materials or Texts for Sermons," are almost

incredible, yet it cannot be denied that the Germans possess very few elementary works on elocution. Since our last Retrospect, we meet with only one work of that nature, and this is a second edition of "*Dr. C. T. Babrdt's Rhetoric for the use of Church-Orators; with a Preface and Additions,*" by J. D. Büchling. This original work of the late Dr. B. has met with great opposition among the orthodox German divines, on account of the singular tenets and principles it contains, which are considered as subversive to the interests of christianity. Independently of this remark, however, the "Rhetoric" before us is an admirable treatise which stands very high in the estimation of the more heterodox theologians of Germany, as a performance containing many classical and instructive observations. Among the late dramatic publications we have to announce one not well calculated for the stage: "*The Death of Gustav III;*" a psychologic-moral picture of the errors to which enthusiasm and the passions may lead: In four books: with five plates. pp. lvi. and 702. The author subscribes himself after the elaborate preface, G. C. HORST, and his chief object in this dramatic attempt avowedly is, to exhibit to view the dangers of political enthusiasm, to caution the reader against the snares of fanciful innovation, to show that those who wish to realize in the actual world, whatever presents itself as a plausible idea, will in the end necessarily meet with disappointments, and that the tragical event of Gustav's, death is another striking instance to prove, in a convincing manner, the dignified and amiable superiority of virtue over hateful vice. The author is at considerable pains to represent the character of the unfortunate king in the most favourable light, and to bestow particular praise on his undaunted and persevering spirit, but with all the warmth of declamation he has left a chasm in the character of this prince, which the most exquisite flattery of his courtiers cannot supply. And this material defect in the consistency of character arises chiefly from the circumstance, that in every thing the king says and does, even where he, remote from witnesses, follows the impulse of his heart, there prevails a certain coldness which, entirely against the design of the author, renders the sincerity of his sentiments and feelings suspicious. It is further an objectionable trait in the king's private character, that all his thoughts, even the recollection of his humane and tender actions, are in a manner

manner tinged with the idea of his royal sublimity and dignity; that all who surround him are not only on every occasion lavishing upon him the most fulsome praises of his virtues and his sublime genius; but that he generally listens to such encomiums with apparent satisfaction, and considers them as due to his royal person.—In order to banish the absurd and frequently licentious ballads that prevail in Germany, and to introduce tunes which, together with proper themes adapted to the meanest capacities, should disseminate sound and virtuous sentiments, there has lately appeared at Leipzig the first number of a collection intitled “*New popular Songs, to accompany the harpsichord*,” composed by J. R. BERLIS, &c. pp. 64. fol. This number contains thirty songs set to music, all of which are above mediocrity in respect to versification as well as musical composition. Lastly, under this head, we cannot omit to mention the appearance of a new and thoroughly improved translation of “*William Shakspeare’s Plays*,” by J. J. ESCHENBURG, vol. i. pp. 565. 8vo. 1798. With great justice may this be called a new translation; for since the second and improved edition of Shakspeare’s plays appeared in 1775, by the same editor who undertook to improve the first edition attempted by Wieland, and to enlarge or rather complete it by adding 18 more of Shakspeare’s plays which Mr. W. had omitted, no other translator could be found who would satisfy and realize the rigorous demands then made by the German critics, who went so far as to maintain that Shakspeare’s plays ought not to be read, unless in the original. Notwithstanding those extravagant assertions, it is now generally allowed that the present translation by Mr. Eschenburg (who may be justly styled the Nestor of German and English literature) is, without exception, the most correct and elegant of all the translations ever published of our great bard, in any of the European languages.

PHILOLOGY.

Among the numerous translations which from time to time appear in Germany of the Latin classics, we find but very few, indeed, which deserve honourable mention in this Retrospect. One of the most faithful versions in which the spirit of the original has been completely preserved, is “*Cicero’s Treatise on the sufficiency of Virtue to Happiness*,” one of the Tusculan questions, rendered into German, and accompanied with remarks and prefatory explanations, by C. F. BÖHME.

pp. xviii. and 120. 8vo. We cannot speak with familiar praise of “*M. T. Cicero’s Dialogue on Friendship*,” translated and accompanied with remarks, introduction, &c. by J. A. Ehrling. pp. xvi. and 130. 8vo. This is the fifth translation of the above-mentioned treatise, since the year 1774, and in the latest Leipzig Catalogue of new books, we find a sixth offered to public notice. Although the present cannot in justice be called the most contemptible of the five translations we have seen, yet it is far from deserving the character of accuracy, as in a variety of instances it deviates from the true sense of the original. “*M. Accii Plauti Comœdia Captivæ*,” the Prisoners, a comedy, by Plautus, translated and illustrated by Dr. A. C. Borheck, &c.” “*The Epic Poems of Publius Ovidius Naso*,” translated from the Latin into iambic verses, and accompanied with illustrations, by G. F. W. THYME; and “*C. D. JANI’S Explanatory Remarks to the Odes and Epodes of Horace*,” vol. iii. 1798. pp. 278. 8vo. These three publications we have placed together, as, on account of their great inferiority, they do not deserve to be separately reviewed. Less deserving of censure, though far from being a perfect and elegant version, is “*Virgil’s Æneid*,” translated by J. SPITZENBERGER, pp. 456. 8vo. Considering that Mr. S. had all the difficulties of the Bavarian dialect to encounter, and that the language of this Roman poet is nearly bordering on perfection, the present translation deserves much praise with respect to fidelity; although it cannot be pronounced free from inaccuracies in point of versification. To facilitate the study of the dramatic works of Seneca, and to lay the foundation of a future complete commentary on these admirable productions, we meet with a classical production, which cannot be recommended to the English scholar in too favourable terms, whether it be considered as a specimen of sound criticism, or as an elegant piece of composition, “*Hercules furens. Specimen novæ recensione tragœdiarum L. Annæi Senecæ. Auctore*,” TORRILLO BADEN, 1798, pp. xv. and 176. 8vo. The learned editor has made use of numerous and respectable sources; for besides seventeen manuscripts never before compared, he has availed himself of the oldest editions of Seneca, with which the royal library at Copenhagen has amply furnished him, so that he has here communicated to us all the valuable remarks made on this subject since the days of Gronovius, whose text he has revised in the

most careful and judicious manner. In the department of Greek literature, we were agreeably surprized with the following excellent work: "*A Critical Dictionary of the Greek and German Languages, to be used in reading the Greek profane writers,*" by J. G. SCHNEIDER, professor in the university of Frankfort on the Oder, vol. i. from A to K. pp. 847, large 8vo. The editor, who is one of the oldest Greek professors in Germany, has directed his principal attention, in the composition of this Dictionary, to etymology, analogy, as well as the general and particular derivation of words; he has confined himself entirely to the *secular* Greek writers, as the Germans possess a variety of particular dictionaries of the Old and New Testament, together with others explaining the ecclesiastical writers in the Greek language; a circumstance which has induced the learned editor to omit even all the proper nouns. "*A Complete Greek Grammar for Schools and Academies,*" by A. F. BERNHARDI, 8vo. Berlin, pp. 366. This elementary work is composed upon the same principles which the author has adopted in his Latin grammar, published about three years ago: it shows throughout the man of reflection, and it must be confessed in justice to Mr. BERNHARDI, that his is not only the most complete, but likewise the most useful and perspicuous Greek grammar of which the German schools can boast. "*Aristotle's Politics and Fragments of Economy,*" translated from the Greek, and accompanied with remarks, together with an analysis of the text, by J. G. SCHLOSSER, part I. p. 40 and 356, 8vo. 1798. This is the first attempt of the kind in the German language, and Mr. SCHLOSSER, although frequently misled to make partial and shallow remarks, by his excessive hatred to every other but a monarchical form of government, and by his passionate opposition to the progress of 'Critical Philosophy,' has nevertheless displayed a considerable share of judgment and philological information in this elegant version. To justify in some degree our assertion, we shall quote some observations from the introduction, p. xix. 'Socrates believed that true philosophy could and ought to regulate the daily actions of human life, and in this alone it ought to display its whole power and influence. To Plato philosophy appeared of a more sublime nature; whoever will approach to its divine precepts, ought, according to him, to rise above the common class of men, Aristotle,

lastly, was of opinion that philosophy ought to proceed on its own path, and should at most, only now and then condescend to answer the purposes of life, in order to prevent every where confusion and irregularity. Thus the first of these philosophers wished to form only good and noble men; the second would have no other but semi-gods; and the third was satisfied with tolerable men only.' By these characteristic remarks, Mr. SCHLOSSER wishes to show the different points of view in which those three men of antiquity have considered philosophy; but his comparative statement is not critically correct. If we make a proper and due distinction between the theory and practice of philosophy, it is highly probable that all these antients looked upon philosophy as a science, *which raises man above the common herd of his species, and which deserves to be more practically employed for the improvement of mankind.* The semi-gods of Plato are certainly no other than the good and noble men of Socrates, and it can by no means be proved, that Aristotle wished to form tolerable men only. "*Xenopontis Memorabilia Socratis græce.* Editio tertia emendatio et auctior, p. viii and 188, 8vo." The former edition of this small work was published by STROTH, and the present editor, Mr. *Ettinger*, of Gotha, has carefully corrected the text of ERNESTI (which STROTH had almost literally copied) according to the late improvements made by ZEURE, SCHNEIDER, SCHUTZ, and WEISKE. The last article we shall mention, in Greek literature, is a tolerable translation of "*Hesiod's Poems,*" by C. H. SCHUTZE, p. 302, 8vo. This version has somewhat the appearance of the classical labours of Prof. Vofs; but it does not stand the test of criticism as well as these, for it is not only deficient in point of easy and well-turned expressions, but also frequently imperfect and unharmonious in the terminations of the verses. The essays annexed by the translator contain quotations from other writers, rather than original remarks, puns and plays upon words rather than sound disquisitions or useful illustrations. In the branch of Hebrew literature we find at present only "*A concise Grammar of the Hebrew Language;*" being an abstract from the larger works by J. J. VATER, professor at Jena, p. 174, 8vo. 1798. This epitome is purposely designed for those beginners who have not yet imbibed any prejudices from other grammars; many of the absolute parts of grammar are here simplified and explained,

explained, which have been either too diffusely treated, or altogether overlooked in the larger work, so that this short treatise cannot fail to be of great utility in facilitating the acquisition of the sacred language to the student and the amateur.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

To supply the schools of Germany with an elementary work which might combine completeness with brevity, and should at the same time be sold at a reasonable price, we meet with the following excellent publication, which unquestionably possesses all these requisites, entitled, "*Logic for the Use of Schools*," by J. G. C. KIESWETER, doctor and professor of philosophy at Berlin, p. 156, 8vo. (price about 1s. 2d. in sheets). The learned author of this treatise has preserved here the same order and division which he has adopted in his '*Elements of pure, general Logic*,' published some time ago, while he has added the general practical part of logic; and we shall only say that he has laid down the rules of thinking throughout, in a clear and perspicuous manner, and that he has illustrated the whole with opposite and striking examples. The metaphysical works, from time to time appearing in Germany being very numerous, and most of them being of an abstruse and polemical nature, we are obliged to confine our account to a few of the most remarkable only. Of this description is the following work of ADAM WEISHAUP, on "*Truth and moral Perfection*," vol. i. p. xxviii. and 276. "*On the Doctrines of the Motives and Causes of all Things*," vol. ii. p. 392, and "*On Purposes or final Causes*," vol. iii. p. xlv. and 384, 8vo. The learned author is well known to be one of the most strenuous opponents of the critical system of philosophy, founded by the venerable KANT; and while the latter couches his doctrines in the most scientific and frequently obscure terms and phrases, Dr. WEISHAUP endeavours to render his doctrines plain and palatable to every class of readers, by the most alluring and popular forms and demonstrations he has adopted in all his writings. As this, however, is not the forum where metaphysical controversies can be either discussed or decided, we shall content ourselves with stating the tendency of WEISHAUP's extensive work, in nearly his own words: "The whole moral system of man," says he, "is founded on the idea of moral perfection, and without this idea we are liable every where to misapprehend our moral feelings; hence it has

been the chief object of my present exertions, to discover that golden middle path, to determine the true and most practical idea of moral perfection; to establish on this idea a physiology of the mind; to show in what its healthy state, perfection properly consists; how all virtues are founded on that state, and in the strictest sense constitute one virtue only; to enquire in what the original error from which the branches and consequences of all other moral errors arise; to render this etymology plain and obvious to the senses; to sketch in this manner a pathology of the mind, and besides to point out from what shallow ground our present virtues arise; in what close a connection they stand with our vices; how among things of so dissimilar nature a connection is possible; and lastly, to examine the diseased parts of our mind, which either at present, or at some future period, and by what means, required to be remedied and cured."—Another violent opponent of the Kantian system, although of inferior abilities and defective erudition, is SOLOMON MAIMON, in his "*Critical Investigations of the Human-mind; or the higher Powers of Knowledge and Volition*," p. 370, 8vo. The whole of this work consists of three long dialogues of the Prologomena to the Critique of the pure and practical faculty of knowledge, and of a system of ethics according to Aristotle. We cannot, however, suppress the remark with respect to the last subject, that Mr. MAIMON has committed a gross plagiarism, by copying Mr. Tennich's classical translation of Aristotle's work, from chapter to chapter, omitting what he could not understand, or what appeared to him of less consequence. "*The Contributions to the History of Philosophy*," by G. G. FULLEBORN; are continued with the same spirit of sound criticism and industrious perseverance. The eighth number now before us contains, besides a series of critical remarks on the poems of Parmenides, by KENRICK, only one essay by the learned editor, "*A Sketch of the History and Literature of Pythagorism*." "*Elementary view of the Metaphysics of Law, or positive Legislation; an Essay on the first Principles of the Law of Nature*," by G. S. A. MELLIN, &c. This is a remarkable work, not only on account of the new and acute ideas started in it, and the author's peculiar mode of reasoning, but also by several ingenious paradoxical assertions, which lead the mind from the usual mode of thinking, and agreeably employ it with new conceptions. The whole comprehends the principles and ele-

mentary ideas of all the parts of the law of nature, and is divided into five sections; the first of which treats of the principles of law in general; the second, of the principles of law in a state of nature, or of the absolute law of nature; the third, of the principles of law in a state of society, or of the hypothetical law of nature; the fourth, of the principles of the general law of states; and the fifth, of the principles of the law of nations.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Among the numberless attempts to introduce the principles and tenets of KANT into the circles of familiar life, and to expound his abstruse notions by the clearest and most convincing illustrations, the following is one of the most successful: "*Popular Essays on Subjects of Practical Philosophy*," with a view to promote a previous acquaintance with the ideas peculiar to Kant, by J. C. GREILING, p. 19. and 198. The frequent opportunities which the author had to observe that, particularly in mixed company, many persons who had the least knowledge of Kant and his philosophy, would speak of both in a decisive manner, induced him to publish these essays which he has designed chiefly for men of business who cannot devote the portion of time requisite to the study of his systematic works. The subjects of these treatises are as follow: 1. On the influence which family spirit displays on the morality and welfare of mankind. 2. The Golden Age. 3. On the weakness of character. 4. On the affinity between the æsthetical and moral sense. 5. On the value of an established religion; and 6. On the distinction subsisting between prudence and morality, as well as between the doctrine of prudence and that of duty. The style of the author is throughout polished, and adapted to philosophic subjects; it is correct without being ornamental, but nevertheless pleasant and lively. "*Essays on Subjects of Morals and Education*," by K. G. BAUER, A.M. &c. p. xvi. and 366, well deserve the perusal of every tutor and guardian of a family. All the compositions of this respectable author are, like the present, distinguished by pure principles, by a constant application of philosophy to moral purposes, and by a distinct arrangement and deduction of his ideas. "*The Inquiries into the Progress of Nature in the development of the Human Race*," by the author of *Lienhard and Gertrud*, p. 234, 8vo. are an interesting publication not only on account of the original views of man and his relations in life, but like-

wife on account of the energetic and lively manner in which the author expresses his ideas. Another attempt to account for the final purposes, to which the author of nature seems to devote the human race, is the following small work, "*On the Destination of Man*," a philosophic inquiry upon the principles of critical philosophy, by J. LENZ, professor, p. 136, 8vo. The author of this perspicuous and popular essay announces himself here as an enlightened man who has much reflected on his destiny, and who endeavours to render his own convictions more general, for the improvement of mankind. "*A Sketch of a Philosophic Doctrine of Religion*," by G. C. MULLER, Part I. pp. xxiv. and 281, 8vo. This outline is not undeserving of a liberal share of approbation and encouragement; the idea of a philosophic religious doctrine is developed with much acuteness and discrimination; the possibility as well as the reality and advantage of such a doctrine, if it were universally adapted, is placed in the most obvious point of view. The author candidly examines the opinions of other philosophers, and censures them with great liberality; his mode of writing is clear and precise. "*Views of the Territories of History and Philosophy*," Part I. by G. F. D. GOESS, professor, &c. p. vi. and 153, 8vo. 1798. Under this whimsical title the learned author proposes to publish annually a small volume (in preference to a monthly or other periodical form) in which he impartially reviews and compares the historical events of the day with the precepts of a sound and strict philosophy, and by which he hopes to procure a more general and beneficial circulation to many important philosophic truths. As the subjects of these essays are rather curious, we shall insert here the heads and contents of those contained in this small volume: 1. On the influence which the Prussian government is likely to have on the German principalities in Franconia. 2. On the final purpose of man. 3. An attempt towards a deduction of the original rights of man: and 4. On the progress of the sciences in Germany. "*On Rights and Obligations in general, and those of Civil Society in particular*," pp. 303. 8vo. J. G. E. MAASS, professor of philosophy at Halle. This work is already favourably known to the student and professor of the law of nature. The excellent author is one of the few German writers, whose compositions are classically concise, without being aphoristical, and who justly values himself on his elegant and instructive

tive mode of writing on the most abstruse subjects. The present, although neither a compendium, nor a system of philosophic jurisprudence, consists of a connected series of essays, which comprehend almost the whole territory of this science, and which the ingenious student may easily reduce to a systematic form. We cannot upon this occasion omit to mention another work by Prof. MAASS, of which we possess the second edition, and which is considered by the German literati, as well as in foreign countries, wherever that language is read, as the most valuable and systematic "*Analysis of the Power and Influence of the Imagination.*" For want of room we cannot enter into a detailed account of this philosophic publication, which above all novels and ghost-stories amply deserved to be translated into the English language, if the readers of solid and useful productions were not so much inferior in numbers to those of absurd and marvellous romances.

MATHEMATICS.

The principal new publication, since our last retrospect, in this extensive field of literature, is "*The complete Elements of Geometry, according to le Genre, Simpson, van Swinden, Gregorius à St. Vincentio,*" and the ancients, by L. W. GILBERT, professor, &c. at Halle, Part I. pp. 453, 8vo. with plates, 1798; or under another title, "*A complete System of Elementary and Higher Geometry.*" The meritorious author deserves the particular thanks of the tyro, as well as of every friend of geometry, for having furnished them with a compendium in which every useful piece of information relative to this difficult science is industriously collected, for having deduced from a few principal propositions many others as consequences, and thus in a remarkable degree facilitated the understanding and acquisition of the whole. Another new and interesting work, though confined to the arithmetical department, is T. L. JORDAN'S "*Description of several new Reckoning-Machines invented by himself,*" part I. Machines without rotatory motion or wheels, and without tables of calculation. With three tabular views, and four engraved figures, pp. 102. 8vo. 1798." The author shews himself in this publication a man of reflection and ingenuity; and we await with anxiety the second part of his work, in which he promises to describe some still more perfect machines; we cannot, however, refrain from observing, that he ought to be less sparing of his tables, and at the same time endeavour to render them as accurate and corresponding with

the text as the nature of the work will admit. "*Tables, showing the Contents of Casks, with an Explanation of their Use,*" being a work which was crowned with the prize given by the Royal Danish Society for the encouragement of the sciences, by S. BRUNN, with a plate, pp. xxxi. and 84. 8vo. Although these tables are chiefly calculated for the Danish measures, yet they may be easily reduced to any other standard. The author divides the whole into two principal sections, one treating of full casks, and the other of casks not filled: for the former, Mr. B. on 55 pages lays down 32 tables, which are arranged according to the length of the casks, beginning with 25 and extending to 56 inches; for the latter, he furnishes us with 23 tables of proportion, which are so calculated, that between the part of the bottom of the cask played upon by the wine, and the likewise wet part of an imaginary bottom through the bung-hole parallel with the real bottoms, there is a medium taken according to a certain rule, the space thus discovered is commuted into a circle of the same proportion; and then the cask, as far as it is filled with the liquor, is likewise reduced to a cylinder of a similar proportion. "*The Tables showing the different Course of Exchange, together with Instructions and Explanations, how to make use of them,*" by A. CRAILSHEIM, 4to. 1798. All the calculations here relate to the mint-standard of 24 florins. The London course begins with 127 Frankfort Batzen, and extends to 156; every operation is carried on by decimal fractions, so that any of the tables may, with little trouble, be used for the exchange of Holland and Hamburg. The courses of Paris, Augsbourg, and Vienna, are likewise calculated, and the whole is arranged according to the manner adopted by VEGA in his famous "*Logarithmical Tables,*" of which we have given a short account in our first Retrospect.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Instead of having to recapitulate a long list of works in this useful branch of science, we can insert two only, which deserve particular notice. "*Elements of Natural Philosophy, in its Mathematical and Chemical parts,*" by J. C. FISCHER, Doctor and Professor at Jena, pp. 820, 8vo. with three quarto plates. In this publication the author has endeavoured to compress all the late chemical discoveries, as well as to introduce the new metaphysical theory of Kant, which is now making hasty strides towards producing a thorough revolution in the doctrine of physics.

With all its excellencies, we cannot recommend this book to beginners, as the author has committed many serious inaccuracies, while he has little or no merit in the most interesting section of the work, "The metaphysics of Nature," which is almost literally copied from Kant's own words, and which ought to have been rendered more easy to the tyro, by giving it a more popular form, and accompanying the many abstruse axioms and principles with proper illustrations. The next and more important article in this branch, is "*The Magazine of the latest discoveries and occurrences in Natural Philosophy*," including all the auxiliary sciences connected with physics, by J. H. VOIGT, No. I. with three plates, 8vo. pp. 182. Since the "*Magazine for the latest events in Physics and Natural History*" (which was first begun by the celebrated Professor Lichtenberg, of Göttingen, and afterwards continued by Professor Voigt) has been closed with the eleventh volume, the present is intended to supply its place. The editor does not admit long and detailed essays, that the numbers of this periodical work, the annual amount of which is not determined, may not too rapidly increase. Hence he has reduced it to the more useful form of a repertory, which is divided into three principal sections; the first contains accounts of new objects of natural philosophy; the second, accounts of new or improved physical instruments, or apparatus; and the third, a short review of the latest state of physical literature. As a proof of the great variety prevailing in this entertaining Magazine, we find not less than 27 articles under the first head. Upon the whole, it justly vies with "*Gren's Physical Journal*," which is universally admitted to be the most complete and scientific work of the kind in Europe; inasmuch as it more largely enters into the nature of subjects, and gives a more precise account of the phenomena of nature than could be done with propriety in Mr. Voigt's new Magazine.

ECONOMY.

It is much easier to propose a new theory of agriculture, and to extol this principal source of wealth and happiness in every nation with extravagant praises, than to point out the general and most hurtful defects here prevailing and to offer the most proper and practical means for removing and remedying such impediments. With this salutary intention, and with a view to avoid the errors into which others have fallen, the author of the following treatise has amply satisfied

our expectations: "*On Agriculture as the principal Source of Wealth and Happiness of Nations*," by W. KRAUS, pp. 236, 8vo. In this elaborate essay, Mr. K. censures the many defects in agriculture with great candour and modesty; every where we discover mature manly reflection, and his true interest for the good of mankind has given a degree of strength and energy to his language which cannot fail to make a favourable impression on cultivators of land, and thus contribute to realize the noble design of the author. Of the "*Economical Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture in Lower Saxony*;" by J. D. DENSO, we have seen the second number, which is replete with judicious and practical remarks on fourteen different subjects, chiefly founded on the author's own observations and experience: those on different methods of converting heaths and commons into arable land, are by far the most valuable "*The Economical Journal for Town and Country*," formerly edited by Professor LEONHARDT, of Leipzig, is now continued, from the 9th volume, by a Mr. HOFFMANN, of the same place; and we are happy to say, that it is conducted with a due share of attention and discrimination by the new editor. To prevent the dreadful devastations of forests occasioned by noxious insects, and particularly the caterpillar, a learned and noble planter of woods has lately begun a periodical publication, under the singular title, "*The Anxious Forester*," by J. C. BARON V. LINKER, of which we have three numbers before us. The essays here contained are of the utmost importance to the planter of woods, especially in the present times, when the scarcity of wood becomes an object of general complaint in almost every country. "*The Annals of Gardening, together with a General Intelligence for Gardeners and Florists*," by NEUENHAIN, junior, No. V. and VI. concluding the first volume with an Index. Among the numerous journals of this nature published in Germany, this may be safely pronounced the most interesting and useful to the practical gardener; and we sincerely wish the editor may continue his laudable exertions in this agreeable branch of economy. Another work on the same subject, equally praiseworthy, but of a more generally useful tendency, is the following: "*On the Plantation of an artificial Orchard, and the Vegetation of Plants*," by Dr. A. F. A. DIEL, with three plates, and a catalogue of fruits; pp. 492, 8vo. 1798. This book is written with much theoretical and practical knowledge, and

the seventh chapter in particular, which treats of the laws and sources of vegetation, does infinite credit to the attentive and learned author, who has furnished his countrymen with the *first classical production* on this alluring and profitable subject.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

We have been agreeably surpris'd with the appearance of a work which, at the present period so unfavourable to the Muses, not only confers great honour on the editor, but which likewise will be a lasting monument of the national taste and public spirit of the Germans. We allude to the "*Representations and historical Descriptions of the Taste of the principal Nations*," by J. F. BARON AT RACKNITZ. Of this admirable publication the third number has just appeared at Leipzig; and as each number contains about 12 vignettes and plates printed together with the letter-press, and a portfolio, in which there are six coloured plates representing ornamented walls, and six other plates exhibiting articles of household furniture, in royal folio, besides the text, from 100 to 150 pages, quarto, the price of each number is **EIGHT GUINEAS!!** Notwithstanding this extravagant price, the noble editor has, however, brought this extraordinary work very near its termination, as the fourth number will conclude the whole. In the first he has given an animated representation and description of the *Ara-besk taste*; in the second, we find a delineation of the *Greek, Old German, New Persian, English, the French grotesque*, and the taste of the inhabitants of *Otaheite*; in the third number we again meet with the *Greek taste*, in the times when it began to degenerate; also with the taste of the *Moors*, the *Turks*, the *ancient French*, the inhabitants of *Kamtschatka*, and those of *Mexico*. The fourth and last number will probably furnish us with specimens of taste from China, Spain, and other countries not yet described. It must, without hesitation, be allowed that the engravings, as well as the mode of colouring them, are infinitely superior to every thing hitherto produced by German artists. "*The Collection of useful Essays, and Accents relative to Architecture*," published by several members of the Royal Prussian Supreme Department in Affairs of Architecture, vol. i. 1798, with plates, deserves honourable mention in our Retrospect, as it contains no other than practical and highly useful information, particularly to the beginner in the study of this elegant art, for whom it is chiefly

and avowedly designed. "*The Technological Orbis pictus*," by P. H. C. BRODHAGEN, of Hamburg, is a periodical work in quarto numbers; the first and second of which, besides a very elaborate and appropriate introduction, contain accurate descriptions of a paper-manufactory, and of the process of refining sugars, which are illustrated with six plates. In similar numbers the ingenious author proposes to give a popular and satisfactory account of every trade and manufactory carried on in Europe. Another work of a similar, though more of an elementary nature, is the "*Systematic View of Manufactories*," (and the materials of which they make use) by J. F. A. GÖTTLING, Professor at Jena, pp. 45, 8vo. This is only the outline of a plan, according to which the learned professor, who is well known in this country by his excellent chemical tests, intends to publish a complete "*Manual of Technology*," if the present sketch should meet with the approbation of the public. We are fully convinced Mr. G. is perfectly qualified for this arduous task, and that his promised compendium will be gratefully received, not only in Germany, but in other countries of Europe, where a systematic and elementary work of this kind is much wanting. "*The New Painter's Lexicon*," for obtaining a more accurate knowledge of good old and new pictures, by L. v. Winkelman, &c. is offered to the public, in a second edition, as the most complete artists' dictionary; but justice obliges us to say that, though it may contain some of the more modern pictures not to be found in similar works, yet it is vastly inferior to "*FUSLI's Lexicon of Artists*," in the number of articles, as well as in point of sound criticism, correct information, and good arrangement.

COMMERCE.

It is a species of pleasure to a disappointed reviewer, when, after having bestowed much time on a variety of worthless or at least indifferent publications, he meets with one possessing truly classical merit, and of which he is enabled to give a favourable account. Such is the case with the work intitled, "*Supplementary Information to the Theoretico-practical View of Commerce in its various Branches*," by J. G. BUSCH, (Professor at Hamburg) vol. i. pp. xiv. and 296. This volume will be accompanied by another which will complete the work: we here meet with a new specimen of the venerable author's profound knowledge of trade in all its ramifications, the uncommon attention he has bestowed for a

long series of years on all commercial subjects, and the inimitable frankness with which he carries his point in reasoning on matters of the first importance to the state and the individual citizen. "*The Commercial Academy*;" being a manual calculated for the use of young tradesmen of every description; by C. C. ILLING, in two small volumes 8vo. As this is a mere compilation from other works on this diversified subject, and as the author, though generally accurate, has sometimes committed errors, even in spelling technical words—a circumstance not a little derogatory from an elementary book—we cannot speak in very commendatory terms of his labours; yet, upon the whole, it is one of those publications which, if placed in proper hands, may be read and used with advantage.

DIVINITY.

With respect to the present state of theology in Germany, we have already delivered our opinion in the former Retrospect; and we have now only to add, that from the nature of the subsequent works, the reader will be still more fully satisfied with the sentiments we have before expressed. "*The Critique of the Christian Revelation, or the only possible Point of View in which Revelation can be considered*," pp. xvi. and 458. 8vo. 1798, is a new, ingenious, and bold attempt to prove, "that there is a pure original idea of revelation in the human mind; that there is a pure original claim of man to the existence of a revelation; and that there is a pure original belief of revelation which precedes that claim: thus the author endeavours to justify *à priori* the belief in mysteries and miracles. His arguments, however, are more specious than convincing." "*Commentarius criticus in textum Græcum Novi Testamenti. Particula I.*" pp. 168. 8vo. 1798, auctore I. I. GRIESBACH, is a valuable commentary on the first twenty chapters of the gospel of Matthew. It is written in elegant language, and well deserves to be read by the student in divinity who wishes to acquire a more correct knowledge of what are called the sacred writings. "*The Christian Professor of Religion, in his moral Existence and Actions*;" a book of instruction for the moral destination of a christian teacher in churches and schools, relative to his private life as well as his official duties, by F. H. C. SCHWARZ, vol. i, pp. xxxii. and 350. 8vo. 1798. The title is sufficiently expressive of the design of this work; and

we shall only remark, that it well deserves a careful perusal of the divines of this country, particularly by those *fine cure* gentlemen who, altogether against the intention of their humble Master, consume the fruits of the land, without lending any assistance to cultivate the vineyard of the Lord. "*Instructions, together with Questions directed to Children*;" adapted to the whole year, by J. LAUBER, D. D. &c. vol. i. pp. 450. vol. ii. pp. 580. 8vo. This is another specimen of the accommodating spirit of the times, to facilitate or rather prevent the trouble of reflecting, when young preachers, for want of talent or erudition, are unable to compose their own sermons. In short, this species of traffic deserves severe animadversion; although the Germans have not yet arrived at that degree of refinement in the sale and circulation of sermons, which is now pretty common in this country, to hawk about what are called *manuscript sermons*; that is, discourses printed with writing-types, and stitched up in blue paper, at 1s. per piece, or 10s. 6d. per dozen!!! The last article we shall mention in the list of sermons, is rather a phenomenon upon the ecclesiastical horizon, and as such is intitled to particular notice: "*Sermons delivered on some Sundays and Holidays of the Year, chiefly on the Text of the corresponding Gospels*," by a Roman Catholic Curate, 8vo. pp. 148. These discourses may with justice be called 'contributions towards religious improvement' (illumination) as the author expresses himself in the title-page; for they abound with excellent remarks: the exegesis contained in them is generally correct; and the author every where proves himself an enlightened, convincing, and popular orator. Before we conclude this department, we think it our duty to announce a very successful translation of "*The Book of Job*" into German rhyme, by S. C. PAPP, and accompanied with a preface by the Aulic Counsellor EICHORN, pp. xxii. and 114. 8vo. This is the first attempt ever made to translate Hebrew poetry into German verse; and, considering the difficulties connected with so arduous an undertaking, the present version has far exceeded our expectations, and may, with very few exceptions relative to the harmony and structure of the verses, be ranked among the classical productions of the German muses.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As the laws of treason are hitherto rather indefinite, many questions have been

been started on this subject by various eminent lawyers in Germany; and we meet particularly with two essays, which, on account of the philosophic and perspicuous mode of reasoning displayed in them, deserve to be attentively read by every political observer. The first is "*A Philosophico-juridical Inquiry into the Nature of the Crime called High-Treason*," by Dr. P. J. A. FEUERBACH, 8vo. pp. 86. 1798. And the other treatise on the same subject is inserted in the "*Magazine (Archiv) for Criminal Law*," edited by Dr. J. F. KLEIN, and G. A. KLEINSCHROD, Aulic Counsellor and Professor of Law at Würzburg, who is likewise the author of this valuable treatise. Both writers agree, that to betray the country is high treason; "*but the mere resistance of subjects, although it should be accompanied with acts of violence, cannot be called high-treason*." (If this be not acknowledged as a sufficient specimen of the liberty of the press in Germany, we hesitate to make any further comparison with our own). In the branch of Criminal Jurisprudence we find the Germans more busily employed than in any other: to confirm this assertion, we shall make the reader acquainted with the three following works, each of which has its peculiar merit. "*Principia juris criminalis Germaniæ communis*," auctore G. J. F. MEISTER, Confil. reg. aul. Jur. Doct. and Prof. "*Editio tertia multum emendata*," pp. 436. 8vo. 1798: together with the Criminal Code of Charles V. (in German) pp. 136. 8vo. "*Essays relative to Criminal Law and Criminal Proceedings*," by G. A. KLEINSCHROD, &c. vol. i. pp. 344. 8vo.; and "*Contributions towards improving the Criminal Law*," by F. E. C. MEREAU, pp. 292. 8vo. with a table. In other departments of Jurisprudence the Germans are not less assiduously employed, which will be evident from the list of the following excellent works we have purposely selected; viz. "*Outlines of Jurisprudence, or what is properly called the Law of Nature*," by H. STEPHANI, pp. 144. 8vo. "*Outlines of the Law of Society*," Part II. by the same author. pp. 88. 8vo. "*Remarks on Kant's metaphysical Elements of Jurisprudence*," pp. 125. 8vo. by the same author. "*The Law of Nature developed from the Idea of Right*," by J. C. HOFFBAUER, Doctor and Prof. of Phil. of Halle; second edition, enlarged and improved, pp. 379. 8vo. 1798. "*Inquiries into the most important Subjects relative to the Law of*

Nature," by the same author, pp. 348. 8vo. "*The General Law of States*," Part I. together with occasional remarks on Kant's metaphysical Elements of Jurisprudence, particularly his private Law, tending to illustrate and investigate these subjects, by the same author, pp. 318. 8vo. "*The pure Law of Nature*," by T. SCHMALZ, Dr. and Prof. of Law at Koenigsberg; second edition enlarged, pp. 114. 8vo. "*The natural Law of States*," pp. 132. 8vo. by the same author. "*The natural Law of Families*," pp. 30. 8vo. by the same author. "*The Natural Ecclesiastical Law*," pp. 56. 8vo. by the same author. Mr. SCHMALZ is one of the principal and latest labourers in this useful branch of science: the plain and perspicuous mode of writing which characterises all his productions; the manifold new views he affords to the student of law, and the original remarks interspersed throughout his writings, have deservedly established his character as one of the classical law-writers of Germany. "*The Principles of the Prussian Law of Towns and Citizens*," by K. F. TERLINDEN, pp. 239. 8vo. is a well-arranged compilation of whatever relates to the interests of the town and the citizen in the Prussian dominions. "*On the Influence of the Stoic Sect of Philosophers on the Jurisprudence of Rome*:" a philosophical-juridical treatise, by J. A. ORTLOFF, pp. 120. 8vo. In this valuable dissertation the author displays much learning and critical sagacity: in the result of his inquiry we cannot, however, agree with him, that the influence of the Stoics on the legislation of Rome has been so considerable as was formerly, though erroneously believed.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Among the popular works, which on account of their superior manner of treating medical subjects, have been lately translated into the English language, we meet with a second edition, much enlarged, of "*Dr. C. W. HUFELAND'S Art of prolonging Human Life*;" Part I. pp. 336, Part II. pp. 448, and xxx. 8vo. with a beautiful plate, 1798. The most important improvements made in this new edition are contained in the second or practical part of the work. To the means of shortening life, in the section entitled, '*Intemperance in Eating and Drinking*,' Mr. HUFELAND has judiciously added the use of *spirituous liquors*, which are a liquid fire to the body, and in so dreadful a manner blunt the physical and moral sense of man, that at length they reduce him to the

level with insensible brutes: "A state," says the learned author, "in which the vice of intoxication becomes general, must necessarily approach to its ruin; for industry, virtue, humanity, temperance, and moral feelings, qualities without which no state can subsist, are thus completely banished. History informs us, that the period of introducing spirituous liquors among barbarous nations, was likewise the time from which their lives began to be shortened, and their vigorous bodily constitution reduced, so that this fascinating present had a greater effect in subduing them to the Europeans, than even gunpowder and cannon." Who can for a moment hesitate to subscribe this just and pertinent remark? "*The Medico Practical Manual, founded on Brunonian principles and experience,*" by Dr. M. A. WEIKARD, &c. in three parts, together upwards of 1000 pages, second edition, much enlarged, 1798, is one of those eccentric productions which either a violent spirit of innovation, or other motives of disappointment now and then are apt to generate in different climates. And as our medical readers are well acquainted with the merits and demerits of Brown's singular tenets in medicine, we think it superfluous here to enlarge upon the subject. "*The Treatise on the Venereal Disease,*" by Dr. C. GIRTANNIR, &c. third edition, thoroughly improved and much enlarged, vol. i. pp. xvi. and 407, is a work which, on account of the erudition it contains, the excellent and polished style in which it is written, and the correct and beautiful letter-press, does infinite credit to its author. We must only add, that the other two volumes, which contain a critical retrospect of all the ancient and modern writers on this disease, have not been reprinted, but annexed from a former edition to supply the present. "*The Journal for the Interests of Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence,*" by J. C. LODER, is a new periodical work of which nearly two volumes are now published; it is well supported with the most interesting intelligence, by the most eminent surgeons of Germany, whom Mr. BENJ. BELL, of Edinburgh, has liberally joined, and is without exception the most useful repository of the kind on the Continent. Another work of a similar nature, and equal merit in the branches it professes, is, "*The New Magazine (Archiv), for improving Midwifery, and the Treatment of Diseases of Women and Children, with constant reference to Physiology, Dietetics and Surgery,*"

vol. i. 1798, with plates, by J. C. STARCK, doctor and professor of medicine, at Jena. The learned editor formerly published, 'The Archiv for Midwifery,' begun in 1787, and concluded with the sixth volume, but being encouraged by several French, German, and Italian practitioners in midwifery, he was prevailed upon to commence a new series of a more extensive work which is by no means inferior to the former, either in point of variety, or truly practical information, "J. ARNE-MANN's, Dr. and Prof. of Med. at Göttingen, *Practical Materia Medica,*" third edition improved and enlarged, pp. 590, 8vo. 1798. Upon comparing this with the third edition, which appeared in 1795, we do not find any material improvements, although the author might have rectified many little inaccuracies which disgrace his excellent work, particularly in the chemical part of it, where his ideas do not appear to be altogether correct. Of new medical remedies we could discover only two, which he has here added, viz. the *Carex arenaria* and the *Calx antimoni sulphurata*, "C. S. ANDERSCH, *Tractatus anatomicae physiologicae de nervis humani corporis aliquibus, quam edidit E. P. ANDERSCH, Pars altera.* 8vo. pp. 187. In this classical treatise, the author with great accuracy describes particularly those nerves which move the muscles of the left side of the heart, and minutely points out the different nervous threads, as they proceed from different trunks on the neck, while he pursues their course and ramification with a masterly hand. Besides these, he treats of various other nerves, the origin and uses of which are still problematical. "*The Doctrine of Medical Remedies, or Materia Medica of the Mineral Kingdom, comprehending the crude, prepared, and compound Medicines,*" by J. C. TODE, doctor and professor of medicine at Copenhagen, Part. I. 8vo. pp. 431. The learned and experienced author of this work has communicated to us here whatever is valuable and interesting in this essential branch of medicine, while he has accompanied every article with his own original remarks, cautions and observations: we sincerely wish a speedy continuation of this useful book. Of "C. W. HUFELAND'S "*Journal for improving the Practice of Medicine and Surgery,*" we have seen the last number of the sixth volume. The Germans have reason to be proud of a periodical work, which is not only supported by the principal physicians and surgeons of that extensive country, but which likewise furnishes the

medical

medical reader with every piece of useful intelligence, as far as the practice of medicine is concerned, from whatever quarter of Europe it may be derived. Of the "Miscellaneous Chirurgical-practical Cautions, for beginning Practitioners in Surgery," by J. C. JAGER, of Frankfort, the fifth volume has lately appeared, and contains, like its predecessors, many excellent practical hints and remarks. "The System of Diet for Young People, particularly the Studious," by an anonymous author, is one of those mercantile or manufacturing speculations, which have a direct tendency to increase the price of paper and printing materials, but not to enlighten the head of the reader.

We conclude this department with an account of an essay which deserves some notice, as it is written on a subject which of late years has been unaccountably neglected: "What Advantages has the modern Practice of Medicine derived from the Exertions of some Naturalists and Physicians, for Half a Century past, with respect to the proper application of Electricity in Diseases?" by P. MAXIMUS IMHOF, professor at Munchen, pp. 79, 4to. The ingenious author furnishes us here with a concise and satisfactory history of the progress of electricity in different countries; he begins with the year 1742, when electricity was first used as a medical remedy, and spherical glasses, were substituted for cylinders. Among the principal promoters of this study, he mentions the names of GORDON, KRUGER, KRATZENSTEIN, QUELMALZ, NOLLET, JALLABERT, SAUVAGES, SCHAFFER, DOPPELMAYR, RICHMANN, DE HAEN, LINNÆUS, ZETZEL, DE LA FOND, FRANKLIN, LOUVET, WESLEY, CAVALLO, BERTHOLON, &c.

MISCELLANIES.

As the number of books on miscellaneous subjects is comparatively greater than in any determined branch of science, and as our retrospect has already been extended to a considerable length, we find ourselves under the necessity of abridging the account even of the best books hereafter to be mentioned, and of excluding all such as are of inferior merit.—"Moral Pictures," by A. HENNINGS, vol. i. 8vo. pp. 321. 1798, is a well written collection of Essays, in which the spirit of humanity, wisdom of life, and a noble simplicity throughout prevail.—"The New Contributions towards improving the knowledge of mankind in general, and the practical knowledge of the mind in particular;" by C. F. PÜCKES, pp. xxviii. and 212,

8vo. 1798, contain some good and entertaining stories, although we rather doubt whether the science of 'Psychology' will derive any real advantage from such promiscuous and ill-digested collections.—"Short Essays on different Subjects," by E. F. KLEIN, pp. 332, 8vo. Virtue, justice, and civic prosperity are the chief objects of these concise and elegant treatises.—"The Critique of Humanity," 8vo. pp. 254, by an anonymous author, is a singular production which aims at determining the degree of mental cultivation and urbanity among different nations. The idea is originally a good one, but we are sorry to say that the execution of it falls short of the most moderate expectations.—"The Elementary Code of Laws for all Men;" by C. SOMMERS, 8vo. pp. 96. 1798, is a species of a moral catechism, in which the principal doctrines relative to the destination, the different duties, as well as to the liberty, and equality of man, are laid down in a popular and instructive manner.—The "Secret Memoirs from the Lives of some of the most notorious Ufurers, Money-lenders, Procurers, Bankrupts, Swindlers, and Seducers of Youth in the present Times," pp. 82, 8vo. 1798. Although the utility of exposing vice to public detestation cannot be doubted, yet works of this kind, if not critically and cautiously executed, with regard to their moral tendency, ought rather to be suppressed than propagated; as otherwise they will be read with the same avidity and attended with similar consequences, as our 'Session Papers' or 'Newgate-Kalendars', which certainly do more harm than good among the lower classes of readers.—The "Contributions towards the Improvement of Mankind, collected from the Institute of Education near Copenhagen;" by C. J. R. CHRISTIANI, &c. of which two volumes 8vo. are now completed, well deserve the serious perusal of every enlightened mind, particularly those who are anxious to acquire a more accurate information respecting the laws, manners, and customs of Denmark.—The "Magazine for Philology and Education (or 'The Humanistic Magazine') edited by F. A. WIEDEBURG, of which six volumes are now published, is carried on with the same degree of strict selection and classical erudition, which characterises every number of this interesting publication.—The "Complete Extract from Funke's Natural History and Technology," calculated for the use of those amateurs who cannot afford to purchase the larger work, and for the use of teachers

teachers in the inferior town and country-schools, pp. 958, 8vo. is one of the most useful and correct guides in that branch of science; and we seriously recommend a speedy translation of this much-esteemed school-book into the English language.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE LEGATION OF MOSES.

Mosheim in his Ecclesiastical History (vol. ii. p. 160.) informs us that Johannes Hebraeus Agricola, about the year 1538, took occasion to declaim against *the law*, maintaining that it was neither fit to be proposed to the people as a rule of manners, nor to be used in the church as a mean of instruction; but that *the gospel* alone was to be inculcated and explained, both in the churches and in the schools of learning. The followers of Agricola, he adds, were called Antimonians, i. e. enemies of the law. As several phænomena of British literature seem to forbode an extension of this sect, it may be interesting to such as cultivate theology to know in what manner those persons have attempted to account for the rise of the Jewish religion, who deny its claim to a miraculous origin. Unsatisfactory as the hypothesis contained in the following pages may appear, it derives claim to attention from the celebrity of its great author, F. SCHILLER, professor of history in the university of Jena, and the most impressive of the German tragedians. Use has avowedly been made in it of a dissertation by B. Decius, "*Ueber die ältesten Hebraischen Mysterien.*"

THE foundation of the Jewish state by Moses is one of the most remarkable events on record: important by the strength of mind displayed in the achievement, still more important by its yet-enduring consequences to society. Two religions, which prevail over the greater part of the inhabited earth, Christianity and Islamism, lean upon the religion of the Jews: without it neither could have been what they are.

In a certain sense may be ascribed to the Mosaic institutions much of the information in which we now rejoice: by their means an important truth, which reason left to itself, would very slowly have evolved, the doctrine of the unity of God, which was impressed on the people and preserved among them as an object of blind faith, until it could be matured in the heads of the wiser to a rational idea. Thus a great part of the human race escaped the errors of polytheism, and the Hebrew constitution obtained this exclusive advantage that the religion of the wise and of the vulgar were not in direct

opposition, as was the case among the heathens.

Viewed from this station, the Hebrews cannot but appear a people important in history, worthy to be rescued by the true philosopher from the contempt with which witlings, and from the disguising reverence with which superstitious have regarded them.

The Hebrews formed, as is well known, a single nomade family of no more than seventy persons on their arrival in Egypt, where they became a people. During a period of about 400 years which they passed in this country, they multiplied nearly to 2,000,000, and could muster 600,000 fighting men on their expulsion. During this long sojourn, they lived separated from the Egyptians, not by dwelling-place merely, but by their nomade manners, which rendered them objects of aversion to the native inhabitants, and excluded them from civil rights. Their internal government was carried on after the manner of pastoral nations; a family obeyed the father; a tribe the hereditary tribe-prince: and thus they formed a state within the state, which at length by its enormous increase excited the jealousy of the Egyptian kings.

A peculiar population in the heart of the kingdom, idle from its nomade way of life, hanging to each other, but having no common interest with the state, might well become dangerous in case of foreign invasion, or become inclined to seize for sinister purposes any opportunity of temporary internal weakness of which it was spectator. Policy therefore required that it should be observed, be occupied, and if possible be reduced in number. Hard labours were with this view assigned to the Hebrews: and, the secret of their possible utility once discovered, interest failed not to contrive new tasks. By degrees they were reduced from free workmen to vassals, from vassals to slaves: and overseers were appointed to belabour and to misuse them. This barbarous treatment still did not prevent their increase. A sound policy therefore would have been intent on incorporating them into the national system, by distributing them among the other inhabitants, and conceding to them equal rights. This the public prejudices resisted; for the Egyptians held them in abomination, and their abhorrence derived new force from the inconvenient consequences it inflicted. When the king of the Egyptians ceded to the family of Jacob the land of Goshen, on the east-side of the lower Nile, he little

reckoned on a posterity of two millions. The province, therefore, was not very extensive, and the gift was generous enough if he looked forward only to a hundredth part of this multiplication. Now as the dwelling-place of the Hebrews could not coexpand with their numbers, each generation would be more and more compressed, until their health came to be injured by the accumulation. A natural consequence was, great uncleanness and contagious distempers: and thus was sown the seed of a disease which down to our own times has been almost peculiar to this nation, and which appears then to have raged with baleful fury. The most disgusting plague of those climates, the leprosy, broke out among them, and generated an hereditary predisposition. The universality of this foul disease may be estimated by the numerous prescriptions and precautions of their law-giver, and by the concurring testimony of Diodorus, of Sicily, of Tacitus, of Lyfimaachus, of Strabo, and of others, who seem to know the Jewish nation chiefly by this endemical malady; so strong was the impression it had left on the minds of the Egyptians. This misfortune became a new pretence for oppression. Men, who at first were despised as shepherds, and neglected as strangers, were at length shunned as contagious and abominable. To the fear and ill-will with which they had always been surveyed in Egypt, was now superadded disgust and repulsive scorn. Toward men, whom the anger of the gods had so offensively branded, every breach of kindness was thought allowable, and they were deprived, without scruple, of the most sacred rights of humanity. No wonder that barbarity toward them augmented, as its consequences became more apparent, and that they were punished by their oppressors for the very result of their ill-usage.

The ignorant policy of the Egyptians knew no remedy for one fault, but to commit a greater. Finding that all this oppression did not keep under the progress of population, they hit upon the no less inhuman, than miserable expedient, of ordering the male children to be destroyed by the midwives. But thanks to the better part of human nature, despots are not always obeyed when they command inhumanities. The midwives of Egypt heeded not this unnatural command; and the government could only effect its unjust ends by violent means. Commissioned murderers visited, by royal order, the dwellings of the Hebrews, and slew in

the cradle all the males.* In this way the Egyptian government must finally have attained its end: and, had no saviour started up, must, in a few generations, have extinguished the Jewish people.

Whence was this deliverer to proceed? Improbably from among the Egyptians: how should one of these take part with a strange nation, whose language he was unfit to comprehend, and unlikely to study, and whom he was taught to consider as no less incapable than unworthy of a better condition. Improbably from among themselves: for the yoke of the Egyptians had degraded the Hebrews into the rudest and worst of nations, wildered by three hundred years of neglect, cowed by as long a servitude, irritated by abuse, degraded in their own eyes by a nauseous hereditary infamy, enervated and crippled to every heroic resolution, and, by a long continued torpor, almost degenerated to brutality. From a race so abandoned, how should one free spirit, one informed mind, a single hero, or a single statesman, originate? Where could the man be found amid them, able to inspire with confidence so submissive a horde, and to teach so ignorant and rude a band the means of effectual resistance to its refined and instructed oppressors. As little could such a man be looked for among the Hebrews of those days, as a brave heroic spirit among the outcast Pariahs of the Hindoos now.

But the mighty hand of Providence, which knows how to unravel the most complex knot by the simplest means—not of that providence, which, by the violent weapon of miracles, interrupts the economy of nature, but of that providence which has prescribed to nature an economy that effects by an orderly process extraordinary things—was to interfere and to save; was to select a Hebrew, that he might obtain the confidence of his countrymen; and to educate him among Egyptians, that he might acquire the courage and the wisdom essential to his success.

A Hebrew mother, of the tribe of Levi, had for three months concealed her infant from the murderers: at length, in despair of finding a further asylum, her inventive tenderness suggested a contrivance. In a box, or boat of papyrus, secured by pitch from the penetration of

* A parallel fact occurs in the history of the Charaibs. See a pamphlet, entitled "*An Account of the Black Charaibs in the Island of St. Vincent's.*" Sewell, 1795. London.

the waters, she exposed her child in the place where the daughter of Pharaoh was wont to bathe. The child's sister had orders to conceal this ark amid the rushes, near which the royal maid was to pass; and to lie in wait hard by, watching the event. The daughter of Pharaoh soon perceived the infant, and as the boy pleased her, she resolved to save him. The sister now ventured to approach, and offered to fetch a Hebrew nurse, which was assented to. The mother thus obtained her child a second time, and might, without danger, publicly endeavour to rear him. In this condition he learned the language of his own people, and became acquainted with their manners, while the lips of his mother, no doubt, impressed on his tender soul an affecting image of their universal misery. When he had attained the age to need no longer a mother's care, he was resigned to the princess, and to her was abandoned his future fortunes. The daughter of Pharaoh adopted him, and gave him the name *Moses*. And thus this lad of fervid birth became partaker of the same advantages of education as the children of Egyptian kings. The priests, to whose cast he belonged from the moment of his adoption into the royal family, now undertook his education, and instructed him in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, which was the exclusive patrimony of their order. It is even probable that they concealed from him none of their secrets, since a passage of the Egyptian historian, Manetho, in which he calls Moses an apostate from the Egyptian religion, and a fugitive priest from Heliopolis, gives room to suspect that he was intended for the priestly office.

In order to understand what Moses may have acquired in this school, and what influence his education probably had on his legislation, a closer examination will be necessary of what ancient writers have preserved concerning the institutions and doctrines of the Egyptians. The historian Philo says: "Moses had been initiated by the Egyptian priests into the philosophy of symbols and hieroglyphs, as well as into the ritual of the holy animals." Others confirm this opinion: and, if a survey be taken of what are called Egyptian mysteries, they will be found very analogous with what Moses did and commanded.

II. The religion of ancient nations had, as is well known, very early assumed the form of a superstitious polytheism; and, even in those families which the Hebrew

writings describe as worshipping the true God, the ideas of the supreme Being were neither pure nor noble, and far from being founded on clear and rational insight. But, as soon as the better constitution of civil society, and the separation of ranks had delivered over the care of divine things to a peculiar order at leisure to observe the phenomena of nature, some progress was made by reason toward a loftier idea of the first cause. The universal connection of all things could not but point to a unity of author: and to whom was this idea so likely first to occur as to a priest? As Egypt seems to be the first cultivated country known to history, and as the more ancient mysteries appear to have originated thence, it is not improbable that the idea of the divine unity should there first have presented itself to a human brain. The fortunate inventor of this soul-exalting conception, will have endeavoured to find about him persons to whom he might intrust the holy treasure, and who were capable of handing it down (who knows through how many generations?) until at length it became the property of a little society capable of comprehending and of evolving it further.

But as a certain mass of knowledge and culture of intellect is requisite to conceive and to apply the idea of one universal God, and as this notion could not but lead to a contempt for polytheism, which was, however, the established religion, it was soon perceived or imagined that it would be imprudent and dangerous to spread abroad this opinion indiscriminately. Without first overthrowing the established divinities, by exposing them in their ridiculous nakedness, no introduction could be hoped for this new doctrine: yet it was impossible to expect that every one to whom the old superstition might have been rendered contemptible, should be able to elevate his mind to the pure, but difficult idea of the truth. Besides, the civil constitution was supported by that superstition: if this fell, the pillars of social order were liable to break down; and it was doubtful, if the new religion would be able to furnish an adequate prop.

And had the attempt not succeeded to abolish the old gods, a blind fanaticism would have been armed against the innovators, who would have fallen victims to he made fury of the vulgar. It was, therefore, preferred to make the new and dangerous truth the exclusive property of a small and secret society, of those who had displayed sufficient comprehension of

mind to merit reception into a secret band, where the pure doctrine might be preserved in mysterious withdrawal, from the eyes of the profane, and only dealt out to those who were observed to be capable of bearing its lustre.

For this purpose, hieroglyphs were resorted to, which concealed, under sensible symbols, the abstract doctrine, and were interpreted by agreed rules. As these enlightened men were aware, from their experience of the ancient worship, of the influence of the senses and of the imagination on young ductile minds, they made no scruple of calling in the assistance of artifice and ceremonial to the advantage of truth. They produced the new ideas to the mind with an impressive solemnity of parade, and, by rites adapted to their purpose, excited in the minds of their pupils an impassioned state of soul favourable to the association of the new creed, with impressions striking to the senses. Of this nature were the purifications which the assistant underwent previous to initiation, the washing, the sprinkling, the inwrapping in surplices of linen, the preparatory abstinence from sensual indulgence, the significant silence calculated to stimulate curiosity, the exaltation of the spirits by song, the interchange of dark and light, and the other ritual solemnities.

These ceremonies, connected with secret symbols and hieroglyphs, which described the concealed doctrines, were collectively designated by the appellation of the Mysteries. Their chief seat was the temple of Isis and Serapis. They were the model whence afterwards the mysteries of Samothrace and Eleusis, and in later times, the orders of free-masonry have been shapen. It seems indubitable, that the substance of the oldest mysteries in Heliopolis and Memphis, during their incorrupt period, consisted in announcing the unity of God, in unmasking the popular heathenism, and in revealing the immortality of the soul. Those who became partakers of these important discoveries, who obtained the *insight* of these revelations, called themselves *Epopts*, *Seers*, or the Initiated. But this initiation was never bestowed fully at once, because it was proper gradually to purge the mind of many errors by preparatory steps, before it could bear the full blaze of truth. For this reason, grades of initiation were contrived; and a complete apocalypse was only made to those who had attained the intuition of the inner sanctuary.

The *Epopts* acknowledged a single su-

preme cause of all things, an original energy, the same with the demiurgos of the Greek sages. Nothing can be more sublime than the simple greatness with which they spoke of the maker of the world. In order most expressively to indicate him they called him by no name. A name, said they, is merely wanted to distinguish: he who is *ONLY* needeth no name; for there is no ONE with whom he can be confounded. Under an ancient statue of Isis were written the words *I am what is*: and on a pyramid at Sais *I am what is, and was, and will be; no mortal has uplifted my veil*. No one might enter the temple of Serapis who did not wear on his breast or forehead the name *Jao* or *Je-ha-ho*, a name nearly the same with the Hebrew *Jehovah*, and probably of like signification and origin. No name was pronounced in Egypt with more veneration than this name *Jao*. In the hymn, which the hierophant sang to the aspirants, this was the first clue given of the nature of the deity. He is only, of himself, and from him are all things.

An essential preliminary ceremony to every initiation was circumcision, to which even Pythagoras had to submit, before his admission to the Egyptian mysteries. This circumcision was to designate a more intimate fraternity between the partakers of it, and a nearer relation to the Godhead than was supposed to belong to the uncircumcised. With these views Moses afterwards employed it among the Hebrews.

In the inmost of the temple various holy utensils were exhibited to the aspirant which expressed a hidden meaning. Among these was a sacred box called the ark of Serapis, originally perhaps an emblem of hidden wisdom; but which, after the institution had degenerated, only served as a mystery-show-box for juggling priestcraft. To carry this ark was a privilege of priesthood, who were therefore called *cistophoroi*. To none but the hierophant was it allowed to open the lid of this box, or even to touch it. Had any one the rashness to peep in, he would immediately become, it was reported, insane.

In the Egyptian mysteries certain hieroglyphic figures of divinities occurred which were compounded of various animal forms. The sphinx is a figure of this kind, and is probably emblematic of omnipotence, being compounded of portions of the most powerful of animals, of the eagle, of the lion, of the bull, of the man. The bull especially, or *Apis*, was most frequently employed as the sym-

bol of power, and is called in the more ancient dialect *cherub*.

These mystic figures, to which only the Epopts had a key, gave to the mysteries a sensual outside, which imposed on the people, and in no small degree resembled the public worship. Superstition, therefore, derived fresh strength from the exterior garb of the mysteries; although behind the curtain it might be laughed at.

It is, however, very comprehensible, that this pure deism should live in harmony with idolatry; for although it undermined it from within, from without it afforded support. This dissonance between the religion of the priests and of the vulgar was excusable in the founders of the mysteries, from the necessity of the case, and was of two evils the lesser; as there was more probability of conquering the mischiefs arising from the concealment of truth, than of withstanding those which arise from its premature disclosure. But when, by degrees, unworthy members had insinuated themselves into the circle of the initiated, &c. the institution had lost its primitive purity; that secrecy, which was originally a mere prudential precaution, was made the essence and object of the institution; and, instead of endeavouring to dispel the gloom of superstition, and to prepare the people for supporting a more perfect day, its members became conspirators against instruction, and misled the multitude into grosser darkness. Priest-craft superseded the purity of the original intention; and an institution, planned to keep alive the knowledge of the only God, became a powerful medium of support to idolatry, and a mean of intercepting by oaths of secrecy the acknowledgement of that contempt for the popular religion which its members might else have diffused through the community. Hierophants, in order to retain the more ascendancy over their pupils, multiplied the grades of initiation, and affected constantly to reserve something for the future satisfaction of the aspirant. His progress was intercepted or amused by theatric ceremonies and tricks, until at length the very key to their hieroglyphs, and the purport of their mystic forms, were lost; and that passed for the whole truth which was originally nothing but its veil.

It is difficult to ascertain whether the education of Moses coincided with the better times of this institution, or with the beginning of its declension: probably with the latter, to judge from some foolish

mumeries which the Hebrew law-giver borrowed, and from some exceptionable tricks which he transferred. But the spirit of the original founder was not yet evaporated; and the doctrine of the unity of the Creator of the world still rewarded the curiosity of the initiated.

This doctrine, whose inevitable consequence could not but be a decided contempt for polytheism, was the rich treasure which the young Hebrew derived from the mysteries of Isis. Therein he also became better acquainted with the powers of nature, which then formed an object of secret science, and which afterwards enabled him to perform wonders, and even to rival or excel the magicians of Pharaoh in his juggleries. His after-conduct shews that he was a skilful pupil, and had attained the highest grade of initiation.

In this same school he collected a mass of hieroglyphic and mystic knowledge and ritual, which his inventive genius turned to account. He had explored the whole region of Egyptian wisdom; thought over the whole system of its priesthood; weighed its advantages and disadvantages against each other; and had taken a piercing view of its whole scheme of state-craft.

How much time he spent in the schools of the priests is unknown; but his late political conspicuity makes it probable that he had not devoted less than twenty years to the study of the mysteries and of the legislation. This discipline does not, however, appear to have excluded him from conversancy with his nation; or to have prevented his observing the inhuman oppressions under which it laboured.

This Egyptian education did not suppress his nationality. The ill-usage of his people reminded him he was a Hebrew, and struck deep in his bosom. The more he began to feel himself, the more he felt for the burdens of his fellow-countrymen. He once beheld a Hebrew suffering under the blows of an Egyptian task-matter: the sight overpowered his patience, and he slew the Egyptian. The deed came out: his life was endangered; he had to leave Egypt, and to seek refuge in the Arabian wilderness. This flight is placed by some so late as the fortieth year of his life: it is enough for us to know, that he could no longer be very young when it ensued.

III. With the exile of Moses begins a new æra of his life; and, if we would understand his future political appearance

in Egypt, we must follow his Arabian banishment. A bloody hate for the oppressors of his nation, and the knowledge acquired among the priests of Egypt, accompanied him to the desert. His soul was full of ideas and projects, and nothing disturbed its broodings in the unpeopled waste.

The original documents describe him as keeping the sheep of the Bedouin Arab, Jethro. This deep descent from his lofty views and hopes in Egypt to a cattle-herd in Arabia—the future ruler of men now the hireling of a nomad—how painful to an aspiring mind!

And must all that the industry of youth and the experience of age had collected perish in heedless inutility? His soul cannot bear the thought. He struggles against destiny. The wildernes shall not absorb his powers: his fancy embraces the interest of the oppressed. A parity of fortune draws him still closer to his landsmen. In Egypt, he would have become a mystagogue or a general: in Arabia, the huge idea ripens—"I will redeem Israel."

But what possibility of executing this project? The impediments are beyond ken which resist the enterprise, and the greatest are those to be expected from the very nation he aspires to serve. A nation without unanimity or confidence, without courage or public spirit, its enthusiasm wholly quenched in the dungeon-damps of four centuries of thralldom. A nation no less unworthy than incapable of the benefit he predesigns for it. From them what can he expect? without them what can he effect? He must begin then by rendering them capable of this benefit, by reviving that sentiment of the dignity of human nature which habits of subjection had stifled, by rekindling hope, confidence, heroism, and enthusiasm.

Such sentiments have for their basis a real or imaginary trust in one's own force: and whence shall the slaves of Egyptians imbibe this? Suppose his eloquence to hurry them forward for a moment, will not this artificial inspiration desert them at his greatest need? Will they not more patiently than ever drop back into their habitual servility?

And now the disciple of Egyptian priest and state-craft comes to aid the Hebrew. He recollects the methods, by which a small number of priests at Heliopolis were accustomed to move at their will millions of rude and savage men. This instrument was no other than a confidence in super-terrestrial protection, and a belief in supernatural powers. In

the visible world he could discover no remedy of the mind equal to the inspiration of courage into the servile; he sought it in the invisible. He found nothing earthly to which their confidence could be attached; he sought something heavenly. Hopeless of awaking sufficient trust in their own force, he brought to them a God possessed of all force. Once confident in him, they are become bold and strong: and the fire is kindled, at which every other requisite virtue may be inflamed. If he can pass for the organ of this God, his brethren are become a rod in his hands, the companions of his guidance, and pliant to his will. But what god shall he announce, and how secure their belief? Shall he announce to them the true God, the Demiurgos, or the Jao, in whom he himself believes, the keblah of the mysteries?

To an ignorant populace, like that of his nation, how could he ascribe even the remotest symptom of capability for a truth, which was the patrimony of very few of the sages of Egypt, and the power of comprehending which implies a high degree of enlightenment. How could he flatter himself with the hope, that the drags of Egypt would understrand, what among the select of the country only the best could comprehend?

But, suppose him to have succeeded in impressing upon the Hebrews the knowledge of the true God; this God would not have been of use in their condition; the knowledge of him would rather have been detrimental than favourable to the success of their enterprise. The true God interested himself no more about the Hebrews than about any other nation. The true God could not fight exclusively for them; for them unthunge the pivots of nature, and reverse its orderly movements. The true God would leave them to fight out their quarrel with the Egyptians, as he is wont, without miraculous interference; such a God suited not the purpose of Moses.

Shall he then announce to them a fabulous divinity against which his reason rebels, and which the mysteries had taught him to despise? For this his understanding is too informed, his heart too sincere. The enthusiasm which inspired him would have relaxed beneath so contemptible and hypocritic a talk; undelighting in so artificial a deception, he would have fallen off in the courage to persevere. Besides, he not only aspires to liberate, but in due time to liberalise his people. He builds for a long posterity.

He chose then truth for his substratum.

How reconcile these contradictions? The true God he could not reveal to the Hebrews; because they were incapable of comprehending his attributes. A false one he chose not to reveal, out of scorn for criminal artifice. It remained that he should announce to them his own true God, in a fabulous manner.

He ascribes therefore to his true God those attributes which coincided with the notions of the Hebrews, and their actual wants. He accommodates his Jao to the local circumstances, and to the prejudices of his people, and thus arises his Jehovah.

In the minds of the people he finds indeed some belief in divine things; but this belief had degenerated into the coarsest superstition. The superstition he has to eradicate, the belief he has to preserve; the nature of the superstition suggests to him the means. According to the general opinion of those times, each nation was under the guardianship of a peculiar national God; and it was gratifying to national vanity to hear its God lifted up above the gods of other nations. The divinity of these other Gods was not thereby denied; they also were recognized, but supposed, at least within the precincts of any national God, to be feeble in comparison with him. On this popular error Moses gratified his truth. He made the demiurgos of the enlightened into the national God of the Hebrews; but he went one step further.

Not satisfied with merely describing this national God as the most powerful of Gods, he described him as the *only* God, hurling all others into their original nothing. He makes him, indeed, an exclusive property of the Hebrews; but at the same time subjects to him all other nations and all the powers of nature. And thus to the idol which he fashioned for the Hebrews, he attached the two most important attributes of the true God, unity and omnipotence, and made them the more impressive by means of this human veil.

The childish vanity of being exclusive favourites of the deity was now to operate in behalf of truth, and to become a vehicle for the doctrine of an only God. This is, indeed, a new error overthrowing an old one; but an error much nearer to the truth than that which it overthrew; and to this accompaniment of error the truth was in reality indebted for its own reception; its diffusion could only be obtained by this foreseen misundersand-

ing. What could the Hebrews have done with a philoophic God? But with this national God they could and did do wonders. Reflect a moment on the situation of the Hebrews; so ignorant as to estimate the power of the gods, by the fortune of the nations under their protection. Abandoned and oppressed by men, they suppose themselves forsaken also by all the gods. The same relation which they bear to the Egyptians, they suppose to subsist between their God and the gods of the Egyptians. He is therefore a small light beside their lights; and doubts are even entertained if there be any. All at once it is announced to them, that they too have their protector in the host of heaven; that he is awaked from his repose, and his girding himself with strength to make head against their enemies.

This announcement of their God is, henceforward, like the call of a general to enlist under his victorious banners. If this general displays immediately proofs of his might, or has been known of old, a giddy enthusiast will often be caught by the most fearful; and this Moses took into consideration.

The conversation which he holds with the apparition in the burning bush exposes to us the doubts he entertained, and the manner in which he answered them to himself. Will my unhappy countrymen trust in a God who has so long neglected them, who at once drops as it were from the clouds, whose name they have never heard, who for centuries has been an idle spectator of their wrongs? Will they not rather consider the Gods of their mighty oppressors as the more powerful? This was the next thought that must occur to the prophet, and how does he meet the difficulty? By making his Jao into the God of their fathers, by thus associating with his name every marvellous national tradition, and thus making him into an old and familiar God. But in order to show that hereby was meant the true and only God, and to prevent all confounding of him with the idols of superstition, he assigns to him the hallowed name pronounced in the mysteries. *I am that I am.* Tell thy people Israel *I am* hath sent thee.

The divinity really bore this name in the mysteries; but to the stupid Hebrews in could not but be unintelligible. It conveyed to them no idea; and Moses might have had better success with some other name, but he preferred this inconvenience to endangering his favourite object,

ject, that of really revealing to the Hebrews the God revered in the mysteries of Isis. As it is clear that the Egyptian mysteries flourished long before Jehovah appeared to Moses in the burning bush, the incident is remarkable that he should give himself the very name appropriated to him in the mysteries of Isis.

But it was not enough for Jehovah to announce himself to the Hebrews as a well-known God, as the God of their fathers. It was necessary he should reveal himself as a God of might, if they were to put confidence in him; and this was the more necessary, as their fortunes in Egypt were not favourable to the attribution of any great powers to their patron. Moreover he was announced by the mediation of another: on this man therefore was to be bestowed extraordinary qualities, if the might and greatness of the sender was to be made known.

If therefore Moses was to justify his legation, it required the support of extraordinary deeds. That he accomplished such will hardly be disputed. How he accomplished them, and in what manner the relation of them is to be understood, may be left to the individual interpretation of every one.

The narrative, in which the legation of Moses has been recorded, had all the requisites which fitted it to inspire the Hebrews with complete belief. This was what belonged to it; among us the like impression is no longer necessary. We may be allowed to think that, if the Creator of the universe chose to appear in the form of a flame or of wind to any man, it would be indifferent to him whether that man were bare-foot or no. But to the Hebrews it was necessary to typify the emotion of awe by that external token with which they were familiar, and which was already in use in the mysteries. In like manner he proceeds with respect to the impediment in his speech. And throughout he describes most circumstantially and individually those things which were likely to the Israelites, as well as to us, to appear most difficult to conceive. Let us now resume what has been said, and briefly recapitulate the plan formed by Moses in the desert.

He aspired to lead the Israelites out of Egypt, and to put them in possession of independence, of a country and of a constitution of their own. But as he well knew the difficulties which would oppose this undertaking, as he knew that little reliance could be placed on their courage or enthusiasm, and that his eloquence

was unequal to overcoming the habitual servility of the people, he thought it necessary to announce to them a more than human guide and guardian, and to assemble them under the banner of a divine leader.

He gave them therefore a God for their deliverer from Egypt; and as it is necessary to obtain another land instead of that they had forsaken, and to obtain it sword in hand, he endeavoured to preserve their force united by the bond of common laws and of a political constitution. As a priest and statesman, he knew that religion is the strongest and most indispensable prop of every constitution: he uses therefore the God their deliverer also in his subsequent legislation, and announces him with those attributes which suited his new destination. For legislation, for the deity of a permanent community, no other than the true God would avail: institutions founded on falsehood cannot endure. But the understandings of his people being too blunt to comprehend in all its purity the religion of reason and of nature, he addresses their imagination; he bribes their prejudices by the description of attributes suited to vulgar apprehension, by the enumeration of services delightful to their coarse ambition. He borrows for his deity a heathen garb, and is content that his followers should venerate this garb alone. And thus he accomplishes the infinitely important service of founding a state-religion on the pillar of truth, so that a future reformer would have no occasion to *subvert* his fabric, which is the inevitable result of any attempt to improve and to purify the *false* religions.

All the other states of his and the ensuing ages were founded on deception, on error, on polytheism: although in Egypt a secret circle was found who had just notions of the Supreme Being. Moses, himself one of this circle, and owing to it his better ideas of the divine nature, is the first who ventures not merely to proclaim the secret of the mysteries, but to make it the basis of his national institutions. He became therefore for the benefit of the world a *betray*er of the *mysteries*, and distributed over a whole community what had hitherto been a property of the select. It is true that with his new religion he could not communicate understanding to his people: and in this the Epopts of Egypt had still the advantage: they perceived by the evidence of their reason a truth, of which the Hebrews were made the blind believers.

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