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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT of the PORT
of TONNINGEN, by MR. NEMMICH, of
HAMBURGH.

NIEMANN, in his Manual of the Geography of Sleswick Holstein, recites what has been commemorated by his predecessors, relative to Tonnigen, which he continues down to the year 1799. Some later accounts are to be found in the same author's Provincial Notices.

A few years ago, a narration of travels through various parts of that dutchy was published in the Danish language; I believe the author's name was Wedel, but I do not remember that it contains any material addition to what had been said by Niemann, nor has any account of Tonnigen, since the blockade of the Elbe, fallen in my way, or in that of any of my friends there, except a Picture of Tonnigen in the *Journal of the Elegant World*, for the 12th of January, 1805. But a mere picture does not answer the purpose I have in view. The following particulars were collected during a residence there in April last, 1805.

A list of charts and plans of Tonnigen and the Eider, I shall give, if thought desirable.

The proper name of this place in German, is now Tønning. In more remote periods, it was called Tonningen; and so it is still named by foreign nations; but in Germany and Denmark this denomination is considered improper.

The name of Tonnigen is generally supposed to be derived from *Tonne*; but for this etymon no one can assign a sufficient reason; probably, however, this word alludes to the *tonne*, or buoys, with which the place is amply provided.

Tonnigen, the capital of the province of Eiderstedt, is situated on the right bank of the river Eider, six German miles from its mouth. It cannot be said to stand on a hill, as Niemann asserts: some of the houses indeed are built upon the dyke, but the rest occupy a flat marshy plain. It is two German miles from Husum, one

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and a half from Friedrichstadt, and one from Garding.

It possesses neither any beautiful spots nor even a promenade. The small castle-square is rarely visited by the principal inhabitants, the naked banks of the river offer no interesting prospects, nor can the eye find any object of amusement to pause on, except the various and ever-changing scenery of the shipping.

The atmosphere is humid, cold, and very inconstant; fresh sea breezes, however, prevent many disorders, but the nights are raw, and a pleasant summer evening a rarity.

Colds, and other disorders arising from them, are very prevalent; but, except these, there are few instances of strangers who continue to reside here any length of time, being ill. It is otherwise in the surrounding country, which is subject to the fatal marsh-sickness, as it is called, or the intermittent fever. To such complaints persons are liable who come from the high lands to work at harvest in the marshes. These hungry strangers generally feast voraciously on the substantial and heavy food of the low lands, and to this cause the above-mentioned disorders are attributed. They are however very rare.

Since the blockade of the Elbe these solid kinds of food are varied with many lighter species of provisions. To supply the present increased luxury of the place, they are brought thither from all parts. The beef is incomparably better than before the blockade; till then it used to be sent to Hamburg, and the country was deprived of it.

The water for drinking is very bad, nor are there any springs in these marshy tracts. Rain-water, however, is collected in cisterns by almost all the inhabitants from the roofs of their houses.

On the 13th of February, 1803, when the last census was taken, the population amounted to 1924, but since the blockade of the Elbe the number has increased to at least 4000.

What Tonnigen was previous to the blockade

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blockade of the Elbe, or up to the summer of 1803, may be seen in the writers above mentioned. Almost the whole of what follows is to be understood as subsequent to that period.

Niemann says the river is one hundred and fifty feet broad at Tonningen; but this must be an error of the press; the true breadth appears to be about as many fathoms.

The Eider is well furnished with buoys and beacons, and, except when the ice or heavy storms prevent, several pilot boats are constantly cruising near its mouth to bring in such ships as have no Helgoland pilots on board. The Danish government have it in agitation to keep a galiot of pilots (which is also to be fitted as a beacon-ship) lying before the mouth of the river. Mr. Lexow, the ship-builder, has already, at their request, sent in a plan and section for the purpose. If this project be completed, of which no one entertains a doubt, it will be of the highest utility to commerce.

In former years, ships drawing nineteen feet water, have come here without impediment; but there are banks in the Eider, which render it imprudent for ships so deeply laden to sail up that river. Neither is the bottom permanent; for, as it consists partly of quicksands, it frequently shifts in consequence of storms or the breaking up of the ice.

The harbour might have been called spacious till the year 1803; but subsequent to that period, it can no longer be so characterized. Since the blockade of the Elbe, no ship that draws more than ten feet water is suffered to enter the harbour, to avoid impeding the passage. Larger ships are obliged to lie at anchor off shore in winter, and in the river in summer.

The road is perfectly secure. Formerly small vessels, during a continuance of storms from the westward, went half a mile up; but now large ships lie in perfect security in the river, and are not obliged to run up so high.

All ships are, if possible, unloaded immediately after their arrival; but as it sometimes happens that too many arrive together, for the custom-house officers to dispatch at once, the unloading of some of them is necessarily postponed for a few days. In these cases, ships loaded with fruit, or bringing manufactured goods for the fairs, have the preference.

In the harbour order is preserved by an officer called the harbour-master, and in the river by the commandant of the guard-

ship, which has been stationed here since last year.

Even were the *wattenfahrt* (the passage of goods coastwise, to Hamburg over the Shallows, in small vessels) not permitted, there could never come any quantity of merchandize but what might be presently forwarded; for there are many good landing places on the Eider above Tonningen, to which they might be conveyed, in small craft in order to be sent on-ward.

The Hamburg Insurance Company have an agent at Tonningen, who, in case of accident, gives every possible assistance, and takes care of the interests of his employers. Their present agent is the above-mentioned Mr. Lexow, a most active and intelligent man. By his means last spring, when the Eider was frozen up, the buoys were brought over land and carried out to sea in small craft off Vollerwyk; in consequence of which, above twenty ships came to that place, before the ice broke up in the Eider; and afterwards, finding the river tardy in opening, he caused the ice to be removed from a considerable portion of it.

At Vollerwyk, ships can come to land almost throughout the winter; at that time they are laid along shore, and, if they do not draw too much water, are pretty safe during the breaking of the ice: below Vollerwyk, the Eider does not entirely freeze up.

The placing of the buoys is regulated by the board of overseers of the channel at Rendburg, as also the appointment and regulation of the pilots from that place to Tonningen and the neighbouring parts.

The town of Tonningen used formerly to levy a contribution, called buoy and beacon money, according to a certain regulation; but, after the channel was opened, the king of Denmark purchased this right from the city for 10,000 rix-dollars. Hence this tax is now levied by the officers of the crown in lieu of those formerly appointed by the city.

In the year 1804, its produce amounted to 14,000 rix dollars.

In the same year the whole produce of the customs was 202,000 rix-dollars, whereas, previous to the blockade of the Elbe, they only amounted annually to 20, or 30,000.

The number of ships, which arrived during that year from foreign ports, those of Holland excepted, was between six and seven hundred.

In 1803, the shipping belonging to Tonningen amounted to 297½ lasts, or 595 tons.

595 tons. With regard to last year, 1804, the inspector of the customs could give me no information; but Mr. Lexow told me that the number of vessels now belonging to this port is full thirty, though not, indeed, all of them large ships. Mr. Lexow owns nine, of which, six are ships, and two are small coasting-vessels.

This gentleman in 1801 began to construct a considerable ship-yard, near a pair of slips, which is called a ship-yard, by Niemann. Mr. Lexow has already built a ship according to his own ideas, called the *Speculator*, and carrying fifty lasts of wheat. When I was at Tonningen, he believed her to be at Mogador.

Two years before, a ship-owner, named Henning Duhr, launched a small vessel of eighty tons burden, called the *Jungfer Friedrika*, of Tonningen.

The ship-yard and slips are now used for repairing large ships. But henceforward no more will be built, because the price of labour is too high.

Mr. Lexow, the factotum of Tonningen, has also built a considerable mill for extracting rape oil.

The battery of Vollerwyk, serves as a protection from descents, enforces the quarantine regulations, and above all defends the mouth of the Eider. It was erected in 1801, and is the outmost battery.

Besides this there are two other batteries in the neighbourhood of Tonningen, the one erected in 1801, the other in 1803. Their object is to prevent enemies' ships from entering.

The royal warehouse, which is a very large and massive building on a point of land near the harbour, affords many important advantages to trade, as all goods, even contraband, are lodged there, as long as may be desired, for a very small rent.

In general, however, since the blockade of the Elbe, the merchants are obliged to make use of cellars, stables, and other out-houses, to store their goods.

I have already spoken of the quarantine regulations of Sleswick-Holstein. This code contains, besides the usual ordinances, some, which are peculiar to Tonningen, and these only require to be noticed here.

The arrangement of the Lazaretto is entirely adapted to the place, and it is placed under the superintendence of the most respectable inhabitants. A paper in the *Hamburg Adress-comptoir-nachrichten* of 1804, No. 79, in which this institution was represented in an erroneous point of view, and which contained many wholly

unfounded assertions, was contradicted in the next number of the same journal. Mr. Lesser, its principal officer, has had the goodness to communicate to me the following particulars. The officers who were appointed in 1803, are eight in number:

Chancellor and burgomaster Lesser;
Counsellor Noa;
Lieutenant at the barrier and merchant,
Lexow;
Pilot-inspector Brarens; both as persons conversant in maritime affairs;
Physician, Dr. Bersmann;
Controller of the customs, Hanson;
To whom were afterwards added,
Chamberlain Nommels;
Sea-lieutenant Von Krieger.

There are two guard-ships, or vessels of observation, stationed at Vollerwyk, one of which goes every ebb tide as far as the Koller, and to the sixth buoy, to meet the ships that arrive. The other cruises in the neighbourhood of Vollerwyk. The master of the former interrogates the ships described in pages 7 and 10 of the Quarantine Ordinances, in the words therein set forth. To those which are entirely free from suspicion, he gives a ticket with his seal.

Every ship which is thus permitted to proceed forward to Tonningen, must furl a sail agreed upon with the second guard-ship, in order to shew that she has been visited and obtained permission to proceed. But as the outer guard-ship, when a great number of ships arrive together, may suffer some of them to pass without visiting, the second guard-ship off Vollerwyk is instructed to bring those to, which do not shew the appointed signal, and to observe whatever may not have been noticed by the former guard-ship.

Ships, which arrive before Tonningen with a billet properly signed, must shew it to the guard-ship, and are then permitted to pass by the harbour, when they are to deposit the billet in the custom-house. Without this formality no ship is suffered to pass, or to be entered at the custom-house.

Such ships as come from suspected countries or places, or whose cargo is suspected, must lie at anchor, at Koller, and in the neighbourhood of Vollerwyk, under a quarantine flag, where they are subjected to the visitation and further orders of the board of quarantine, according to the regulations of the quarantine laws.

The ships that arrive, are daily announced by messengers from the quarantine-overseers, together with other incidents,

which ought not to pass without their examination. The inspection of the quarantine ships is performed by two of the board, and, when requisite, by the physician also.

At all the landing places, whether at Vollerwyk, St. Peter, Ording, or Westerhever, guards are posted to prevent persons from landing, and a pilot-boat cruises before the harbour in order to watch all vessels that attempt to enter. Upon the river also is a small royal cutter, by which the coasting sloops bound for Hamburg, are made to bring to, and shew their papers and the passports of all passengers.

This was the practice when I left Tönningen; but it was expected, that, for the further security and protection of the Eider, some additional regulations then in agitation would be made.

Excellent are the quarantine laws of Tönningen, the execution of them is attended with infinite trouble to the acting members of the board. The suspected vessels are examined at a distance of near three miles below the town, and thither the inspectors are obliged to go and return in all weathers.

Add to this, they make a point of dispatching the necessary formalities required by the quarantine laws as speedily as possible, to avoid clogging the wheels of commerce.

When the blockade of the Elbe commenced, and the commerce of Hamburg was thereby transferred to Tönningen, every one imagined, that this state of things would not be of long duration. At that time the place was wholly unprovided with accommodations for the reception, storing, and expediting an enormous quantity of goods. It was destitute of every thing, nor were men willing to embark in very heavy expences for perhaps a momentary advantage. The consignees, to whom these goods were forwarded at Hamburg, loudly complained of the disorder, neglect, and waste sustained by their goods, and the pilfering and deterioration of them during their transportation. Meanwhile the blockade of the Elbe became daily more and more fixed, till at length the shipping-houses in Tönningen made entirely new arrangements; nor did they spare either labour or money to facilitate the transportation of goods, by judicious improvements of the harbour, erecting warehouses, increasing the number of small craft, procuring clever labourers, of which there had been a great scarcity, coopers, &c. &c.

All this has been effected, by the private individuals whom it concerned, out of their own capitals, without the least assistance from any other quarter. On the contrary, the shippers were almost disheartened by the heavy duties they were obliged to pay, and the increase both of rents and of the price of provisions. Meanwhile, the new settlers as shipping-houses, loudly complained of the envy of the older inhabitants, and the innumerable obstacles they raised in the way of strangers.

It is easy, however, to guess how ill the shipping-business would have been conducted, had it been left exclusively to the inexperienced natives of Tönningen.

After what has here been said on the increased price of rents, a few instances may prove not unacceptable. Messrs. Claussen and Co. pay for a small house, two thousand rix dollars per annum; Mr. William Grabau pays fifteen hundred rix dollars for a few bad apartments, and so forth. Secondly, as to the *nabwangssteuer*, or provision-tax, which every inhabitant that carries on any trade, pays to the treasury of the city, Messrs. Claussen and Co. pay two thousand rix dollars per annum; Mr. Lexow, twelve hundred; Mr. Terens, six hundred, and so on, for this tax, as shippers, after the rate of three per cent on their gross profits. Yet, notwithstanding this ample income, the city, owing to causes which are foreign to our present purpose, has not become richer than before. I cannot, however, omit to notice, that the expence of quartering the troops necessary for the public security, amounts annually to about ten thousand rix dollars.

The number of shipping houses at Tönningen, is at present computed to exceed thirty, among whom, I have been informed, the following hold the first rank:

Bohnenberg, from Altona;
Claussen and Co. from Hamburg;
Donner and Co. from Altona;
Elluman and Co. from Hamburg;
Fritsch and Co. from Lünenburg;
Gottig and Nissen, from Heide;
Wm. Grabau, from Hamburg;
M. E. Haak and Co. of Tönningen;
H. Hanken, of ditto.
Jebens and Co. from Friedrichsstadt;
Joch. Lexow, of Tönningen;
G. K. Luring and Co. from Hamburg;
Wm. Martens, of Tönningen;
Moller and Co. from Hamburg;
D. H. Nea, of Tönningen;
Otte and Co. from Hamburg;
J. H. Schmidt and Co. of Tönningen;
Wm.

Wm. Schmitt, from Mecklenburg;
Schwartz and Co. of Tonningen, for
Hamburg;

R. M. Slomann, from Hamburg;

A. Suhr and Co. from ditto.

T. H. Teitens, of Tonningen;

Wake and Co. from Hamburg.

Transportation of Goods between Tonningen and Hamburg.

Before the establishment of coasting sloops, there were at least eight routes; that is to say, the goods were sent up the Eider to various small landing places on that river, from which they were forwarded by land to Itzehoe, Heiligensteden, and Wulster, and from thence by the Elbe to Hamburg. This route was very inconvenient, dangerous and expensive. It might, however, be used whenever the land carriage direct was thought too dear, or the coasting navigation unsafe.

Before the coasting route was established, and indeed to this day, the road over-land to Hamburg, is by Itzehoe. In general the goods are sent from Tonningen in small barges directly across the Eider, and on the other side put into carts and waggons; by these means four miles of land-carriage are saved, and there remain only fourteen; whereas the road on this side of the Eider, by Friedrichstadt and Rendsburg, is eighteen miles.

The direct land-carriage road is still very much used. Articles, for instance, of high value in proportion to their bulk, are sent in this manner, in order to save insurance by sea. All English manufactures likewise go by land-carriage, and all such goods as require forwarding with great dispatch.

The summer carriage is from four to five marks per quintal; the winter carriage, from five to seven marks, and even more. The price varies according to the greater or less abundance of goods, or of conveyances, and the good or bad condition of the roads.

At first, when the carriers were little known, and merchants obliged blindly to place an implicit confidence in them, the land-carriage of goods was subject to the greatest inconveniences; but now the latter have acquired a knowledge of the former by experience.

The coasting navigation was sometimes used at the beginning of the blockade of the Elbe, yet with some fear whether the British fleet would permit these vessels to pass. But, as the blockaders took a few of the smaller coasting vessels, it fell into disuse. Afterwards Mr. Matthiessen procured them free passage, to the great alle-

viation of the trade between Tonningen and Hamburg. The goods are generally put on board small craft at Tonningen, and pass over the Shallows along the coast of Dithmar, directly for Hamburg. The freight is regulated by the nature of the goods, from eight to ten or twelve florins to two marks per quintal. In winter, when the ice breaks up, this route is dangerous; but in good weather it is so much the more easy and commodious. The premium of insurance is, in summer, from three quarters to one per cent; but in winter it rises as high as four per cent.

For the security of this navigation, Mr. Lexow has of his own accord provided the Shallows with buoys.

The charges of the shipping houses at Tonningen are very numerous, as the following examples may serve to shew.

1. *An Account of imported Goods forwarded by Land-carriage, from Tonningen to Hamburg.*

Freight, from to Tonningen;—
Primage;—Extra-pilotage;—Getting up from on board;—Bringing on shore;—
Unloading;—Repairs and coöperage;—
Warehouse rent;—Weighing;—Re-loading;—
Transit duty on m 8 at per ct.—
Stamped paper, duty and certificate;—
To the controller for sealing;—Postage of letter;—Commission for shipping.

2. *An Account of exported Goods, by Land-carriage, from Hamburg to Tonningen, to be thence forwarded and shipped.*

Carriage to Tonningen;—Unloading from the waggon;—Warehouse rent;—
Repairs and coöperage;—Loading on the waggon;—Carrying on board;—Transit duty, as above;—Stamped paper and so forth, as above.

3. *An Account of imported Goods, sent over the Shallows, Coastwise, from Tonningen to Hamburg.*

Freight from to Tonningen;—
Primage;—Extra pilotage;—Repairs and coöperage on board;—Bringing from on board and loading;—Weighing;—Transit duty as above;—Stamped paper, &c. as above.

The correspondents of the Hamburg exchange, (exchange merchants, or bankers) are:

Clauffen and Co.

Wm. Grabau;

A. Suhr and Co.

The business of a shipper, and that of a ship-broker are, at Tonningen, so nearly allied, that it is difficult to say, to which class many of the commercial houses there belong. Meanwhile the following Ham-
burg

burg ship-brokers have establishments at this port:

Bohnenburg, with Schirmer, for Sprinckhorn;

Colthof, for Glaschhoff, under Ellerman, junior;

R. M. Sloman, for himself;

Brown and Co. for Vincent Janssen;

Willham and Co. for Th. Goulton Hestledon and Fontenay;

Brodermann (as I have heard) has a clerk here;

Frank, for Albert Eden Dirks;

Claussen and Co. employ Mr. Delaval as their broker;

Wake and Co. chiefly in pit-coal;

Wage, from Altona, has to do with small vessels belonging to Denmark and Holstein.

The magistrate of the city has a civil and criminal jurisdiction over all the ships in the harbour in the first instance; from which an appeal lies to the superior tribunal at Gottorf.

But the ships in the Eider are subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Mr. B. Nommels, as staller, or chief magistrate of the province of Eiderstedt.

The same gentleman occasionally, and of his own accord, dispatches charter-parties, certificates of health, and other certificates, pilots' accounts, muster-rolls, and other commercial and maritime documents.

In maritime causes, recourse is had to the Wisbytsch, Prussian, Danish, Hamburg and other codes; nor indeed are absolute laws to be obeyed and conformed to, but merely as examples of wisdom to be consulted.

The Navy lieutenant, Mr. Von Krieger, is the inspector of ships' muster-rolls. It is his particular duty to take care, that no Danish or other native sailors engage themselves in any foreign service.

Mr. Von Halling is commander of the guard-ship, and, in a certain degree, subordinate to the inspector.

The governor of the warehouse, Mr. Buthmann, is likewise harbour-master, and lieutenant of the barriers. As harbour-master, he is under the particular direction of the above-mentioned inspector, who in cases of difficulty prescribes what is to be done.

The post from Hamburg arrives at Tonningen, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and returns thither on Thursdays and Mondays. The latter used to go only on Sundays; but as this short interval was very inconvenient to the merchants, it was, on representation from

them, fixed for Mondays. It is hoped that the Thursday post will likewise be changed to Friday.

An open spot near the harbour is called the Boise, or Exchange, and jocosely in English, the Royal Exchange. Here, in the afternoon, between four and six o'clock, the merchants, brokers, captains, and others, daily assemble.

In almost every house at Tonningen, lodgings are let; the usual price for a furnished room, after the manner of Tonningen, if for a few days, is a rix-dollar per day, in specie. I have heard one instance of five rix-dollars per day being paid. In general the price is five rix-dollars per week; there are no taverns for the genteeler classes worth naming; lately, however, a clever innkeeper, one Lillburn, from Hamburg, has established an hotel at Tonningen, which has met with great approbation. At this house is a subscription club, in which strangers, when introduced, may participate.

There is also a play-house, resembling a barn, and the players are probably of the same cast.

I shall conclude this account with a few remarks on the produce, trade, and manufactures of Tonningen.

Agriculture is gradually advancing from year to year.

Tonningen has for a considerable time enjoyed a brisk export-trade in corn and rape-seed, but almost exclusively for her own account. At the present conjuncture, however, many of the purchasers in foreign parts, are turning their attention to this market, nor can it be doubted, that, even when the blockade of the Elbe shall cease, this branch of trade will continue to flourish.

Of rape-seed, large quantities are exported; the rape-oil is chiefly consumed at home, only an inconsiderable quantity being exported; the oil-cakes are sent to Holland, England, and other parts.

Rags form an important article of exportation. Horned cattle are in the spring purchased lean in Jutland, fattened in the province of Eiderstedt during the summer, and then sent to Hamburg, to the number of about three thousand.

A tannery, which was established here three years ago, has much diminished the exportation of hides, which before that period was considerable.

Butter is sent from Tonningen to Hamburg in large quantities.

The wool of the province of Eiderstedt is very excellent; it is purchased here with eagerness by the Hamburg merchants.

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The breed of cattle however is considerable.

Timber is an article of importance; many cargoes arrive both from the Baltic and from Norway, part of which remains here, and part is sent in smaller vessels to the neighbouring country.

Swedish iron, and English pit-coal are articles of great trade; and British earthenware, though formerly contraband, has been imported in large quantities since the prohibition was removed.

Wine is brought here incomparably more than formerly; since the blockade of the Elbe, the inhabitants of Tonningen have learnt the ways of the Hamburgers in this and various other articles.

Linen of all kinds and linen-yarn have, since the blockade of the Elbe, been considerable articles of exportation with Mr. T. H. Tetens.

If proper measures were taken, many other articles might remain here. Of the shipping concerns of Tonningen, which have been increasing these five years, and of Mr. Lexow's oil-mill, &c. &c. I have had occasion to speak.

The fishery, since the blockade of the Elbe, should by no means be forgotten; the Helgolanders bring salt-water-fish to Tonningen in great quantities, and the Blankenbergers visit the Eider to catch river-fish, for the same purpose.

Turkeys are purchased at Tonningen, at the present season, for from eight to thirteen marks; a fowl from twenty-four to thirty grochen; and other provisions in the like proportion.

I cannot conclude without mentioning a small publication, in 1801, called *An Answer to the Question "By what Means the Disorder of Mendicancy is prevented in the City of Tonningen?"* Of this work, which is highly worth reading, the patriotic chancery-counsellor and burgomaster Lesser of Tonningen, who is the chief mover of that philanthropic undertaking, has avowed himself the author. The king has also, under date of the 27th of July, 1804, expressed his approbation, subject to certain restrictions, of Mr. Lesser's proposed scheme for a Work and Instruction-House, for the poor of the city of Tonningen. Mr. Lesser has, however, been obliged to postpone the execution of his excellent plan—*because at present there are no poor in Tonningen*. Those, who were formerly beggars, are now proud, insolent, haughty spend-thrifts. But how will they fare, when the blockade of the Elbe shall cease? Scarcely will a Lesser then offer to provide Tonningen with an institution for their relief.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY censorer, "*Clericus*," need not have affixed that signature by way of a distinctive appellation, since the manner in which he has considered the topic sufficiently indicates one who has a *professional* interest in it. When stripped of its misrepresentations, and garbled and interpolated quotations, his letter has so little left for a reply, that my remarks upon it will be in no danger of trespassing upon your indulgence.

The intrinsic excellence of our ecclesiastical constitution was no part whatever of my consideration; and if *Clericus* chooses to assume its superiority, in doctrine and discipline, to all other Christian churches, and the divine authority of its whole hierarchy, from Bishops down to Minor Canons; I certainly shall not enter the lists against him. The sole point of my discussion was a supposition started by certain periodical critics, that the spread of Methodism would finally endanger the existence of the Church of England, by detaching from it the mass of its present supporters. Admitting by hypothesis the fact of such a future defection, I attempted to shew that there would remain a sufficiency of support, from worldly and political causes, to prevent its fall; and not one of the arguments I have adduced on this head is controverted by my opponent. To any one acquainted with the rules of reasoning I may confidently appeal, against his charge of vilifying the English church by a supposition which I have merely adopted from another; nor has he any right to represent me as regarding the church in the light of a mere political machine, when I argue, that, were it even to become such in common estimation, it would still be able to maintain itself by means of its connexion with the state. In truth, there are few subjects more curious and important than the nature and operation of religious establishments, which may be considered perfectly apart from the influence of religion itself, or the authority on which they claim to be founded. But investigations of this kind demand a portion of the philosophical spirit which is not likely to fall to the share of an interested zealot. Were the topic thought fit for further discussion in your *Miscellany*, I should not decline a reconsideration of the arguments I have produced; but I should think it a waste of time to pay any more attention to angry declamation and illogical reasoning.

With respect to the imperious call which "*Clericus*" has made upon me to produce proofs

proofs "that any proposals have been made in the Church, or any plan devised by her, for persecuting the Methodists, or any other Dissenters." I might content myself with saying, that no assertion of the kind is to be found in my letter, which only hints that "some zealots seem desirous of urging the Church to such a measure." But I do not scruple to affirm, that one who does not discern a marked tendency to intolerance in the writings and actions of several of the present clergy (and some of no mean rank) must be possessed either of little information or of strong prejudices. Your's, &c. **POLITES.**

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few speculations more amusing, and at the same time, in some degree, mortifying, than the different notions of the celebrity of individuals entertained in different ages and countries. Biographical records are full of examples of local and temporary fame, which are lost in utter obscurity as soon the place or period is changed; and an *illustrissimus* on one side of a mountain or river is often reduced to *nobody* on the other side. A paragraph in the "Diary of Linnæus," published by Dr. Maton, lately struck me as affording a remarkable instance of this partial estimate. It is a quotation from a certain SUMM, in *Hist. Lit. Aëlis Nidrosiensibus inserta*. "Of those who have gained the praise of the learned world, six only are mentioned as *immortal*, the highest appellation that can be bestowed on philosophers: Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz, Boerhaave, Linné, and Gram." With the first five names no man of reading can be unacquainted; but who is Gram? This question I have asked to a number of persons, without being able to gain the least information of the *sixth immortal*. I take it for granted that he is a German, but in what department he has acquired this extraordinary celebrity I cannot guess. If any of your readers should happen to be better informed, it would gratify me if they would communicate their knowledge through the medium of your Magazine; which might also be the means of rescuing the said Gram from that death which, notwithstanding his immortality, seems in danger of overwhelming him, at least in this country.

If, at the same time, some intelligence were given concerning Mr. Subm and the *Aëlis Nidrosiensis*, it would make an accession to my knowledge. Your's, &c.

IGNORAMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to express a doubt, which some of your learned correspondents may perhaps explain.

Virg. Georg. II. l. 499.—Instead of the common reading,

Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti,

I propose the following:

Aut doluit miserans *se* inopem, aut invidit habenti

The subject of this reflection is a man residing in the country, among whose merits surely cannot be reckoned, never feeling for the poverty or misery of a fellow-creature. The interpolation of these two letters greatly improves the sentiment; as, by accepting them, the "*ruris incolæ*" is endowed with fortitude and equanimity in adversity, in addition to the virtue included in the latter part of the sentence, viz. "never envying a man richer or happier than himself."

If you could spare, in your next publication, a space sufficient for the insertion of this *bagatelle*, you would oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CONATUS.

Tower-Hill,

August 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine, under the head "Gleanings in Natural History," article *Cock-roach*, the question is put, "Whence can this apparently ridiculous name be derived?"

It is well known that the same, or a similar insect is as abundant, and as troublesome in Asia, as in America. It is also well known, that a dialect of Portuguese is the prevailing language in most of the maritime places of the Peninsula of India. The name of the insect in that dialect is *carocha*, from which our first adventurers to the East, particularly sailors, might, without much difficulty, have made cockroach. The name is applied vulgarly in Portugal to the common black beetle; but this, I believe, is more properly called *escaravelho*, probably from *escarbot*, French, and all, perhaps, originally from the Latin *scarabæus*.

Strand,

August, 1805.

T.
For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Full many a gem (of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Gray.

AMONG the various phenomena of the human mind, there are not any that more excite our interest than the development of uncommon powers of intellect by its own native energy; and if it happen that the moral has kept pace with the mental progress, our esteem is engaged at the same time that our admiration is excited. An extraordinary instance of this kind having lately fallen under my observation, I beg leave, through the channel of your widely-circulated Magazine, to communicate a few of the particulars to your readers, being persuaded that there are many whom the relation will interest—some, whose ideas of the vast superiority of rank and station it may help to correct—and a few, perhaps, to whom it may open new sources of consolation in the day of sorrow and distress.

A few months ago a copy of verses was put into my hands by a young woman, a friend of the writer's, who said she had called upon poor Charlotte Richardson, and, finding her weeping, and writing about the death of her husband, had taken the verses away, for she thought that studying and writing made her worse; adding, "But I have brought them to shew you, they are such pretty lines." Upon reading them, I was entirely of this young woman's opinion, that they were indeed "pretty lines," that they evinced great sensibility of heart, a mind softened and refined by the benign influence of genuine piety, and enlarged and elevated by the hopes and promises of the gospel. I was the more astonished, as I had long known Charlotte Richardson, and was perfectly ascertained, that neither the education she had received, nor the station in which she had since been placed, could possibly have supplied her with any of the ordinary means of mental cultivation. I inquired if she had written any thing more, and a small manuscript book of poems was put into my hands, several of which had so much merit, not indeed as faultless pieces of poetry, but as the simple effusions of a very feeling and pious mind, that I determined to make a selection from them to publish by subscription for the author's benefit. At first it was merely my intention to obtain subscriptions from a few friends; but it being

suggested, that by means of your highly useful Magazine a wider range might perhaps be taken, I shall first trouble you with the author's history, and afterwards subjoin a specimen of her poetry.

Charlotte Richardson was born in the city of York in March 1775, and was early distinguished for her quickness and docility by the conductions of a Sunday-school, and three years afterwards, a vacancy happening in what is denominated the Grey-coat-school (from the uniform worn by the children), she was admitted into it. In this school the girls being intended for working-servants, are kept very close to the worsted-wheel, the line-wheel, and to every branch of domestic occupation, and are merely taught to read the Bible, and to write, so as to keep an ordinary account. She left the school in July 1790, was placed in service, and soon afterwards lost her mother, the only parent she had ever known.

In her three first services she was not well treated, and encountered many difficulties; but at length the writer of this article was instrumental in recommending her to a cook-maid's place, where she received the yearly wages of four pounds in the small family of a widow-lady, and where her good qualities were more duly appreciated. She continued in this place some years, during which time she lost her only brother. This unfortunate youth had become a cripple in consequence of a blow received in childhood: he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, was very cruelly treated by his master, and at length found an asylum in the poor-house, where he died. Here, in the poor-house, he was visited, as often as she could obtain leave of her mistress; by his affectionate sister and only friend, who unceasingly endeavoured to pour the balm of consolation on his afflicted spirit, and to cheer him and support herself by the assured hope of a happy immortality. She procured for him whilst he lived every little comfort she could possibly afford, and, when he died, borrowed two guineas of her mistress (which were afterwards faithfully repaid), in order that he might be buried decently. During this period several of the little pieces were written which form a part of the intended selection. Her library consisted of a Bible, a Common-prayer-book, the Whole Duty of Man, the Pilgrim's Progress, and one or two other books of a like description; but having money sometimes given her to go to the theatre, she saved it from time to

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time,

time, and bought herself Gray's Poems, Goldsmith's Poems, and the Death of Abel.

In October 1802 she married a young man of the name of Richardson, to whom she had been long attached. He was a shoemaker, and having some little property of his own, which enabled him to open a shop, and it being on both sides an union of affection, a gleam of prosperity shone for a while upon their humble dwelling : but at length the husband was attacked by a consumption, and after lingering many months, she was left a widow early in the year 1804, with an infant at the breast of two months old.— Their little property had been consumed in his long illness, and she found herself once more without a relative in the world, save the helpless babe who in vain was cast upon its afflicted mother (herself worn down by fatigue and sorrow) for its future support. For some time the infant appeared healthy, and was in every respect a most lovely babe, lively and intelligent beyond his age ; but during the last six months he has been in a most deplorable state of suffering, owing to a complaint in his head ; and at this time he is nearly quite blind. She has begun a little school ; and if the proposed subscription should prove successful, so as to defray the expense of printing, and to leave such a residue as shall enable her to procure assistance in nursing the sick child, there is little doubt of her being able to procure a decent maintenance.*

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
CATHARINE CAPPE.

York, August 12, 1805.

SPECIMENS of the POEMS of CHARLOTTE
RICHARDSON.

THE INQUIRY.

WRITTEN IN 1800 ; ADDRESSED TO A
FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR'S.

WHEN late you ask'd, "Where do your
parents dwell?"

Unconscious of the pain your question
gave—

For still this heart with agony will swell
When Memory whispers, they are in the
grave !—

* We understand that this interesting selection will make its appearance as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are received at a crown each to defray the expence of printing, and that they will be received by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

"I have no parents," sadly I reply'd
(Whilst down my cheek th' unbidden tear
would flow),
"Nor am I by the ties of blood ally'd
"To one kind being in this world below !"

A tender father's care I never knew :
One only parent blest my early years :
Beneath a mother's fostering care I grew
From infancy to youth, devoid of fears !

Unknown to me was every cause of grief,
No anxious thoughts my happy mind distress'd,

Health and content still bloom'd upon my
cheek,
And cheerfulness dwelt ever in my breast.

To youthful minds each object gives delight ;
The world presents unnumber'd charms to
view ;

And fancy'd pleasures eagerly invite,—
Yet oft in vain the phantom we pursue !

Scarce had I enter'd on the world's wide
stage,

Elate with youth's gay hopes of promis'd
bliss,

When soon a different scene my thoughts en-
gage,

And into sorrow turn'd my happiness.

For ah ! disease had fix'd its fatal dart
Within that breast far dearer than my
own ;

And vain, alas ! were all th' attempts of art
To save the destin'd victim from the tomb !

Though many a year has run its circling
round

Since my lov'd parent was to dust consign'd,
Yet in my heart her image still is found,—

Still lives the Mother in her Daughter's
mind !

One tender tie remain'd,—a brother dear !—
But he, alas ! Misfortune's victim prov'd ;

And oft have I conceal'd the falling tear,
Lest it should wound the bosom which I
lov'd !

Chill penury and sickness were his lot,
Yet was he to his Maker's will resign'd,
And all his wants and sufferings were forgot
When'er he thought upon his Saviour
kind.

He view'd th' approach of death with joyful
eyes,

And often strove my heavy heart to cheer :
"Soon," said th' expiring Saint, "I reach
the skies,

"And, O my Sister ! let me meet thee
there."

—Forgive these tears !—My Mary, you have
known

Those agonizing pangs that pierce the
heart ;

You, too, have wept o'er a lov'd Parent's
tomb,

And felt what 'tis from those we love to
part !

Now

Now on the world's bleak waste I stand
alone,—

An unprotected orphan I am left ;
To me the names of kindred are unknown,—
Of each endearing comfort I'm bereft.

Yet though a tender sorrow fills my breast,
I sorrow not as those who have no hope ;
For to that God who gives the weary rest,
With humble confidence I dare look up.

I know my Heav'nly Father, good and kind,
Will not without a cause his children
grieve ;

His promises support and cheer my mind,
And countless mercies I from him receive.

TO MY INFANT ASLEEP.

r804.

SLEEP on, sweet Babe ! for thou canst sleep ;
No sorrows rend thy peaceful breast :
Thy pensive Mother wakes to weep,
Depriv'd by grief of balmy rest !

May Angels watch around thy bed,
Thee safe from ev'ry ill defend ;
May Heav'n unnumber'd blessings shed,
And be thy never-failing friend !

Sleep on, sleep on, my Baby dear !
Thy little heart, from sorrow free,
Knows not the anxious pangs that tear
Thy Mother's breast, sweet Babe ! for
thee.

Soft be thy slumbers, Sorrow's child !
Serene and tranquil be thy rest ;
Oft have thy smiles my pains beguil'd,
And sooth'd my agitated breast !

Thine infant tongue has never known
A Father's name, nor can thine eyes
Recal to mind the graceful form
That low in Death's embraces lies !

But I in thee delight to trace
That form so tenderly belov'd !
To picture in thy smiling face
His image, far from earth remov'd !

His pious cares thou canst not share,
Nor can he guide thy tender youth,
Or guard thee from each hurtful snare,
Or lead thee in the paths of truth !

The sad yet pleasing task be mine,
To virtue's ways thy mind to form,
To point thee to those truths divine,
Which in the Gospel are made known !

With Reason's dawn thou shalt be taught
Thy Father's God betimes to know ;
The wonders he for us hath wrought
Shall be thy Mother's task to shew.

Each rising and each setting Sun
Thy little hands in pray'r shall raise,
And early shall thine infant tongue
Be taught to lip thy Maker's praise !

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.—
(Continued from page 126 of our last Number.)

A FEW fragments of the writings of Stesichorus* are preserved to us by the old Greek collectors, but none of sufficient consequence to enable us to judge how far he deserved the praise of affinity to Homer which is bestowed on him by the author of the poem last quoted. Of Alcæus I shall probably find occasion to speak hereafter. Anacreon and Pindar are too well known to the English reader to need in this place any account of themselves, or any illustrations from their works.

But the first, after Alcman, whose devotion to love particularly claims our notice in this place, is Sappho, the poetess of Mytilene.† Her character has been the subject of so much controversy, that it may seem impossible to allege any new argument to rescue it from the abhorrence with which her supposed irregularities have loaded her name. Yet we may be better inclined to listen to what has been said in her vindication, when it is considered that some of the fables recorded of her are full of the most palpable absurdities and anachronisms. At least, when we are told by grave authors that Anacreon, Archilochus, and Hipponax, were among her gallants, we may be disposed to hesitate in admitting every other story that has been circulated to her prejudice. The existence of another Sappho, a native of Eressus, of infamous character, may explain away some of these inconsistencies ; and we may, I should imagine, without being called discursive, transfer to a prostitute who has been dead for 2500 years the calumnies which have been injuriously levelled against the fame of an exalted spirit that will live for ever.

With regard to her love for Phaon, it is not surprising that a woman of so ardent an imagination as our poetess should be hurried away by the violence of passion to a conduct generally reputed irregular and disgraceful ; and as she soared above her sex in the wonderful endow-

* Stesichorus was born at Himera, in Sicily, and flourished about 556 years B. C.—He is celebrated as the inventor of the Epithalamium. He died at the advanced age of 85 at Catana.

† Flor Olymp. 42.

ments of her mind, so perhaps it is hardly fair to judge her by the common standard of female propriety.* On these grounds we may admit the probability and palliate the extravagance of this unfortunate attachment; but I think it impossible to allow, without unquestionable proofs, the utter depravity of a soul so noble.

The remonstrances which Sappho made to her brother Charaxus on a disgraceful and ruinous connection he had formed with an Egyptian courtesan, are strongly demonstrative of the strength of her affection for him, and of the purity of her own heart and understanding. It is customary with those who take an unnatural delight in blackening the human character, to dwell on acts of hypocrisy and duplicity, and to represent it as a common thing in men to conceal in themselves, by severely reprehending in others, the very vices to which they are conscious of being most addicted. But whatever we may read or hear of such men, they are (to the honour of our nature) very seldom to be met with in real life, especially among those whose minds have been enlarged by liberal pursuits, or whose hearts are expanded by the powers of their fancy and the warmth of their imagination. Sappho is all fire and enthusiasm: her whole soul is breathed out in every strain she sings. She calls on Venus herself to administer wine to her associates, and thus addresses the heavenly cup-bearer:

Ἐλθε, Κρητή, χρυσέαινον, &c.
Come, smiling Venus! hand around
The golden cup with nectar-crown'd;
Present thy goblet from above
To all who have the soul to love;—
Come—and the draught thy hands supply
Inspire with thy divinity.

Is it possible that such a woman was a hypocrite, or that, while she was reproving the vice and folly of a beloved brother, she was conscious to herself of being the most dissolute and abandoned of her sex? I am not aware of any author earlier than the Augustan age who alludes to those infamous stories which the writings of Ovid have circulated to her prejudice. Must the character of this divine poetess be loaded with every species of obloquy and reproach on so slight a foundation as the weak fancy of a profligate Roman?

* It is thus, in a little fragment, she describes her own mind, and the influence that passion had acquired over it:—

My soul was formed for love's delight;
Yet, such is my unhappy fate,
The flame which burns so glorious bright
Is spent upon a proud ingrate.

On the same authority (and on that, I believe, alone) has the person of Sappho been injuriously stigmatized. Let us see what a Grecian poet says of her picture, which may at least be sufficient to counterbalance the other:

Ἀὐτὴ σοὶ πλασθεὶς φύσις. DEMOCHARIS.

Whoe'er he was whose art this picture
plann'd,

'Twas plastic Nature led his skilful hand.
The glittering moisture of the eye is seen—
As if the power of Fancy dwelt within;
The warm carnation of the features glows
With Nature's roses—shines with Nature's
snows,

While the bright smiles and lips' nectareous
dews

Tremble with Love and glisten with the
Muse.

Of the sublime ode preserved by Longinus, Ambrose Philips's beautiful translation will never be equalled by any future attempts. Yet it has been very justly observed, that that exquisite little poem fails in giving an adequate idea of the fire of the original. There is as much difference between them as between the soul of Sappho and that of a tender European lover. I will therefore venture to present a translation which appears to me more literal, retaining the four first lines of Philips, which it seems impossible to render more exactly.*

Ὁμήτερά μοι κινῆς ἴσος θεοσύν.

“Blest as th' immortal Gods is he,
The youth who fondly sits by thee,
And hears and fers thee all the while
Softly speak and sweetly smile.”

'Tis this has set my heart on fire,
And thrill'd my bosom with desire;
For when I see thy form arise,
All voice and sound that instant dies;
My trembling tongue has lost its pow'r;
Slow subtile fires my skin devour;
My sight is fled; around me swim
Low dizzy murmurs; every limb
Cold creeping dews o'erspread; I feel
A shivering tremor o'er me steal;
Paler than grass I grow; my breath
Pants in short gasps; I seem like death.

I will conclude these observations on the Mytilenian poetess with the following epigram:

Ἐλθετε πρὸς τὸ μένος.

Come, Lesbian Maids, to Juno's royal dome,
With steps that hardly press the pavement,
come;

* I do not mean that even these are faithful representations of the Greek; but the particular force of the expressions ἔστις ἐκαστοῦ σοῦ and the πηλαίς ἡμετέρας absolutely baffles all attempts at imitation.

Let your own Sappho lead the lovely choir;
And to the altar bear her golden lyre.
Then first in graceful order flow advance,
And weave the mazes of the holy dance,
While, plac'd on high, the heav'n-wrapt
Maid shall pour

Such strains that men shall wonder and adore.

Such were the bards to whom the foundation of amorous poetry among the Greeks may be ascribed. It would lead us into digressions much too far removed from the design of the present treatise to continue our observations through the other poets of antiquity who dedicated their talents to the same fascinating pursuit; but it may not amiss to introduce, after the specimen I have given of lyrical poems, one of a different species of composition, by way of variety. It is among the Pastorals of Bion.

Ἑστία, τὰς ἀφ' ἧς ἡμεῖς φάμεν Ἀφροδίτης.

Mild Star of Eve, whose tranquil beams
Are grateful to the Queen of Love;—
Sweet Planet, whose effulgence gleams
More bright than all the Pow'rs above,
And only to the Moon's clear light
Yields the first honours of the night;

All hail, thou soft, thou holy Star,
Fair glory of the midnight sky!
And when my steps are wandering far,
Leading the shepherd minstrelly,
Then if the Moon deny her ray,
Oh light me, Helper, on my way!

No savage robber of the dark,
No foul assassin, claims thy aid
To point his dagger to its mark,

Or guide him to his plundering trade.—
My gentler errand is to prove
The transports of requited love.

I will now add to these observations a short account of the other female bards who distinguished the earlier ages of Greece.

Erinne, the fair contemporary of Sappho, has been usually called a Lesbian; but there are some who make the island of Teos, and others that of Telos, the place of her birth. Though her life was short, it was sufficiently extended to procure her an immortal fame. "The rose (says Achilles Tatius, in the *Lives of Clitophon and Leucippe*) is therefore called the most beautiful of flowers, because it is most short-lived." He says also, "There are two kinds of beauty, the one pure and celestial, the other gross and earthly." The latter adheres to the body in which it resides, is fixed in the form of a face or of a bosom, in the regular arch of an eye-brow, the just symmetry of a nose, or the unfading coral of a lip. Its very essence consists in the features in

which it dwells. There is no attempt at escaping, no struggling to aspire. Hence the body which it inhabits, undisturbed, and almost unanimated, generally lasts on earth during the longest term that is allotted to man, and when at last it dies, the beauty which once dwelt there perishes also, and is buried with it in the earth.— This is gross earthly beauty. The other owes its origin to Heaven, always aspires to the place of its birth, and is only shewn to us in the world before it is called back again to its home. It can hardly bear to be united to a mortal form. It seems always anxious to break its prison and mount into the skies. Hence the fire that enlightens the eyes, that seems trying to escape, and that darts its lustre upwards into Heaven. Hence the "eloquent blood" that mounts into the face, that animates the countenance with colours perpetually varying and always lovely.— Hence the quick irregular pantings of the breast; and hence the glittering moisture of the lips and eyes, which look as if the soul were always on the wing to escape, and fluttering between the speech and the sight.

It is certain that some degree of melancholy always accompanies our admiration of premature genius or of extraordinary sensibility in early youth. The thread of life seems too finely drawn to last; and we generally anticipate the speedy loss of so much loveliness and sweetness. Such was the fate of the beautiful Erinne. A poetess from her cradle, in the short space of eighteen years she established a reputation which her admirers have not hesitated to place on a level with that of the great father of epic poetry. Yet during all this time she was apparently occupied only in those domestic concerns which in that age were the universal employments of the high-born as well as of the cottage maiden. She courted neither fame nor honour; but the Muses themselves descended to her; they inspired her soul with raptures unknown to her laborious companions.

Scarce nineteen summer-suns had shed
Youth's roses o'er the Virgin's head,
While by a guardian-mother's side
Her customary tasks she plied;
Bade her rich silks the loom prepare,
Or watch'd the distaff's humble care:
Her modest worth the Muses knew,
Brought her rich talents forth to view;
With their own fires they fill'd her soul,
Bade her young eye in transport roll,
And (ah! too soon from human eyes!)
Bore her, their handmaid, to the skies.

She died at the age of nineteen unmarried, and left behind her not more than three hundred verses, on which the highest praises are bestowed by her admirers.—An Ode to Fortitude which bears her name, or, more properly, a fragment of that ode, is preserved; and we have two or three other poems of hers, which recommend themselves by an elegant and affecting simplicity, but yet more by the remarkable resemblance which they bear to the circumstances of her own death. The following is on one of her companions of the name of Baucis, which I have changed in my translation, as not being suitable to an English ear.

Νυμφῆας Βαυκίδος ἔμαρ.

I mark the spot where Juliet's ashes lie.
Whoe'er thou art who passest silent by
This simple column, grac'd by many a tear,
Call the fierce Monarch of the shades severe.
These mystic ornaments too plainly show
Th' unhappy fate of her who lies below.
With the same torch that Hymen gladly led
Th' expecting virgin to the nuptial bed,
Her widow'd husband lit the funeral pyre,
And saw the dreary flames of death aspire.
Thou too, oh Hymen, bad'st the jocund day
That hail'd thy festive season, die away,
Chang'd for the sigh of woe and groan of }
deep dismay.

She seems to have lingered round the spot endeared by the tomb of her beloved associate, and has described to us the very emblems that ornamented the sepulchre.

Στῆλαι καὶ εἰρηνικὲς ἔμαρ, καὶ πένθιμος κρῶσσε.

Say, thou cold Marble, and thou weeping
Urn,

And sculptor'd Syrens that appear to mourn,
And guard within my poor and senseless dust,
Consign'd by fond affection to your trust,
Say to the stranger as he muses nigh,
That Juliet's ashes here lamented lie,
Of noble lineage—that Erinne's love
Thus mourns the partner of her joys above.

The Anthologia contains many Epitaphs on this amiable poetess; that of Antipater Sidonius is worthy of our attention.

Παυροσπής, &c.

Few were thy notes, Erinne, short thy lay,
But thy short lay the Muse herself has
giv'n;
Thus never shall thy memory decay,
Nor night obscure that fame which lives in
Heav'n;

While we, th' unnumber'd bards of after-
time,

Sink in the solitary grave unseen,
Unhonour'd reach Avernus' fabled clime,
And leave no record that we once have
been.

Sweet are the graceful Swan's melodious lays,
Tho' but a moment heard, and then they
die;

But the long chattering of discordant jays
The winds of April scatter through the
sky.

Besides Sappho and Erinne, seven other names of female poets are mentioned in an epigram by Antipater of Thessalonica, who compliments the fair assembly with the title of the earthly Muses. Of these, Anyte receives the honourable title of the female Homer. We cannot judge of the propriety of this appellation by the little poems which are transmitted to us in the Anthologia; but I will present two or three specimens of these, in order to give the English reader as much knowledge of her merit as it is possible at this time to obtain.

ON A STATUE OF VENUS ON THE SEA-
COAST.

Κυπρίδος ἄτορος ὁ χάρος,

Cythera, from this craggy steep,
Looks downward on the glassy deep,
And hither calls the breathing gale,
Propitious to the venturous sail;
While Ocean flows beneath serene,
Aw'd by the smile of Beauty's Queen.

Πολλὰ μὲν τὰ δ' ὀλοφύδῃα.

In this sad tomb where Phillida is laid,
Her Mother oft invokes the gentle shade,
And calls, in hopeless grief, on her who died
In the full bloom of youth and beauty's
pride,

Who left, a virgin, the bright realms of day,
On gloomy Acheron's pale coasts to stray.

It will strike every reader as a remarkable circumstance, that the subject of the foregoing epigram, melancholy and poetical as it is in itself, should have proved the theme of so many epigrams, especially of the female poets of Greece. Out of the very few pieces preserved of Sappho and Erinne, no less than four are elegies on the premature fate of some fair companion of their youth. There are two or three more by Anyte to the same purpose. The following has some little variety.

Παρθένον Ἀντιόχῳ κατ'ὀδυρομένης.

Unblest Antibia calls this mournful strain,
The loveliest Virgin of Diana's Train.
Gay gallant youths ador'd her as their God,
And lordly suitors waited on her nod;
But, to resist the power of Fate, how vain
Is Beauty! Flow afresh my mournful strain!

The Anthologia also contains a few specimens from the compositions of Myro, Nossis, and Praxilla. The fragment of a Scolium by the latter is in commendation of Admetus for honouring the virtuous.

This

is was probably that king of the Molossians who received the exiled Themistocles as his guest. The epithet of *θηλυλασσοεις* annexed to the name of Nossis may lead us to imagine her poetry to have been of the soft and pathetic cast, while a few fragments that remain give us the idea that she was a tender mother and an affectionate daughter. Corinna was celebrated for her beauty, and her rivalry to Pindar, over whom she once obtained the crown of victory at a poetical contest. Both the competitors were pupils of another poetess, a native of Anthedon, of the name of Myrtis. Telephila, the Argive, renowned for her courage and patriotism, as well as her talents, completes the catalogue.

But I have been led to too great a length, possibly, in this introductory matter. The principal object of my present design is to illustrate those poems in the *Anthologia* which turn on the subject of love, by the ideas of the Greeks concerning it, and to compare that species of amorous poetry with those popular productions of later days and other nations which bear the nearest analogy to it. And to that I shall now turn my attention.

NARVA.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1804—
By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

[Continued from p. 133, of our last Number.]

THE "Ephemerides of Milan," for 1805, contain the oppositions of Jupiter and Herschel by M. Cæsaris; the inferior conjunction of Venus by M. Carlini; analytical formulæ by M. Oriani, to calculate the equation of the centre and its variation. He has endeavoured to render this operation more convenient than by the scientific formulæ of M. de Lagrange. He has employed the twelfth power of eccentricity, the sinus of twelve times the mean anomaly; the term of eleven times gives, for Mercury, only one fiftieth of a second.

The "Ephemerides" calculated at Coimbra for the navy, contain the distance of the Moon from the planets, tables for reducing the distances, and new tables of all Mars. The author, José Monteiro da Rocha, was born July 25, 1734, at Canavezes, in the province of Minho. He went to Brasil, where he learned mathematics. On his return, in 1766, he observed the distances of the Moon; and in 1772 he was commissioned by the Government

to draw up statutes for the University of Coimbra, in which some years afterwards he was appointed professor of astronomy. He at length procured the erection of the observatory of which he has the superintendence, though he is at the same time preceptor at court to the Prince of Beira and the infants his brothers.

The President of the Academy of Lisbon sent to the Institute, on the 16th of March 1803, a collection of the works hitherto published by him.

In the Second Part of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1802, M. Herschel gives a Catalogue of 500 new nebulous stars and groups of stars, of which M. Pictet has given an extract in the *Bibliothèque Britannique* for January 1804. The author treats of the nature of these inexplicable groups; he imagines that two stars, connected by virtue of their gravitation, may describe round one common centre a circle or an ellipsis, though there may be no body placed in that centre.

The movements of stars being perceptible in many, the time is arrived when astronomers ought no longer to be contented with preceding calculations. Accordingly I have calculated for the *Connaissance des Temps* the motions of about five hundred stars taken from the Catalogues of Lacaille, Mayer, and Bradley, which are forty or fifty years old. Those that are not in those catalogues cannot be properly calculated in less than several years.

M. Vidal at Mirepoix observed, from the 5th to the 8th of September, all the planets every day, and compared them with the twenty principal stars, observed all in full sunshine. This is an extraordinary total, of which he only has afforded an example with a courage and precision which are equally rare: he is worthy of enjoying such a beautiful sky, since he knows how to make such an excellent use of it.

We have received some useful tables.—M. Flaugergues has calculated the equation of Mercury at intervals of ten minutes. M. Clerc has calculated a table of all the dimensions of the terrestrial spheroid, and the longitude of the principal stars of the fundamental catalogue:—M. Mougín a table of the changes of longitude corresponding to the changes of right-ascension and declination:—M. Guérin tables of interpolation:—M. Chompré tables of altitudes.

M. de Narcy has made prisms of rock-crystal to be applied to telescopes, and to measure with accuracy the diameters of the

the planets. It were to be wished that all observers were possessed of them.

M. Cicolini has contrived to apply to circles of reflections one-fourth of a divided circle, with a cross-staff which serves for a perpendicular, and gives very nearly the altitude of a star. This prevents the necessity of feeling, by which the observation of altitudes is frequently rendered inaccurate. It has the advantage of enabling the observer to give a greater field to the telescope, by making it magnify more. He purposes to publish a description of this contrivance.

M. Cicolini bestows great praise on the chronometer of Louis Berthoud, No. 43. M. Humboldt bears the same testimony to its excellence as I do to that of No. 36, which I have used for two years.

On the 18th of May M. Jean René Lévêque, notary at Tillieres, long known in the science of astronomy, transmitted to the Bureau of Longitude a new method of reducing the distances of the Moon from the stars observed at sea. It possesses particular advantages over the ordinary methods; as it spares the preparatory operations; and he has added a column of logarithmic differences which had never been thought of before. The Tables which he intends to publish for the use of his method will not be voluminous.

Messrs. Calandrelli, and Conti have published at Rome a volume intitled *Opusculi Astronomici et fisici*. They there give calculations of the transit of Mercury in 1802; the altitude of the pole at the observatory of the Roman College $41^{\circ} 53' 54''$; and the declinations of several stars which they employed; the elevation of the observatory above the sea, which is 177 feet; and that of several other parts of Rome; and lastly, meteorological observations made during the last ten years.

M. Schubert has published at Petersburg the first volume of an Astronomy for the People, an important work for the propagation of science.

M. Reufs has published at Göttingen a Repertory of the Memoirs of all learned and scientific academies. Among the rest are those on astronomy. I had formed a similar collection for my own use, which I could print only in part in my Bibliography in 1803.

The Index to my Bibliography being a necessary appendage to that voluminous work, M. Cotte undertook the preparation of it for the press; it appeared in the month of August, and fills 45 pages. It was printed by the direction of the Minister Chaput, at the Office of the Republic.

M. Vanswinder has translated to a great number of Supplements for an Astronomical Bibliography.

An Almanack of the Ramazan has been printed for the first time at Constantinople, under the direction of Aldorahman. Printing was introduced into that city in 1226 by Said, who had been at Paris with his father the ambassador, and by Ibrahim, an Hungarian. They were protected by Achmet III. and printed several books; but the Almanac never made its appearance before.

I solicited the restoration of the Gregorian calendar in France; but the Emperor has contented himself for the present with ordering that the 1st of January, which is reckoned in the number of family-festivals by a great majority of the French, should be celebrated.

M. Vidal having made with his meridian-telescope at Mirepoix some very nice observations, imagines that he has discovered a slight alteration in the direction of the meridian.

M. Benzenberg, professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Düsseldorf, has published twenty-eight experiments with balls carefully turned and polished, which were dropped from an elevation of 262 Paris feet. They gave on an average a deviation of five lines towards the east, though theory assigns only four lines and six-tenths. These experiments were made in the coal-mines of Schebusch. They would afford additional proof, were it necessary, of the movement of the earth, concerning which it is impossible to entertain any doubt. The latest experiments made at Bologna by M. Guglielmini afforded nearly the same result.

M. Pontus has observed the tides at Dieppe, Messrs. Quaron and Porquet at Ostend, and M. Lauvtier at Audierne, as I have announced in the *Connaissance des Temps* for the year 15.

The ærostatic experiments made at Bologna in Italy on the 7th of October 1803 and the 22d of August 1804, by M. Zambecari, have been published by the Society of Bologna; and we there observe oars and other contrivances which cause us to hope for great improvements in this important discovery of Montgolfier.

M. Dupuis of the Institute has read a curious Memoir on the phoenix. He demonstrates that this celebrated bird never existed. It was stated to return at periods of 1481 years; but writers vary considerably relative to this duration. Herodotus relates many wonderful things concerning

cerning the phoenix; Pliny speaks of its reproduction; Tacitus informs us, that it repairs to Heliopolis to die. It was consecrated to the Sun. One of the times of its appearance occurred during the reign of Sesostris, 1328 years before our era.—Horus Apollo and Nonnus, assert that it was an emblem of the Sun, and one of the names of that luminary.

In a Medical Thesis M. Boulet had raised doubts concerning the age of Hippocrates, in consequence of a passage of that author on the rising of Arcturus; but M. Dupuis has remarked, that a single observation is sufficient to destroy the whole theory of M. Boulet, who asserts, that the rising of Arcturus is an heliacal rising, against the express text of Hesiod, who says, that it is a rising of the twilight which takes place at the close of day, at the beginning of the night.—If it were true, as he maintains, that the colures of the equinoxes ought to be placed so as they must have been three thousand years ago, so far from finding that their positions correspond with those stated by Hesiod, we should see that Sirius was not visible under the parallel of 39 degrees, and the other appearances would not have happened at the period indicated by Hesiod. So great a change in the declination would thence result, that the risings and settings would no longer correspond to the periods of the year to which the author has referred them.

Geography has likewise made some progress. A Map of Holland is preparing in that country with infinite pains: the same precautions are observed as if the point in question was the mensuration of a degree. M. de Zach has given in his Journal the Chart of the triangles which are already finished; they adjoin to those measured by M. Delambre for the great meridian; and the distance between Dunkirk and Montcaisel is taken for the first side. When the Triangles are completed, a base will be measured towards the north for the purpose of verifying them. The Batavian Republic has charged Colonel Krayenhoff with the superintendence of this new map.

M. Rochon, who in the third volume of his Voyages gave an easy method for reducing the distances observed at sea, has this year procured a curious instrument to be made for still farther facilitating those calculations. He has likewise published an important work intitled "*Voyage to Madagascar, to Morocco, and the Indian Seas,*" accompanied with maps of Madag-

ascar and the East Indies, a vocabulary of Madagascar, astronomical tables to find the longitudes at sea; in three volumes octavo. We have also to announce two other works on Africa: "*Historical Account of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in the North and West of Africa, till the commencement of the 19th century;*" to which are annexed, Hornemann's Travels into Fezzan, and all the accounts obtained by the African Society relative to the empires of Bornou, Cassina, and Moucou, published by the African Society, and translated by Cuny; in two volumes octavo. "*Travels of Messrs. Ledyard and Lucas,*" translated by M. Lallemand; two volumes. "*Dictionary of English Marine Terms, with their Translations,*" by Ch. Romme; in two volumes octavo.

A very beautiful Hydrographical Chart of the White Sea appeared in the month of November at Petersburg. The author is Lieutenant-General Kuntzoff. Several naval officers have been employed four years under his direction in collecting the materials necessary to the composition of this chart. The coasts of the White Sea, of its gulfs, and of part of the Frozen Ocean, are drawn from trigonometrical surveys; its depth has been measured with care, and sixteen of the principal points of the coast have been determined by astronomical observations.

In America, Captain Lewis has undertaken to ascend the Missouri in quest of a passage to the Western Ocean.

M. Lartique, who has for thirty years been attached to the depot of the navy, has completed a large and beautiful Map of America in relief, exhibiting the mountains and islands, and the colours of the sea, in such a manner as cannot fail to interest all those who study geography: even the blind may learn thence science from it.

M. Coulomb has read an interesting Memoir on the effect of heat on magnetism. At 200 degrees of heat it loses $\frac{1}{3}$, and the whole at 700 degrees, at which the tempering of steel only commences.

To ascertain those elevated degrees which the thermometer cannot indicate, M. Coulomb puts a pound of ignited iron into a pound of water, the heat divides itself between the steel and the water, and you perceive the relation of the caloric to the two substances; the water changes nine times less than the iron; it requires nine times the heat to raise water to a certain temperature than iron.

(To be continued.)

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For

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION of MSS. relative to ENGLISH HISTORY contained in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, formerly BIBLIOTHEQUE du ROI.

Further PROCEEDINGS against JOAN of ARC.—PART III.

[Continued from No. 133, p. 120.]

Article II.

THIS woman further says, that the sign by which the Prince, to whom she was sent, was determined to believe in her revelations and to permit her to join in the war, consisted in this; that St. Michael, accompanied by a multitude of angels, of whom some had wings and others crowns, and with whom were the Saints Catherine and Margaret, came to find the Prince. The Angel and the Saints walked for a long space upon the ground, on the roads, and in the chamber, with the other angels. One of the angels gave the Prince a very precious crown of pure gold, and inclined towards him, making a bow. This woman said once, that she believed the Prince was alone when he received this sign, although there were many persons pretty near to him; and at another time she said, that the Archbishop received the sign, which was a crown, and presented it to the Prince in the presence and sight of many temporal lords.

Opinion of the University.

This second article appears to be untrue; and further, it is a presumptuous, seductive, pernicious, and feigned falsehood, derogatory to angelical dignity.

Observations.

Joan believed herself obliged never to reveal the secret sign by which Charles VII. was induced to grant her his confidence. She besides said, that she had taken an oath to the two saints never to reveal it.

She was right in refusing, if what an historian mentions be true. He quotes a work, intitled "*Exemples, ou Hardieses de plusieurs Rois & Empereurs,*" written by N. Sala, master of the pantry to the Dauphin Orland or Roland, son of Charles VIII. It is one of the MSS. in the Royal Library. Sala there says, that William Gouffier, Lord de Boisy, governor of the Prince, had been beloved by Charles VII. in his youth, so much, that that Monarch would never suffer any gentleman to lie in his bed but him, and that he had learnt from him the following circumstance:

"The good king Charles VIII. found

himself so low, that he knew not what to do, and only thought of the safety of his life; for he was among his enemies, inclosed on all sides. The King in this extremity of thought went one morning into his oratory alone, and there prayed from his heart without repeating the words, in which he most devoutly requested, that if he was the true heir descended from the noble house of France, and that the kingdom justly belonged to him, that he might keep and defend it, or at all events to give him grace to escape without death or imprisonment, and that he might save himself in Spain or Scotland, which were of old brothers in arms, friends and allies of the kings of France, and which he had chosen for his last refuge."

The revelation of the secret, therefore, if it be true, resolved Charles to determine in favour of Joan. The obedience which Joan owed to him as her sovereign certainly did not permit her to tell him in so turbulent a time, and when he had not yet reconquered his kingdom, that the doubt about legitimacy which this prayer indicated, could only injure him much, and give great advantages to his enemies.

The judges were tortured with anxiety to know this secret: the accused had constantly refused to explain it. At length, to put an end to the persecution which exhausted and troubled her, after having said, "Would you that I should perjure myself," she related her own story with those ornaments which must be admitted to be fictitious, since, had the fact been true, and nothing can be more improbable, it would have become the subject of discourse throughout all Europe. Overwhelmed afterwards with the questions which this story produced, she seems to have thought it necessary to answer throughout in the same style, in order to draw the judges from investigating the real secret further.

Article III.

This same woman knows and is certain that he who visited her was St. Michael, from the good counsel, the assistance, and the good doctrine, which he gave and taught her, and because he repeated his own name, saying that he was St. Michael. She distinguished also the two female saints one from the other, because they named themselves to her and saluted her; reasons for which she believes that it was St. Michael; and she believes that their discourses and actions are right and good as confidently as she believes that Jesus Christ suffered and died for our redemption.

Opinion

Opinion of the University.

The signs announced are not sufficient. This woman believes too hastily and asserts too rashly. From the comparison that she makes, it appears that she does not believe rightly, and that she errs in faith.

Observations.

They suppress in this article, that Joan placed confidence in these revelations, because all that St. Michael had announced to her was realized, both with respect to Captain Baudricourt, who had sent her to the King; as on the part of the King, who had received and employed her; who had seen her deliver Orleans, and open the passage, contrary to all appearances, in order to conduct him to Rheims to be consecrated. These important facts are expressed by the words *counsels, assistance, and good advice*, which Joan in fact used, but nothing more is said, which ought to have been done.

Article IV.

She says further, that she is certain that many things which are contingent upon the future will happen; and she boasts of having known, by virtue of the revelations which the two saints made to her, certain concealed events: for example, that she shall be delivered from prison, and that the French shall do in her company one of the finest acts that has ever been heard of in Christendom; and again, that she has recognized, by revelation, persons whom she had never seen; and that she has discovered, and caused to be found, a certain sword which was concealed in the ground.

Opinion of the University.

This is a prophesying superstition and a presumptuous story, accompanied with a vain boast.

Observations.

The accomplishment already completed of the promises she had made to the King, that the English should lose every thing in France, the last event she had announced for the completion of what she had foretold, is suppressed: and they make her say that she should be delivered from prison, although she went no further than to say what she had understood; and also one part of the interrogatories, where she says she had asked the two saints if she should be burnt, that they answered her only to be of good courage.

Article V.

She adds, that the two saints commanded her, by orders from God, to take and bear the dress of a man: that she has taken it in obedience to that order, and will continue it with so much perseverance, that she plainly says she will sooner die

than quit that dress; and sometimes she says she has not taken it by command of God. She has even preferred not to assist at mass, and to be deprived of the sacrament of the Eucharist, at the times prescribed to the faithful, rather than assume the habit of a woman, and quit that of a man. This same woman also says and affirms, that, by the order and good pleasure of God, she has taken and born continually a dress after the custom of men. She says, moreover, that since she received the order so to dress herself, that she has worn a short tunic, a hat, a coat, sleeves with cuffs, breeches with many tagged points, and had her hair cut round above her ears; and that she has retained nothing which could indicate or lead her to be taken for a woman, except what nature has provided for the difference of the sexes. She admits that she has many times received the Eucharist in this dress, and that she never would, although often warned and advised in the spirit of charity, re-assume the female dress; adding plainly, that she would sooner die than relinquish it: at other times she says, that it was not by order of God that she assumed this attire, and that if she was in the dress of a man, along with those in whose favour she was armed, that it was one of the greatest benefits which could fall out to the whole kingdom of France; adding, that nothing in the world should induce her to take an oath to wear no longer the dress of a man, and to bear arms no more: and in all this she says that she has done well, and acted in obedience to God and his orders.

Opinion of the University.

This woman is a blasphemer and defiler of God and his sacraments; a prevaricator of the divine law, of the sacred doctrines and ecclesiastical ordinances; an evil thinker, and wandering in faith, filled with vain boastings, and ought to be held suspected of idolatry and to have given up herself and her attire to demons, imitating the customs of Pagans.

Observations.

They attempt that it should be believed that she had adopted a fixed resolution rather to die than re-assume the habits of her sex: but she always said, "*until God should command her to do so*," and then she did not say it expressly. They also omit that she consented to take the female dress to go and hear mass, and receive the communion, declaring, at the same time, that she would afterwards re-assume male attire. They also omit that she said, on admitting that she had received the com-

munion in male attire, that she never did it armed.

Article VI.

She owns and admits that she has caused many letters to be written in which are put the words *Jesus Maria* with a cross. That sometimes another cross was put, which then signified not to execute what was directed by the letter. In other letters she caused to be written, that she would have those killed who did not obey her letters and orders, and that they should be struck with blows, because she had the best right from God in Heaven; and that she often said she had done nothing but by virtue of revelations and the orders of God.

Opinion of the University.

This woman is pernicious, deceitful, cruel, greedy of the effusion of human blood, seditious, provoking tyranny, and a blasphemer of God, in the orders and revelations which she recounts.

Observations.

Who would not believe, on reading this Article, that Joan had ordered all those to be killed who did not obey her? that God had given her such a power, and that she did so by virtue of his orders and his revelations? This impression, which is naturally produced by reading the Article, and which occasioned the strong opinion of the University, was certainly sufficient to prejudice the whole world against her, and to influence the party in the remainder of the business. It is, however, entirely calumny.

In all Joan's answers, there is not one single word like those attributed to her. She admits, indeed, the words *Jesus Maria* and the cross at the top of the letters, because the two saints had told her to do so, and the ecclesiastics had approved of it. She admits also the other cross which she used, but it is nothing but a simple menace to induce some one to do what she desired; but it was not even asked her if she had ordered those to be killed who did not obey her, and they only produced two letters; that which she wrote to the Count d'Armagnac, which related only to the claimants for the Papacy, and that which contained a species of declaration of war against the English, and in which she asserted three passages were altered.—It is in the latter that the foundation of the false accusation contained in this Article is found.

Before causing the siege of Orleans to be raised, Joan wrote, and circulated every where, a letter, or rather a declaration of an extraordinary kind, addressed to the King of England, and those who

besieged Orleans, which was, in fact, a summons to quit France.

This curious letter is as follows:—

“JESUS MARIA!

“King of England, and you Duke of Bedford, who call yourself Regent of the kingdom of France; you William de la Poulle, Earl of Suffort; John Lord de Talbot, and you Thomas Lord D'Escales, who call yourself Lieutenant of the Duke of Bedford, do justice to the King of Heaven. Render up to the Pucelle,* who is sent by God the King of Heaven, the things in all the fair towns which you have taken and violated in France. She is come hither, by God's orders, to restore the royal blood: she is quite ready to make peace, if you will do the same, provided that you make France safe, and pay what you have detained. And amongst you, archers, companions of war, gentlemen, and others, who are before the town of Orleans, go your ways into your own country, in God's name; and if you do not do so, wait for tidings of the Pucelle, who will come and beat you shortly to your great damage: and if this you do not do, I am chief of the war,† and in some place will wait for your men in France, and will make them go, willing or not willing, and if they will not obey, I will cause them to be all killed. I am sent here by the King of Heaven, body to body,‡ to drive you out of France, and if you will obey, I will shew mercy, but do not keep to your opinion, for you shall not hold the kingdom of France. God, the King of Heaven, Son of the holy Mary, will hold the King, Charles, to be the true heir; for the King of Heaven commands, and it is revealed by the Pucelle, that he shall enter into Paris in good company. If you will not believe that the tidings of the Pucelle come from God, in some places that we shall find you we will beat you, and there make so great a trouble, that for a thousand years there has been nothing like it in France. If you do not do justice, believe firmly that the King of Heaven will send more force to the Pucelle, so that you cannot sustain the assaults of her and her good men of arms and their strokes, and it will be seen who has a better right than the King of

* Joan maintained that the words were “Render up to the King;” and it may be presumed they were, “to the King and the Pucelle.”

† She maintained that the words “chief of the war” were not in the letter.

‡ She denies that the words “body to body” were in the letter.

Heaven. You Duke of Betfort, the Pucelle prays and desires, that you will not cause a crumb to be destroyed. If you do justice in this respect, you may yet do it in your company: otherwise the French will do the greatest deed that was ever done for Christianity, and answer if you will make peace in the city of Orleans, and if you do not it will turn out to your great damage. Briefly written this Saturday—holy week."

There is no other foundation for the sixth Article than this letter; for with regard to cruelty and inhumanity, there are only two articles in the process. One in which she is asked whether she would not have cut the Governor of Soissons in four pieces, which she denies without saying any more: and the other, the reproach which was made to her of having committed a mortal sin, in causing a man to be put to death who had surrendered to her: but she answered, that this person having admitted that he was a homicide, a robber, and a traitor, the Mayor of Senlis and the officers of justice tried him: that he wished to surrender himself a prisoner to her, but that the magistrates represented to her that he had deserved the punishment to which he was condemned, and that it would be wrong on her part to require that he should be given up. They have also suppressed in this Article the declaration of Joan, that she carried herself her standard in battle, to avoid the shedding of human blood, and that she never killed any one.—The proof of the falsehood of this charge is then complete.

Article VII.

She also says and admits, that at the age of seventeen years or thereabouts, she went by her own accord, and by virtue of a revelation, to find a certain equerry, whom she had never seen, quitting her father's house, against the will of her parents, who almost lost their senses when they knew of her departure. That she entreated him to carry her, or cause her to be brought to the king. That this captain then gave her the dress of a man, and a sword, at her request, and that he ordered a knight, a squire, and four valets to conduct her. That being arrived in the presence of the King, she told him that she would conduct the war against his adversaries, promising to procure him a great domain, and to overcome his enemies, and that she was sent for that purpose by the God of Heaven; adding, that in all this she acted right, and from the orders of God and by virtue of revelation.

Opinion of the University.

This woman is impious towards her father and mother, prevaricating in the precept to honour them, scandalous and blasphemous towards God, erring in faith, and has made a promise rash and presumptuous.

Observations.

It is not said that this captain twice refused to comply with her request, and that one of her uncles accompanied her thither. Nothing is said about the dreams which her father had relative to her departure, and that this was the only time that she disobeyed her parents, who had since forgiven her. That she only set out upon the belief of the truth of the revelations, and, above all, the raising the siege of Orleans: that her promise was to deliver that city, and to crown the King at Rheims, promises which she fulfilled long before her imprisonment.

Article VIII.

She further says and owns, that of her own accord, and without being forced or induced by any person, that she precipitated herself from a certain very elevated tower, preferring rather to die than fall into the hands of her enemies, or to survive the destruction of the city of Compeigne. She also says, she could not refrain from thus precipitating herself, although the two saints had forbid her to do so, and although she was convinced that it was a great sin to offend them; but that she knows this sin has been remitted after she had been confessed, and this she says has been revealed to her.

Opinion of the University.

What this Article contains is a pusillanimity which touches on despair, and ought to be interpreted as a presumptuous suicide. The assertion that this fault has been remitted, is rash, and, moreover, indicates, that this woman thinks erroneously upon the free-will of man.

Observations.

It is not said in this charge, First, That she trusted in not being killed by this leap, but to escape from the hands of the English, as to which the trial itself proves that she had such fear as to be near losing her senses. Secondly, That before leaping she recommended her soul to God, and made the sign of the cross. Thirdly, That the two saints told her that Compeigne should be succoured, which happened in fact, and the siege raised after continuing six months. Fourthly, That they ordered her to confess; and, Fifthly, That in confessing she had committed a grievous sin on this head, it was

to give a distinct meaning to what she had answered to the singular question which they put to know whether she thought herself capable of sinning mortally. With suppressions of this kind, a courageous temerity might easily pass for a species of suicide, which, however, had no existence in Joan's mind, or in fact.

Article IX.

The two saints revealed to her that she should be saved in the glory of the blessed, and that she might be assured of the safety of her soul, if she retained her virginity, of which she made a vow the first time that she saw and heard them, and on the strength of this revelation, she was as certain of salvation as if she were really and in fact in the kingdom of Heaven.

She also says, that the two saints promised to lead her into Paradise, if she preserved the virginity of her body and soul as she had vowed, of which she said she was as certain as if she were already in the glory of the saints, and she did not believe that she had committed a mortal sin, because if she were in that state, the two saints, at least as it appeared to her, would not come on all days to visit her.

Opinion of the University.

This is a rash and presumptuous assertion: a pernicious lie, a contradiction with the preceding Article, and proves that she thinks erroneously in faith.

Observations.

It is suppressed, First, That she went from time to time to confession. Secondly, That she said she could not too much purify her conscience. Thirdly, That she was not sure she was in a state of grace, but that if she were not, she prayed God to put her in it, and that if she were that he would keep her so. Fourthly, That she did not positively assert, but only gave as a reason for her belief of being in a state of grace, the visits of the two saints. Fifthly, That when interrogated if she did not believe she could sin mortally, she answered, I know nothing about it; and that when they observed to her that this reply was of great consequence, she answered it was a treasure for her.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the natural and medical HISTORY of SPIDERS and their WEBS.

SPIDERS have often excited the curiosity of naturalists and the attention of

physicians. The former have successfully studied the habits and conduct of these insects; and notwithstanding the repugnance they naturally inspire, these accounts have become interesting, from the industry with which they extend their webs for seizing their prey, and from observations on the multiplicity and arrangement of their eyes, which are geometrically disposed on a motionless head, in a manner conformable to their necessities. Their combats, the singularity of their amours, their sensibility for music, and their patience, all constitute subjects of wonder in the history of spiders. Physicians have examined whether their bite be really venomous, as is generally thought; and they have only found two species productive of danger, namely, the tarantula and the avicularia of Cayenne. Swammerdam, Rossi, and Baglivi, have left us little to wish for in this matter, as the effects of their bite and the remedies are both known.

The webs of spiders are considered by the common people as a remedy for wounds; country people often apply them on cuts or slight wounds, and apparently with success. This property was not of sufficient importance to induce chemists to analyse the material; but as there has also been attributed to them a febrifuge virtue, superior in some circumstances to the bark, I have thought them entitled to a more particular examination. The following extract is taken from the *Journal d'Economie Rurale*, for Germinal, in the year XII.

"We have seen, upwards of thirty years ago, a good prior, the curate of Batheren in Franche Comté, cure all the fevers of his parish, and of the neighbouring villages, by pills of a strange composition. He went into his barn and formed small pills with spiders' webs, by rolling them between his hands in the state he found them. He administered this remedy to his patients in white wine, and very seldom failed to cure. M. Marie de St Ursin being chief physician of the Hotel de Dieu of Chartres, treated a very obstinate fever in that hospital. He had employed bitters, the bark, and all the remedies of medical art without success, when one of the female attendants offered to undertake the case with a certainty of cure. When she was interrogated concerning her remedy she refused to mention it. M. de St Ursin, therefore, continued to attend his patient for some days; after which, having a good opinion of the attendant,

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he determined to put his patient under her care. There was no return of the fever after the first dose of the remedy. The physician supposed that the imagination of the patient, his confidence in a new remedy, and particularly the secrecy, might have suspended the attack, and he waited, but to no purpose, for its return. The attendant, encouraged by her success, consented to mention the remedy, which proved to be the same as that of the cure of Batheren."

The editor of the Journal here quoted, being struck with the new experiments of Seguin upon gelatine applied to the treatment of intermitting fevers, suspects that spiders' webs may contain a principle resembling animal jelly. The experiments of Cadet, while they overthrow this supposition, appear to him entitled to the attention of medical men.

Experiment 1. Spiders' webs triturated in the cold with quick-lime, emit a slight ammoniacal smell. 2. Cold water by digestion on the webs becomes of a red-brown colour; is slightly precipitated by infusion of nut-galls; is precipitated by acids; and this precipitate is again dissolved when the acids are saturated with ammonia. 3. Spiders' webs cleaned as much as possible from dust and foreign matters, were boiled in distilled water. The decoction smelled like champignons, and lathered by agitation. The undissolved matter was boiled in additional waters, until it gave out nothing more. All these waters being put together and evaporated, let fall their contents in successive pellicles; and at length, by gentle evaporation, a solid extract was had, nearly equal to half the weight of the spiders' webs. 4. The residue not dissolved in boiling water, was digested in alcohol. It gave a very deep orange-coloured tincture, which did not lather. Water being added, threw down a grey flaky precipitate, of a brown colour when dry, and little more than one hundred and seventieth part of the original webs. On hot coals it swelled up, smoked, and took fire; and from its habitudes in these respects, and with the alkalies, it resembled a resin. The diluted alcoholic solution being then evaporated, afforded a residue slightly deliquescent, of a taste at first sweetish, and afterwards bitter, and in quantity nearly three times that of the resinous precipitate. 5. The insoluble residue after this treatment with water and alcohol, burned without swelling up, and emitted a small quantity of white fumes having the smell

of burned wood. Neither the oxygenated muriatic, nor the sulphureous acids, discoloured it. It was soluble with effervescence in muriatic acid, which took up two-thirds and left a black paste. Ammonia separated a brown matter in small quantity from the clear solution; and this matter, when calcined, did not lose its colour. It was almost totally soluble in muriatic acid, and this solution gave a black precipitate with nut galls, and a blue with alkaline prussiate. The fluid to which the ammonia had been added, gave a grey precipitate by pot-ash. This retained its colour when ignited, and was again soluble in muriatic acid with effervescence. 6. Caustic pot-ash poured on the residue of spiders' webs previously treated with water and alcohol, disengages a little ammonia, and partly dissolves the matter. An acid throws down from this solution a black pulverulent tasteless precipitate, which slightly puffs up by heat, and leaves by desiccation a brittle and apparently resinous matter. Its quantity is about one-twelfth of the exhausted matter made use of. It is partly soluble in volatile oils.

7. The aqueous extract of No. 3 being digested with alcohol, gave out one-seventh part. This alcoholic extract was brown, considerably deliquescent, and of a sharp taste. It swelled considerably on the coals, and at a certain period it burned rapidly, as if a nitrate were present. It effervesced briskly with sulphuric acid, giving out a white vapour of a muriatic smell. Pot-ash and lime disengaged from this extract a strong ammoniacal smell, and the vapours were very sensible on the approach of muriatic acid. The extract having been incinerated, appeared by several experiments to contain muriate of lime and a sulphate. What remained of the aqueous extract after treatment with alcohol, was less deep in colour than before, had a purvulent appearance, and slightly pungent taste. On hot coals it did not swell up, but left a very abundant precipitate. Strong sulphuric acid poured on this extract produced no sensible smell, and there was no production of ammonia when it was triturated with quick lime.

8. Spiders' webs subjected to destructive distillation, gave first water slightly coloured, but becoming deeper as the process went on; and afterwards a black thick oil with carbonated hydrogen and carbonic acid. A very sensible smell of ammonia was developed, and a residual coal was left, amounting to half the mat-

ter employed. The coal after incineration left two-thirds of its weight, half of which was taken up by muriatic acid, and the remainder seemed to be siliceous and coally matter. The muriatic solution, during evaporation, deposited sulphate of lime. When spiders' webs were incinerated in an open vessel, the ashes were found to contain sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, and carbonate of soda. Muriatic acid applied to the residue took up more sulphate of lime; and when this solution was treated with ammonia and afterwards with potash, it gave oxide of iron, a little alumina, and some lime. The undissolved part was siliceous.

9. Spiders' webs were almost totally dissolved in nitric acid amounting to six times their weight; carbonic acid and nitrous gas being disengaged. The solution when evaporated let fall crystals of sulphate of lime, and by continuing the evaporation, the yellow, bitter, deliquescent matter, which Welter calls *amer*, was afforded.

Hence the author concludes that spiders' webs are composed of, 1. A brown extract soluble in water, and not changeable in the air; 2. A resinous extract soluble in alcohol, and very deliquescent; 3. A small quantity of alumina; 4. Sulphate of lime; 5. Carbonate of soda; 6. Muriate of soda; 7. Carbonate of lime; 8. Iron; 9. Siliceous. The author thinks that the earths and earthy salts may be derived from the local situation of these insects, and that it is probable that the webs of garden spiders may not afford them. The two constant products to which he demands particular attention, are those obtained from the aqueous and alcoholic solutions. He thinks it desirable to try their medical powers separately. He supposes the resinous matter to be the same substance as under other circumstances forms the spiders' silk, and the wax which Mr. Accum has elsewhere mentioned as one of their products.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your valuable miscellany, I observed the use of seawater recommended, to persons on the coast, with whom a saving in the article of salt is an object, as a good substitute in the boiling of vegetables. On reading this to the mistress of the house where I at present reside, she wished me to inform your readers of a much better method,

which may more generally be adopted, and that is, to use no salt at all in the dressing of vegetables of any kind. She tells me, that the common, and almost universal, practice, arises from an unaccountable but erroneous notion, that salt is necessary to preserve their colour; whereas she has found, by long experience, that it is of no use whatever, and only spoils their taste. If they be boiled in a large vessel, with water enough, and be not* boiled too much (which is a common fault), they will have, at least, as fine a colour without salt as with it. Of this I have had ocular proof. And certainly the flavour is far superior. At most genteel houses where I have dined, I have found greens, peas, French beans, &c. spoiled to my taste, by being dressed in the common method, and the colour far from being improved. I am persuaded that if your female readers will lay aside their prejudice in favour of an old and common notion, so as to make the experiment, they will never suffer any salt to be boiled with their vegetables again. But they must be very resolute with their cooks, who are a set of beings not easily put out of their way.

I cannot close this paper without adding a caution of peculiar importance, against a practice among cooks, which I am told is very common, but certainly very pernicious; and that is, for the sake of preserving the colour of some vegetables and fruits, or giving them an artificial one, they will boil or bake with them halfpence, pieces of pewter, and, in some cases, even copperas, as in the pickling of cucumbers. This vile practice originates in a like mistake with the former, and is so dangerous, that it ought not, under any pretence, to be tolerated. For my own part, I have such a dread of being poisoned, that I never eat of any thing which has a preternatural colour. By inserting these cautions, you will do an essential service to the public, as well as oblige one respectfully Yours,

SIMPLEX.

August 13, 1805.

* It is a general opinion, that greens are unwholesome unless boiled very soft. This the famous Doctor Hartley reprobated. I have long found him to be right in the advice he gave an old friend of mine, to let his greens be crisp; as the common manner of boiling them down, takes out the most pleasant and salutary juices, as well as spoils their colour.

For the Monthly Magazine.

We are particularly requested to give an early insertion to the following additional circumstances, relative to a child who was last year sold to a chimney-sweeper, at Burlington (otherwise Bridlington), in Yorkshire, of which we gave an account in our Magazine of October 1, 1804.

EDITOR.

FROM various circumstances, it is impossible he can be the child of the woman who sold him; his manners are very civilized, quite those of a gentleman well brought up, his dialect good, and that of the south of England. He talks of his papa and mama, but cannot tell where they live: he has dark eyes and eye-lashes, and an high nose; he is too young to think that his father can have any other name than that of papa, and it is possible he may be abroad: he says his mamma is dead, which appears likely, as, from many things he says, he seems to have lived chiefly with an uncle and aunt, who he invariably says are called Mr. and Mrs. *Flembrough*.

The child was living in the family of Sir George Strickland on the 24th of July last (as appears by a letter lately received in London), where he had been nearly a twelvemonth, and his parents not then discovered.

Whether this little boy was stolen from his parents (or parent), or whether he was sent away by some cruel relation, for some dishonest purpose, like that recorded in the popular ballad of the "*Children in the Wood*," seems doubtful; which ever be the case, it is to be hoped the truth will come to light.

If any person should, from reading the above or the former account, be able to give any information on the subject, tending to the discovery of the child's relations, they are desired to communicate it to Mr. William Jones, No. 6, Church-street, Pentonville, near Islington, the Secretary to the Society (in London) for superseding the necessity of Climbing Boys, &c. and for improving the Condition of Children and others employed by Chimney-Sweepers.

London, August 22, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your account of patents in your last Number, notice is taken of a new patent, granted to Mr. Bartley, for refining sugar with milk, instead of blood, which is the present practice. In the description

tion, it is stated that blood is often used by refiners in a putrid state, and that sugar thus refined is rendered unwholesome. This representation, if it be not true, is not innocent; as it tends to excite prejudices against the use of an article which Dr. Darwin and other eminent physicians have classed amongst the most wholesome and nutritious foods. It is well known, that blood is not the only medicine by which the dirt or scum of sugar can be collected into one mass, so as to be cleared away; eggs will answer the same purpose, but are not generally used, on account of the expence which their use would occasion. Milk will certainly, in a degree, but in a less perfect degree, answer the same purpose; and any one at all conversant with the art of sugar refining, either in its history or its practice, knows that this medium of clearing the mass was in use thirty years since, and was abandoned not only on account of the expence attending the operation, but on account of its not so perfectly answering its intended purpose.

If it were common to use blood in a putrid state, the still-house of a sugar-refiner must be one of the most unwholesome situations which can be imagined. This, however, is not the fact. I have employed men in this business a whole year together, without any accidental indisposition, or the necessity of ever calling to their aid professional skill. It is true, too, that the still-house is one of the most wholesome of the apartments of a sugar-house, as being much more cool than many other apartments; and experience proves, that the general labour of a sugar-house is not usually attended with diseases or ill-health, if the men can be induced to refrain from drinking cold liquids whilst in a state of perspiration.

As to the blood rendering sugar unwholesome, every one knows, who has attended to the operation of refining that article, that the blood introduced for the purpose of clearing the mass comes out along with the scum, often in a coagulated state, in lumps as large as a man's hand, and as hard as Indian rubber. I know of no blood which passes into, and continues in the sugar after refining; and if this article of hourly consumption be not considered as stained with the blood of the Negroes, torn from their country to perish in the West Indies, it may be safely used, without the suspicion of any other impurity.

ANTHONY ROBINSON.

London, Aug. 13, 1805.

Rf

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. VI.

On the HISTORY and STUDY of the
ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

IT is singular that toward the close of the fifth century so few traces of the policy, manners, or literature, of the Romans should remain in any of their conquered provinces. In Britain they had enjoyed peaceful dominion near four hundred years: yet so calamitous was the destruction of the arts of peace, that the Saxons were not only dark and illiterate at their arrival, but science was scarcely preferred for two centuries from total extinction. Their conversion in the seventh century afforded it a slender degree of culture; but previous to this conversion the language which they spoke was savage and untractable as themselves. Their ancient religion had rendered them incapable either of science or civility: and it is even yet a question, whether, in their Pagan state, they were acquainted with the art of writing.

That the parent of the Saxon* was the Gothic† language, is now, I believe,

* Verstegan, still valuable on many accounts, has, with writers of smaller notoriety, advanced many extravagant things concerning the great antiquity and superior excellence of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. See his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. vii. p. 147. edit. 653.

† In the Gothic language the syllables are clogged with consonants, which is the imperfection, more or less, of all the Northern tongues, and may arise partly from the native roughness of the climate and temper of the people, and partly from the want of that freer commerce with the rest of mankind, which is requisite, in every age, to file a tongue, to wear off its rough corners by mutual conversation, and to make it smooth and easy. Its words are often moulded like the Greek, allowing for the difference in harmony; they are great and full in the sound, and mighty and forcible in meaning.

One of its principal uses is, that it is a key to all the Northern tongues, which can never be duly known without it. Socrates and Sozomenus say that Ulphilas, who will presently be more fully noticed, invented the Gothic letters; and Philostorgius, that he turned the whole Bible into Gothic, except the Book of Kings, which he omitted in fear that the Goths, a martial people, should be more inflamed to war by the perusal of them.

universally agreed on; as well as that the Greek was the sister and the Persian the mother language of the Gothic. That the Gothic tongue had its origin in Asia is beyond contradiction: it abounds, we are told, with *Pahlawi*, or old Persian words; but whether it was derived from this dialect in its primitive state, or after it had been corrupted by the Arabic, Phenician, and Tartarian tongues, has never yet been ascertained. Certain it is that the Goths had anciently the name of *Getae*: from Persia they seem to have first moved to Little Tartary, and from Tartary to the North: and in Iceland we are told *Gata* still means a *wanderer*. Of the Gothic tongue but one specimen has been produced in the *Codex Argenteus*,* a mutilated version of the four Gospels, written about the year 367, by the hand of Ulphilas, bishop of the Mærian Goths. At that time, we are credibly assured, such was the illiterateness of these people, that the Bishop framed the very alphabet for his version, partly of Greek and partly of Roman letters.† If, however, the Goths had no written language, it adds plausibility to the notion that they are direct descendants from the Tartars. Had they come immediately from Persia, they would have had at least a written language; but the Tartars, we are told, have no historical monuments of high antiquity; all their writings, even those in the Mogul dialect, being long subsequent to the time of Mahomet. Travellers indeed have asserted, that they have seen inscriptions in the Runic character among

* These Gospels were published (with the Saxon ones) at Amsterdam and Dort, 1665-4to. Again, in fac-simile, at the instigation of Benzelius Archbishop of Upsal, by Mr. Lye, in 1763. In the common letter, by Professor Ihre, about the same time. And again, with additions, at Berlin, 1773.

At the end of the last edition, published under the direction of Ant. Frid. Busching, are several Dissertations on the Version.

A fragment of the Ulphilan version of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, discovered and published in Germany in 1761, may be likewise found in the Appendix to Mr. Lye's Saxon Dictionary.

† Doubts have been very plausibly entertained as to the truth of this position. Ovid, who lived long previous to Ulphilas, professes to have written a poem in the Getic language (Ovid de Ponto. l. iv. ep. xiii. v. 19); though ecclesiastical historians expressly ascribe the invention of the alphabet in the *Codex Argenteus* to Ulphilas.

the deserts of Tartary.* The Runic has by some been represented as the immediate offspring of the Gothic: but this appears by no means likely. It was, in fact, the necromantic dialect of the unconverted Saxons. Its letters have nothing in common with either Roman, Greek, or Gothic characters, whether we consider their form, their number, names, or order. Yet if they had their rise in Asia, why do they not resemble the general character of Eastern letters? Mr. Thwaites, however, had remarked a resemblance of their form in one or two contractions of the Saxon.†

To return from this digression, writers have not been wanting to compare the Saxon, and through it the English language, with the Persian; they pronounce a strong resemblance in the facility and simplicity of their form and construction; in their having no difference of terminations to mark the gender either in substantives or adjectives; in referring all inanimate things to a neuter gender; and, generally speaking, in their application of different names to animals of different sexes: and that the Anglo-Saxon has many words in common with the Persian, is undoubted.‡

Others, with a success greater in proportion to their labour, have considered

* See Bishop Percy's Translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, vol. 1, p. 37r.

† Grammat. Anglof. p. 1. Wanley, in a Note on Nicolson's Historical Library, says, "The Saxons, our ancestors, continued the use of the Runic letters all along; and so did the English after the Conquest, as low as the time of Henry VI.;" but for this last assertion we seem to want authority. In another note he adds, "When Sir Andrew Fountayne was in Ireland, he met with and brought to London a wooden hand or sceptre of an Irish or Danish king, with many Runic letters on it. The Irish have also long had, and still keep up, the knowledge of a secret writing which they call *Ocum*, specimens of which I remember to have seen in several places, particularly in the Book of Cloyne, where the bottoms of the letters look like Runic."

‡ See Casaubon de Lingua Anglica vetere five Saxonica, p. 157. Dr. Hickes has slightly mentioned in the Thesaurus the striking affinity which Dr. Hyde had pointed out to him between the Northern and the Medo-Persian tongues. The marks of their agreement are mentioned as very similar to those which will presently be spoken of as existing between the Saxon and the Greek, with the addition of their conformity in double negations.

the remarkable affinity between the Saxon and the Greek.* Among these ranks Meric Casaubon, whose curious work, already quoted, contains an accurate and free investigation of the subject.

The great features of this affinity he traces not merely in the similar sound and sense of radical words, but in the general structure and formation of the languages; in the declension of their nouns; in the termination of the infinitives of their verbs; in the comparison of their adjectives; in the compounding of their words; and in the peculiar use of their articles and negatives. The connection between the Greek and English tongues is distinctly shewn to exceed the bounds of common analogy. Casaubon had pursued his inquiries still deeper; but Charles I. having regarded him with favour, the papers in which he had considered the idioms of the two languages were lost and destroyed in the plunder and oppression of the times that followed. Dr. Clarke, when writing on the connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English coins, advanced the discussion; not only improving on what Casaubon had already done, but taking considerable pains to prove that the pound of the Saxons was taken from the Greek; that their measures of length and capacity had the same agreement; and that the way of reckoning fractions or parts of quantities has that remarkable peculiarity which has been frequently observed as one of the Greek idioms. They who for the entertainment of themselves or the conveyance of knowledge to others, are desirous of following up this affinity still closer, must use no common care; for as the origin of words is seldom inquired into till climates or descents have altered their original flexion, the primitives themselves, it may be feared, are sometimes

* Dr. Clarke has mentioned the principal authors who have either observed or exercised their ingenuity in tracing this identity of phrase and diction. The first who spoke of it was the celebrated Henry Stephens, to whom the lovers of Greek are under lasting obligations. But objects of nobler industry and importance; it is probable, detained him from the prosecution of any further inquiry. Other critics in the Greek and Northern tongues discussed it incidentally; but Casaubon was the only writer to whom any extraordinary advances can be attributed. In the Proæmium to Professor Ihre's Sui-Gothic-Glossary (2 vol. folio, 1769), the harmony between the Greek and Gothic tongues is traced successfully; but the Professor does not seem to have used Casaubon,

lost. The intermediate ancestry of our language demands peculiar wariness, and requires not only the most dextrous but the most difficult exertions of critical activity, since remoteness of situation in the people, their connection with other nations either in the way of war or commerce, may have so changed or amplified their language, that however related to another by first principles, the superstructure which has been raising for ages may sometimes put regularity and analogy to defiance.

To return, however, to the Saxon.—Dr. Hickes, when treating of the different epochs of the language, unfortunately termed them dialects; forgetting that by dialects are meant the various methods of pronunciation peculiar to different sorts or tribes of people, all using the same language at the same time. This objection may to some perhaps seem frivolous; and it would not have been mentioned here, had not the very name of Hickes, on this account alone, been treated disrespectfully by one or two modern Saxonists.

The first epoch, from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the invasion of the Danes, comprehended a period of 337 years, and was aptly termed by Bishop Nicolson the dialect of the Angli. Of this dialect the only reman is a fragment of the true Cædmon, a monk of Whitby (inserted in King Alfred's Translation of Bede's Ecclesiastical History), whose grandeur and sublimity are much admired.

The second epoch, from the invasion of the Danes to the arrival of the Normans, comprized a period of 274 years; and they who are desirous of knowing how the Danes robbed the purer Saxon of its native elegance, will find ample satisfaction in the *Theaurus* of Dr. Hickes. For though, as a language seldom written, it might have many variations, yet was it never so various or so arbitrary as in periods when the prosperity of learning might have been expected to have given it a more settled form.

The period of the Dano Saxon tongue was that in which the interchange of vowels was most conspicuous*: a circumstance which the Saxon student must be ever mindful of. It was a period, too,

when metathesis was frequent.* Monosyllables were frequently changed for dissyllables and dissyllables for monosyllables. Letters were sometimes added to the end of words, as *b* in *pomb*, *b* in *hælenb*, and the final *a* in the Cimbric infinitive was changed to *æ*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*; and so repugnant to the ideas of the Dano Saxons was the final *u*, that for the sake of removing it they sometimes dropped the last syllable of a word; as in *ep̃ro* for *ep̃rona*. But among all the exotic forms of writing, none was more conspicuous than the termination of the infinitive in *a* instead of *an*; nor was this the only part of the verb that change of termination was confined to: and even the cases of nouns were confounded against syntax. Such are some of the leading features in the great corruption of the Dano-Saxon dialect. Dr. Hickes has adduced innumerable instances of these from one of the finest and most valuable manuscripts in the language. He has pointed out this confusion not only in the cases, but in the numbers of nouns; in the joining adjectives and substantives of different genders, in the passive use of active verbs, and in many other particulars which seem to place all rules of grammar at defiance. The manuscript alluded to is the celebrated *Rushworth Codex*, now deposited in the Bodleian Library. Some additional and valuable information concerning the Dano-Saxon dialect, from the *Durham Book* in the Museum (MS. Cotton Nero. D. iv.), of equal age and beauty with the *Rushworth Manuscript*, may be derived from the following letter written by the same great master of northern learning to Mr., afterwards Bishop, Nicolson, and left undated.

"HONOURED SIR,

"I now come after a long silence, for which I ask your pardon, to answer your obliging letter of Oct. 31. I have since that time had the misfortune of two removals, and other avocations, or else I had replied sooner. The church of Durham, with great unanimity and civility, have contributed twenty pounds, for which I am in a great measure obliged to you and the example of your church, which I now begin to hope most of the rest will follow. In your translation of the Saxon verses of Durham I will let *scēi* stand, and only make those two alterations you allow of. I intend to send you the Dano-Saxonico Menologium, and my version of it, which I desire you to revise, and tell me your free opinion of every thing.

* The great interchange of vowels, so remarkable in the earlier periods of nearly all the European languages, must perhaps be generally referred to the East. In many instances it resembles the general properties of what grammarians term the Attic dialect of the Greeks.

* As *tintēn*ge for *tintēn*ge.

I think I told you formerly it was in the Cædmonian verse; and it and the notes I have written upon it are to conclude the chapter *De Poetria Anglo-Saxonum*. In answer to your objection about St. Cuthbert's and Bede's book, I answer, that the Latin texts in both are very ancient, especially the Cottonian, which may be above 900 years old, and so before the Danes invaded Britain. But though the original Latin texts in both are so old, yet the versions and the hands they are written in are much younger, and the manner of interlineation in many places shews that the Latin exemplars were first written: not to mention such ignorant passages in such versions as could not agree to the learned times between Theodore, who advanced learning to a great height in the Saxon churches, and the invasion of the Danes DCCXCIII. who brought barbarity among them. You know how Ælfric complains: and accordingly it is evident from those versions, that neither of the glossators, especially of the Cottonian Book, understood Latin, as where he renders *ecceiderunt in spinas*, *geƿeollon in þennum, & lhyȝum*.—*Viz: imus, þe ƿoh-ton, i. e. uisimus*.—*In farinæ tribus satis, in mealo ȝenoh ȝrim*.—*Cædebant ramos, ȝeðenȝcon ȝurȝȝo*.—*Nuptiæ quidem, ȝenmo ȝum*.—*Sine ejiciam festucam, buta ic ƿopðe ȝre*.—*Vox in Rama, ȝreƿn in ȝriȝȝa*. He could not render *tetrarcha* nor *locustæ*, and many words more: and can you think such a translator could live before the invasion of the Danes? Are not these specimens of the ignorance Ælfric complains of, that no priest before Dunstan's time could write, or understand Latin. I mightily like your notion of the language of the Angli. It was in that dialect I believe the true Cædmon wrote, of which perhaps I have discovered a MS.; but of that more at leisure. With all hearty thanks and service, I subscribe your obliged humble servant,

“G. H.”

The former part of this letter evidently alludes to the Thesaurus, which was not long after published. So particular mention of these curious manuscripts may perhaps excite a wish in the reader to become better acquainted with their history, which he will find exceeding curious.—The Rushworth Codex is asserted to have been once in the possession of the venerable Bede: and the Cotton Manuscript was the same which was given by Athelstan to the monks of Durham. Testimonies concerning both manuscripts may be found in Marechal's Observations attached to the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, p. 491, 492; Camden's Remains, chap. 3; Smith's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, Art. Nero, D. iv.; in the Preface to Selden's

Historia Anglicanæ Scriptores, X. edit. Lond. 1653, p. 25; the younger Junius's Catalogue of Books prefixed to his Gothic Glossary; in Archbishop Usher's posthumous Historia dogmatica Conroversiæ inter Orthodoxos et Pontificios de Scripturis et Sacris Vernaculis, Lond. 1690, p. 105; and in Wharton's Appendix to it, p. 465; in the sixteenth chapter of Dr. Hickes's Institutions of the Saxon Language in the Thesaurus. Bishop Nicolson's Historical Library, ed. 1596, p. 102; in the Catalogue of Books at the end of Dr. Hickes's Grammar, Oxon. 1688, p. 139; and in the second Dissertation prefixed to Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry.

We now come to the third, or Norman-Saxon epoch of the language; for whose introduction due preparation had been made, not only by the constant resort of the Norman nobles to the Court of the Confessor, but by the very system of education for children, who learnt French at school. The Frankish idiom was now visibly intermixing in our language, whose subjugation was completed by the Norman conquest. The changes it produced (too numerous for us to consider with minuteness) have been accurately traced by Dr. Hickes; and a due consideration of them by the careful reader will afford lights upon our present orthography which might otherwise elude his observation.

It was sometimes melted into *i* or *y*; as in *iunge* for *ȝeonge*, young; *cære* for *cæge*, a key; and *ælmihȝ* for *ælmihȝig*. *C* was in many cases rejected, and *k* received as its substitute, as in *kyng* for *cynȝ*; in others *ch* was adopted, as in *child* for *cild*. *F*, under the new invaders, was limited in its power; *live* was the substitute for *līfe*, *proven* for *ƿeopen*, and *hevene* for *heoƿene*; all of which are yet retained. A final *w* was sometimes changed for *e*, and sometimes totally omitted. *E* gave place to the diphthong *æ*; and *o* and *ō* were indiscriminately applied. *ƿ*, when preceding *m*, was rejected, as in *pinman* for *ƿinman*. *Um* was occasionally altered to *en*; and such substantives as before had their nominative and accusative cases plural ending in *aȝ* had now their terminations in *es*, as, for *ȝenar*, *ȝenaner*; such also were *biscopeȝ*, *cingerȝ*, &c. Alterations of a minuter nature in the spelling of words must be sought for in Dr. Hickes, who has displayed extraordinary acuteness in marking the new words and barbarities in phrase

phrase which the Normans introduced.—The words he has divided into three classes, the Gallo-Francic, the Gallo-Latin, and the Danish. Among the first of these ranks *gnaf*, a *grave* (or repository for the dead). Such too were, generally speaking, the names for animal food which had been prepared for the table, as *Beef*, *Mutton*, *Veal*; while to the living animal its Saxon name was still preserved: a proof perhaps that the Normans were better skilled in the art of the cook than of the herdsman. Of the second, or Gallo-Latin class, a slight perusal of a few pages of the Saxon Chronicle will supply a hundred instances.* And of the Danish it must be observed, that when these conquerors issued from the North under the banner of their chieftain Rollo, they carried with them a dialect pretty near the early Saxon, parts of which they mingled with the Frankish tongue; so that for many words imported by the Normans we have to seek a Cimbric origin. Among these were our present *fellow*, *to call*, *to crave*, and *rahtlan*, *to settle*. Beside these, there are a few words which the Normans introduced, whose parentage remains in uncertainty; *ſcæ, ſhe*; and *ſcættepah, to scatter*, are two of them.

Having thus briefly hinted at the rise and changes of the language, it may be proper to say something of the grammars. Our Saxon-Grammarians, with the hope of rendering their works as appropriate in foreign countries as in their own, have generally clothed their instructions in the Latin language; yet was this the sole complaint, it might be borne with; but the grammatical study which they recommend is planned and conducted on the principles of Latin grammar. Nor is this confined to Saxon grammars only: the same degeneracy has crept into the principles of modern English grammar, and perhaps with greater facility, as our language has at various times received many augmentations from the Latin.—But in English, though there is much La-

tin, the Saxon predominates. The Romans, by conquest and migration, continually changed and amplified the genius of their language: it was their pride to improve it both in energy and comprehension. But the English have been ever proud to boast the perspicuity of their native tongue; its verbs have never been objected to as complex; nor do they want inflections to signify the varieties of time; and that multiplication of tenses which loads the Latin tongue is perfectly unnecessary in the English; in short, as the language of a civilized nation, its form and construction is the simplest in the world; and for all these beauties it is indebted to the Saxon.

Of the Saxon Grammars, however, of which the world is already in possession, the best, the most elegant, and most concise, is Mr. Thwaites's;† it is a compendium of all that is indispensably requisite for a scholar in the larger Grammar of Dr. Hickes. Both Mrs. Elstob's Rudiments,‡ the Grammar Mr. Lye prefixed to the Etymology of Junius (Oxford, 1743, fol.), and Mr. Manning's to Lye's Dictionary stand much indebted to it. Mrs. Elstob was however unwilling to acknowledge Mr. Thwaites's seventh declension of nouns substantive; perhaps because Dr. Hickes had omitted it. And Mr. Lye reduced the number of declensions to four; and *andgīt* and *ponb*, which formed the third and fourth of Mr. Thwaites's, being viewed as exceptions from the first. Another Grammar, but now unusually scarce, was published in 1726, by the celebrated Orator Henley, as the tenth number of his Complete Linguist. Such students as have time and opportunity will find it no waste of labour to peruse them all. Wherever essential, from the copiousness of Dr. Hickes's Grammar, may have fled from memory, Mr. Thwaites's will recal and fix. Mrs. Elstob gives most, if not all, the grammatical terms in true old Saxon, from Ælfric's Translation of Priscian. And Mr. Manning, it will be readily owned, has placed several parts of the grammar in a new light.

* From the arrival of St. Austin it is probable Latin words were gradually mixed with the genuine Saxon. And many innovations must be attributed to King Alfred, who in the execution of his great design of rendering learning not only more perfect but more general, brought into use many words of Latin etymology.

† Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica ex Hickesiano Ling. Septentr. Thesaurο excerpta.—Oxon. 1711. 8vo.

‡ The Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue, first given in English by Eliz. Elstob. Lond. 1715. 4to.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE found much inconvenience from the state, or rather the execution, of part of our bankrupt laws; especially the declaration and payment of dividends. Many a dividend is lost to the right owner for want of information as to time of payment, and place where, and party paying, &c. How the inconvenience may be remedied I do not know. If you drop the hint, Mr. Editor, we shall probably soon find some of your intelligent correspondents with a plan at hand, much better than any I could suggest. But, would it be practicable to publish, annually or occasionally, a list of unclaimed dividends under bankrupt and insolvent estates, as the Bank published unclaimed dividends of stock? A work of this description would experience no want of subscribers.

Would it be inconsistent with the constitution and object of that respectable body, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to offer a premium for the most complete list, within a given time? Or would it not be a profitable adventure for a Company?

Suppose every house furnishing a certain number of dividends for insertion, were presented with a copy gratis, as an inducement to assist. Most would recover something, otherwise irrecoverable.

I am aware of difficulties, apparently insurmountable; but *Labor omnia vincit*. There are persons whose business it is to regulate the affairs of bankrupts, &c. These, I presume, would be proper and capable for the work.

I have often thought, a society, whose object should be to collect information for the man of business, in order to remove difficulties he is exposed to, in the prosecution of his traffic, both at home and abroad, &c. would be of great advantage and utility in this mercantile country. Is there any such Society in existence?—Which Society among us comes nearest to the object? Yours,

A FREQUENT CREDITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROOFS of the PERMANENCY of the STATE of UNSUSCEPTIBILITY of the SMALL POX, by MEANS of the COW-POCK.

MR. B. JESTY, and his son, Mr. Robert Jesty, of Downhay, Isle of Purbeck, proved, at the Vaccine Institution, Broad-street, First, that the former

had the cow-pock casually, about fifty years ago, and though often in contact with people ill of the small-pox, he escaped it.

Secondly, That he himself inoculated his wife and two sons, Robert and Benjamin, from his cows, when the small pox was in the village, and in his house, in 1774.

Thirdly, That all the three vaccinated persons have often been in the way of the small-pox, without taking it.

Fourthly, That the two sons were inoculated for the small-pox fifteen years ago, without effect.

Fifthly, While they were in town the last fortnight.

Mr. Robert Jesty was inoculated by four punctures, for the small-pox, immediately from a child in the sixth day of the eruption, at Dr. Pearson's Lecture room, in the presence of his pupils.

Sixthly, Mr. Jesty disliking the small-pox, he was also again inoculated, in four places, with the vaccine matter, from a subject in the ninth day of vaccination.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
DR. TOULMIN, in the advertisement to his edition of Neal's History of the Puritans, published in 1793, solicited "communications as materials for the continuation of the History of the Protestant Dissenters from the Revolution to the present Times."

You will oblige several distant readers by informing them, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, whether there is any prospect of such a work being soon published. I am, &c.

New York, JAMES EASTBURN.
July 13, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY.

No. II.

THE CAT.

IN the year 1798, a cat with a single kitten was brought to one of the pupils of the Westminster hospital, by a person belonging to that hospital, who had taken them from the hollow part of a decayed tree in the Bird-cage-walk, St. James's Park. At the time they were found the kitten appeared to be ten or twelve days old. They were taken care of; and the curiosity of the pupils was greatly excited to know, if possible, what inducement the mother could have had to adopt so unusual an asylum for her offspring.

spring. After various enquiries in the neighbourhood to ascertain the owner of the cat, he was at length discovered to be a milkman who lived in Totbill-fields. This man had also a dog, with which the cat had generally lived on the most friendly terms. During her pregnancy, however, she had become somewhat ill-tempered, and the two animals quarrelled. The consequence of the quarrel was, that the cat on a sudden entirely forsook the house, and was lost to the family. What inducement she could have had to wander at least a mile and a half from her home, to take her residence, at last, in a hollow tree, can scarcely be conjectured; unless we may suppose that this was the first place that presented itself, likely to afford shelter for herself and her young ones. Although she had only a single kitten when she was found, yet as she was at that time in an extremely lean and emaciated state, it is not improbable that she might have had more, but had been compelled by hunger to devour them, as many other animals are known occasionally to do in such circumstances.

HORSE.

Fleury, in his Ecclesiastical History, remarks, that about the year 799, a council was held in England, one of the decrees of which forbade the cutting off of horses' tails, and the eating of their flesh.

ELEPHANT.

The Sieur Brûe, in his Travels along the Western Coast of Africa, informs us that some Frenchmen in sailing up the river Kurbali, in a boat, found an elephant fast in the mud, which they hoped, in consequence, to make an easy prize. When they got near they fired at him with their muskets, but the balls only served to enrage the animal. The elephant, fixed as he was in the mud, had no other means of avenging himself than by filling his trunk with muddy water, and pouring it in a torrent upon his assailants. This was so often repeated, that the men were at length obliged to row off, in order to empty their boat of the mud. In the mean time, continues the writer, with the aid of a strong flood setting down the river, the animal was enabled to swim in safety to the shore, and escape.

He says that the elephants lie in the mud of the river sometimes in herds of forty, fifty, or upwards. This, as he conjectures, is for the purpose of cooling and refreshing themselves. He asserts that they scarcely take any notice of travellers as they pass by them, unless the latter are rash enough to fire at and wound any of

them, in which case they are sometimes known to become dangerous enemies.

According to the account of Captain Hawkins, written about the year 1608, and published in Purchas's Pilgrims, the Great Mogul kept at that time no fewer than three hundred elephants in the royal stables. These were, at certain times, all brought before him, richly clad in trappings of cloth of gold or velvet. They were so well trained and managed, that Hawkins says he saw the king command one of his sons, a boy only seven years old, to go to one of the elephants for the purpose of being lifted up in his trunk. The animal performed this part by taking the child from the ground, and placing him in the hands of one of his keepers. He afterwards, on being ordered, did the same to several other children which were present.

Smith, in the Account of his Voyage to Guinea (performed in the early part of last century), informs us that, the motion of the elephant in the water is so swift that no ten-oared boat could be able to keep pace with it. He says that the elephants fed principally on a sort of fruit not unlike a papaw, which grows wild in several parts of Guinea. This fruit is found in abundance upon Tasso island, and the elephants often swim over thither from the continent, for the purpose of eating it.

THE LION.

A Florentine nobleman had a mule so exceedingly vicious as to be altogether ungovernable, from its kicking and biting every person that approached it. He ordered it to be turned into the court of his menagerie, and a lion to be let loose upon it. The lion roared aloud when he first observed the animal, but the mule, without seeming at all alarmed, ran into a corner of the court, and so placed herself that she could only be attacked in the rear. In this situation she waited the onset, at the same time watching with the greatest attention all the motions of her adversary. The lion, aware of the difficulty, used all his art, but to no purpose, to throw her off her guard. At last the mule, seizing a favourable opportunity, gave him such a salute, in the face, with her hind feet, as to beat out eight or ten of his teeth; and to compel the animal to retire to his lodge, without making any further attempts to seize upon her, and thus leaving her in quiet possession of the field.—*Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale par Labat*, vol. ii. p. 16.

It is a vulgar error that the lion is alarmed

alarmed at the crowing of a cock. He is, however, said to be frightened at the appearance of serpents near him. Some of the Moors, induced by this notion, when they are pursued by a lion, are said occasionally to loose their turban entirely out, and wave about the twisted linen so as to make it appear like a serpent. The *Sieur Frejus*, in his *Travels in Mauritania*, informs us that this will always have the desired effect of driving the animals away.

The natural disposition of the lion is universally allowed to have more of magnanimity, and contempt for inferior enemies, than that of most other large and predatory animals. This has induced many persons to relate wonderful, and, in some instances, altogether incredible stories respecting this royal beast. A *Jacobin monk of Versailles*, says the *Pere Labat*, being in slavery at *Mequinez*, resolved, with a companion, to attempt his escape. They got out of their prison, and travelled during the night only, to a considerable distance, resting in the woods by day, and hiding themselves amongst the bushes. At the end of the second night they came to a pond. This was the first water they had seen since their escape, and of course they approached it with great eagerness; but when they were at a little distance from the bank, they observed a lion. After some consultation, they agreed to go up to the animal, and submissively to implore his pity: accordingly they kneeled before the beast, and in a mournful tone related their misfortunes and miseries. The lion, as they told the story, seemed affected at the relation, and withdrew to some distance from the water. This gave the boldest of the men an opportunity of going down to the pond, and filling his vessels, whilst the other continued his lamentable oration. They afterwards both passed on their way before the lion, which made no attempt whatever either to injure or molest them. The story, as thus related by two superstitious old monks, is too ridiculous to obtain any credit as to the motives which induced the animal to such a mode of conduct. It, however, may be considered to rest on a better foundation, when it is observed that the lion might have had his appetite fully satisfied previously to their appearance, and at that moment have been too indolent to attempt to injure them. His retiring at the relation of their story, was, no doubt, to suit his own convenience

only, thus interrupted as he was by the wanderers.

The Moors use the skin of the lion as quilts for their beds. It is said to have the remarkable property of keeping rats or mice out of any room where it is deposited, for a considerable length of time after it is taken from the animal.

THE TIGER.

In 1693, when *M. Bosman* was on the coast of Guinea, several sheep kept at one of the forts had been destroyed by a tiger, which at length became so bold that he once made his appearance about three o'clock in the afternoon. Bosman perceived his approach, and, accompanied by a gunner, two Englishmen, and two negroes, all armed with muskets, he pursued and overtook the animal, but not before he got into a small thicket of underwood, which they beset. The gunner entered the thicket, but in a few minutes came running out, almost frightened to death, and leaving behind him his hat and slippers. The tiger had bitten him, but, luckily for the poor fellow, the breaking down of some of the branches so much alarmed the animal as to make him retreat again. One of the Englishmen on this resolved to enter the wood with his musket, and, if possible, to dislodge the animal. The tiger suffered him to approach tolerably near, then sprang upon him with extreme fury, and would soon have torn him to pieces, had not his cries brought Bosman and the negroes to his assistance, who compelled the ferocious animal to quit his prey. The man, however, was so wounded, as to remain altogether senseless for some hours afterwards, and in consequence the men retired and gave up the combat.

This same tiger was not, however, deterred from coming again in the course of a few days, and killing some more sheep, which induced Bosman to attempt another mode of destroying him. He made a sort of trap of strong pales, twelve feet long, and four broad, and fastened it to the ground, by placing on the top upwards of a thousand weight of stones. It had a double plank door, and in a small place in one corner were put two small hogs, so secured that the tiger could not possibly get at them. The door was set open, like that of a rat-trap. The stratagem succeeded so well, that three days afterwards the animal was caught. He did not, as it was expected, roar out on finding himself ensnared, but immediately set to work with his teeth in order to eat through the

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beards;

boards; and had not persons been stationed to watch the trap, he would have effected his escape in the course of half or three quarters of an hour, for he soon rent the inner from the outer door, and gnawed the pales through half their thickness. Bosman was called to the spot; and, to secure the animal, he put the muzzle of his gun, loaded with three balls, betwixt the pales. The furious beast eagerly caught at it with his mouth, and was killed by its single discharge.

Contrary to the received opinion, this traveller found that the tiger is not much afraid of fire: for in spite of the great fires that were kindled for the purpose of preventing the approach of the above-mentioned animal, he often came apparently fearless to the sheep-folds, and devoured his prey unrestrained by the light.

THE RACCOON.

This animal is frequently hunted by dogs in some parts of North America. And when it runs up a tree to save itself, which, if possible, it contrives to do, a man generally climbs after it, and shakes it to the ground, when the dogs kill it. It is a very destructive animal amongst poultry, creeping by night into the houses where they are kept, and sometimes destroying at one onset a whole flock. It is easily tamed, and may even be rendered so docile as to run about the streets, like a domestic animal. But it is altogether impossible to break it of its mischievous habit of thieving. Sugar and other sweet meats must be carefully hidden from it, for if the chests or boxes containing these be not constantly fastened, it opens them, and devours their contents with great eagerness. It is on this account chiefly that many persons are induced to forbear the diversion which this ape-like animal would otherwise afford them.

The flesh of the raccoon is eaten, and is said to be exceedingly well flavoured. Their skins are used in the manufacture of hats, and the fur is said to rank next to that of the beaver for excellence. The inhabitants of America frequently wear the tail round their necks in winter.

These animals, in their wild state, lodge in the hollows of trees during the day, never going out except at night, unless the day be cloudy, and unusually dark. Professor Kalm was informed by several persons well acquainted with the manners of the raccoons, that in bad weather, especially during snow, or storms, they will

sometimes lie in their holes for a week together without once making their appearance abroad. In gardens they often do much damage among the apples, chestnuts, plums, and grapes. When they observe a hen sitting on her eggs, they are said first to kill the bird, and then devour the eggs.

THE PORCUPINE.

These animals are found in plenty in the woods of Ceylon; and the Dutch settlers frequently hunt them with dogs. Their sharp quills, however, often fasten into the bodies of dogs that rush too eagerly upon them, so that it is by no means uncommon for them to lose their lives in the pursuit.—*Thunberg's Travels*, vol. iv. p. 233.

THE STORK.

In the winter season storks are very numerous in Seville. Almost every tower in the city is peopled with them, and they return every year each to their proper nests. They destroy all the vermin to be found on the tops of the houses; and from this circumstance and their devouring a great number of snakes, which abound in the neighbourhood, they are considered by the inhabitants as welcome guests, and are looked upon with peculiar veneration.—*Dillon's Travels in Spain*, p. 308.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

This bird spends its winter in Lower Egypt. Sonnini saw several in different parts of the Delta, where they prefer the closest covert, and places near the water. Here they do not exert that melodious voice, nor those brilliant modulations which make our European groves resound. The only sound they utter here is that kind of hoarse note, that rattling in the throat, which in Europe succeeds their usual strains. They arrive in Egypt in the autumn, and depart in spring. They are, however, perhaps, more freely dispersed through Syria, and some other districts of Asia, than Egypt. Sonnini, however, observes that they are sufficiently common in the latter country.—*Sonnini's Travels in Egypt* vol. ii. p. 51.

THE COMMON SNipe.

The fields about Rosetta, which had just been stripped of the crop of rice, were filled with snipes. They were singularly numerous. These birds arrive in Egypt in the beginning of November, and pass their whole winter there.—*Sonnini*, vol. i. p. 333.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A DIRGE.

SPEED on the Night-wind's wing, my sighs,
While bends my head to earth;
Go, seek the grave where CURRIE lies,
The grave of parted worth!

The piercing, rapid, ardent, mind,
To useful science bent;

Th' expansive soul, to human kind
With free devotion lent;

Ambition high of noble fame,
From pride from envy clear,
That burnt, a bright benignant flame,
His onward course to cheer;

The beaming eye that lurk'd below
The furrow'd brow of thought;

The large discourse of lucid flow
With bland persuasion fraught;

The helping hand, the watchful eye
Awake to ev'ry call;

The heartfelt tone of sympathy,
"That dearer was than all!"

These, these, grim Death! thy hasty prey,
To yon cold tomb are borne,
And Mem'ry still from day to day
Must linger there to mourn.

Speed on the Night-wind's wing, my Sighs,
While bends my head to earth;

Go, seek the grave where CURRIE lies,
The grave of parted worth!

L. A.

ADDRESSED TO A BRANCH OF THE RIVER
AVON.

AH! happy stream, that glides away
Through vales romantic, wild and gay,
Yet scarcely rippling heard to stray,
A calm unruffled tide;

Whose placid current, deep and clear,
Reflects the pencil'd landscape near,
And murmurs on the pilgrim's ear,
Who wanders by its side;

Till lost in lowly shades unseen,
It quits the mild Arcadian scene,
And hides in tangl'd thickets green

Its many winding way.
Such is the hapless maiden's lot,
Who pensive loves, by all forgot,
To seek some lone sequestered spot.

Or ivy'd cloister grey.
There soon the sufferer sinks to rest,
No more with earthly cares oppress'd,
And o'er that once lov'd heaving breast

The quivering alders wave.
Yet Cynthia, empress of the night,
Descending oft, with dewy light,
In starry zone and circlet bright,

Shall bless the vestal's grave.

M.

THE YEAR'S LAST DAY.

WESTWARD, with declining motion,
Sinks the fun, the king of day,
Early, from the eastern ocean,
To emerge with golden ray.

Now we view no Flora closing
In the dusk her sleeping train,
Or the dawn of morn disclosing
All the beauties of her reign.

Tho' Winter spurn her lilies, roses,
Yet Lucilia, Nature's child,
'Mid the storms of night reposes,
Like the snow-drop in the wild.

VIGIL.

DE HOROLOGIO PULVEREO.

PERSPICUUS vitro pulvis qui dividit horas,
Dum vagus angustum sæpe recurrit iter,
Olim erat Alcippus, qui Gallæ ut vidit ocel-
los,

Arist, et est subito factus ab igne cinis.
Irrequiete cinis! miseros testabere amantes,
More tuo, nulla posse quiete frui.

IMITATED.

THE sand, that ceaseless in the crystal pours
Its narrow stream, and marks the fleeting
hours,

Was young Nicander once, nor fame distrust,
By Clara's sparkling eyes consum'd to dust;
Which, never now at rest, informs mankind,
That love is destin'd no repose to find.

E. HARWOOD.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WHY is the rose, whose sweets regal'd
the sense,

When blooming on his mossy native tree,
Far to a stranger's breast transplanted thence,
No more an object of delight to me?

Why is the Nymph, whom once, with fond
desire

I cherish'd as the darling of my heart,
An alien—from whose sight I now retire,
As shuns the wary bird the fowler's art?

She charms another with her winning grace,
With secret glance lights up his longing
eye;

And blushes when she marks his smiling face,
Her looks, her smiles, her blushes tell me
why!

Thus, when a child, I thought the moon
was mine—

Queen of the blue and starry realms of
night!

But lo! her heav'nly beauties only shine,
Enamour'd of the Sun, her God of light.

G g 2

LOVE

LOVE ELEGY.

THE sparkling wine foams high—a truce to
Care!

Time bids us haste celestial joys to sip;
The smiling bev'rage, like a wanton fair,
Starts from the cup to meet the glowing
Np.

And will ye slight the rosy God of Wine?
Deep in the bowl dissolve Love's magic
pearl;

For coy and cruel nymphs forbear to pine,
Pleasure knows none but the kind, wil-
ling girl.

Cupid! vile urchin, in Love's last campaign,
Deep was my wound when mischief wing'd
thy dart!

But tell me, Chloe, what was thy disdain?
With keener woe I rent my bleeding
heart.

Like some poor ghost, whose grave knows no
repose,

I walk'd the night, devour'd with wan
despair;

Sealing the cliff, tho' bent with heavy woes,
I plung'd amidst the waves to drown my
care.

Cold was the sea that quench'd my bosom's
fire;

Love sank o'erwhelm'd amidst old Ocean's
roar;

Loud rav'd the wind, yet calm grew each
desire,

I curst my fair one's charms—and fought
the shore.

"Unfeeling Ocean," weeping Cupids sung,
"Could not our pray'rs your cruel bosom
move?"

"When from your womb our mother, Venus,
sprung,

"Alas! how could you prove the Death
of Love?"

HILARIO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAIL! to thee, Maid* of power divine,
Thou who canst make the future shine,
In Flattery's colours dress'd:

Bring with thee scenes of fairy joy,
Unmix'd with care, or base alloy,
And sooth my soul to rest.

Borne on thy pow'ful wings, I soar
Beyond Britannia's happy shore,

* Hope.

To Eastern climes afar;
Where* Science first her iron bands
Burst, and illum'd the neighb'ring lands
With her bright beaming star.

Where British warriors oft have bled,
And oft mix'd glorious with the dead,

To serve their Country's cause:
Where Clive victorious laurels gain'd,
Where Hastings justly was arraign'd
By injur'd Britain's laws.

Ere three revolving years are past,
My eyes thy golden coasts at last
May view in real dress;
Where Ganges rolls his foaming floods
Thro' fruitful plains and dreary woods,
My limbs the green earth press.

Knutsford,
Sept. 4, 1805.

A.

THE MISANTHROPE.

WELCOME thou blasting storm!

That, bursting, wrecks the pea-
sant's humble hope,
Thou showest me Nature in congenial form,
And rend'st a world to joy a Misanthrope.

Each fire-flash transport gives,
And dark delight each thundering peal in-
spires;

It seems as Hell was swallowing all that
lives,
And gulping Nature in eternal fires.

Yet once this bosom glow'd
With ev'ry generous impulse youth can raise,
Fresh-blooming Hope illumin'd life's dark
road,
And smiling Pleasures seem'd to court my
ways.

But soon the Tempest's gloom
In leaden clouds enwrap each joy-gilt scene;
Smooth fawning Treachery lur'd me to
my doom,
And stamp'd my curse on all the sons of
men!

Power of the blasting Storms!
Pour on each mortal head the lightning's
rage!

Give Nature to her elemental forms,
And blot the world from thy recording
page!

* Alluding to the progress of Science
from the East to the Western World.

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

DR. WILLIAM BROOME.

IN an original letter to him from Mr. Pope, dated August 29, 1730, and giving him an account of Elijah Fenton's death, was this curious passage. "I condole with you from my heart, on the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone I must tell you, he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light to some, who either mistook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me.—Adieu! Let us love his memory, and profit by his example."

EPITAPH ON AN ASS.

The Milanese author of "*Voyage d'Espagne fait en l'Année 1755*," translated into French from the Italian, by Pere de Livoy, Barnabite, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1772; at p. 107 of vol. ii. gives a very ingenious and epigrammatical epitaph in Italian upon the ass which carried his baggage, among which were his books, and by falling into a ditch, was drowned, by which means his books were spoiled. He had the ass buried and made the following epitaph upon it; but the beauty and poignancy is not preserved in any of the translations. It was in his passage between Valladolid and Salamanca.

Qui d'un pigrò asinel riposan l'ossa,
Che non ufo a portar di libri il pondo
Cadde, e mon nella vicina fossa,
Seco traendo tutti i libri al fondo.
Deh! passagier, 'chai pizzicore, et possi
Di trascinar volumi per lo mondo,
Non ti venga, per dio! la fantasia
Di mai fidare agli asin libreria.

C'ygît maître baudet, d'indolente mémoire,

Qui, de livres portant un trop pesant fardeau,
Perit, en les sautant dans un fossé plein d'eau,

Pour dernier trait de son histoire.

O vous! de vos livres jaloux,

Voyageurs, qui croiriez perdre à Tramon-tane

S'ils n'étoient par tout avec vous,

Gardez-vous d'en charger un Ane.

On m'avertit, que cette Epitaphe étant en Italien, ne seroit pas communément entendue; c'est pourquoi j'en fis en Espagnol une autre que voici :

Aquí yace sepultado
Un Borricho dedichado
Que caendo en fatal rio,
Pobrecito, se morio,

Por traen libros atados,
Que quedaron bien mojados :
Epor esso no uengo a fer
En Salamanca Bachiller.

D'un Ane ici c'est le Tombeau,
Glorieux de porter de livres une charge,
Au bord de cette fosse il marchait trop au large,
Et culbutant, perit en les sautant dans l'eau !

Il alloit avec gravité ;
Mais malheur à qui le pied manque !
Sans cet 'echec il eut été
Fait Bachelier de Salamanque.

PHYSICIANS.

In the remotest ages, the Egyptians had no other physicians than their priests. This custom obtained likewise amongst the Syrians and Hebrews. Asa first used the assistance of proper physicians, and was reproved for it: 2 Chron. xvi, 12. The same custom prevailed in India and all over the East. The ancient Tartars and Mongouls had no other physicians than their priests; and we find it so at present among all the savage nations of Siberia, and even in America.—*Account of the Nations of the Russian Empire.*

JOHN STRYPE.

In one of the letters of Dr. Samuel Knight, canon of Ely, dated Bluntham, near St. Ives, March 24, 1733, is the following passage relating to Strype, the antiquary.

"I made a visit to old father Strype when in town last: he is turned of ninety, yet very brisk and well, only a decay of sight and memory. He would fain have induced me to undertake Archbishop Bancroft's Life; but I have no stomach to it, having no great opinion of him, on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy against the Puritans than any of his predecessors.

"Mr. Strype told me, that he had great materials towards the life of old Lord Burghley, and Mr. Fox, the martyrologist, which he wished he could have finished; but most of his papers are in characters: his grandson is learning to decipher them."

EDWARD FOX, BISHOP OF HEREFORD, 1535.

How greatly he was in favour with Henry the VIIIth, may be discovered by part of a letter wrote by Richard Paile, dean

dean of St. Paul's, to the king, in 1527, when the affair of the divorce was in agitation.

"I sende unto your grace herein cloyfed, an alphabete in the Hebrew tunge, desyrryng the same to delyver the faide alphabete to Maister Foxe yourself, with commandement to hym to gyve good diligence for to obtaine the intelligence thereof, and to have it promptly without booke, for he so doying shall within the space of one monyth have sufficient knowledge of the Hebrew tunge, for to judge thereby the Lattyn translation, LXX interpreters in Greeke, and the trowth compryld in the Hebrew bookes, whereby ye shall have a great advantage, when he in whome ye put moode truste, shall truly advertise you of the trowth, as I do perfectly knowe he wyll doo, both by his wysedome, lernynge and fidelite to your highnesse for the lytell aquayntance I have made with hym." This letter was first printed in Kotser Codicis of Robert Wakefield in 1528.

TO THE REV. MR. COLE AT MILTON
NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

Matson, near Gloucester, Aug. 15, 1774.

"DEAR SIR,

"AS I am your disciple in Antiquities (for you studied them, when I was but a scoffer) I think it my duty to give you some account of my journeyings in the good cause. You will not dislike my date. I am in the very mansion, where King Charles I, and his two eldest sons lay, during the siege; and there are marks of the last's hacking with his hanger on a window, as he told Mr. Selwyn's grand-father afterwards. The present master has done due honour to the royal residence, and erected a good marble bust of the Martyr, in a little gallery. In a window is a shield in painted glass, with that King's, and his Queen's arms, which I gave him; so you see I am not a rebel, when *alma mater* Antiquity stands god-mother.

"I went again to the cathedral, and on seeing the monument of Edward II, a new historic doubt started, which I pray you to solve. His majesty has a longish beard, and such were certainly worn at that time. Who is the first historian that tells the story of his being shaven with cold water from a ditch, and weeping to supply warm, as he was carried to Berkeley-castle? Is not this apocryphal? The house whence Bp. Hooper was carried to the stake is still standing *tale quale*. I made a visit to his actual successor Warburton, who is very infirm, speaks with

much hesitation, and, they say, begins to lose his memory. They have destroyed the beautiful cross. The two battered heads of Hen. III, and Edw. III, are in the post-master's garden.

"Yesterday I made a jaunt four miles hence, that pleased me exceedingly, to Prinknash, the individual villa of the Abbots of Gloucester. I wished you there with their mitre on. It stands on a glorious but impracticable hill, in the midst of a little forest of beech, and commanding Elysium. The house is small, but has good rooms, and though modernized here and there, not extravagantly. On the ceiling of the hall is Edward the IVth's jovial device—*A Faucon-ferrurse*. The chapel is low and small, but antique, and with painted glass, with many angels in their coronation robes; i. e. wings and crowns. Henry VIII, and Jane Seymour lay here; in the dining room are their arms in glass, and of Catherine of Arragon, and of Brays, and Bridges. Under a window, a barbarous bas-relief head of Harry, young: as it is still on a sign of an ale-house, on the descent of the hill. Think of my amazement, when they shewed me the chapel plate, and I found on it, on four pieces, my own arms, quartering my mother-in-law Skerrel's, and in a shield of pretence, those of Fortescue; certainly by mistake, for those of my sister-in-law; as the barony of Clinton was in abeyance between her and Fortescue Lord Clinton. The whole is modern and blundered: for Skerrel should be impaled, not quartered, and instead of our crest, are two spears tied together in a ducal coronet, and no coronet for my brother, in whose time this plate must have been made, and at whose sale it was probably bought; as he finished the repairs of the church at Houghton, for which I suppose, this decoration was intended. But the silver-smith was no herald you see.

"As I descended the hill, I found, in a wretched cottage, a child, in an ancient oaken cradle, exactly in the form of that lately published from the cradle of Edward II. I purchased it for five shillings, but don't know whether I shall have fortitude enough to transport it to Strawberry-hill. People would conclude me in my second childhood.

"Today I have been at Berkeley, and Thornbury-castles. The first disappointed me much, though very entire. It is much smaller than I expected, but very entire, except a small part burnt about two years ago, while the present earl was in the house. The fire began in the house-keep-

er's room, who never appeared more; but as she was strict over the servants, and not a bone of her was found, it was supposed that she was murdered, and the body conveyed away. The situation is not elevated, nor beautiful, and little improvements made of late, but some silly ones *a' la Chinoise* by the present dowager. In good sooth, I can give you but a very imperfect account; for, instead of the lord's being gone to dine with the mayor of Gloucester, as I expected, I found him in the midst of all his captains of the militia. I am so filly shy of strangers, and youngsters, that I hurried through the chambers and looked for nothing but the way out of every room. I just observed, that there were many bad portraits of the family, but none antient; as if the Berkeleys had been commissaries, and raised themselves in the last war. There is a plentiful addition of those of Lord Berkeley of Stratton; but no knights templars, or barons as old as Edward the I; yet are there three beds, on which there may have been as frisky doings three centuries ago, as there probably have been within these ten years. The room shewn for the murder of Edward II, and the 'shrieks of an agonizing king,' I verily believe to be genuine. It is a dismal chamber, almost at top of the house, quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of foot-bridge, and from that descends a large flight of steps that terminate on strong gates, exactly a situation for a *corps de garde*. In that room they shew you a cast of a face in plaister, and tell you, it was taken from Edward's. I was not quite so easy of faith about that; for it is evidently the face of Charles the I.

"The steeple of the church, lately rebuilt handsomely, stands some paces from the body; in the latter are three tombs of the old Berkeleys, with cumbent figures. The wife of the Lord Berkeley, who was supposed to be privy to the murder, has a curious head-gear; it is like a long horse-shoe, quilted in quatre foils, and, like Lord Toppington's wig, allows no more than the breadth of a half crown to be discovered of the face.—Stay, I think I mistake; the husband was a conspirator against Richard II; not Edward. But in those days, loyalty was not so rife as at present.

"From Berkeley-castle I went to Thornbury, of which the ruins are half ruined; it would have been glorious if finished. I wish the lords of Berkeley had

retained the spirit of depoling till Harry the VIIIth's time! The situation is fine, though that was not the fashion; for all the windows of the great apartment look into the inner court. The prospect was left to the servants. Here I had two adventures: I could find no body to shew me about. I saw a paltry house that I took for the sexton's at the corner of the clost, and bade my servant ring, and ask, who could shew me the castle. A voice in a passion flew from the casement, and issued from a divine: 'What! what was it *his* business to shew the castle! go look for some body else! what did the fellow ring for, as if the house was on fire!' The poor Swiss came back in a fright, and said, the doctor had sworn at him. Well, we scrambled over a stone stile, saw a room or two glazed near the gate, and rung at it. A damsel came forth, and satisfied our curiosity. When we had done seeing, I said, 'Child we don't know our way, and want to be directed into the London road; I see the duke's steward yonder at the window; pray desire him to come to me, that I may consult him.' She went: he stood staring at us at the window, and sent his foot-man. I do not think Courtney is resident at Thornbury. As I returned through the clost, the divine came running out of breath, and without his beaver, or band, and calls out, 'Sir, I am come to justify myself; your servant says, I swore at him; I am no swearer—Lord bless me! (dropping his voice) is it Mr. Walpole?' 'Yes sir, and I think you was Lord Beauchamp's tutor, at Oxford, but I have forgot your name.' 'Holwell, sir.' 'Oh, yes;' and then I comforted him and laid the ill-breeding on my footman's being a foreigner, but could not help saying, 'I really had taken his house for the sexton's. 'Yes, sir, it is not very good without, won't you please to walk in?' I did, and found the inside ten times worse, and a lean wife suckling a child. He was making an index to Homer, is going to publish the chief beauties; and I believe had just been reading some of the delicate civilities that pass between Agamemnon and Achilles, and that what my servant took for oaths, were only Greek compliments.' Adieu.

"You see I have not a line more of paper.

"Your's ever,

"HORACE WALPOLE."

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR of the late DR. CURRIE of LIVERPOOL.

JAMES CURRIE, M. D. was born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming in Dumfriesshire, on May 31st, 1756. His father was the established minister of that parish, whence he afterwards removed to that of Middlebie. Dr. Currie was an only son: of six sisters, two alone are now surviving. He received the rudiments of learning at the parish school of his native place, whence he was transferred to the grammar-school of Dumfries, one of the most reputable seminaries of the kind in Scotland. His original destination was for a commercial life, and he passed some years of his youth in Virginia in a mercantile station. Disliking this profession, and unwilling to be a witness of the impending troubles in the American colonies, he quitted that country in 1776, and in the following year commenced a course of medical study at the university of Edinburgh, which occupied him almost without interruption for three years. A prospect of an appointment in the medical staff of the army, which would not admit of the usual delay of an Edinburgh graduation, induced him to take the degree of Doctor of Physic at Glasgow. He arrived, however, in London too late for the expected place; but still determining to go abroad, he had taken his passage in a ship for Jamaica, when a severe indisposition prevented his sailing, and entirely changed his lot in life. He renounced his first intention; and, after some consideration respecting an eligible settlement, he fixed upon the commercial and rapidly increasing town of Liverpool, which became his residence from the year 1781.

The liberal and enlightened character which has long distinguished many of the leading inhabitants of that place, rendered it a peculiarly favourable theatre for the display of the moral and intellectual endowments for which Dr. Currie was conspicuous, and he soon rose into general esteem. Indeed, it was not possible, even upon a casual acquaintance, for a judge of mankind to fail of being struck by his manly urbanity of behaviour, by the elegance and variety of his conversation, by the solid sense and sagacity of his remarks, and by the tokens of a feeling heart, which graced and dignified the qualities of his understanding. No man was ever more highly regarded by his friends; no physi-

cian ever inspired more confidence and attachment in his patients.

In 1783, Dr. Currie made a very desirable matrimonial connexion with Lucy, the daughter of William Wallace, Esq. an Irish merchant in Liverpool. Of this marriage a numerous and amiable family was the fruit, by which his name promises to be worthily perpetuated. His professional employment rapidly increased; he was elected one of the physicians of the Infirmary, and took his station among the distinguished characters of the place of his residence.

His first appearance from the press was on occasion of the lamented death of his intimate friend Dr. Bell, a young physician of great hopes settled at Manchester. His elegant and interesting tribute to the memory of this person was published in 1785, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society, of which they were both members. He was elected a member of the London Medical Society in 1790, and communicated to it a paper "On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders," published in the third volume of its Memoirs. In 1792, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. A very curious and instructive "Account of the remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck," communicated by him to that body, was published in the Philosophical Transactions of that year.

The mind of Dr. Currie was not made to be confined to a narrow range of speculation, and nothing interesting to human society was indifferent to, or unconsidered by, him. The war with France consequent to its great revolutionary struggle was regarded by him, as it was by many other philanthropists, with disapprobation, with respect as well to its principles, as to its probable effect on the happiness of both countries. A pamphlet which appeared in 1793, under the title of "A Letter Commercial and Political addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Jasper Wilson, Esq.," was generally understood to proceed from his pen. The energy of language, the weight of argument, and the extent of information, displayed in it, drew upon it a large share of notice. It soon attained a second edition, and various answers attested the degree of importance attached to it in the public estimation. One of the respondents took the unwarrantable liberty of directly addressing Dr. Currie,

Currie, in print, as the author, at the same time affecting the familiarity of an intimate acquaintance, although no correspondence between them had subsisted for a number of years. It can scarcely be doubted that this infringement of the rules of liberal controversy was made with the malignant purpose of exposing Dr. Currie to popular odium, and injuring him in his profession. He felt it as such; but the particular line of his principal connexions, together with the solid basis of the character he had established, enabled him to despise the efforts of party malice.

The greater distinction a professional man acquires from pursuits not belonging to his profession, the more necessary it becomes for him to bring himself into notice as a successful votary of the art or science to which his primary attention is due. Of this point Dr. Currie was very far from being neglectful. To those who employed him he was abundantly known as a skilful and sedulous practitioner, and the medical papers he had already published gave him reputation among his brethren. This reputation was widely extended and raised to an eminent degree by a publication which first appeared in October 1797, intitled "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water Cold and Warm as a Remedy in Febrile Diseases; with Observations on the Nature of Fever, and on the Effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition." The practice of affusion of cold water in fevers, which is the leading topic in this work, was suggested to the author by Dr. Wright's narrative in the London Medical Journal of his successful treatment of a fever in a homeward-bound ship from Jamaica. Dr. Currie copied and greatly extended it, and investigated the principles by which its use should be directed and regulated. He discovered that the safety and advantage of the application of cold was proportionate to the existing augmentation of the animal heat, and he found the thermometer a very valuable instrument to direct the practitioner's judgment in febrile cases. He may therefore be considered as the principal author of a practice which has already been attended with extraordinary success in numerous instances, and bids fair to prove one of the greatest medical improvements in modern times. The work, which contained many ingenious speculations and valuable observations, was very generally read and admired. A new volume was added to it in 1804, con-

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sisting of much interesting matter on different topics, especially in confirmation of the doctrine and practice of the former volume respecting cold affusion. The free and successful employment of this remedy in the scarlatina was one of its most important articles. The author had the satisfaction of receiving numerous acknowledgments of the benefit derived from his instructions both in private and in naval and military practice. He himself was so much convinced of the utility of the methods he recommended, that a revision of the whole work for a new edition was one of the latest labours of his life.

Dr. Currie might now, without danger to his professional character, indulge his inclination for the ornamental parts of literature; and an occasion offered in which he had the happiness of rendering his taste and his benevolence equally conspicuous. On a visit to his native county in 1792 he had become personally acquainted with that rustic son of genius *Robert Burns*. This extraordinary but unfortunate man having at his death left his family in great indigence, a subscription was made in Scotland for their immediate relief, and at the same time a design was formed of publishing an edition of his printed works and remains for their emolument. Mr. Syme of Ryedale, an old and intimate friend of Dr. Currie, strongly urged him to undertake the office of editor; and to this request, in which other friends of the poet's memory concurred, he could not withhold his acquiescence, notwithstanding his multiplied engagements. In 1800 he published in 4 vols. 8vo. "The Works of Robert Burns, with an Account of his Life and a Criticism on his Writings: to which are prefixed some Observations on the Character and Condition of the Scottish Peasantry." These volumes were a rich treat to the lovers of poetry and elegant literature, and Dr. Currie's part in them, as a biographer and critic, was greatly admired, as well for beauty of style as for liberality of sentiment and sagacity of remark. If any objection was made to him as an editor on account of unnecessary extension of the materials, the kind purpose for which the publication was undertaken pleaded his excuse with all who were capable of feeling its force. Its success fully equalled the most sanguine expectations.—Repeated editions produced a balance of profit which formed a little fortune for the destitute family; and Dr. Currie might

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might

might congratulate himself with having been one of the most effectual friends of departed genius that the annals of British poetry record.

Every plan for promoting liberal studies and the improvement of the human mind had in him a zealous and active supporter. In the formation of those literary institutions which have done so much honour to the town of Liverpool, he, with his intimate and congenial friend, the distinguished author of the *Lives of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X.*, stood among the foremost; and their names were always conjoined when mention was made of the worth and talents which dignified their place of abode. No cultivated traveller visited Liverpool without soliciting Dr. Currie's acquaintance, and his reception of those introduced to him was eminently polite and hospitable.

In his *Life of Burns*, remarking upon that partiality for their own country which appears almost universally in the natives of Scotland, he has observed, that "it differs in its character according to the character of the different minds in which it is found; in some appearing a selfish prejudice, in others a generous affection." He was himself a striking exemplification of this fact; for the sentiment in him was principally shewn in the kindness with which he received all his young countrymen who came recommended to his notice, and the zeal with which he exerted himself to procure them situations suited to their qualifications. Indeed, a disposition in general to favour the progress of deserving young persons was a prominent feature in his character. He loved to converse with them, and mingled valuable information with cheering encouragement.

Though externally of a vigorous frame of body, Dr. Currie had a predisposition to those complaints which usually shorten life; and in the year 1784, he had experienced a pulmonary attack of an alarming nature, from which he was extraordinarily recovered by the use of horse-exercise, as related by himself in his case inserted in the 2d volume of Dr. Darwin's *Zoonomia*. He was, however, seldom long free from threatenings of a return, and his health began visibly to decline in the early part of 1804. In the summer of that year he took a journey to Scotland, where among other sources of gratification he had that of witnessing the happy effects of his kindness on the family of Burns.

His letters on this occasion were delightful displays of benevolence rejoicing in its work. He returned with some temporary amendment; but alarming symptoms soon returned, and in November he found it necessary to quit the climate and business of Liverpool. How severely his departure was felt by those who had been accustomed to commit their health and that of their families to his skill and tenderness, can only be estimated by those who have experienced a similar loss. He spent the winter alternately at Clifton and Bath; and in the month of March appeared to himself in a state of convalescence which justified his taking a house in Bath, and commencing the practice of his profession. From the manner in which his career opened, there could be no doubt that it would have proved eminently successful; but the concluding scene was hastily approaching. As a last resource he went in August to Sidmouth, where, after much suffering, which he bore with manly fortitude and pious resignation he expired on August 31st, 1805, in the 50th year of his age. His disease was ascertained to be a great enlargement and flaccidity of the heart, accompanied with remarkable wasting of the left lung, but without ulceration, tubercle, or abscess.

Few men have left the world with a more amiable and estimable character, proved in every relation of life public and domestic. In his professional conduct he was upright, liberal, and honourable; with much sensibility for his patients without the affectation of it; fair and candid towards his brethren of the faculty; and though usually decided in his opinion, yet entirely free from arrogance or dogmatism. His behaviour was singularly calculated to convert rivals into friends; and some of those who regarded him with the greatest esteem and affection have been the persons who divided practice with him. To his character in this point a most honourable testimony has been given in a short article inserted in a Bath newspaper by the worthy and learned Dr. Falconer. His powers of mind were of the highest rank, equally fitted for action and speculation: his morals were pure; his principles exalted. His life, though much too short to satisfy the wishes of his friends and family, was long enough for signal usefulness and for lasting fame.

J. Aikin.

*Stoke-Newington,
September 19, 1805.*

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

MR. PRESTON, some time since laid before this body, a very interesting and elaborate paper, under the title of an "Essay on the natural Advantages of Ireland, the Manufactures to which they are adapted, and the best Means of improving those Manufactures." This essay is divided and subdivided into many parts: the great divisions relate, first, To the natural advantages of Ireland, with regard to manufactures; and, secondly, he shows how they may be extended and improved.

The climate of Ireland is mild, temperate, and salubrious, and the natural fertility of the soil superior to that of England: the rocks even are clothed with grass. Those of lime-stone with a thin covering of mold have the most beautiful verdure, so that sheep-walks seem to be pointed out by nature, as the proper destination for a great portion of the soil of this island. Besides these, there are vast tracts of mountainous ground adapted to the rearing and breeding numbers of black cattle, which are expeditiously fattened in the rich and moist plains below. Few countries are watered in an equal degree with Ireland. She boasts of a multitude of rivers, many of them navigable, and of streams innumerable, which, says Mr. P., "while they refresh the soil, and embellish the scene, invite the hand of industry, to lay out bleach-grounds, establish manufactures, and erect mills and machinery on the banks." Hence also the means of intercourse of all parts of the kingdom with each other by inland navigation.

The bowels of the earth are rich in mines of copper, lead, and iron: they produce also coals and culm more than sufficient for the consumption of the country, and a variety of other mineral substances of great use in the manufactures. Ireland possesses inexhaustible quarries of beautiful marble, and all the materials for building, wood only excepted, in the greatest profusion.

Mr. P. shews that the situation of Ireland, with respect to foreign relations and commerce, is peculiarly favourable to the encouragement of industry, and the advancement of productive labour. The principal disadvantages are the want of timber, and of fuel which is so necessary in almost all the manufactures.

In another part of this Essay, Mr. Preston investigates the nature and prin-

ciples of the chief manufactures of Ireland, with a view of determining which is the best adapted to the country. The Linen trade, he says, replaces three distinct capitals which had been employed in productive labour: the capital of the farmer, who produced the flax; the capital of the master manufacturer, who employed the hands in its progress to the state of linen web; and the capital of the bleacher who finishes it for consumption.

Mr. P. lays it down as an axiom, that a manufacture is entitled to distinguished preference, which can be fabricated wholly, or for the most part, from domestic materials. This praise is peculiarly due to the linen manufacture, since almost all the money advanced from the capital of the society to set in motion the linen manufacture, circulates within the society itself. From the moment of the seed being first put into the ground, to the time of its being exhibited in the market, in the form of a piece of white linen, every thing is the native growth of the soil, every thing the productive labour of the inhabitants of the country. This manufacture possesses another excellence; it carries the productive labour of the workman to the highest pitch of value. The acquired value, which the skill and exertion of the manufacturer bestow, in the progress of the manufacture, is greater, in proportion to the intrinsic value of the raw materials in the linen manufacture, than in most others. The same parcel of flax may be made into a piece of common linen, worth two shillings a yard, or into a piece of cambric of twelve times the value; merely, by the different exertions of the spinners and weavers. A circumstance of peculiar excellence in the linen manufacture is its intimate connection with agriculture; it not only employs the people actually engaged in the manufacture itself, but also, the husbandman in raising the *primum* about which it is conversant. The cultivation of flax is attended with considerable profit, and it employs great numbers of women and children who might be otherwise a burden on the community.

In the same way Mr. P. examines and discusses at large the advantages and disadvantages that attend upon the woollen and cotton manufactures. He then devotes a section of his Essay to a comparison of the three manufactures, deciding clearly in favour of the linen. He then proceeds to

notice the silk manufacture; and afterwards that of hard-ware, and others where fire is a principal agent. The principal obstacles to the success of these branches of trade are the want of capital and the want of fuel. In speaking of glass, as one of those manufactures that require a large capital and much fuel, Mr. P. says, "Glass is a substance of such an unbounded variety of uses and forms; it is capable of being wrought up to such a surprising degree of brilliancy; it not only contributes so much to the embellishment of our houses and tables, but is so necessary, in an infinite variety of applications, to the comfort and convenience, the cleanliness and health of man; that it must quickly become an object of great consideration in every country where industry resides. Consider the prodigious advantages of glazed windows, in our climate, where the sun is seldom so powerful, that we should wish to exclude him, and where the object of the architect must be to transmit as much light as possible, and, at the same time, to exclude the damp air. Consider the variety of useful vessels, for common purposes, that are formed of this substance; consider its important services to science, particularly in chemistry, optics, and electricity. It is no wonder, therefore, that every country should feel the value of this manufacture, and wish to exercise the arts of producing its fabrics. In fact, the exertions of Ireland have been directed to this branch of industry; and her essays, as far as they have extended, have been more successful, than in most other manufactures, and reflected equal credit on the taste and application of our workmen." To the manufacture of glass, Mr. P. recommends as an almost necessary appendage to the linen manufacture that of paper.

The second part of this Essay relates to the encouragement of manufactures in Ireland: the consideration of this leads the author to notice the general obstacles to the prosperity of trade and manufactures; which are, 1. War. 2. Want of toleration, or persecution. 3. Laws indiscreetly meddling, to confine, or vex the manufacturer in his operations; such are some of the excise laws. 4. Taxes that check the consumption of a manufacture. 5. Multiplied festivals. 6. Prejudices respecting usury, tending to keep money out of circulation. 7. Luxury among manufacturers, consuming their capital, and cramping their operations. These are the obstacles to the progress of trade, and it is assumed by Mr. P. that much encourage-

ment of manufactures must depend on the operations of moral causes. "Man," says he, "has been too much considered as a mere machine, actuated only by physical impulses; and thus have most economical writers endeavoured to reduce his exertions, his value and political importance, to abstract calculations and arithmetical tables. Figures only expressing quantities can be applied only to objects, which are susceptible of addition and subtraction; but when numbers are employed to calculate with exactness national prosperity, when they are applied to develop the secrets of government, and the springs of human action, on which national industry and exertion depend, they lead to the most absurd consequences."

In treating on the general methods of promoting industry and the arts, Mr. P. enters at large into a variety of very interesting topics; he shews the necessity of applying philosophy and science to manufactures, and considers the effect which abundance of provisions and agriculture have upon them: he considers the beneficial consequences of frugality, and the evils attending upon the prodigality of Ireland.

"Prodigality," says he, "is the prevailing disposition of the Irish; their apparel, their houses, their attendants, their tables, their equipages, all are in a style respectively beyond their means. This, too generally begins with the higher orders; and goes on, in a regular graduated scale, down to the lowest classes. Every one aspires to a rank above his own, aping its manners, and vying with it in dissipation. The country squire, tired of cultivating his demesne and leading the life of unassuming ease and plenty, that his ancestors led before him, mortgages part of his estate; buys a seat in parliament; brings his family on the *pavé* of Dublin; rigs himself out in clumsy finery, and second-hand arms; haunts levees like a ghost; besieges the doors of secretaries, and under secretaries, like a catch-pole; and thinks himself well rewarded with a place of one hundred a-year during the continuance of his parliamentary being. Foolish Man! he never stops to consider, that the sum paid for his return for a borough, together with what he might have accumulated by economy and decent frugality, would have purchased the fee simple of an income as great as that, for which he sacrifices his independence, his quiet, his character, and the morals of his family.

What does the merchant or shop-keeper? He commences business with perhaps two thousand

thousand pounds, which is considered as a handsome capital. The whole, or the most part of this capital he expends on the fine of a large house, and on furniture. His stock in trade he obtains on credit. He keeps a pair of hunters, and a harlot. He indulges himself in all the pleasures of the table. He frequents the gaming-house. In short, he lives in the style of a man, who had already acquired an ample fortune. He flatters himself, that by frequent entertainments, and conviviality, he shall acquire friends, and form useful connexions. His credit totters,—he gets a wife, with some money; this wards off the evil day, for a season, only to return with greater certainty; for the wife is not less extravagant than the husband. The man becomes a bankrupt; pays two shillings and sixpence in the pound; and is happy if he can become a tide-waiter, a gauger, a hearth-money collector, or an ensign of militia. He dies, and leaves a race of idle uneducated beggars to burthen the community. Such is the history of many a merchant and master manufacturer in Ireland."

Mr. P. next treats of morals and public instruction, and upon the effects of regulations and restrictions in trade. The last chapter in the Essay contains observations respecting the encouragement of the linen, woollen, cotton, and paper manufactures, and upon other topics which are deeply interesting to the welfare of a people. Without, however, attempting to follow the author in these particulars, we shall conclude this account of his Essay by transcribing a passage recommendatory of philosophical knowledge as a mean of promoting the commerce of the country.

"Philosophy and science will contribute to the increase and improvement of manufactures, by discovering and pointing out for use, new substances or such as were not known or supposed to be the produce of the country,—by indicating new, and more profitable applications of substances already known,—by suggesting profitable uses for substances now known, but neglected and unemployed.

"Philosophy and science will also contribute to improve the quality, the strength, the fineness, the beauty of fabrics, to abridge the labour of the manufacturer in producing them, by various improvements in the construction and adaptation of machinery, by calling into action the different mechanic powers, as auxiliaries to mere human skill, industry, and manual strength.

"In the production of new substances, agriculture, mineralogy, and chemistry,

may combine their forces. Agriculture will naturalize and raise useful plants, which may furnish new materials for new manufactures, or the preparation of which may, in itself, be a manufacture. It is supposed, that among other valuable plants, which might be cultivated advantageously in this country, madder, liquorice, saffron, hops, hemp, and tobacco, offer a fair prospect of success. The want of capital, the oppressive and discouraging incidence of tithes, and the apathy and indolence too generally prevalent in Ireland, have hitherto proved bars to experiments of this kind. There are many known, and common vegetable substances, which are now neglected, but might be applied to useful purposes; thus, as I have observed, a coarse texture, fit for making sacks, waggoners' frocks, and other articles of that kind, may be manufactured from the fibres of nettles. There are many common vegetables, which are known to contain the astringent tanning principle, and might prove useful substitutes for oak bark in the process of tanning leather. There are many other plants, which would prove excellent ingredients for the preparation of dying stuffs.

"Mineralogy might discover many useful substances, the perfect metals, coals, cobalt, fuller's-earth, ochres, clays and sands for potteries, and the glass manufactures; all these, by furnishing new objects and materials of manufacture, would afford new sources of employment to an industrious population. Chemistry, also, by producing different substances for the purposes of the dyer, the painter, and other manufacturers and artists, will greatly enlarge the catalogue, and extend the sphere of industry."

To Mr. THEOPHILUS SWIFT was adjudged, by the Royal Irish Academy, the Gold Prize Medal, for an Essay on the Rise and Progress of Rhime.

The object of this essay is to prove that rhime has its origin in no exclusive language, but is original in all those, where it hath at any time prevailed. To find therefore the origin of rhime, the author seeks for it in the origin of language itself.

Another interesting Paper laid before this Academy, consists of "Notices relative to some of the Native Tribes of North America, by JOHN DUNNE, Esq."

In speaking of Tchikanakoa, a celebrated chief, he says, it was he who commanded the United Indians at the defeat of St. Clair: he was "an uncommon man, far

for with the talents and fame of an accomplished warrior, he is the uniform supporter of peace and order, among five or six tribes who put their trust in him; simple, wise, temperate, ardent in his pursuits; speaking different languages eloquently, attached to the hereditary chief of his tribe, whom he supports though he might supplant; preserving his dignity among the vulgar of every rank, by a correct reserve; to his friends, as it were, unembodied, shewing all the movements of his soul, gay, witty, pathetic, playful by turns, as his feelings are drawn forth by natural occasions; above all things sincere."

"While the weapons, dresses, and trinkets of these people find their way into our cabinets; ornaments drawn from the Indian wardrobe of the mind, the dresses in which they exhibit the creations of their fancy, may by some be thought not uncurious.

"The North American Indians from the south of the Missouri, and from thence to the Northern Ocean, have no idea of poetry, as it derives its character from rhyme or measure. Their songs are short enthusiastic sentences, subjected to no laws of composition, accompanied by monotonous music, either rapid or slow, according to the subject, or the fancy of the singer. Their apologues are numerous and ingenious, abounding with incidents, and calculated to convey some favourite lesson. Their tales, too, generally inculcate some

moral truth, or some maxim of prudence or policy. In one the misfortunes of a great chief are so linked with his vices, and wind up so fatally at last, that a man of worth whom he fought to oppress, is by his own agency made the instrument of his destruction, and established as his successor. The private virtues of this successor, particularly his respect for the other sex, the want of which was the great vice of his predecessor, is made the foundation of his fame and prosperity. In another, the particular duties of women are enforced, by showing how certain women who deviated from ordinary rules, were persecuted by the Manitoo of the woods; in the progress of which, they are made to owe their safety, in various trials, to some particular act of female discretion or delicacy, which they had before neglected. The Indians have their Circe, as well as the Greeks, she is very seducing, and the fate of her votaries very terrible; the strokes of the pencil by which she is drawn are masterly, but the tales respecting this lady are only calculated for the ears of men. This people, worthy of a better fate, are gradually degenerating and wasting away. I have seen, says Mr. D. an Indian nation already so degraded, that it cannot produce a single orator. Half a century will efface their best peculiarities, and, so multiplied are the causes of their decline, perhaps extinguish them altogether."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES SHARPLESS, (BATH), for *new invented Combinations and Arrangements of Implements and Mechanical Powers, and certain Principles and Forms of Tables for Surveying, and various other Purposes.*

THESE inventions consist, first, of two or more wheels, pullies, rings, rollers, chains, or cords, toothed or notched, with different numbers of teeth or notches which are any how arranged so as to be capable of being impelled, an equal number of teeth or notches at a time, so that a successive variation or combination of their parts or points will take place, by which the number of impulses that formed them may be ascertained. What distinguishes this part of the invention from others intended for ascertaining distances, and counting animal or mechanical motions, is, that the wheels, pullies, &c. that

compose the instrument may be separated and enclosed in different compartments of the same box, or in separate boxes, or in separate rooms: provided they are equally moved by the same power, a notch at a time, or (if they are rings, rollers, &c. of different diameters) an equal portion of their periphiries. We shall transcribe one of the examples given by the patentee, "Let there be two wheels, marked with characters corresponding with the number of their teeth, and a fixed pointer fast in the pins that they move upon; and suppose that by any animal or mechanical motion each wheel has been impelled twenty-three teeth, the larger will have made two revolutions and three over, the smaller two revolutions and five over: these numbers three and five, which I call indicial, will appear at the pointer. Set down the plenary numbers ten and nine, and

and their indicials opposite to them; subtract the first indicial 3 from the plenary number 10, and 7 remain, to which add the indicial 5=12; but as 12 is more than its plenary number 9, the 9 must be subtracted from it, which leaves 3; multiply the plenary 10 by 3=30; subtract the remainder 7 and 23 will be the number sought. This rule will answer for any two consequent numbers; or if there are two points, one at the plenary 10, another at the plenary 9, they will separate, and coincide by 90 impulses, at each of which the point 9 will have advanced on the wheel 10, $\frac{1}{50}$ th part of its circumference, so that if one of the wheels is graduated with 90 points, and any hand or other pointer is fastened with, or formed out of the other wheel, each impulse will be designated thereby. If the index is for ascertaining time or distance, a socket may come through the under wheel, and a hand may be fixed upon it to traverse either upon the upper wheel, or upon a dial plate, fixed thereto, graduated with any portions of time or distance. Again let there be two odd numbers, differing by 2, as 11 and 9, any how equally impelled from the points at their plenary numbers, and indicials 3 and 7 are found at certain points on the figure. Here 15 being greater than the plenary 9, nine must be subtracted, and as the difference between the plenary number is 2, the remainder 6 must be divided by 2=3, and $3 \times 11 = 8 = 25$ the number sought. This rule will answer for any two consequent odd numbers."

Mr. S. gives other instances in his specification, and he says that his rules in their application are so easy that a child of eleven years old may answer any question relative to the combinations extending to 999900 almost as soon as the figures can be written down. The advantages of this mode of counting are the small expence of the instruments, and that every impulse is designated without fractional parts.

A peculiarity which distinguishes these numerical indexes is that if one hand of a counting-engine moves over a circle of 10 which signifies 1000, another over a circle of 10 which signifies 100, and another of 10 which expresses units, the pointer in the circle of 1000 is progressing a fraction of $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of its circle at every impulse, and the hand in the circle of 100, $\frac{1}{100}$ th part, which occasions much uncertainty in extensive counting when

the engine has been a little time in use; for the pointers in the different circles will not exactly coincide at their whole numbers. The endless variety in which the combination wheels may be put in motion by connected and intermediate powers are obvious to every mechanic, nevertheless Mr. S. has given some contrivances, the use of which he recommends, but for the description of their use we must refer to the specification itself.

Another part of the invention consists in certain modes of giving motion, at the end of every revolution of one wheel, to a tooth in another wheel, upon the same axis. The combination may sometimes consist of four numbers as at 13, 11, 10, 9. Find the number sought for 11, 10, and 9 as is directed in another part of the specification; suppose the number to be 829, divide it by 13, the remainder is 5, and let 3 be the number at which 13 is

found, then $\frac{13+3}{2} = 8$ and $8-5=3$ and

$3 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 + 829 = 3799$. The combination wheels will extend to various useful purposes, as wind-gages, reels, and the measurement of cloth, &c. and where regular motions can be obtained from sand or water, time pieces may be constructed upon this principle. The arrangement for the particular purpose of surveying is a combination of a flay and wheel, which Mr. S. calls a geographer. The pole of the wheel is supported by a swivel, which has a horizontal motion within a socket at the end of the pole, and a perpendicular one on its own axis. The advantage of this over the perambulator is, that it may be drawn by a horse, and that the surveyor may ride in the seat fixed upon the pole. If the wheel is ten feet in diameter, and acts by a crank on its axis, upon the numerical index, the numbers represented on it will be the number of feet by adding a cypher to the end of it.

MR. THOMAS BARNETT'S, (LAMBETH), for an Invention, whereby a requisite Quantity of Air would introduce itself into any Vessel containing Fluids, or a super-abundant Quantity of Air therein discharge itself; so as to preserve the Fluid in a constant State for Use, &c.

Mr. Barnett's invention consists of a tube, which may be made of glass, earthenware, brass, copper, or any metal or material

terial of which a tube can be formed. The upper part of this tube resembles in shape, an inverted syphon, into which is to be inserted such a quantity of quicksilver, or other fluid, as will fill up the diameter, at the curve or circular bottom of the instrument; the long leg, or branch, is to be inserted into the vent-hole, bung-hole, or aperture, in the upper part of the cask, which hole should be so closed as totally to prevent any air from passing in or out of the cask or vessel, excepting through the tube; the consequence of which will be, that by every alteration, either of the quantity of the fluid within the cask, or its state, the quicksilver or fluid in the tube will be operated upon, and will vibrate, or be forced towards the enlarged part of either of the branches of that part of the tube denominated an inverted syphon, so as to permit a sufficient quantity of air to introduce itself into the vessel, or to emit itself from it, as occasion may require; immediately after which the quicksilver or fluid will resume its situation, operating in principle as a perpetual stopper, valve, or regulator. By which properties the invention possesses the advantages of adjusting the atmosphere within the vessel, preserving thereby the liquor in a constant state for use, and preventing it becoming dead or flat, notwithstanding a diminution of its quantity; also preventing its bursting the cask or vessel during its fermentation, which it must do when the cask or vessel is closed with a common vent-peg, and which if taken out to prevent this inconvenience, and not reinstated the instant fermentation has subsided, the circulation of the atmospheric air on the surface of the liquor will occasion it to become dead, and unfit for use; both which events the instrument or regulator here described is calculated to prevent.

MR. SAMUEL LUCAS'S (SHEFFIELD), for a Method of separating the Impurities of Cast Iron without melting it, and of rendering the same malleable, &c. &c.

The pig or cast iron being first made or cast into such form as may be most convenient for the purposes for which it is intended, is to be put into a furnace to-

gether with a suitable quantity of iron stone, iron ore, some of the metallic oxyds, lime, or any combination of these previously reduced into powder or small pieces, or with any other substance capable of combining with, or absorbing, the carbon of the crude iron. A degree of heat is then to be applied, so intense as to effect an union of the carbon of the cast iron with the substance made use of, and continued so long a time as shall be found necessary to make the cast iron either partially or perfectly malleable, according to the purposes for which it may be wanted. If it be intended to make the iron perfectly malleable, from one half to two-thirds of its weight of iron stone, iron ore, or other substance, will be found sufficient. Five or six days and nights the heat must be continued, and towards the close of the process this cannot be too great. But the proportion of the several substances made use of, and the degree and duration of the heat applied, must greatly depend not only on the nature of those substances, but also on the nature and qualities of the cast iron employed. The cast iron to be rendered malleable, and the substances to be made use of for that purpose, may be placed in the furnace in alternate layers; and, in order to prevent the iron stone, &c. from adhering to the iron, a thin layer of sand may be placed between them. For the improvement of articles manufactured of cast iron, the same directions may be observed; except that when the articles are small, a less proportion of the substances for producing malleability will be required, and also a less degree and continuation of heat.

MR. JOB RIDER'S (BELFAST), for Improvements on the Steam Engine.

The improvements described in this specification consist, (1) In lining the steam cylinder or cylinders with a soft metal, or a composition of metal, similar to hard pewter, of a sufficient thickness to admit of finishing the inside of the cylinder of such metal by draw-boring or otherwise. (2) In applying a hollow piston-rod, answering the purpose of an eduction pipe. (3) In the order of opening and shutting the valves; and (4) In regulating the engine's speed.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

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

Companion Prints, engraved in the chalk manner, from Pictures by Mr. Smirke. Plate 1. 'His Blood be upon us and our Children.' Plate 2. 'Behold, I see the Heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God.' R. Smirke, R. A. pinxit. J. Murphy excudit. J. Goadby sculpt.

IT is an unfortunate, though by no means an uncommon circumstance, that men of genius can rarely form a proper estimate of their own powers. That composition which has given them the most trouble, they almost invariably prefer to that which they produce with facility. Those productions which flow from their colours like a river from its source, they cannot hold in equal estimation with laborious efforts, where they strive against the bias of their own genius. Hogarth preferred his *Sigismunda* to his other admirable works; and, in this instance, displayed a lamentable proof of a giant not knowing where his strength lay; we have been told, that Mr. Smirke displayed another proof, in preferring these cold uninteresting delineations, to the inimitable works of humour with which he enriched the Shakespeare gallery, and to many other pictures that he has painted in the same walk. From the recollection of these works, which were never excelled except by Hogarth; we feel some reluctance in giving our opinion of the compositions now before us; in which, we are sorry to say, poverty of idea forms a prominent feature. The heads seem cast in one mould, and are only varied either by having no beard, by a round bushy beard, or a long beard: close-shaved, the features would be just the same. Though containing a great number of figures, yet in both subjects there are not more than three or four different positions of the hands, which for youth or age have the same marking. The figure of Christ in the first plate is mean and uninteresting. But it is useless to dwell on particulars, where the leading impression of the whole is regret, at seeing the talents of a great and original genius wasted on subjects where those talents are useless. The effect in the engravings is rather bordering upon mist and heaviness, with a superabundance of lines and dots.

Crazy Jane. S. Drummond pinxit. Smith sculpt.

Painters seem to think that these little
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simple subjects, which come home to the business and bosoms of us all, may be easily transferred to the canvas and copperplate. But whether we expect too much, in thinking that the picture should interest our feelings as much as the poem, or that it is not in the power of colours to convey to the mind ideas consonant to the words, we have scarcely ever seen any of them well depicted; so that all which can be said of Mr. Drummond is that he has not completely succeed in an attempt, in which almost every artist that has preceded him, has failed. I never have seen the two species of madness which mark the characters of Ophelia and Cassandra delineated with much interest, except in Mortimer's two etchings of characters from Shakespeare. But this great artist, with all his ability, was afraid of attempting that character so exquisitely described in the lines in Othello:

"My mother had a maid call'd Barbara,
"She was in love," &c. &c.

Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North Britain. From a picture in the possession of his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. J. Hopper, R. A. pinxit. S. Young, engraver to the Prince, sculpt.

This is a mezzotinto, whole length; but the effect is rather dark and heavy.

Right Hon. Francis Rawdon Hastings, Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland. Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Prince, by G. Clint. Martin Arthur See, R. A. pinxit. G. Clint sculpt.

From the well earned popularity of the nobleman, the well known abilities of the painter, and the merit of the portrait, this print bids fair for having an extensive circulation. It is a whole-length mezzotinto, in every point of view superior to that noticed above it.

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, &c. &c.: respectfully dedicated by permission to R. West, Esq. P. R. A. by the engraver, S. Benet, R. A. of the Prussian Academy at Berlin; from a picture painted by Sir W. Beechy, R. A. for the Council Chamber of the Royal Academy of London.

It is so very unusual to see any portrait painted by Sir W. Beechy that is not entitled to praise, that it is with some surprise, as well as reluctance, that we are

compelled to say, this is not worthy of his pencil; nor is it at all in his usual style of painting, nor such a resemblance of the original as we should expect to see on his canvas. The engraving is in line, but by no means good.

Panorama Views of St. Petersburg; dedicated by permission, to his Imperial Highness Alexander I, Emperor of all the Russias; by F. K. Atkinson. Drawn on the spot, from the Observatory of Sciences.

This aquatint print gives a good idea of the splendour of this great city. Nothing that has the semblance of a poor private dwelling is to be seen; but from the abundance of churches, public buildings, magnificent mansions, and summer and winter palaces, one is half inclined to think, that all the princes of the earth have said, 'Come, let us go and live at Petersburg.' It is, however, without question, a correct representation of the place, and as a print has very considerable merit.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Fuseli having accepted the situation of keeper, has been under the necessity of relinquishing the professorship of painting, which he formerly held with so much honour to himself; as the laws of the academy do not permit one member to hold two offices. The election for a professor took place on the 26th of August, at a general meeting of Academicians, when Mr. Opie was unanimously chosen. We congratulate the young students on this appointment, from which they are likely to derive great advantage. It has been said that it is not Mr. Opie's intention to avail himself of the three years which are usually allowed to a new professor to prepare his lectures, but that he means, if possible, to commence a course the ensuing winter.

Loutherbourg has nearly finished a large picture of Banditti, in which he has been very long engaged, for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is nearly 17 feet long, and the subject is treated in the best manner of the master, with great clearness, brilliancy and strength of character; and we are told is intended to form a part of the decorations of the grand drawing-room, which is fitted up in the Egyptian taste at Carleton house.

His Royal Highness has also engaged Mr. Bone to paint two large miniatures, one of them, from the admirable picture of Cymon and Iphigenia, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the other, from the whole length of Mr. Fox, exhibited by Mr. Opie; of which we remember thinking,

that though, like all Opie's portraits, it bore a strong resemblance to the original, yet it was more like Mr. Fox at the moment he was meditating a reply to some bitter philippic which had been uttered against him in the House of Commons, than in the house of festive mirth, where his good-humoured hilarity and cheerfulness inspire the social board, and he enjoys and communicates

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

A large Historical Picture, by Rubens.

It has been said of Rubens, that he attempted to give a new character to the Flemish school, and he succeeded in his attempt, though the female figures, especially in his early pictures, are frequently fat, and bordering upon vulgar nature; but, even in these subjects, the exuberance of his fancy, the vigour of his pencil, and above all the unrivalled brilliancy and harmony of his colouring, so pre-eminently predominated over all his errors, that we were compelled to admire that which in an inferior artist we should have barely tolerated. Admitting this, what may we not expect from a large historical picture, evidently painted when his genius was in its meridian, in which no female is introduced? Such a picture, Mr. Elwin of Sloane-street has just had consigned to him from the Continent; and the writer of this article, who has seen many fine pictures during a short residence on the Continent, and most of the large collections in this country, does not hesitate to affirm, that when considered in all its points, he thinks it superior to any picture he ever saw; and he is told that Mr. Elwin has given a larger sum for it than ever was paid for any one picture that has been previously brought into England. The subject is the *Conversion of St. Paul*; and the management of the whole in the very first style of art. The composition is classically grand; the characters have an elevated dignity appropriate to their situation; and the extremities are marked with a strength and taste that has been rarely equalled. Through the whole, there is a lightness of touch, and freedom of pencil, which could only be attained by the enthusiastic energies of a great mind in a happy moment, without any of that *Germanic* miniature finishing, by touch upon touch, which we frequently see in the dry and polished productions of those *persevering labourers* in the art and mystery of limning. With respect to the colouring, it is perhaps better than when it came off the easel, for it might then have a brightness, that would in a degree dazzle the

the eye; but time has mellowed the colours, which are in perfect harmony, as the picture is in perfect preservation. To adopt the phraseology of another science, it is a *bravura picture*, and, on the whole, a production, that if the artist had never painted any other, would have immortalized his name.

Mr. Bone is employed enamelling *Cymon and Iphigenia*, from Sir Joshua Reynolds's admirable picture; and Mr. Fox, from the whole-length exhibited by Mr. Opie. Both these performances are intended for the Prince of Wales, and the

artist seems likely in them even to outdo his former excellence as an enamel-painter.

Mr. Turner, the engraver, has just completed a mezzotinto after Sir Joshua's fine picture of Mr. Tomkins, the celebrated writing-master. This was the last portrait Sir Joshua Reynolds exhibited, and is by many considered as his *chef d'œuvre*. The engraver has taken great pains with the plate, as it is the first that he has scraped from the works of that great master of the English school, and it is indeed a very happy imitation of the original.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Reconciliation; written by Mr. E. Buxton; the Music by Augustus Voight. 5s.

THIS production comprehends a story designed as a vehicle for the expression, by analogous melodies, of the various transitions and emotions of the mind.—Two airs, the one lively and the other plain time, are incidentally introduced, and the whole concludes with a glee for three voices. The story, which is by no means uninteresting, is prefixed to the publication, and prepares the auditor for the opening-scene, where Emma is supposed to be seated in a temple erected to Flora in the centre of her father's garden, and singing the air with which the composition commences. Various situations then ensue between Emma and her lover, in which the powers of the composer are exerted to express the several feelings of the parties and excite the sympathy of the hearer. Mr. Voight has, in the course of the piece, displayed much knowledge of his subject, and considerable command of fancy, as well as judgment in combination; and it is no compliment to say that he has added considerable interest to the tale upon which he had to comment, and that he has rendered the whole highly attractive and engaging.

Whitehaven Hunt, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, dedicated to the Stewards and Gentlemen of the Meeting, by William Howgill. 2s.

This imitation of a chase, commencing with the *salutation*, and ending with the *death*, exhibits a lively imagination and a power of clear expression. The "*unkenneling the hounds*" is given with great effect, and the "*returning home*" is highly spirited and cheerful. The whole, we must in justice say, forms an attractive and well-variegated composition, and does much credit to Mr. Howgill's imitative talents.

Inglewood Hunt, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, inscribed to Mrs. Curwen, by William Howgill. 2s. 6d.

The general description of this sonata would not be dissimilar from that of the foregoing article; we shall therefore only say, that its merit, taken in the aggregate, is no way inferior; and that Mr. Howgill's qualification for productions of this kind is rendered very conspicuous by his present efforts.

A favourite Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 1s. 6d.

Young piano-forte students will derive much improvement from the practice of this little production. The passages are well disposed for the hand, and the execution is of a cast to introduce the finger to new difficulties without painful efforts.—We have witnessed so much advantage from the practice of compositions similar to the present, that we cannot but be partial to them, and wish their authors every encouragement.

Une Sonate pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompagnement d'un Violon ou d'une Flûte; composée et dédiée à Mademoiselle Cipriani, par J. Jay. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Jay has in this sonata adopted so pleasingly familiar a style, as, we think, to ensure it a generally favourable notice.—The passages, while they accommodate themselves to the fingers of the novice, produce pleasure to the ear, and evince considerable talents in this slight but useful species of composition.

A Second Troop, composed for the Wiltshire Volunteer Band, and inscribed to Major Edes and Officers of the Corps, by George Guffe. 2s. 6d.

This troop, which is published in *score*, accompanied with an adaptation for the piano-forte, possesses a considerable portion

of merit. The introductory movement is conceived with dignity, and the troop itself is bold and brightly. The construction of the *score* betrays an intimate acquaintance with the powers of the different military instruments, and the effect of the composition, if well performed, cannot fail to do honour to the abilities of the author.

Six Sonatinas for the Piano-forte; composed for the Improvement of young Beginners, by David Bruguier. 6s.

We can have the pleasure to strongly recommend these sonatinas to that class of practitioners for whose use they are expressly written. They have the merit of being easy and natural in their style, and so progressive in their execution, as to lead the pupil insensibly forward to passages, the difficulties of which, without a gradual approach, are too often very slowly, and in some instances never perfectly, subdued.

A Sonata for the grand Piano-forte, dedicated to Miss Dawson, of Papcastle, Cumberland, by William Howgill, 3s.

Mr. Howgill, who has furnished the musical world with a considerable number of interesting compositions, has acquitted himself in the present production with much taste and fancy. The opening movement is bold and animated; and the remaining parts, in which we find "*Lison dormoit*," with variations, and other popular little airs, are so arranged as to evince a cultivated ear and considerable address in arrangement.

A Sonata for the Harp, with an Accompaniment for a Violin; composed by M. P. Delirmarc, 3s. 6d.

We find in this sonata considerable spirit of conception, and much of that ease and connection resulting from good natural taste and matured judgment. The passages are pleasing, and for the most part have the advantage of being suitable both for the harp and the piano-forte. The accompaniment is ably arranged, and calculated to greatly improve the general effect.

Murphy Delaney, a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Latour. 1s.

Mr. Latour has formed of "Murphy Delaney" a very agreeable and attractively familiar rondo. Its general cast is greatly calculated for the use and improvement of juvenile practitioners; and to their notice we cannot but particularly recommend it.

Poor Little Jane; the Words by Miss Sarah Robinson; the Music by Mr. J. Terrail. 1s.

This is an affecting little air; the passages have the merit of being dictated by the sentiment of the words, and the general impression is as pleasing as it is forcible.

The sweet Song of the Nightingale; set by Mr. Orme, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. 1s.

Ease and smoothness form the leading features of this little song, and will not fail to give it circulation among those who are partial to the natural simple style of the true English ballad.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

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

AGRICULTURE.

THE Complete Grazier, or Farmer's and Cattle Dealer's Assistant. By a Lincolnshire Grazier. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide, through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. 3s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Theatrical Career of the late Samuel Foote; including Anecdotes and Facts never before published, relative to his various dramatic and literary Con-

temporaries, and a Collection of his *Bons Mots*, chiefly original, with three of his dramatic Pieces, not published in his Works. By William Cooke, Esq. Barrister at Law. With a fine Portrait, by Caroline Watton. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. 13s. 6d. boards.

Phillips.

Military Memoirs of Mr. George Thomas, who, by extraordinary Talents and Enterprise, rose from an obscure Situation to the Rank of General in the Service of the Native Powers in the North-West of India. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The

The Fourth Volume of the Life of General Washington. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. 8vo. 2os. 6d. boards. Phillips.

EDUCATION.

A Treatise on the constructing and copying of all Kinds of Geographical Maps. With plates. 8vo. 3s.

Fugitive Pieces, for the Use of Schools; by Mr. B. Collyer. Vol. II. 2s. 6d. bound, or on fine paper, 3s. boards.

Exempla Erafmiana; or English Examples (for the Use of Beginners) to be turned into Latin, according to the Order of the Rules in Erasmus's Compendium of the Latin Syntax. by B. D. Free, M. A. 12mo. 3s.

An Abridgement of Goodacre's Arithmetic; intended for the Use of young Ladies, &c. By Robert Goodacre. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

First Impressions; or, Three Tales of a Grandfather. By Sergius St. John. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Child's French Grammar. Intended as an Introduction to Wanothrocht's Grammar. By Mrs. Kelly, 12mo. 2s.

Outlines of English Grammar, calculated for the Use of both Sexes at School. By John Walker. 12mo. 2s. sewed.

HISTORY.

Notes relative to the Peace concluded between the British Government and the Marhatta Chieftains; and to the various Questions arising out of the Terms of the Pacification. 4to. 5s. 1. p. 7s. 6d.

History of all the Events and Transactions in India, containing all the Negotiations of the British Government relative to the glorious Success of the late Wars. 4to. 10s. 6d. 1. p. 15s. boards.

MEDICINE.

Commentaries on the Treatment of Schirri and Cancer, from the earliest Period to the present Time; for the Purpose of pointing out and establishing a Specific for those Diseases, on rational and scientific Principles. By William Thomas. 8vo. 3s.

An Epitome of Infantile Diseases, with their Causes, Symptoms, and Method of Cure; published in Latin, by William Heberden, M. D. Translated into English by J. Smyth, M. D. 3s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter to the Editors of the Edinburgh Review; by the Rev. W. Cockburn, M. A. 1s.

Directions for learning to Swim. By Benjamin Franklin, LL. D.

A few Thoughts on the Creation, Generation, Growth, and Evolution, of the Human Body and Soul; on the Spiritual and immortal Nature of the Soul of Man, and on the Resurrection of the Body in a spiritual, incorruptible, and glorified State. 3s. 6d. sewed.

The Names and Descriptions of the Proprietors of unclaimed Dividends on the Public Funds, which became due on and before the 10th of October, 1804, and remained un-

paid the 29th of June, 1805. Parts I. and II. 2s. 6d. each

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An Essay on the Construction of the Sails of Ships and Vessels, with Plans and Descriptions of the Patent Sails. By Malcolm Bowan, R. N. 4to. 4s. 6d.

Observations on the Nature and Tendency of the Doctrine of W. Hume, concerning the Relation of Cause and Effect. 1s. 6d.

Outline of a Plan for reducing the Poor's Rate, and amending the Condition of the Aged and Unfortunate; including those of the naval and military Departments; in a Letter to the Right Hon. George Rose, occasioned by his Observations, on the Poor-Laws, &c. By John Bone. 8vo. 2s. sewed.

MILITARY.

Observations on National Defence, and on the Means of rendering more effective the Volunteer Force of Great Britain. 1s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

An Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and other Islands in the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans. By E. Donovan, F. S. A. royal 4to. 6l. 6s. boards.

NOVELS.

The Novice of St. Dominick. By Miss Owenfon, Author of St. Clair, &c. 4 vols. 2os. boards. Phillips.

The Adventures of Victor Allen. 2 vols. 7s.

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POETRY.

Soldiers' Fare; or Patriotism and Hospitality, a Poem. By a Volunteer. 1s. 6d.

Modern Paris, a free Imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal, "Satyrarum ego ni pudet illas, Adjutor. 2s.

The Woodman's Tale, after the Manner of Spenser. To which are added other Poems, chiefly narrative and lyric, and the Royal Message, a Drama. By the Rev. Henry Boyd, A. M. 8vo. 1os. 6d.

The British Martial; or, English Epigrammatist; being the largest Collection of Epigrams ever published, and containing all the best in the Language, with some Originals. 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 1os. 6d. Phillips.

Miscellaneous Poems. By J. B. Orme. Foolscap 8vo. 7s. boards.

The Progress of Refinement, an allegorical Poem; with other Poems. By the Rev. Mr. Gillespie. Foolscap 8vo. 6s. boards.

Simple Poems on Simple Subjects. By Catharine Milne, Wife of a Journeyman Ship-Carpenter in Aberdeen. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Anti-Coriscan, a Poem, in Three Cantos. 4to. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

THEOLOGY.

A brief Treatise on Death; Philosophically, Morally, and Practically considered. By Robert Fellowes, A.M. Foolscap 8vo. 3s. boards.

An Essay towards a connected Elucidation of the prophetic Part of the Apocalypse, compiled with the Help of some original Communications, by M. St. Morrell. 8vo. 3s.

A second Warning to Christian Professors, occasioned by some Passages in the first, containing injurious Reflections on Protestant Dissenters; in five Letters to the Rev. Rowland Hill, M. A. 12mo. 1s.

Notes on all the Books of the Old and New Testament; for the Use of the Pulpit and private Families. By the Rev. Dr. J. Priestley. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. boards.

Index to the Bible; in which the various Subjects occurring in the Scriptures are alphabetically arranged, with accurate References. By Dr. Priestley. 12mo. 5s. boards.

A Defence of the Christian Doctrines of the Society of Friends against the Charge of Socinianism, and its Church Discipline vindicated; in Answer to a Writer who styles himself *Verax*. By John Bevans, jun. 8vo. Extra boards. 5s. 6d.

The Progress of Christianity, (historical and chronological) from its Promulgation at Jerusalem, to its legal Establishment under Constantine: also, a Sketch of the primitive Christian Church. With Notes, geographical and critical. By Thomas Wood. Boards 5s. Fine paper, with Map, 7s.

The Doctrines of Heathen Philosophy compared with those of Revelation. To which is prefixed, Socrates and Jesus compared. 8vo 4s. boards.

A Key to the Apostolic Writings, by John Taylor, D. D. abridged; with a Preliminary Dissertation on the Scriptures of the New Testament. By Thomas Howe. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Sermon preached in Holywood Church, May 12, 1865, on Occasion of the Death of the late Rev. Bryan Johnstone, D. D. By the Rev. John Johnstone. 1s.

TRAVELS.

Travels in Italy, during the Close of the Year 1864 and Beginning of 1865, containing a View of the present State of that Country, and of the Effects produced on the Condition and Manners of the People by the recent political Changes and Revolutions. By Augustus Von Kotzebue. 4 vols. foolscap 8vo. 20s. bound.

A Collection of modern and contemporary Voyages and Travels. Vol. II. 8vo. 15s. bound Phillips,

New French Books imported by J. Deboisse, 7, Gerrard-street, Soho.

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New Books just imported or published by B. Dulan & Co.

Examen Critique de la Révolution Française considérée comme Système politique, par M. D'Outremont, Conseiller de Grand Chambre au Parlement de Paris, 8vo. avec Prospectus, 4s.

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L'Etude du Cœur Humain, suivie des cinq premiers Semaines d'un Journal écrit sur les Pyrénées, 12mo. br. 4s.

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Génévieve de Brabant, par Duputel, 8vo. br. fig.

L'Ami des Femmes, ou Lettres d'un Médecin concernant l'Influence de l'Habilleme des Femmes, sur leurs Mœurs, &c. et la Necessité des Bains, par Marie de St. Ursin, 8vo. br. fig. 12s.

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Dictionnaire des Sciences et des Arts, par Lunier, 3 vols. 8vo. br. 1l. 16s.

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Voyage à Cayenne, dans les deux Amériques et chez les Antropophages, par Louis Anne Pitou, 2 vols. 8vo. br.

Monumens Ottomans, ou Recherches sur le Culte des Pierres, par Cambry, 8vo. br. Oraisons Funébres, Panegyriques, et Sermons, de l'Abbé de Boisfont. 8vo. br.

Galerie Politique, par Gallet, 2 vols. 8vo. br.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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

IT appears from the report of the BARON VON KOTZEBUE, in his recent Travels through Italy, that the business of unrolling the Herculean MSS. proceeds at Portici under the direction of M. HAYTER with success and rapidity.—One hundred and thirty Manuscripts have already been unrolled or are unrolling, and M. Hayter does not despair of being able to decypher the six hundred Manuscripts which are still extant. Eleven young persons are constantly employed in unfolding the MSS., and two others in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the expense of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES. Another work has been discovered of Philodemus, treating on the vices which border on virtues; besides a work of Epicurus, of Phædrus, Demetrius Phalerus, and Colotos, the last in reply to Plato on Friendship. Among seven Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an historical work written in the style and manner of Livy; and, among the Greek ones, the entire works of Epicurus in the best state of preservation.

MR. CAPEL LOFFT, whose taste on all subjects of criticism and the belles-lettres has often been the means of gratifying the public, is preparing a Collection of the best Sonnets, including many originals. This elegant work will appear in November, and will form two volumes, bearing the title of "Laurana."

Major CARTWRIGHT has in the press, and ready for almost immediate publication, a concise Essay, intitled, "The State of the Nation." This work is written not merely with an intention of exhibiting to view the good or ill management of the present Executive Government, but impartially commenting on opposite parties in the State, and on the laws and systems they have successively introduced, and shewing the fatal consequences of those laws and systems; which consequences, although they were not sufficiently foreseen at the several times when those laws and systems were introduced, are now both seen and felt in the present alarming situation of our country: and the main object of the Essay is, to

call the attention of the public to the obvious and very simple means to be adopted for averting the danger of invasion, securing constitutional freedom, and promoting national prosperity.

A new volume of Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Johnson's Poets, with additional Lives, has been undertaken by the Original Proprietors, and will make its appearance in the ensuing year.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch will shortly make its appearance, in which some mistranslations will be corrected, many additional notes inserted, the deficient parallels supplied, Tables of Coins, Chronology, &c. and a copious Index subjoined; and the whole introduced by a preliminary Dissertation on "The Credit due to the first Five Centuries of the Roman History;" by the Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM.

Dr. JARROLD, of Stockport, has in great forwardness a Series of Dissertations, Philosophical, Physiological, and Political, on Man. Dissertation I. on Population, is in answer to Mr. Malthus on that subject.

The Rev. JOHN DICK, of Glasgow, author of the Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, a work which has been well received by the public, has in the press Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, which will be published in October.

Mr. THOMAS SKINNER SURR, the author of George Barnwell and Splendid Misery, is engaged upon a third novel, which he intends to publish in November, under the title of A Winter in London, or Fascinations of Fashion.

The Monthly Journal of Original Voyages and Travels commences its third volume with some valuable Travels in the Morea and other parts of Turkey in Europe, performed in 1803 and 1804, some late Travels in Hanover, both from the French; together with FISCHER's late Travels in the South of France, and the recent Travels of an English Gentleman in Spain. The novelty and interest contained in this Journal is perhaps exceeded by none in the language.

The

The Mr. PARKER who amused the public a few years since by his Lectures pretending to refute the Copernican System, is trying further experiments on credulity by announcing high tides, which, according to some hypothesis of *his own* new philosophy, are to happen at certain times! We believe the expected high tide on the 10th of last August was one of his predictions; and, having failed, he now foresees with equal certainty and desires to announce that another extraordinary tide is to happen in October next! We have considered it our duty to notice and expose this daring system of empiricism.

An uniform edition of the Works of the late RICHARD GRAVES, author of the *Spiritual Quixote*, is preparing for publication.

The first volume of Mr. THEOPHILUS JONES's History of the County of Brecknock will be published in a few weeks. It will contain the chorography, general history, religion, laws, customs, manners, and language, of that county, and will be embellished with a map, and several plates of views and antiquities.

The enlarged edition of *Memoirs of early Italian Scholars*, by the Rev. W. P. GRESWELL, announced by us p. 372, is enriched with a very ample Account of the celebrated Joannes Picus, Prince of Mirandula, drawn from his own writings, and his correspondence with the most eminent scholars of his age. As we have hitherto had no other than very brief or very imperfect accounts of Picus, the present will have the recommendation of combining novelty with the interest universally allowed to attach to the character of this learned and accomplished nobleman.

Mr. HUMBOLDT is beginning to publish the results of his late Travels with an affectation which deserves to be reprobated. He begins with some expensive numbers of botany, and thence proceeds to some other numbers of zoology and geology, promising that he will condescend also to give to the public an *abridged* Account of his Travels, adapted to general reading. His condescension does not, however, terminate here; for he tells the world that he may probably in a few years publish a full Account of his Travels, but that the *abridged* Account may satisfy curiosity till he has leisure to gratify it fully!

Mr. IRVING, author of a work on English composition, and of the *Lives of the Scottish Poets*, is engaged on a *Life of the celebrated George Buchanan*.

A work on the Trinity, under the title of *A New Way to settle Old Controversies*, by a gentleman already known in the literary world, will be published in the course of a few weeks.

Mrs. PORTIA YOUNG is about to publish a Compendium taken from Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, containing Explanations of the concluding Part of Christ's History; to which is added, a Harmony of the Evangelists, with a Paraphrase and Notes. It will be published by subscription, for the benefit of a fatherless infant, a descendant of the great Sir Matthew Hale.

Mr. WOOLL has in the press Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, with a Selection from his Poetical Works, and an extensive Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons left by him for publication.

Mr. KELLY, author of the *Elements of Book-Keeping*, is engaged on a work, founded on the Hamburg Contorist, by Kruse, to be intitled the *Universal Combiist, or a Complete System of Exchanges*, including the Monies, Coins, Weights, and Measures, of all the Trading Nations and their Colonies.

Madame DE GENLIS having recently published in France an historical romance intitled *The Life of Madame de Maintenon*, the same will speedily make its appearance in an English dress, in two volumes.

Mr. W. PORTEY has nearly ready for publication a Work on the Training or Management of British Timber Trees, whether intended for Use, Ornament, or Shelter; including an Inquiry into their general Diseases and Defects, the Means of preventing them, and the Remedies to be applied.

Mr. WILLIAM CLOSE has invented an apparatus for raising water by means of air condensed in its descent through an inverted syphon. This syphon has its higher orifice placed in a situation to receive both air and water at the same time. The air being conveyed by the velocity of the aqueous column to the lowest part of the syphon, and collected in a vessel, is employed as the medium for conveying pressure to raise water in another part of the apparatus. Mr. C. finds from experiments that a machine constructed upon this principle will raise water for domestic purposes, and although it will not perform half as much work as a bucket-engine by a forcing-pump, yet it may be kept continually employed, and is subject to very little wear, as its operation will almost be performed without friction.

Mr.

Mr. STOTHARD has found that the elasticity of the steel in watch-springs, &c. is greatly impaired by taking off the blue with sand-paper or otherwise, and, what is still more striking, that it may be restored again by the bluing process, without any previous hardening or other additional treatment.

It is not generally known that green succulent plants are much better preserved after a momentary immersion in boiling water than otherwise. The treatment is adopted for the economical preservation of cabbage and other plants which are dried for keeping, as it destroys the vegetable life at once, and seems to prevent an after-process of decay or mortification, by which the plant would have been more considerably changed, if it had not been so suddenly killed.

The following is a method for preserving wood in damp situations:—"Take twelve pounds of resin beat in a mortar, three pounds of sulphur, and twelve pints of whale-oil, let them be melted together over a fire; ochre-powder may be added to give it a proper colour. Of this preparation two coats are to be applied, after which the wood will not be subject to injury by humidity. The first coat should be laid on lightly, having been previously heated; the second after an interval of two or three days; a third may be added, if from the peculiarity of the situation it be judged expedient.

Mr. DAVIES GIDDY has lately described a singular fact of the invisible emission of steam and smoke together from the chimney of a furnace; though either of them, if separately emitted, is visible as usual.—"The flue (says he, speaking of a steam engine) for conveying off the smoke, and affording a draft, was made of rolled iron; and the steam, which wholly escapes from these machines uncondensed, was conducted into the same tube about a foot above its insertion into the boiler: when the engine began to move, neither steam nor smoke were seen to issue from the flue; and when fresh coal was added, nothing more than a faint white cloud became apparent, and that only for a short time. The register was slowly closed, and a condensation of steam manifested itself at a small distance from the chimney, and in the same quantity, as if it had proceeded immediately from the boiler. The experiment was reversed, and the steam gradually confined to the boiler, when the smoke became visible, till it equalled in quantity and appearance that commonly produced by a similar fire.

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These trials were repeated a number of times with unvarying success. Pains were taken to ascertain whether and in what degree the draft was affected by the admission of steam into the flue; and it was found that while the engine worked, the fire brightened each time the steam obtained admission into the chimney."

To elucidate this fact Mr. NICHOLSON contrived the following experiment.—"A small glass tube was stuck through a cork, and this was pressed into the neck of the retort in which water was boiling over a lamp. The steam was emitted through this small aperture in a visible jet upwards of a foot in length. But when a candle was held with its flame immediately beneath the end of the tube, the jet became invisible. To determine whether the water might be decomposed, or the steam simply expanded so far as to be absorbed by the air, or if condensed to form a vapour too thin to be perceived, he suffered the hot invisible current which had passed through the candle to pass through a larger glass tube: in this case visible steam issued plentifully from the farther end. Hence (says Mr. N.) I am disposed to judge that the large tube having kept the very hot steam together, and cooled it so as to render it visible again, there was little if any decomposition of the water.—But at the same time, when we consider the disappearance of the dense smoke in Mr. Giddy's experiment, there seems to be great reason to think that the charcoal was oxygenated and gassed. If so, the products must have been expanded into invisible steam, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. By collecting the products in an experiment of this kind, these conjectures will either be verified or refuted. If the former, we shall have the decomposition of water and oxygenation of carbon at a lower temperature than has hitherto been shewn or expected.

MUNGO PARKE, with his companions, who sailed from Portsmouth a few months ago, having touched at the islands of St. Jago and Goree, arrived at Kayay, on the river Gambia, on the 14th of April, whence they were to proceed in a few days into the interior of Africa. The heat was at that time so excessive, that the thermometer was in the middle of the day 100 degrees in the shade, and frequently three hours after sunset it continued from 82 to 92 degrees.

Dr. MILLER, of New York, intends to publish the Lectures on Theology of CHARLES NISBETT, D.D. late President of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania.

K. k.

A letter

A letter recently transmitted by the French Captain-General ERNOUF at Guadaloupe to M. FAUJAS ST. FOND, communicates among various observations on natural history the following notice :—"Your son has undoubtedly informed you, on his arrival in France, of the excursion I have made in this island, and has told you that I have visited the celebrated *Côte du Moïse*, where the remains of Caribs are found enveloped in masses of petrified madrepore. I have held out encouragements to an active and intelligent person, with a view to procure some of these remarkable skeletons. Those that are in the best preservation I intend for the galleries of the Museum of Natural History. I have sent some Negro stonecutters to the person who superintends the work, the execution of which is attended with great difficulties; in the first place, because these remains of Caribs adhere to a bed of madrepore of excessive hardness, and which can only be attacked by the chisel; and in the second, because the sea, at the tide of flood, covers the place where they are. These human relics are of large dimensions: the mass which it is necessary to extract with them is about eight feet in length and two and a half in breadth, and weighs about three thousand pounds; but the sea facilitates their removal. Opinions are divided concerning their origin: some say that a bloody battle took place on this spot between the natives of this island and those of another. Some again assert that a fleet of canoes was wrecked there; and others presume that the place was formerly a cemetery on which the sea had encroached.

A new Academy has been instituted at Paris, the object of which is to collect and explain Celtic monuments, and to extend researches into primitive languages. It has assumed the name of the Celtic Academy, will publish Memoirs periodically, and propose prize essays. A member of this Academy is said to have discovered a method by which two persons may correspond and converse without understanding each other's language.

M. CADET DE VAUX proposes as a remedy for the gout, that the patient should drink forty-eight glasses of warm water in twelve hours, a glass at the end of every quarter of an hour, taking nothing else during the time. This remedy, we are assured, has been tried with great success in France; and it is thought that the profuse perspiration which this process occasions is the cause of the cure. The trial is easily made.

M. EICHHORN, well known among the German literati, has published a History of Literature from its Origin to the present Time, of which a Translation is preparing in London.

M. QUATREMERE-DE QUINCY, dissatisfied with the Descriptions of Pausanias, the Abbé Barthelemy, and others, has written a long Memoir upon the statue and throne of the Olympian Jupiter, the celebrated work of Phidias. He has subjoined to this Memoir a figure of this monument of art, such as it was, in his opinion.

By a late decree of the French Government it is ordered that no church-book, psalm-book, church-music, catechism, or prayer-book, shall for the future be printed without the express permission of the bishop of the diocese, which permission is to be affixed to each copy. All books not licenced in this manner are liable to be seized, and the publishers and purchasers are subjected to very heavy fines!

Dr. LAFUENTE has published a Memoir, by command of the King of Spain, which contains a new method of curing the yellow-fever. According to the experiments of Dr. Lafuente, bark is the most powerful remedy for that dreadful disease. By taking from eight to ten ounces of that powerful antiseptic in the first forty-eight hours of the disorder, the fatal consequences of the yellow-fever, or any other fever, may be prevented.

The Jews at Hamburgh have resolved not to bury their dead before a lapse of three days, to prevent the dreadful consequence of premature burials, which are so generally prevalent among that people.

M. PRONY has lately been engaged in a series of new experiments to ascertain the initial velocity of projectiles discharged from fire-arms. The experiments were made with a soldier's firelock and a horseman's carbine, the lengths of which in the bore were 3 ft. 8 in. and 2 ft. 5 in. The balls weighed 382 grs. troy, and each was impelled by half its weight of powder. The mean velocity with the carbine was 1269 feet and a half in a second; that with the musket 1397 feet.—These numbers being in the ratio of 11 to 10 nearly, it is inferred that the length of the soldier's firelock might be reduced without much diminishing its range.—With half charges of powder the mean velocities were 822½ feet and 829 in a second.

The EMPEROR of RUSSIA proposes forming an Institution at Petersburg for the purpose of improving the navy, which

is to be called the Marine Museum. In this institution lessons in all the sciences necessary to be known by a sea-officer will be given. It will publish a sort of journal upon every subject that concerns the marine. There will be attached to the Museum a library and a collection of natural history, which will be constantly open to the students. The establishment is to be under the direction of the Minister of the Marine, and the members are to wear an uniform like that of the marines.

General ALEXANDER PALITZYN has translated into the Russian language the Voyage of Lord Macartney to China, which will be accompanied with very fine plates.

The University of Landshut has offered the degree of doctor of philosophy to any one of its pupils who should point out in the clearest manner, in the fragments still extant concerning the mystic sects of antiquity, such as the New Platonists, the Pythagoreans, the Gnostics, the Origenists, and in the more modern works of the Scholastics, the Theosophists, the Cabalists, and the school of Jacob Böhm, the materials of which Professor SCHELLING has composed his philosophy.

The celebrated aéronaut ROBERTSON has announced his intention of constructing a balloon 136 feet in diameter, and capable of raising the weight of 740 quintals (about 33 tons). Fifty persons will be able to embark in it with comfort, and will find in it all the conveniences of animal and social life, and provisions for several months. The balloon may travel at all elevations and in all temperatures, and may be employed to make physical and astronomical experiments in all parts of the world. Geography will derive from it great advantages, because the aéronauts will not be checked either by mountains or by forests. Perhaps with the assistance of the trade-winds it may even make the circuit of the globe between the tropics. The globe for this apparatus will be made of taffeta manufactured on purpose at Lyons, and of a boat of deal, weighing 20,000 pounds. It will be furnished with cordage of silk and provisions, and will have its kitchen, two workshops, a wash-house, an observatory, a chapel, an academical saloon, a card-room, and a concert-room. It will likewise carry a smaller balloon and a parachute in case of accident. The honour of constructing such a balloon, which according to the ingenious projector will not cost more than a ship of the line, ought, he says, to belong

to all the learned societies of Europe.—He therefore invites them to contribute to the expence, and ensures to each subscribing academy the right of furnishing two aéronauts for this scientific expedition.

His Majesty the KING of PRUSSIA has given orders, that as the mineral fumigations of GUYTON MORVEAU are proved to be the safest preventative against the yellow-fever, they shall be adopted in all the Prussian harbours, and in all vessels under quarantine, or coming from suspected places.

A German gentleman travelling through different places in Spain at the time when the yellow-fever made its ravages, observed, that of all kinds of birds, the sparrows only had some notion of the dangerous influence of this disease, so far that they left the houses when the infection had taken place, and by no allurements were to be induced to return, while other birds fell a victim of their ignorance. The inhabitants therefore considered the continuance of the sparrows in a dwelling-house as a certain proof of its being free from the contagion.

The very valuable library of the late Professor BALDINGER at the University of Marburg is now offered for sale, either public or private, by his heirs. It would certainly be a great loss if such a treasure of rare works should be scattered by public sale. The library consists of more than 16,000 volumes. Among others there are nearly one hundred and thirty editions of the works of Hippocrates; and also all the different editions of the medical classics, and other rare works, besides 15,000 academical dissertations.

By a ten years comparison of the bills of mortality of Vienna, the number of deaths upon an average amounted to 14,600, and among these 835 children fell a victim to the natural small-pox every year. But since the introduction of the cow-pox, no more than 161 children died of the small-pox in 1801; in the year 1802 only 60; in the year 1803 but 37; and in the year 1804 only two children, and of these one belonged to foreign travelling parents.

Dr. KOPP has made interesting inquiries on the spontaneous combustion of the human body. It was formerly an almost general opinion that the combustion only took place in drunkards, and it was believed that their whole frame was impregnated with the spirituous liquor. But on comparing the different cases which Dr. Kopp has had an opportunity to collect, it appears that the combustion chiefly

takes place in elderly people, and mostly in women. In general in all these instances the victims were very fat or very lean, which proves a weak state of the constitution, and they were accustomed to drink spirituous liquors. The combustion penetrated rapidly the whole body, but the trunk was the most injured. Almost in all cases a fire was at hand. In several instances the patients complained that they perceived something like an electrical stroke in some part of the body. The accident mostly happened when the atmosphere was dry and clear, and an empyreumatic smell surrounded the persons.—It is therefore probable that an athenic state of the lymphatic system may be considered as a predisposing cause, in consequence of which inflammable air might be collected in the cellular membrane and other cavities of the body; and in the same manner as a watery fluid is collected in the cellular system in the dropsy, it may contain, when such an accident takes place, a collection of inflammable gas.—It is very probable that electricity has some influence, as in several instances the combustion began with an electrical phenomenon. The flame is like the inflammable gas, and spreads in general so rapidly, that it has been impossible to give assistance to the victims of this horrible disease.

A correspondent of the "Decade Philologique" has lately communicated to the editors a discovery which he made by accident of a method of preserving mushrooms dry without deforming them. Botanists, he observes, know how to collect and preserve plants; but he has never yet heard of their being able to preserve mushrooms. The author lives near the sea-shore, in a country the soil of which is sandy, and where downs are formed which frequently shift their place. In traversing on foot one of these downs, he met with mushrooms buried under the sand, and which preserved their form.—He made a collection of them, and found that they suffered no alteration afterwards; indeed they served him for an hygrometer; but if they soften in moist weather, they recover their hardness in dry weather, and every principle of vegetation being destroyed, their form does not alter either by wrinkles or by rottenness. In imitating the process of nature, he dries mushrooms in a stove of sand moderately heated.

Dr. BOLCHOI, who went out in the quality of physician with a Russian and Bucharian caravan, gives the following account of the Kirgizian Cozaks, by

whom he was taken prisoner:—"When the Kirgizians had divided by lot the booty which they obtained from this rich caravan,* they cut to pieces the mathematical instruments, watches, telescopes, &c. that each might take a portion. They did the same with the medicines. The roots, powders, pills, and mixtures, were all divided into equal parts. Each person then threw his portion into a vessel, and this they considered as the most valuable part of the plunder. When the Kirgizians found that their prisoner was a physician, and, according to their idea, a forcerer, they thronged in crowds around him, that he might feel their pulse, in order to tell them, from the nature of it, whether the horse they had lost, the cow that had strayed, or the camel that was missing, would be found again: nay, some of them even wished him to tell, from the nature of their pulse, whether their sick mother, wife, sister, &c. would recover. If his answer turned out to be true, the prophet was rewarded; but in a contrary case he was often subject to the discipline of the whip. A violent storm having once taken place, the whole body began to murmur, and a general suspicion fell on the captive Doctor. They threatened him with death; but the storm subsided, and the supposed forcerer escaped with a slight correction. As Dr. B. was considered as a man of the higher order, he was not sold in Bucharia with the other captives, but served as a common domestic, exposed to cold and hunger, and obliged to perform all those menial services which are allotted to the slaves of the Kirgizians. He did not long remain under one master, but was considered as transferable property. He at length came into the hands of the Khan, who gave him a rich Kirgizian dress, and in that state he was ransomed."

M. DEMMENIE, a Dutch artist, has given us an improved method of making varnish of copal, which consists merely in placing the copal in contact with alcohol in the state of gas. "Put rectified alcohol into a glass vessel, suspend at a certain distance above it a piece of copal, and place the whole in a *balneum marie*. When the alcohol is sufficiently heated to raise the gas, it touches the copal, and dissolves small portions of it which drop into the liquor. Continue this operation till the drops that fall have saturated the alcohol; then withdraw the apparatus

* Dr. Bolchoi was estimated at the value of a camel.

from the *balneum marie*, and let the liquor cool; decant it, and you will have a perfect solution, without mixture of foreign matter. The varnish may be prepared in the same manner with oil of turpentine, by substituting the essence instead of alcohol."

M. LENORMAND gives the following as a new and easy method of instantly removing spots of oil, grease, and tallow, from any kind of stuff, without changing its colour. "Take five or six pieces of lighted charcoal, about the size of a walnut; wrap them in a piece of linen which has been previously dipped in water, and squeezed in the hand to press out the superabundant moisture; extend the stuff that is spotted on a table on which a clean napkin has been spread, then take the cloth containing the charcoal by the four corners and lay it on the spot; lift it up and put it down on the spot ten or twelve times successively, pressing lightly upon it, and the spot will disappear."

The Count of HOFFMANSEGG has, with the permission of the Prince Regent of Portugal, sent M. SIEBER, a very able naturalist, to travel in Brasil. This gentleman, in a letter to his patron, gives an account of the various observations he has had occasion to make on the properties ascribed to the ayapana, said to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of all kinds of venomous animals. From these it results, that the juice of that plant, when applied without delay, effects an instantaneous cure, but that when it is not immediately applied, it does not always prevent the suppuration, though it abates the inflammation and the swelling.—Among the three examples mentioned by M. Sieber, one of the wounds was given without the person injured being able to discover by what animal it was inflicted: the two others were only stings of scolopendras. This observation must somewhat diminish the hopes entertained of curing, by means of the ayapana, even the bites of mad animals.

M. CANOVA, the sculptor of Rome, has made designs of the celebrated horses at Monte Cavallo. He thinks, that, to produce all the effect of which they are susceptible, they ought to be placed in a different point of view from that in which they have hitherto been exhibited.

The ELECTOR of BAVARIA manifests increased zeal for the arts and literature. Not content with having suppressed a multitude of monasteries and established public-schools in their stead, he has re-

cently founded three universities in his new dominions in Suabia. Latin schools already existed in those provinces, but they were not sufficient to the formation of a man of letters, and too learned for the simple artisan. The Elector, therefore, ordered these schools to be suppressed, and public-schools to be established for the people, and three universities at Ulm, Dillingen, and Kempten. These universities will be opened on the first of November, and pupils of the various Christian denominations admitted. The general inspection, composed of learned Protestants and Catholics, is immediately under the direction of public instruction established at Munich.

A society has been established at Berlin whose object is to send missionaries every year to Africa, and especially to that part of it inhabited by the Negroes, that with the light of Christianity they may diffuse some tincture of our arts and some seeds of a more refined civilization.—Two missionaries have already set out for Guinea.

The Russian nobles continue to distinguish themselves by their donations to the schools and universities. Lieutenant-Gen. URUSOFF has presented the University of Moscow with a very considerable cabinet of minerals and a beautiful collection of Moëtics. The same officer has given his own library and a rich collection of Russian minerals to the Gymnasium of the Government at Porehow. M. de SUPJENKOFF, nephew of the late Count BESBORODKO, has deposited in the hands of the minister who superintends the arts and sciences the sum of 40,000 roubles for the establishment of schools in his native province Little Russia.

The Chevalier CALCAGNI of Naples has found a medal belonging to the city of Petra in Sicily, with the inscription *HETPEINΩ*. This medal represents on one side the head of Hercules, and on the other a female standing and resting her elbow on a small column. Calcagni is at present engaged on a large work concerning the coins of the ancient sovereigns of Sicily, which will throw new light on that interesting subject.

By letters from Corfu it is said that the English Vice-Consul, with the aid of two celebrated divers from Calimno, and after a labour of two years, has recovered from the bottom of the sea the precious collection of works of art of ancient Greece formed by Lord Elgin during his residence at Constantinople, and which was lost with the vessel in 1802 near Cerigo.

M. ALIBERT

M. ALIBERT has received from M. LAMEYRAN, chief physician to the hospital of Versailles, the foot of a woman sixty years of age, the nails of which are of extraordinary length. That of the great toe is particularly remarkable: it is bent back, extends over the whole surface of the foot, and perfectly resembles a ram's horn, having both the form and the hardness of one. M. Alibert has had a drawing made of this extraordinary foot, and intends to introduce it into his great work on the diseases of the skin, to which the nails are considered as an appendage.

A piece of artificial anatomy in wax has been exhibited before the Society of Medicine of Paris, where it excited great interest. It was executed for the collection of the school by M. LAUMONIER, one of the non-resident associates, and represents all the details of the human ear, both internal and external, nine times the natural size. It is easy to conceive how highly useful both for study and for public lectures such works, executed by such an able artist and skilful anatomist, must be.

The Medical Board of Health at Berlin has offered a prize of two hundred ducats for the best dissertation on the yellow-fever.

Professor BERNHARDI of Erfurt has undertaken a botanical tour in the Tyrol. The happiest results may be expected from the zeal and intelligence of the Professor, who has before deserved well of natural history.

The famous Dr. GALL has been reading lectures on craniology at Berlin. The King and Queen have honoured him with their attendance, and presented to him a valuable ring set with brilliants.

During the POPE's late residence at Paris the most constant homage was paid him by numerous exhibitions to explain the progress of the useful arts in that country. One circumstance, however, but little known, though unparalleled in the annals of printing, deserves to be recorded. On the 1st of February His Holiness visited the Imperial printing-office. As he passed along the galleries, 150 presses furnished him as he passed with a sheet each, upon which was given the Lord's Prayer in some different language or dialect. In Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, ancient Syriac, Rabinical, ancient and vulgar Ara-

bic, Armenian, Persian, and also in the languages and letters of the Crimea, of the Malay, of Java, of Indostan, of the Mogul Empire, of China, and of Tartary; in all 46 dialects of Asia. We cannot enumerate all the European languages and dialects, but they amounted to 75. Africa furnished 12, and America the remaining 17. The reputation of the French press is well known; and the constant attention paid by that nation to the art of printing, even amidst their revolutionary horrors, enabled them to pass before the eyes of the Roman Pontiff whatever has been employed to improve or enrich the noblest and most useful art known to man.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been discovered in Thessaly. Among them are the busts of Aristotle and Anacreon, a large statue of Ceres, with a coin of Lysimachus, and some remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the ancients, and the ancient Greek church, was discovered at the same time.

The researches at Pompeii are continued with great success. The Queen of Naples has been with the Royal Family to inspect them, and in her presence was discovered an ancient edifice, in which were found vases of the greatest beauty, medals, musical instruments, and what is of more value than all the rest, a beautiful bronze statue representing Hercules killing the celebrated hind on Mount Mænalus. The composition and design of this group are perfect. In the same building have likewise been found some extremely beautiful paintings, among which one representing Diana surprized by Actæon is particularly distinguished. The colouring of Diana is equal to any thing that Titian ever produced. The Queen, it is said, intends to have this structure repaired. She has likewise ordered the Chevalier VENUTI to superintend at Rome the execution of a work in marble, alabaster, and metal, representing Pompeii in miniature. The Chevalier has already executed a similar performance representing the temples of Paestum, which is in the possession of the Queen.

At the town of Fiesole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been discovered, and the greatest part of it cleared from the rubbish. It is supposed that it would contain at least 30,000 persons.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
From the 20th of August to the 20th of September.*

APOPLEXIA	1	after the paroxysm has subsided, bleeding
Dyspepsia	11	is had recourse to, from a vague and em-
Hypochondriasis	9	pirical notion of its indiscriminate utility
Anasarca	5	in this disease.
Hydrothorax	3	Let it not, however, be misanderstood
Dyspnœa ebriosa	1	as the Reporter's opinion, that there are
Phthisis pulmonalis	10	not many cases of this disease which do,
Catarrhus	15	but merely that there are many which do
Cynanche	9	not require and admit the remedy of ve-
Morbi infantiles	22	nessection—a remedy the immediate ap-
Morbi cutanei	8	plication of which is often essential to the
Diarrhœa et Cholera	13	salvation of the patient.
Menorrhagia	5	The former cases are, for the most
Aménorrhœa et Chlorosis	12	part, characterized by a high degree of
Epilepsia	1	excitement, arising from the operation
Asthénia	16	of violent stimuli, physical or mental,

A few days since the Reporter was called to a patient that had been seized with an attack of apoplexy. Unfortunately, before his arrival, the patient had been bled. The disease was occasioned by an extraordinary degree of bodily exertion, which was followed almost immediately by an excessive and unseasonable exercise of the mind. From the cause that produced it, independently of the symptoms that it exhibited, the state of the person afflicted was evidently that of extreme debility and exhaustion.

There are few instances, one should imagine, in which a person whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice, or practice been enslaved by the trammels of a professional and hereditary routine, would think of removing debility by abstracting blood, or of restoring an enfeebled and exhausted frame, by evacuating any part of that fluid which conduces most essentially and immediately to its vigour and support.

The fatal result of apoplexy, perhaps too frequently arises from the manner in which it is treated.* Sometimes, even

* An example from Dr. Whytt might have been introduced in the text, as illustrating the danger attendant upon blood-letting, in every case of real or imaginary apoplexy.

“A delicate or nervous girl having chilled herself at the return of a critical period, was next morning, at four o'clock, seized with stupor, and difficulty of speaking or moving. She was soon after blooded and blistered. At eight o'clock she could neither speak nor swallow, had a hiccup, and was pale and

after the paroxysm has subsided, bleeding is had recourse to, from a vague and empirical notion of its indiscriminate utility in this disease.

Let it not, however, be misanderstood as the Reporter's opinion, that there are not many cases of this disease which do, but merely that there are many which do not require and admit the remedy of venesection—a remedy the immediate application of which is often essential to the salvation of the patient.

The former cases are, for the most part, characterized by a high degree of excitement, arising from the operation of violent stimuli, physical or mental, before their second effect of indirect debility has had time to take place; such as what originates from any agony or extacy, more especially from an impetus of anger, which, in a constitution predisposed, is more apt than any other to precipitate an attack of apoplexy.

A person, therefore, inclined to this disease should be particularly assiduous in studying the science of self-government; and those who are connected with him ought to be anxiously afraid of giving rise to any unnecessary cause of restlessness or irritation.†

The mode of dress is not sufficiently attended to by persons liable to the complaint of which we have been treating. All tight ligatures, more especially any about the neck, should be fearfully avoided. Dress,

cold, though her pulse and breathing were natural. About half after ten she began to breathe hard, and with a snorting noise. Besides taking medicines, she was now blooded again, and a third time in the afternoon, and died at ten o'clock, eighteen hours after her first seizure.” This is a fair instance of mere nervous debility, and deficient excitement, being converted, by means employed for its removal, into a case of genuine and fatal apoplexy.

† A pampered and podagric Nabob, in one of the modern comedies, upon some provoking opposition, exclaims, “the Doctors order I should never be contradicted!” Ludicrous as this peevish exclamation may appear in the play, such advice might be seriously and judiciously given to the friends or attendants of a gouty, or what is nearly akin, an apoplectic patient.

in the prevention of disease if general, or in relief of morbid habits already established, has not, perhaps, been sufficiently attended to. Remarks with regard to this subject may now appear less important and appropriate, as the straight and distorting habiliments of the male, and more especially of the female sex, have apparently been laid aside. But, in the latter, "the old plan of severe constriction, much oftener than is suspected, lurks below the free Grecian flow of the external habit."

And it ought likewise to be remarked, that the recent passion for almost seminakedness, in this age of exquisite polish and refinement, is much more inconsistent with health, and scarcely less so with delicacy and decorum, than that nearly entire exposure which, according to the report of history, characterized the original and indigenous barbarians of our island.

J. REID,

*Greenville street, Brunswick-square,
September 24, 1805.*

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the
20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.**

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ANGELL Henry Hanford, New Bond street, haberdasher. (Tay, Walbrook)
Abdulla, Calcutta, merchant. (Bois and Hall, New Bond street)
Arnold Thomas, Canterbury, grocer. (Bugg, Addle street)
Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte street, merchant. (French and Williams, Calle street)
Brown John, Wintringham, baker. (Morris and Brown, Barton-upon-Humber)
Ewer William, West Monkton, miller. (Blake and Son, Cook's court)
Bury Richard, Manchester, dry salter. (Kearsey and Cardwell, Manchester)
Blunthorpe John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tobaccoist. (Bicket, Bond court, Walbrook)
Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdasher. (Brumell, Aldermanbury)
Doughton George, Kendal, grocer. (Rigby, New city Chambers)
Duffy Peter, Newman street, wine merchant. (Pafimore, Old broad street)
Driver, Joseph, Kightly, cotton spinner. (Bowman, Broad street)
Edgar John, New Sarum, surgeon. (Millet and Son, Gray-in-lane)
Erdles Richard, Leek, wine merchant. (Townsend, Staples inn)
Fennell Thomas and George Fennell, Hulme, Cotton spinners. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
Fame Thomas, Radcliffe, cotton spinner. (Allen, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn)
Garry Henry, Warrington, linen draper. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)
Hughes Mark, Bury court, wool merchant. (Pullen, Fore street)
Huddleton James, Leicester, victualler. (Forbes, Ely place)
Headland William, Stamford, Mountfitchet, tannery. (Meridith and Robbins, Gray's inn)
Hall William, Silver street, warehouseman. (Atkinson, Calle street, Falcon square)
Hutchings Henry, Blackfriars road, tallow chandler. (Charter, Printer's street, Blackfriars)
Hayes George, John street, merchant. (Highmore, Queen street, Cheapside)
Harding Solomon, Cripplegate, baker. (Dyne, sergeant's inn)
Heyes John, Charlton row, dyer. (Duckworth and Chip-pendale, Manchester)
Hodgson William, Strand, stationer. (Street, Philpot lane)
Mase John, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Johnston Thomas, Fleet market, cabinet maker. (Fitzgerald, Leman street)
Jefferson Anthony William, Rathbone place, dealer and chapman. (Tucker, Staple's inn)
Lambert, George, Holborn, victualler. (Ellis, James's street, Buckingham gate)
Mercer Henry and Joseph Forshaw, Liverpool. (Mauley and Howe, Temple)
Moore James, Walworth, merchant. (Williams, Currier street)
Palmer Henry, Magdalenfield, victualler. (James, Gray's inn)
Payne Edward, Taunton, druggist. (Netherfule and Portland, Ely street, Strand)
Petford William, Birmingham, maltster. (Gather and Brown, Fetter lane)

Rose William, Great Fulney street, carver and gilder. (Dawne, Henrietta street, Covent garden)
Randall William, Tooty street. (Cuppase, Queen street, Cheapside)
Smith Richard, Lutterworth, mercer. (Kinderly, Long and Rice, Symond's inn)
Surchill William, Orsondon, merchant. (Allen, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn)
Sutherland Peter, Portsmouth, taylor. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)
Tripp Edward, Barton-upon-Humber, carpenter. (Morris and Brown, Barton-upon-Humber)
Taylor James, Newton Moor, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Currier street)
Williams John, Leigh, cabinetmaker. (Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple)
Wood Thomas, York, dealer in spirituous liquors. (Sykes and Knowles, Bolwell court)
Wilcocke Samuel Hull, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Howe, Southampton buildings)
Wetherill William, and William Wetherill the younger, Bristol, merchants. (James, Gray's inn)
Walker Richard, Leicester, dealer and chapman. (Taylor, Southampton buildings)
Willmet James, Sebastian, Stamford, linen draper. (Wilde, Warwick square)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen William, Manchester, banker, September 25, final
Allwood Thomas, Great Russell street, carver and gilder, October 22, final
Berthoud Henry, Broad street, merchant, October 19, final
Bartlett William, Portpool lane, tallow chandler, October 19, final
Brook Samuel and Mark Webster, Mosley, merchants, October 12, final
Bird William Wilberforce, Coventry, silk manufacturers, September 28
Brookbank John, Kellwick, dealer and chapman, October 10, final
Curry James, Manchester, merchant, September 24, final
Cole Thomas, Dagenham, baker, September 21
Coulthard Ann, Cumberland, innkeeper, October 10
Coulthard John, Shaw, dealer and chapman, October 10
Clerke, the Rev. Sir William Henry, bart. Bury, miller, October 9
Curtis Thomas, Radford, bleacher, October 9
Campbell Barnabas, Prince's square, insurance broker, September 28
Duffy Thomas, Manchester, dealer, September 19
Dawson Robert, Oxford street, October 19
Dale William, Petworth, miller, October 9, final
Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, September 21
Dennison William, St. James's street, victualler, October 26
Dane John, William Williamson and Robert Clay, hosiers, October 9
Frost William, Melford, maltster, September 27
Francis George, Blandford, dealer and chapman, October 14, final
Frost William, Dover street, taylor, October 5 final
Greeham Simon, Aedale, grocer, October 14, final
Garforth Thomas, Bramhope, corn merchant, October 19
Howell James, Southampton, tanner, September 25
Haffell Francis, Eathesby, wine merchant, October 19, final
Hale John Henbridge, Finsbury place, merchant, October 19, final

JOHN

- Jones Isaac, Westbury-upon-Tryn, victualler, October 5, final.
 Jones Thomas, Aust, victualler, October 15.
 Jackson Robert, West Wychn, butcher, October 12, final.
 Irvin Thomas and James Holm, Halifax, dyers, September 26, final.
 Losh George, William Losh and John Robinson, Newcastle, Ironmongers, September 17.
 Lord John, Ryke, grocer, October 2.
 Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas Lane, merchants, December 5, final, on the co-partners estate, and also on the separate estate of Thomas Boylston.
 Lambert Thomas, East Witton, October 15, final.
 Lovell, William Henry, Better Lane, leather seller, October 8, final.
 Mackie William, Tower Hill, draper, August 10, final.
 Moore James, Milinghail, cordwainer, September 26.
 Morley William, Shoe Lane, baker, October 19, final.
 Mobbs James, Southampton, haberdasher, October 22, final.
 Morin Henry, Crescent, merchant, October 26.
 Newday John, Rawlin, dealer and chapman, October 12.
 Moorhouse John, Addiphi, wine merchant, October 5.
 Moorman John, Lawrence Pountney Lane, merchant, October 13.
 Neaves John, Seend, mealman, October 7.
 Nuttall James, Kingston upon Hull, hatter, October 8.
 Newbold John, Manchester, draper, Oct ber 22.
 Parker John, Suffolk, tanner, September 28.
 Pickman William, Newport Street, watch maker, September 22.
 Plowden, Thomas, Bristol, grocer, September 21, final.
 Phillips George, Hote, Hammer Smith, Merchant, October 22.
 Rowden John, Whitefriars, timber merchant, October 19.
 Roberts David, Chester, Ironmonger, October 11.
 Rawlence Barnaduke, Whitehall, money scrivener, November 5.
 Spraggon Joseph and William, Gravesend, Hopsellers.
 Spraggon Joseph, separate, Grave and, Hopseller.
 Spraggon William, separate, Gravesend, Hopseller.
 Spencer Paul, Melford, dealer, September 15.
 Smith William, Durham, Shipbuilder, October 2.
 Sheldrick William, Witham, coachmaker, October 26.
 Symons Edward, Pares, and Peter William Crapp, Bromley, wool sellers, October 6.
 Syers Thomas, Manchester, Hosiery, October 21, final.
 Tawnsend John, Ludgate Hill, laceman, October 20.
 Tankersly Robert, Kingston upon Hull, Hopseller, October 5, final.
 Tapley Mary, Newton Abbot, dealer and chapwoman, October 2, final.
 Taylor Joseph, and Henry Cowley, Gainsburgh, merchants, October 23.
 Vesly David, Woolbridge, dealer and chapman, October 2, final.
 Whitaker William, Manchester, merchant, September 25, final.
 Young William Weston, Cadoxton, miller, September 23.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE expectation and dread of a continental war has induced Bonaparte to withdraw his troops from the coast, with which he threatened an invasion of this country. In the beginning of the present month, the soldiers embarked at Boulogne and at the Helder received sudden orders to land. They were immediately marched up into the interior, to be in a state of preparation against the Austrian and Russian armies. Every humane person will feel regret at the horrors of an impending and widely-extended war; it may, however, be hoped, that the union that is now formed, if discord and jealousies can be guarded against, may check the ambition and limit the desires of the Emperor of the French. From our own navy we may expect all that human efforts can achieve; it is, however, but too certain, that we have not, during the late wars, been generally successful in our continental expeditions against the enemy.

During the present month, Ministers have published the Declaration of this country respecting the detention of our countrymen in a state of captivity in France, on the commencement of hostilities. This Declaration, which will prove to the captured and their friends that their cause has not been forgotten, goes back to the origin of the war, when a considerable number of British subjects residing in France, by permission of the French

Government, and under protection of duly authorized passports, were induced to remain there, on a promise that the laws of nations, and the assurances given to individuals, would be preserved. After this view of the subject, the Declaration proceeds to contrast the respective conduct of the two governments. The garrisons of St. Lucie and Pobago surrendered on the most favourable terms, and were sent to France, on the presumption that they should be exchanged as prisoners of war. In Pondicherry the same system was observed, even under circumstances when the French garrison was reduced to absolute subjection. The port of Morlaix was at length appointed by the French Government, as the only place where cartels were to land. One cartel ship appearing off that port, she was ordered to make for Recamp, and was there fired on, and forced back to the Downs. After stating these instances of want of faith on the part of the French Government, the Declaration refers to several cases in which every principle connected with the exchange of prisoners has been totally disregarded. The case of Captain Wright, the treatment which he and Lieutenant Dillon have experienced, is referred to in terms of becoming indignation; and satisfaction on these points is made the basis of any general cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

The only news from the British army in India, since our last, is a letter from the

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Governor

Governor General and Council, from which we extract the following paragraph:—

"On the 24th of February the Commander in Chief took up a new position, on the north-east side of Bhurtpore, and his Excellency is prepared to commence operations against that place as soon as he shall have received supplies of stores and ammunition, which are advancing towards the army from the stations with the Company's provinces at which they had been collected. The Commander in Chief expresses a confident hope of obtaining possession of Bhurtpore before the conclusion of the season for active military operations in that quarter of India."

We rejoice to announce the safe arrival of our East India fleet, and also of a great part of that from the West Indies.

The following instance of British valour deserves to be recorded:

Admiralty Office, August 24, 1805.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mudge, of his Majesty's late Ship *Blanche* to William Marsden, Esq. dated on Board the French national Ship *Topaze*, 22d July, 1805.

SIR,

I am sorry to inform you of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, which was captured by a French Squadron, as per margin; * but, thank God, she was not destined to bear French colours, or to assist the fleet of the enemy.

On Friday morning, July 19, in lat. 20 deg. 20 min. N. long. 66 deg. 44 min. W. (weather hazy) at eight, four sail were seen off the weather cat-head, three ships, and a brig on the opposite tack, under easy sail. I kept to the wind until we were near enough to distinguish colours. I then made the necessary signals to ascertain whether they were enemies. At ten, when a-breast about three miles distant, they all bore up, and hoisted English ensigns; but, from the make of the Union, and colour of the bunting, with other circumstances, I concluded they were French, and therefore determined to sell the ship as dearly as possible (for sailing was out of the question, the *Blanche* having little or no copper on these last nine months, and sailed very heavy). Having

brought to with the mainfall in the brails, at eleven the Commodore ranged up within two cables length, shifted his colours, and gave us his broadside. When within pistol shot he received our's: the action became warm and steady, the ships never out of hail of each other, running large, under easy sail—Le Département des Landes on the starboard quarter, and the two corvettes close a-stern. At forty-five minutes past eleven the ship became ungovernable, and was reduced to a perfect wreck; the sails totally destroyed, ten shot in the foremast (expecting it to fall every minute), the mainmast and rigging cut to pieces, seven guns dismounted, and the crew reduced to one hundred and ninety, and the rest falling fast, with no probability of escape, I called a council of officers for their opinion, who deemed it only sacrificing the lives of the remainder of as brave a crew as ever fought, to hold out longer, as there was not the smallest prospect of success, I therefore, at twelve, ordered the colours to be struck, and was immediately hurried on board the Commodore. At six, the officers, who had charge of the *Blanche*, returned, and reported the ship to be sinking fast, on which she was fired; and in about an hour after the funk, for the magazine had been some time under water.

Thus, Sir, fell the *Blanche*, and I trust, the defence made by her officers and gallant crew will meet their Lordships' approbation. I have the honour, to be, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE,

P. S. Including every individual when the ship went into action, there were but 215, 30 men being in prizes, and eight left on board one of the frigates at Jamaica. I cannot exactly ascertain those killed and wounded, as the crew were promiscuously distributed to the different ships of the Squadron, but those that came immediately under my notice were, John Nichols, quarter-master, killed; Wm. Marshe, able, killed; Thomas Mullins, ditto, killed; James Forde, ditto, killed; Edward Marth, ditto, killed; Nimrod Lunce, marine, killed; William Jones, ditto (drummer), killed; William Strutton, boy, killed; Mr. William Hewett, boatswain, with ten seamen and two marines, wounded.

HOLLAND.

Under existing circumstances, it cannot be expected that any thing should be said or done by the Government of Holland that is not conformable to the wishes of the Emperor of the French. The Grand Pensionary is but his organ, and neither he nor any of the High Mightinesses of the Batavian Commonwealth can act contrary to his will. An extraordinary meeting of them was held on the 3d of September, and the Pensionary opened the assembly with the following address:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"I have thought proper to summon your High Mightinesses, in an extraordinary manner, in order to propose to your Assembly some subjects, the expediting of which I conceive to be of urgent importance to the interest of the State.

"A number

* La *Topaze*, of 44 guns, 28 18-pounders on the main-deck, 10 36-pound carronades and 6 12-pounders on the quarter deck and fore-castle, Capt. Bourdin commander, 340 men, 10 officers, and 60 privates, Legion de Midi.—(410.)

Le Département des Landes, of 20 guns, 9-pounders, and two 6-pounders on the fore-castle, Capt. des Mantel, 200 men, 6 officers, and 30 privates, Legion de Midi.—(216.)

La *Torche*, of 18 guns, long 12-pounders, Capt. Brunet, 190 men, 3 officers, and 20 privates, Legion de Midi.—(213.)

Le *Faune*, of 16 guns, 9-pounders, Capt. Delup, 120 men and 3 officers, Legion de Midi.—(123.)

"A number of ordinances, which are planned pursuant to the general taxation, decreed by your High Mightinesses, will be proposed, in this extraordinary sitting, for the deliberation of your High Mightinesses. In the planning of them, I have principally endeavoured to obtain this end, that, on the one hand, in the limitations contained therein, the force may be found which can insure the execution of the laws decreed, and thereby the receipt of the taxes fixed by your High Mightinesses; and, on the other hand, that care be taken at the same time to remove, as much as possible, all superfluous impediments, and all vexations of the good inhabitants, that the raising of the money due to the State may be the less disagreeable and oppressive. Your High Mightinesses are sensible how closely those subjects are connected with the finances of our country, and this notion is sufficient for your High Mightinesses to perceive the importance thereof. The wisdom, zeal, and care for the welfare of the country, which, in the preceding session, have characterized the deliberations of your High Mightinesses, are my guarantee that the affairs on which your High Mightinesses will have to deliberate in the present session, will be likewise considered with a gravity proportioned to their tender concern:

"I was desirous, High and Mighty Lords, to be able, on your present meeting, to make some communications to you, from which your High Mightinesses might conceive some solid hope of a speedy peace; yet, gloomy as is the political prospect at this moment, we have no reason to despair of a more fortunate turn; and then, perhaps, a firmer peace may make an agreeable amends for its tardy approach. Such a peace we may promise to ourselves, under the divine blessing of the genius of our powerful ally; and your High Mightinesses will, no doubt, be glad to hear of me, at a period like the present, that I have received of him, during the course of my administration, repeated proofs of esteem and friendship, and the most solemn assurances of good-will towards the republic—a disposition which I shall endeavour to preserve and to foster by a constant fidelity to our engagements.

"On the internal situation of the Republic, I conceive that we, in the present circumstances, have every reason to be satisfied. The present order of things has, in a very short time, assumed a degree of authority and permanency, which, in other human institutions, is generally a consequence of long habits. The Government experienced, in all districts of the Republic, proofs of esteem and co-operation, which are to it as honourable as encouraging in the difficulties it has to encounter, and our country at this moment presents the picture of a wise and brave nation, which is able to conceive its difficult position, which is disposed to submit to inevitable sacrifices to preserve her consequences among the nations of Europe, and which will unanimously support the exertions of its Government for that object.

"I quit your Assembly, High and Mighty Lords, with a wish that the resolutions which your High Mightinesses will take for the good

of our country may be crowned with the dearest blessings of the Most High."

FRANCE, &c.

The French agent, M. Bacher, has delivered an important State Paper to the Ministers of the Diet of Ratisbon, in which Bonaparte complains of the armament of Austria. He affects surprise at the military preparations of Germany, and laments, or pretends to lament, that whilst he was encouraging the most friendly wishes towards Austria, and intent only on the invasion of this country, he should be called off from this just object of his ambition, to watch the menacing movements of the Imperial army.

WEST INDIES.

The constitution of Hayti is no mean specimen of the talents and liberality of the Emperor Dessalines and his party:

CONSTITUTION OF HAYTI.

We, H. Christophe, Clervaux, Vernet, Gobart, Pétion, Gessard, Toussaint Brave, Romain, Laondridie, Caprix, Magny, Daut, Conge, Magloire, Ambroise, Yayou, Jean Louis Francois, Gerin, Moreau, Fervu, Bavelais, Martin Bessé—

As well in our own name as in that of the people of Hayti, who have legally constituted as faithful organs and interpreters of their will, in presence of the Supreme Being, before whom all mankind are equal, and who has scattered so many species of creatures on the surface of the earth for the purpose of manifesting his glory and his power by the diversity of his works, in the presence of all nature by whom we have been so unjustly, and for so long a time, considered as outcast children.

Do declare that the tenor of the present Constitution is the free, spontaneous, and invariable expression of our hearts, and the general will of our constituents, and we submit it to the sanction of his Majesty the Emperor Jaques Dessalines, our deliverer, to receive its speedy and entire execution.

PRELIMINARY DECLARATION.

The people inhabiting the Island formerly called St. Domingo, hereby agree to form themselves into a free state, sovereign and independent of any other power in the universe, under the name of Empire of Hayti.

Slavery is for ever abolished.

The citizens of Hayti are brothers at home; equality in the eye of the law is incontestably acknowledged, and there cannot exist any titles, advantages, or privileges, other than those necessarily resulting from the consideration and reward of services rendered to liberty and independence.

The quality of citizen of Hayti is lost by emigration and naturalization in foreign countries, and condemnation to corporal or disgraceful punishments. The first case carries with it the punishment of death and confiscation of property.

No person is worthy of being a Haytian who

is not a good father, a good son, a good husband, and especially a good soldier.

Every citizen must possess a mechanic art.

No white man, of whatever nation he may be, shall put his foot on this territory with the title of master or proprietor, neither shall he in future acquire any property therein.

The preceding article cannot in the smallest degree affect white women who have been naturalized Haytiens by Government, nor does it extend to children, already born or that may be born of the said women. The Germans and Polesians naturalized by Government are also comprised in the dispositions of the present article.

All acceptance of colour among the children of one and the same family, of whom the Chief Magistrate is the father, being necessarily to cease, the Haytiens shall henceforward be known only by the generic appellation of Blacks.

OF THE EMPIRE.

The Emperor of Hayti is one and indivisible. Its territory is distributed into six military divisions.

The following islands are integral parts of the empire, viz. Samana, La Tortu, La Gonaive, Les Cayemites, La Saone, L'Isle à Vache, and other adjacent islands.

OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The government of Hayti is entrusted to a first Magistrate, who assumes the title of Emperor, and Commander in Chief of the Army.

The people acknowledge for Emperor and Commander in Chief of the Army Jacques Dessalines, the avenger and deliverer of his fellow-citizens. The title of Majesty is conferred upon him, as well as upon his august spouse the Empress.

The persons of their Majesties are sacred and inviolable.

The State will appropriate a fixed annual allowance to her Majesty the Empress, which she will continue to enjoy even after the decease of the Emperor, as Princess Dowager.

The Crown is elective, not hereditary.

There shall be assigned by the State an annual income to the children acknowledged by his Majesty the Emperor.

The male children acknowledged by the Emperor shall be obliged, in the same manner as other citizen, to pass successively from grade to grade with this only difference, that their entrance into service shall begin at the fourth demi-brigade, from the period of their birth.

The Emperor makes, seals, and promulgates the laws; appoints and revoques at will the Ministers, the General in Chief of the Army, the Counsellors of State, the Generals and other agents of the Empire, the sea officers, the members of the Local Administrations, the commissaries of Government near the tribunals, the judges, and other public functionaries.

To the Emperor alone is reserved the power of making peace or war, to maintain political intercourse, and to form treaties.

He provides for the interior safety and for

the defence of the State, and distributes at pleasure the sea and land forces.

In case of conspiracies manifesting themselves against the safety of the State, against the Constitution, or against his Majesty's person, the Emperor shall cause the authors or accomplices to be arrested and tried before a Special Council.

His Majesty has alone the right to absolve a criminal, or commute his punishment.

The Emperor shall never form any enterprise with the view of making conquests, nor to disturb the peace and the interior administration of foreign colonies.

Every public act shall be made in these terms: "The Emperor I. of Hayti, and Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State."

OF WORSHIP.

The law admits of no predominant religion.

The freedom of worship is tolerated.

The State does not provide for the maintenance of any religious institution, or of any minister.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

The crimes of high treason, the dilapidations of the Ministers and Generals, shall be judged by a Special Council called and provided by the Emperor.

The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum.

All property which formerly belonged to any white Frenchman is incontestably and of right confiscated to the use of the State.

Every Haytian, who, having purchased property from a white Frenchman, may have paid part of the purchase-money stipulated in the act of sale, shall be responsible to the domains of the State for the remainder of the sum due.

Marriage is an act purely civil, and authorized by the Government.

The law authorizes divorce in all cases which shall have been previously provided for and determined.

Good faith and integrity in commercial operations shall be religiously maintained.

There shall be national festivals for celebrating independence, the birth day of the Emperor and his august spouse, that of Agriculture and the Constitution.

At the first firing of the alarm gun, the cities will disappear, and the nation rise.

We, the undersigned, place under the safeguard of the magistrates, fathers and mothers of families, the citizens, and the army, the explicit and solemn covenant of the sacred rights of man and the duties of the citizen.

We recommend it to our successors, and present it to the friends of liberty, to philanthropists of all countries, as a signal pledge of the Divine Bounty, who in the course of his immortal decrees, has given us an opportunity of breaking our fetters, and of constituting ourselves a people, free, civilized, and independent.

(Signed) H. CHRISTOPHE, &c.

(as before)

Having seen the present Constitution:—

We,

We, Jacques Dessalines, Emperor I. of Hayti, and Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and constitutional law of the State,

Accept it wholly, and sanction it, that it may receive, with the least possible delay, its full and entire execution throughout the whole of the empire. And we swear to maintain it

and to cause it to be observed in its integrity to the last breath of our life.

At the Imperial Palace of Dessalines, the 20th of May, 1865, second year of the Independence of Hayti, and of our reign the first

By the Emperor, DESSALINES.
JUSTE CHANLATTE, Sec. Gen.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

APPPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament, next session, for Acts for the following purposes. For inclosing the commons or waste lands in the parish of Acton. For making and maintaining reservoirs and other necessary works in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, for supplying with water from the river Thames, such part of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, as lies within the town of Kensington, and the several parishes and townships of Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, Fulham, Chiswick, Ealing, Hanwell, Old Brentford, New Brentford, Heston, Hounslow, and Isleworth, in Middlesex; and the parishes of Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Barnes, Mortlake, Richmond, and Kew, in Surrey. For making and maintaining water-works, aqueducts, and reservoirs, and for supplying with water the parishes of Stratford, Bow, Hackney, Bethnal Green, St. Mary's, Whitechapel, St. George's in the East, St. John's, Wapping, St. Paul's, Shadwell, St. Dunstan's, Stepney, St. Ann's, Limehouse, Spitalfields, Aldgate, Bishopsgate within and without, St. Luke's, Shoreditch, Newington, Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield, and the hamlets and places of Ratcliffe, Mile End town, Poplar, Old Ford, Homerton, Upper and Lower Clapton, Stamford Hill, Dalston, Kingsland, Shacklewell, Holloway, and parts adjacent. For altering, amending, and enlarging the powers of an Act passed in the 12th year of his present Majesty's reign for lighting such part of the town of Islington as lies in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, and for establishing a nightly watch in it.

His Majesty's mansion at Kew is proceeding with as fast as possible. By the erection of a castellated range of buildings opposite the north front, with a Gothic gateway in the center, the disagreeable appearance of Brentford is nearly hidden from the entrance of the house. Great alterations are making in the gardens, and several new plantations and walks have been formed, with a view to the future disposition of the grounds, in consequence of the situation of the new residence.

The very noble statue which is about to be erected in Russell-square, in honour of the late Duke of Bedford, will be nearly twenty-five feet in height, including the pedestal. The site is marked out on the south side of Russell-square. The principal figure, namely, that of the Duke, which surmounts the pedestal, is to be nine feet in height; great simplicity will mark the general outline. His Grace will be represented by appropriate emblems, as the patron of

agriculture; he will be clothed in his senatorial robes, with his right arm leaning on a plough, to make the principal design of the statue; at his feet will appear groups of the seasons personified by four genii, or children, and at the angles of the pedestal will be placed the heads of various oxen. The intervening spaces will be filled with groups of cattle, to mark the uniform attention his Grace has paid to the improvement of their breed. On each side of the pedestal are to be placed *allo relievos* of agricultural subjects, representing reapers, &c. In the front will be a very simple inscription.

The new edifice erecting in the garden of the British Museum, for the reception of the antiquities from Egypt, is nearly completed.

MARRIED.

William Lewis, esq. of Thanet place, Temple Bar, to Miss Ann Roper, daughter of John R. esq. of Snow Hill.

At Lambeth, George Roofs, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Sarah Price, youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas P. of the East India Company's service.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen square, Amos Strettel, esq. of Baglan house, Glamorgan, to Miss Harriet Utterson, second daughter of the late John U. esq. of Marwell Hall, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover square, C. Arnot, esq. of Rushington, Hants, to Miss Bayard, of Green street, Grosvenor square.

The Rev. Dr. Hawley, to Miss Belli, eldest daughter of the late George B. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover square, the Marquis of Waterford, to Lady Susan Carpenter, daughter of the late Earl of Tyrconnel.

William Payne, esq. of Kensington-square, to Miss Verrall, only daughter of Henry V. esq. of Potton, Bedfordshire.

At Kennington, Colonel George Mence, late of the Bengal military establishment, to Mrs. Jane Watson, of Bergies, North Britain.

At Hampstead, Colin Douglas, esq. to Miss Boydell, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

At Hackney, Mr. James Saner, surgeon, of Sun street, Bishopsgate street, to Miss Sarah Shallis, second daughter of John S. esq. of Clerkenwell.

At Mary-le-bone, G. Evans, esq. of Portrane, in the county of Dublin, to Miss Parnell, only daughter of the late Sir John P. bart.

At Hackney, James Hicklin, esq. to Miss Willington, daughter of the late John W. esq. of Tamworth, Staffordshire.

Sir

Sir J. B. Ridd, bart. to Lady Frances Maxham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Remney.

Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post Office, to Miss Rivers, eldest daughter of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

At Limehouse, James Clemenston, esq. of Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate, to Miss Glass, of Highgate.

R. James, e. q. of Lamb's-conduit-street, to Miss Spence, of Hanover-square. DIED.

Thomas Page, esq. ager, late clerk of the papers for the Poultry Compter, and several years deputy secondary for the same. He was sworn into the former office in July 1775.

Mrs. Tryphena Birch, widow of Mr. Lucas B. of Cornhill, 77.

At Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Lezther, sister to the Duchess of Bolton,

At Ewickenham, Thomas Amyand, esq. one of the directors of the bank, 42.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, Captain John Stukeley Somerset, of the royal navy.

In Chelsea College, Robert Swiffield, a pensioner, 105, and Abraham Moss, 106; both of whom retained their faculties to the last.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, James Shaw, esq.

In Arundel-street, Strand, Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. tailor. Seizing the opportunity when her servant and children were up stairs, she bolted herself in the kitchen, and nearly severed her head from her body with a razor. The servant soon returning alarmed her master, who broke open the door, and found his wife wallowing in her blood without any appearance of life. Two surgeons were sent for, but they could be of no service. Mrs. W. always appeared to live on the happiest terms with her family, and seldom evinced the least symptoms of insanity.

At Wyford, Herts, the Rev. Peter Hammond, rector of Wyford and South Mimms, and one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At the house of John Robley, esq. Russell-square, Joseph Robley, esq. late of the island of Tobago.

At Finchley, Robert Jennings, esq. chief clerk to Lord Grenville, and auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

At her mother's house at Wandsworth, Miss Miller, late of Drury-lane Theatre.

D. Gibson, A. M. 22 years afternoon preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark, several years curate of St. Magnus, London-bridge, and chaplain to the Southwark Volunteers, 50.

At Kentish-town, T. Bray, esq. late of Percy-street.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, E. Fitzgerald, esq. of New Park, in the county of Wexford.

In South-street, South-Audley-street, Hugh Fraser, esq.

At her mother's house in Paternoster-row, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. M. of Apothecary's-hall.

Mr. Haldan, schoolmaster to the charity children of St. George's, Hanover-square. He retired to rest at night in perfect health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

At Islington, Robert Careless, esq. 67.

On the 8th of May last, at her house at Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 65, Mary Magdalen Blaquiére, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Guyon, esq. and widow of John Peter Blaquiére, esq. both of that place. And on the evening of the same day, at the same house, aged 60, Ann Rebecca Grant, sister to the above, and widow of Captain Lodovick Grant, of Knockandow, in the county of Murray, North Britain. Mrs. Blaquiére had been for sixteen years afflicted with a palsy, which had impaired her speech, and deprived her of the perfect use of her limbs. Her dissolution was therefore gradual, and had been long expected. At the time of her death, Mrs. Grant, who for the last two years, had resided with her, was apparently in good health; but she was shortly after attacked with an apoplexy, which in a few hours terminated her existence. The remains of the two sisters were deposited at the same time in the parish church. Mrs. Blaquiére died possessed of a large fortune, of which twenty one thousand pounds devolve by her death, upon the issue of Lord de Blaquiére, agreeably to the will of her late husband, who was related to his lordship. She had about as much more at her own disposal; which, having no children, she has equally divided among the different branches of her family. Towards the close of her life, an unprincipled plan was concerted to get possession of her property, by taking advantage of the imbecility of mind, consequent upon her disease, to inveigle her into a marriage: but it was happily frustrated by her relatives, when on the eve of execution. The calamity under which she had so long laboured, was sensibly felt by the whole circle of her friends and neighbours; for she had been the promoter of every thing that was gay, and festive, in the social village in which she resided. In the younger part of her life, her extreme vivacity was considered by the graver part of her acquaintance, as partaking of levity, and subjected her to much undeserved censure. So far was her temper from being soured by her misfortune, that she had no higher gratification, than seeing the young and the healthy enjoy those pleasures, in which she had once taken the lead, but in which she could no longer participate. In her manners, there was a degree of politeness and urbanity, which, in the midst of her infirmities, never entirely forsook her; for, when her utterance was scarcely intelligible, and her whole frame nearly helpless, the well-bred woman was still discoverable. The prominent feature in the character of Mrs. Grant, was a blunt sincerity, incompatible with the more polished manners that distinguished her sister, and carried to an extent, not always consistent with discretion; for whether her sentiments of others were favourable or adverse, she was equally in the habit of betraying them. Open and unsuspecting, as well as generous in her nature, she was too indiscriminate in her friendships, and had sometimes cause to repent the precipitate confidence she placed in persons with whose principles and conduct she was not sufficiently

ciently acquainted. Her predominant foible was the desire of exacting a more than ordinary share of deference and attention, which made her too apt to construe the omission of superfluous forms, into disrespect. But though her displeasure was soon excited, it was not long retained. The slightest apology would subdue her resentment for a real, as well as for an imaginary offence. To those for whom she professed attachment, she was ever anxious to evince her cordiality, by her services; but, in no instance more, than by her affectionate and assiduous endeavours, to alleviate their sufferings when on a bed of sickness. In the regulation of her domestic expences, no woman better understood, nor more rigidly practised, the virtue of economy; but, it was practised, not with a view to increase her store, but to enable her the more freely to indulge the hospitality and benevolence of her disposition, in furnishing entertainments to her friends, and in relieving the necessities of the indigent. The numerous French emigrants, who, during the revolution, took up their residence in her neighbourhood, were peculiarly the objects of her kindness and commiseration. For those amongst them, who had lost their all, and were suffering under the united miseries, of poverty and disease; her humanity was actively employed in providing such necessities and comforts, as they were unable to procure for themselves. For those who had preserved from the wreck of their property, enough to secure them from want, but, who felt in common with their less fortunate countrymen, the bitterness of a separation from their families and their home, she was studious to devise such amusement, as would divert their minds from ruminating upon their misfortunes. Her house was their constant rendezvous; and they will seldom look back to the period of their abode at Hampstead, without recollecting how much the interval of their exile was beguiled, by the friendly attentions they received, and the cheerful conversation they enjoyed under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Grant. She has left two daughters, to whom she was a most indulgent and affectionate mother.

On the 6th of May last, at his house in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, *William Dinwoody, esq.* of *Tuy Dee*, near *Abergavenny*, *Monmouthshire*. He was the son of *Robert Dinwoody, M. D.* who studied under the celebrated *Boerhaave*. He was born at *Tuy Dee*, on the 27th of September, 1740; and received his education at the *Crypt School* at *Gloucester*. At an early period of his life, he came to London, and obtained an appointment in the *Excise Office*, which he held till the year 1783; when acquiring a considerable addition to his fortune, by his marriage with *Mrs. Cobb*, formerly of *Highgate*, he resigned it, and for the remainder of his life, employed himself during the greater part of the year in agricultural pursuits, at his paternal estate of *Tuy Dee*. In the year 1790, he served the office of high sheriff of the county of *Monmouth*; for which county, he was for several years in the com-

mission of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants. He was also a fellow of the *Antiquarian Society of London*. He had been educated in the *Presbyterian religion*, but he afterwards became a member of the established church, in which he continued to his death. He died of a mortification, occasioned by the cutting of a corn. In conformity to his will, his remains were interred in the *Crypt church*, at *Gloucester*. Few men were better qualified to please in general society. His manners were easy and conciliating, and seldom failed to produce a favourable impression, at the first interview. He selected anecdotes with judgment, and communicated them with pleasantry. On those subjects with which he was well acquainted, he had an agreeable and intelligent mode of conveying information; and, on those with which he was less conversant, he had a happy facility of making the most of a little knowledge; so that conversation was seldom at a stand in any company of which he formed a part. If there were any exception to his companionable qualities, it was an irritability of temper, that made him rather impatient of contradiction; an imperfection, which was particularly apparent when politics were the topic of discussion. His political opinions, which, to describe them in his own words, were uniformly those of a decided tory, he was apt to carry with a high hand, and would scarcely tolerate the sentiments of those, who ventured to question the wisdom or the justice of such measures as his own principles led him to approve. But it is at the same time, due to his memory to acknowledge, that he had too much candour and good sense, to let a difference of opinion warp his judgment of the character of individuals; for among those who partook of his esteem, were persons whose political as well as religious tenets, were essentially at variance with his own. The activity of his mind, and the warmth of his friendship, prompted him to devote a large portion of his time and his exertions, to the service of others, and throughout his life, he incurred much trouble and inconvenience, and sometimes enmity, by his voluntary endeavours to adjust differences, or to redress injuries. He was too fond of attaching importance to inconsiderable objects, and was exceedingly tenacious of external respect, the least deviation from which, he was not disposed to overlook. He was ever willing to contribute his assistance to plans of public utility, and especially to such as were calculated to promote the ends of charity and benevolence. He was a kind master, and a considerate landlord, and he took every means of rendering himself useful to the labouring classes in the vicinity of his residence. He lived respected, by an extensive circle of friends, who have lost by his death, a very pleasant and rational companion.

At his house, at *Greenland Dock*, near *Deptford*, *Mr. Isaac Wright*, merchant. The circumstances attending the death of this gentleman were very extraordinary. His house is the first below *Greenland Dock*, and fronts the river *Thames*: the back part

is surrounded by a strong paling. On the night of Thursday the 19th of September, (at which time Mr. Blight, with his lady, were at Margate,) a friend of theirs, a Mr. Spatch, was sitting alone in a front parlour in Mr. Blight's house: about half-past eight o'clock, he was alarmed by a pistol or gun, loaded with ball, being fired through the window; the ball lodged in a part of the room not far from where he sat; every search was immediately made, but no person that could be suspected was to be found. The next day Mr. Spatch went to Mr. Blight, to inform him of the circumstance, when the latter instantly came to town, but neither he nor Mr. Spatch could attract suspicion upon any one. On the night of Monday the 23d, these gentlemen were sitting together in a back parlour in Mr. B.'s house; and, about the same hour (half past eight), Mr. S. having occasion to go out for a few minutes, took a candle, and left his friend alone. He had not been gone more than two or three minutes, when he heard the report of a gun, on which he immediately returned, and found Mr. B. lying shot through the body; the ball had entered a little below his ribs, passed through his back, and lodged in the wainscoting behind where he sat. The only person in the house when the murder was committed, was a female servant, who also heard the report of the piece, but was in a kitchen, at some distance; neither Mr. Scripps, the servant, nor those who were called in, could find any traces whatever of the murderer: he got clear off; neither gun nor pistol was left behind, nor any thing that could tend in the least to discover him. The unfortunate gentleman was instantly put to bed, and the assistance of a surgeon immediately procured, who soon pronounced the wound to be mortal. Mr. Blight, during the night and the following morning, was sufficiently collected to be able to answer every question relative to the horrid transaction. The whole account, however, that he could give, was extremely short: he stated, that, after Mr. Spatch left him, he sat alone, and neither heard nor suspected any one; at last, however, he saw the door of the room open slowly (but this did not alarm him), and, almost at the same instant, he was shot: he neither saw nor heard the person who fired at him. The above particulars Mr. Blight repeated distinctly, several times before he died; and declared, that he was not conscious of having an enemy in the world. He expired at three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 24th. The deceased was on the point of retiring from business.

In the eleventh year of his age, *Sir James Tynley Long, bart.* The Tynley property, which by his death devolves to the distant branches of the Long family, amounts to 25,000*l.* per annum, and nearly 300,000*l.* in the funds.

In Tynley street, May Fair, *Mrs. Munster*, the eldest of three surviving sisters of the late Earl Camden, and relict of Herbert M. Lieutenant-governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca, &c. Among the amiable qualities which graced her character, the like-

rality of her nature was pre-eminent. She was never so happy as in doing good actions; her friendship never changed; to caprice she was a stranger; and she was rewarded by the affection of all who had any intercourse with her. Her manners were engaging, her spirits lively, and her principle of honour noble and elevated.

At Brompton, *Mr. Charles Fairfield*, a painter of extraordinary merit and knowledge in his profession, but of such a modest and diffident disposition, that, notwithstanding his acknowledged talents, he rarely ventured to paint from the impulse of his own mind, and would not do it at all, unless urged by the importunity of his friends. He has, however, left behind him some original pictures, the merit of which cannot fail to transmit his name to posterity: and the many excellent copies of the finest pictures of the Flemish, French, and English schools, produced by his pencil, will extend the fame of the masters he has imitated; while his own merits will be lost in the admirable success of his copies, which can scarcely be discriminated from the originals. Most of these copies have found their way into the first collections both at home and abroad, and the proprietors of them have no other idea than that they possess the original pictures, having paid for them as such, although the artist himself sold them at a very low rate, and never represented them otherwise than as copies by himself. Notwithstanding Mr. Fairfield's merit, he was never easy in his circumstances, and for a great part of his laborious life was under the clutches of the griping and unconscientious picture-dealer, who gathered the fruits of his labours by practising deceits upon the world. The character of Mr. F. was honourable, generous, and good. He lived in retirement and seclusion; and was little known to the world. Had he been more known, he would undoubtedly have been less unhappy and more successful. He died at about the age of 45 years.

In Gloucester place, New Road, *Philip Rogers Bearer Esq.* late Commander-general of the Leeward Islands, and one of the commissioners for investigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the West Indies.

At Fladong's Hotel, Oxford street, the *Hon. Colonel Hardley*, second son of Lord E. 31. This inestimable young man, doomed to an untimely grave at the most interesting period of life, when the graces of youth and person were combined with virtue and accomplishments, possessed every requisite to satisfy the fondest wishes of the fondest parent, the pride of the most ambitious relative. In personal qualification, he was equalled by few; in mental endowments he was excelled by none; yet so little did he value himself on the accidental possession of such a bountiful share of the gifts of nature, that he mixed but little in those pursuits which fill up the measure of the ambition of the generality of young men of his rank. Such a frivolous waste of time was ill-suited to his inquisitive mind; yet few were so well qualified to adorn the most splendid

splendid scenes of fashionable life. Though in the opinion of some of his friends he might perhaps have sacrificed too much to the natural bent of his disposition, by withdrawing, at such an early period of life, from those scenes of gaiety, he possessed too much dignity of mind to suffer himself to sink into a sottish retirement, too great a love for the opinion of those he esteemed to allow the rust of abstraction to tarnish the polish of his manners. His understanding was naturally excellent; and during the period of his too limited life, he took unceasing pains in its cultivation. He was educated at Göttingen; and, though summoned when very young to enter upon the duties of the profession assigned him, his proficiency evinced that his time had not been misapplied. He was a good classical scholar, and was conversant with most of the modern languages, the practice of which he kept up, with the aid of the best masters, till the period of his last illness. In short, the improvement of his mind was the darling object of his ambition; and to this pursuit all others were subservient. In proportion to the greatness of his mind, his enemies were very few; and those most probably would not have existed had he lived in other times; but his political opinions, opposite to those of the majority of his contemporaries, similarly situated with himself, exposed him to the jealousy of the enlightened among his opponents, and to the rancorous petulance of the ignorant. The native dignity of his soul, springing at the restraint which a mean policy would have imposed on a colder heart, might occasionally break forth in a display of his sentiments when topics of this nature were discussed in his society; but he never obtruded his opinions uninvited; and such was the controul in which his passions were held, by the distinguished urbanity of his manners, that he never failed to conciliate when he could not convince. To sum up his character in a few words, he possessed generosity without ostentation; a pride the most dignified untinged by vanity; excessive modesty unshackled by childish timidity. He was the best of sons, the kindest relation, the most sincere of friends.

[Additions and corrections to the account of Christopher Anstey, esq. whose death is noticed at p. 165, of the last number. Mr. A. distinguished himself both at Eton and Cambridge, as a very elegant scholar. A speech which he made in the public schools, upon some offence that had been given him, beginning "Doctores sine doctrina, magistri artium fine a tibus, & baccalari baculo potius quam lauro digni," was the cause of his rustication from the University. After this he went into the army, and married Miss Calvert, a near relation of the celebrated brewer, by whom he had several children. He was a frequent resident in the city of Bath, and was distinguished by the notice of the late celebrated Lady Miller, at the Bath-Easton villa, of whose poetical coterie he became a frequent member. The Bath Guide first appeared in the year 1766, while he was still in the army, and his poem on the death of the Marquis of Tavistock was published

the following year. Some years afterwards Mr. A. published "An Election Ball, in Poetical Letters, from Mr. Inkle at Bath, to his Wife at Gloucester; with a poetical Address to John Miller, esq. at Bath-Easton Villa;" which, though inferior to the former poem, abounds with a considerable degree of wit and humour. He likewise published "A poetical Paraphrase upon the Thirteenth Chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, 1779," folio, which served to evince his estimation of his prominent talent in this instance, and that he succeeded best, when he took in hand subjects of a fanciful and ludicrous cast. He was also author of "The Priest Dissected, a Poem addressed to the Reverend Author of *Regulus, Toby, Caesar, and other Pieces in the Papers, Canto I. 1774*;" a satire, intitled, "Ad C. W. Bamfylde, *Epistola poetica familiaris, in qua continetur Tabula V. ab eo excogitatae quae Personas representant Poematis ejusdem Anglicani cui Titulus, An Election Ball, 1776*," 4to. This poem was written to introduce to the public some designs by Mr. B. of Hestercombe, in Somersetshire, for several of the persons and incidents in the Election Ball. It has been very indifferently translated into English by another hand. He, with another gentleman, wrote a very beautiful translation of Gray's Elegy. "Speculation; or, a Defence of Mankind, 1780," 4to, complaining that the poet had been treated by the world in a manner which his inoffensive reprehension of its vices did not entitle him to. "Liberalty; or, Memoirs of a decayed Macaroni, 1788," 4to; cautioning against the mendicants of Bath, who have lived very genteelly above their incomes, and some still more genteelly without any incomes at all. "The Farmer's Daughter, a poetical Tale, founded on Fact," published in 1795, with a laudable view "to set Innocence on its guard, and to promote the cause of Virtue." This unfortunate damsel had been seduced by a military officer, and was afterwards deserted by him. Filled with anguish, shame, and remorse, not without some remains of love for the destroyer of her innocence, she left her father's house in search of her perfidious lover, and perished through fatigue and cold in one of the inclement nights of the severe winter of 1792. To the elegant pen of this gentleman were attributed some beautiful verses which appeared in the Bath Herald about 1796 or 1797. His latest publication was an elegant Latin Ode to Dr. Jenner, written a very short time previous to his decease. The following lines from a translation of this performance by Mr. Ring, evince that the venerable author's talents still flourished unimpaired at this advanced period of his life.

"Oh! blest by Phoebeus, at thy natal hour,
The happy presage of thy healing power!
'Tis thine to study Nature's hidden laws,
Trace all her wonders to their secret cause;
Prevent disease with thy Paeonian art,
Encounter Death, and blunt his fatal dart.
While thus I rove through Chelva's
flow'ry plain,

M m.

And

And some faint embers of my youth remain,
Shall not the Muse her tuneful accents

raise,
And wake the slumbering lyre to sing thy

praise?
Here, plung'd in grief, and pensive, and

forlorn,
The long-lost objects of my love I mourn;
My dear associate, ravish'd from my breast
By the foul venom of that baneful pest;
While many a blemish cover'd ev'ry face,
Robb'd ev'ry charm, and rid'd ev'ry grace.

When the dire fiend, which thus, in early
bloom,

His victims hurl'd untimely to the tomb,
In all his horrors rises to my view,

How shall I tell what thanks to Heaven
are due?

And due to thee, whose godlike arm re-
press'd

The lawless rage of that malignant pest;
To thee, whose genius, and well-cultur'd

mind,
Found out a healing balm for human kind?

Thy skilful hand inserts with wondrous
art

The crystal drop the lowing kine impart,
To quell the fiend, his kindling wrath to

tame,
And flow meand'ring through the vital

frame.
Ere long, a pustule, rising in the wound,
Repels the foe, that lurks in ambush round

With all his host; and from our fleeting
breath

Averts the perils of impending death.
What thanks shall British gratitude decree,

What thanks, what honours, what rewards
to thee?

What annual offerings at thy hallow'd
shrine,

O Jenner! equal to desert like thine?
For, lo! Machon is thy frequent guest,

Pleas'd with thy converse, with thy friend-
ship blest:

The poor, the rich, consult without a fee
The sacred oracle of health in thee.

The mother sues thee, fill'd with just
alarms,

To shield her boy, and to protect his
charms,

The virgin sues, lest blemishes invade,
Her lovely cheeks, and all her beauties fade.

The Gaul himself, though envious of our
name,

Adores thy art, and celebrates thy fame;
The grateful nations one loud paean raise,

And all the wond'ring world resounds thy
praise."

This agreeable writer then proceeds with
some spirited lines respecting the great na-
tional contest with our gigantic adversary;
and thus concludes:

"Jenner, farewell!--nor shall the bard
detrain

From nobler studies by too long a strain,
Nor from its object alienate a mind

Intent on labours useful to mankind.
May Heaven, to whom my suppliant

voice I raise,
Prosper thy labours, and prolong thy days!

While deathless heroes, who maintain our
fame,

And add new glories to the British name,
Around their brows unfading laurels twine,

The Civic Crown, O JENNER! shall be
thine."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a meeting of the Tyne Side Agricultural Society, held at Harlow Hill on the 4th of September, the following premiums were determined upon to be adjudged at the ensuing fair at Ovingham on the 26th of October next:—For the best crop of turnips not less than six acres lying together on one plot of ground, ten guineas; for the best cow with calf or breeding heifer under three years old, bred by the subscriber, and his property at the time of showing, five guineas; for the next best, two guineas; for the best pair of two year old steers, bred, &c. as above, five guineas; for the best brood mare for the purpose of breeding chapman horses, three guineas; for the best two years old chapman colt, three guineas; for the best two years old chapman filly, two guineas; for the best

pen of five one shear wethers, five guineas; to the labourer in husbandry who has brought up in habits of honest industry to at least seven years of age the greatest number of legitimate children without assistance from the parish, five guineas.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for Acts for making a turnpike road from the town of Wooler in Northumberland to Chatton, and thence to North Sunderland harbour; and also a branch from the said road to Belford;—and for improving the navigation of such part of the river Tees as is situated between Stockton in Durham and the sea, by making a cut through the neck of land on the south side of Holme House in the parish of Stockton upon Tees.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Henry Ranson, clerk in the bank of Messrs. Lamb-

son & Co. to Miss Ann Ireland, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Ireland.—Mr. Rees, of the Theatre Royal, to Miss Ann Robson.

At Bishop Middleham, Henry Fearon, esq. son of the late William Fearon, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss M. Taylor.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Jackson, surgeon, to Miss Watson, niece of John Bird, esq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Hylton, land steward to Simon Temple, esq. to Miss D. Stoddart, of Jarrow Redhouse.

At Berwick, Mr. William Logan, jun. to Miss Ford, sister to William F. esq.

At Kelsoe, Durham, Mr. Anthony Darling, of Sedgfield, to Miss Isabella Burdison, of Coxhoe.

At Morpeth, Mr. William Young, to Miss Mary Swan.

At Haltwhistle, Robert Dixon, esq. son of Captain D. of Inge-hall, to Miss Dixon, of Glenwhelt.

Died. At Durham, Mrs. Margaret Bees, widow of Mr. Matthew B. innkeeper, 75.—Mr. William Shotton, sen. 91.—Mr. Edward Lofthouse.

At Winlaton, Mr. George Bourn, 45 years cashier to Messrs. Crowley, Millington and Co. at that place. He has left 20l. to the Infirmary of Newcastle, and numerous legacies to his relations and friends.

At Harton-house, near South Shields, Richard Scott, esq.

At Hexham, John Heron, esq. 90.

At Billingham, Durham, the Rev. Mr. Aspinwall, curate of Wolviston.

At Widdrington, near Morpeth, Mr. Forster, 31.

At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Coats.—Mr. Roper, tallow-chandler.—Mrs. Ann Forster, widow of Mr. Ralph F. 76.—Mrs. Renoldson, wife of Mr. R. ship-builder, 83.—Mr. Sylvester Steward, master mariner, 34.—Mr. John Walker, clock and watchmaker. As a workman his mechanical abilities were allowed to surpass those of most others of his profession; and the trade in general are indebted to him for many new inventions.

At the Leazes, near Newcastle, Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. Alexander R. tobacco manufacturer, 58.

At Walsingham, Mrs. Ann Harrison, wife of Mr. John H. 85.

At Berwick, Mr. William Wood, 69.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Bolam, 81.—Mr. James Wood, ship-owner, 81.

At Monkwearmouth, Miss Lowes, daughter of Mr. Francis L. coal-fitter.

At Newton by the Sea, Dr. Forster, many years an eminent physician at Alnwick, 36.

At South Shields, Miss Thompson, daughter of the late John T. esq. 62.

At North Shields, Mrs. Liddell, relict of the late John L. esq.—Mrs. Theodosia Cook, relict of the late Mr. John C. ship-owner.—

Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. Thomas F. ship-owner, 32.

Near the village of Westoe, South Shields, William Cuzen, a private in the royal artillery, 28. He blew out his brains with a horse-pistol. His head from the lower jaw upward was blown to atoms, some pieces being found many yards distant from the body. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of lunacy. A short time before he committed the rash act he called at a public-house in Westoe, and wrote a letter addressed to Mr. Chadwick, of Burgh-hall, Lancashire, which is subjoined. Part of it is a quotation from Blair's Poem on the Grave. The words in italics in that passage he did not write; they are inserted to make up the quotation; but in the prosaic part the words *if possible* were underlined by him.

“Mr. Edward Chadwick, } Burgh-hall,
Thomas Chadwick, } Lancashire.

“Ab hoc momento pendet æternitas!

“Dreadful attempt!

“Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage

“To rush into the presence of our Judge;

“As if we *challeng'd him to do his worst*,

“And matter'd not his wrath! Unheard of tortures

“Must be reserved for such: these herd together:

“The common damn'd shun their society,

“And look upon themselves as fiends less foul.

“WM. CUZEN.

“Sir Edmund Head.

“Sir John Honeywood.

“Mrs. Eliza Vincent.

“Captain Thomas Cuzen.

“Sir Ralph Abercrombie, dead.

“Mrs. Caurbrune,

“Sir Thos. Levingston, } London.

“William Lee, esq.

“R. F. Lee, esq. Warrant of Attorney Office.

“—Popplewell, merchant, London.

“I once had thousands, and was once philosophic enough to brave misfortunes; but I have been neglected, therefore I have done this.

“I am gone a long journey, but, *if possible*, will return to torment ingratitude.

“I was ever grateful—the world has lost an ornament, a diamond in the rough.”

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for repairing, widening, and improving, the roads leading from Calder Bridge through Ravensglais, Bootle, Broughton, and Ulverston, to Lancaster and Liverpool, and for diverting part of it; likewise for an Act to enable the trustees of the turnpike roads to build bridges across the Mite and the Esk near Ravensglais; and for another for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish and manor of Abbey Holme.

Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, has contracted with two nurserymen at Keswick to plant for him at Windermere this season four hundred acres with twelve hundred thousand trees.

Married.] At Walney, Mr. Alderman Berry, of Kendal, to Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Gretna Green, Mr. R. Bunyan, to Miss Nicholson, both of Carlisle.

At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Lindow, of Cleator, rector of Conistone, to Miss Grayson, of *W. End*.

At Penrith, Mr. John Parson, to Miss Mary Edenall.

At Kirkcintola, Mr. Henry Dodd, 60, to Miss Eleanor Irving, 17. The inequality of stature in this couple is not less remarkable than that of their ages, the bridegroom being nearly six feet high and the bride only four feet three inches.

At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Thompson, banker, of London, to Miss Hannah Parkins, eldest daughter of Mr. P.

At Keswick, John Bree, esq. nephew of Sir Martin Stapylton, of Myttons, Yorkshire, to Miss Eliza Barcroft, second daughter of Joseph B. esq. of Castlerigg.

Died.] At Sebergham, Mrs. Grace Ellwood, wife of James E. esq. 71.

At Workington, Mr. Kay, comptroller of the customs of that port—Mr. Joseph Thompson, mate of the ship *Lively*.—Mrs. Tye, wife of Mr. John T. 70.

At Skellmergh, near Kendal, Mr. Isaac Coulthwaite, 94.

At Newton, near Kirby Lonsdale, the Rev. Thomas Holden, who is supposed to have drowned himself in the river Lune, in which his body was found. He had recently come from Hallfall, near Ormskirk, when about a year ago he had a living and a school, to Kirby Lonsdale, where he took lodgings. He had been in a desponding way for some time. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of lunacy.

At Ashley Grove, near Egremont, Mr. Christopher Williamson, of Whitehaven, 70.

At Egremont, Mr. William Bateman.

At Netherthorn, Mr. Joseph Noble, 23.

At Clifton, near Penrith, Mr. William Richardson, formerly an ironmonger at the latter place.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Joseph Smith, 95. He had officiated as clerk of Bolton church upwards of 60 years.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Woodburn, formerly a shipwright, 93.

At Underbarrow, near Kendal, Mrs. Ann Herve, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. 62.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Hetherington, wife of Mr. H. clothier. She had returned in the evening from a visit in remarkably good spirits, soon afterwards complained of a slight indisposition, went to bed, and in a very short time expired.—Mrs. Mary Blaylock, 89.—Mrs. Walsdale, wife of Mr. W. partner in Messrs. Forster and Co.'s print field.

At Rigg, in the parish of Kirkcintola, Mrs. Margaret Graham, a maiden lady, 61.

At Longtown, Thomas Murris, 90. He entered early in life into the army, and was present at many pitched battles in Flanders and Germany, and at that of Culloden during the Scotch rebellion.

At Unthank, near Penrith, Mrs. Cowper, wife of Mr. C. agent to Sir Frederic Vane, Bart. 52.

At Corby, near Carlisle, Mr. Philip Robinson, one of the ablest mathematicians in this part of the country.

At Brampton, Mrs. Wallace, formerly a draper and midwife of that place, 76.

At Everton, Mrs. Tarlton, wife of John T. esq. 74.

At Middletown, near St. Bees, Mr. Wm. Borrowdale.

At Kendal, Mr. Benjamin Hurd, shearman.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Mr. Francis W. architect.

At Grange, near Kendal, the Rev. James Freeman, late of Wakefield, 53.

[*Further Particulars relative to the late Mr. James Lickbarrow, whose death was noticed in our Magazine for August.* Mr. James Lickbarrow was a man not more distinguished by ingenuity than by probity and industry. He was a native of the parish of Sedburgh, a small town in Yorkshire, on the confines of Westmoreland. By birth a Quaker, he was prevented from receiving a suitable education by the poverty of his parents and the distance of his residence from any seminary belonging to his friends. These disadvantages, however, did not hinder him from acquiring a fund of useful and general knowledge, comparatively at an early period; for at the age of twenty he became a self taught assistant in an academy at Kendal, established by the society of which he was a member. In this situation, besides discharging the duties of his office with exemplary care, he studied different branches of the mathematics with success, and cultivated a taste for English literature, particularly poetry and speculative philosophy. But his leisure was not devoted entirely to intellectual pleasures and literary pursuits; for the narrowness of his fortune compelled him to think seriously of improving his condition by productive labour. His mornings and evenings therefore were dedicated in a great measure to mechanical employments. But his attention was principally turned to engraving cyphers on steel seals; and his proficiency in this art soon placed him, in the opinion of good judges, on at least an equality with the best artists of the kind out of the metropolis. Were virtuous exertions always crowned with success, Mr. Lickbarrow would soon have realized a competency sufficient to answer his moderate demands; but after he became master of a family, domestic calamities of the most afflicting nature quickly consumed the fruits of his diligence and frugality, stripping him of every

every thing besides the respect due to his merit, and the pleasures of a mind early habituated to reflection and the improvement of its ideas. This happy talent proved the solace of his numerous troubles; for complying with necessity and the bent of his genius, he learned to arrange his thoughts and exercise his understanding, while his hands were employed. It must be confessed, however, that a love for philosophical contemplation seems to have aggravated his misfortunes at an eventful period of his life; for an accidental perusal of the theological writings of Dr. Priestley led him to examine his own religious principles, though surrounded by a distressed family; and the alteration produced in his opinions compelled him, after many reluctant struggles, to separate from that society in the bosom of which he had been educated. That in this painful act of duty (according to his judgment) he gave a decisive proof of integrity and sincerity in religious profession, will be acknowledged even by those who regard his convictions as ill founded; and it is a pleasure to add, that his separation ultimately redounded to his honor and to the credit of his former friends; for during the sickness which preceded his death the members of that society were the first to open a subscription for his relief, thereby testifying their respect for his virtues, and shewing to the world an example of candour deserving the imitation of every Christian sect. A few days after the death of this estimable man a discourse was delivered before the society of Protestant Dissenters in the Market-place, Kendal, of which during several years he had been a highly respected member. The discourse concluded as follows:—"In thus stating to you the foundation upon which should rest our submission to the divine will in the near prospect of death, I have had in view the sentiments and feelings of that person whose departure from amongst us has occasioned this discourse. Often has it been my lot, in the discharge of professional duty, or in compliance with the calls of friendship, to visit the sick and dying bed; but never did I witness greater serenity of mind than he was enabled to display in the most trying circumstances. Under the feebleness of a gradual incurable decline, even in the immediate prospect of dissolution, he was calm and tranquil. He was enabled to reason with composure upon the nature of his future prospects in life, had life been continued, and to conclude with resignation, that though his worldly prospects were improving, all things considered, it was better for him to depart.—This composure and resignation were not more owing to a philosophical than to a religious turn of mind. With him, indeed, philosophy and religion were firmly united. Of the truth, excellence, and importance, of the latter, he always appeared to have strong impressions; impressions not tinctured with enthusiasm nor derived from superstition, but

springing from mature deliberation, from rational conviction, and regulated by a sober judgment. His natural endowments, which were considerable, he had cultivated and improved by close application, and amidst numerous and necessary employments of a different nature, had acquired a stock of useful learning, and a fund of knowledge not always surpassed by men of greater leisure and more liberal education. Truth he loved with sincerity and defended with ardour; nor was he ever disposed to sacrifice it in compliance with the prejudices or to flatter the passions of others. To the integrity and usefulness of his conduct, and the high degree of estimation in which his respectable character was generally held, many testimonials might be adduced; but delicacy forbids me to do more than hint at one, which was equally honourable to him who received and to them who gave it. The benevolence of his friends aided the piety of his resignation, and he parted from life without a sigh of regret. In an age of frivolity and vice, the contemplation of such a character (if we make every allowance for the foibles and imperfection to which human nature is liable in all stations) is cheering and edifying. May it prove a blessing to those whom he has left behind, whilst they are dispatching that journey through life, which he has now finished; and may it incite them to merit the same testimony of respect and honour which he has received.—In saying so much upon character, I have deviated from my usual practice upon these occasions, under the conviction that the deceased, considering his station and sphere of action, was far beyond what may be called a common character, and because I think, if those particular virtues for which he was distinguished were more prized and aimed at, we should in general be more useful than we are. To those who are left to pass through the world without the guide and protector of their early youth, it is to be hoped that the character he sustained will prove a benefit; so that the favour and patronage which was shewn to him may in some measure be extended to them. One dependence indeed they have in common with all the destitute and afflicted. In the way of duty they may with confidence rely upon that Being who is the God of their fathers, and has declared himself to be the friend and the protector of the orphan. Upon all occasions he is able to assist and comfort them: the virtuous he will guide through life; nor will even death itself separate them from his favour. To His will may they, may all of us, submit, and in obedience to it be trained up for happiness in a future and immortal state."]

YORKSHIRE.

The half-yearly meeting of the York Agricultural Society, was held at the York Tavern, on the 12th of August; when the following premiums were adjudged: To James Ward, for the best shearing tup, five guineas;

guineas; to Peter Legat, for the second-best ditto, three guineas; to James Ward, for the best two shear tup, four guineas; to George Hardwick, for the second-best two shear tup, two guineas; to W. B. Lund, for the best cow in milk, three guineas; to the Rev. Mr. Percival, for the best yearling heifer, three guineas; to Christopher Wand, for the best bear, two guineas. A premium of two guineas, and the thanks of the meeting, were given to Mr. Baines, for an implement which he exhibited for the purpose of levelling land, which premium he has since generously returned to the society. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Plumer, for his attention to the society in exhibiting several specimens of wools, produced from his Spanish and from his Ryland sheep, and also from his crosses between the Spanish and Yorkshire sheep, which latter seemed to be a great improvement to the Wool of the country.

From a report of the state of the York Lunatic Asylum, it appears that the total amount of receipts from July 1, 1804, to July 1, 1805, was 4136l. 16s. 5d. and that of monies expended during the same period including the purchase of 950l. in the 3 per cent consols, was 3746l. 4s. 5d. leaving a balance of 390l. 12s. The number of patients admitted from the first establishment in 1777, to August 1, 1804, was 1712; from August 1, 1804, to August 1, 1805, 77, making a total of 1789; of whom 759 have been discharged cured, 432 relieved, 262 incurable and removed by desire of their friends, 194 have died, and there are remaining in the house 87 men, and 55 women, among whom are 21 patients who enjoy the benefit of a considerable sum, annually arising from the enlarged payments of a few patients in easy circumstances.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for an act for making a new cut or canal, from Hedon to Paul in Holderness; an act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road, to branch off from the present road between Wakefield and Halifax at Millbridge, and to communicate with that leading from Leeds, to Eiland at or near the town of Cleck-heaton; an act to make a railway from Bottom-boat in the parish of Wakefield, to Hullet-hall colliery, with a branch to be made from the road beginning near Hookey Lower Mill, in Batley, to Birstall and Smithies-bridge; and an act for making the proposed turnpike-road, which is to break off from the great North-road at Barnsdale, and to pass through Pontefract to Leeds. It has been demonstrated, that in the event of this plan being executed, the saving to coach passengers alone from and to Leeds, will be upwards of 3000l. per annum. To some of the other places through which the new road is to pass, the proportion of advantage, according to the size, will be still greater, and to speak

within bounds, its benefits will within two years, be more than equivalent to the whole expence of making the road. To Lord Galway and the other noblemen and gentlemen who have contributed or may aid in the execution of the plan, the landed and commercial interest of the west-riding will be deeply indebted; and the more so as it has the singular recommendation of essentially benefiting one part of the county, while to any other part very little loss or inconvenience can possibly arise.

The following is the number of hides and skins inspected and stamped at Leeds, from the 1st of September, 1804, to the 1st of September, 1805:

Hides, - - - - -	3242
Calf Skins, - - - - -	5322
Lamb and Sheep Skins -	44,263

Married.] At York, Mr. James Skelton, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Dinsley, daughter of William D. esq. of Leeds.

At Otley, the Rev. Mr. Rye, to Miss Foster.

Mr. Maurice Phillips, a dissenting minister, of Rotherham, to Miss Esther Deakin, daughter of Mr. Wm. D. of Attercliffe, near Sheffield.

At Hull, Lieutenant Lennoh, of the 15th foot, to Miss Varley, daughter of Mr. V.—Mr. Wm. Oldfield, ironmonger, to Miss Mary Outram, daughter of Mr. Benjamin O.

The Rev. Jos. Johnson, of Warrington, Lancashire, to Miss Crawshaw, eldest daughter of John C. esq. of Bierley-hall, near Bradford.

At Ackworth, Mrs. Nathaniel Pryer, proprietor of the Bridge-foundry in Leeds, to Miss Eliz. Gregory.

At Leeds, Mr. John Anderson, saddler and serjeant in the Leeds volunteer infantry, to Mrs. Stanciliffe, of the Nag's-head-inn.

N. B. Hodgson, esq. of Brassleton-hall, to Miss Jemima Eleonora Sowerby, youngest daughter of Major General S. of Doncaster.

A. Felkirk, Thomas Belk, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Cuttle, daughter of the late Benjamin C. of South Helmley, near Wakefield.

At Halifax, Wm. Elwell, esq. of Shelf iron-works, near Bradford, to Miss Sutcliffe, daughter of Richard S. of Washer-lane, near Halifax.—Mr. Peter Woodhead, corn-dealer, of North Owsram, to Miss Susannah Hemingway of Wibsey, near Bradford.

Died.] At Hull, Charles Shipman, esq. merchant, an elder brother of the Trinity-house of that port, and twice warden of the corporation, 64.—Mrs. Priscilla Green, 65.—Mrs. Thackray, relict of Mr. Wm. T.—Lieutenant Thomas Lane, of the royal navy, and late of the Charles armed ship.—George Roberts, esq. formerly of Beverley, brother to Abraham R. esq. M.P.—Mr. Frederic Wilkinson, a well-known performer on the black wire, and brother to Mrs. Mountain of Drury-lane, theatre, 55.

At York, Joseph Walker, esq.—Mrs. Longston, wife of Captain George L. of Keld-head, near Pickering, 28.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. John B. toyman.—Mr. Henry Meadley, of the Globe public-house in the Shambles, 47.

At Leeds, Mr. A. Bothamley, liquor-merchant, and formerly a bookseller, 28.—Mrs. E. Shillito, formerly of Pontefract, 79.—Mr. A. Clayton, butter-factor.—Miss Wood, only daughter of Mr. Joseph W.—Mr. Hodgson, many years master of an Academy in Park-row.

At Wakefield, the Rev. Michael Bacon, nearly 41 years vicar of that place, 76. In him the poor have lost a valuable friend, whose heart and hand were ever open to relieve their distresses.—Mr. B. Wilton, cloth-drawer.—Miss Sarah Stead, daughter of Mr. S. 18.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wm. Faber, late of Leeds, 78.—Mr. Edward Wilson, father to Mr. Thomas W. of Leeds, brandy-merchant.

At Redcar, Miss Anne Dundas, second daughter of the Hon. C. L. D. 5.

At Easingwold, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Charles J. 35.

At Bridlington-quay, Mr. John Williamson, 74.

At Whitby, Mr. Anthony Buck, master mariner, 58.—Mr. Isaac Chapman, master mariner.

At Crossland-hill, near Huddersfield, suddenly, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Ridsdale, of Leeds, relict of Francis R. esq. 73.

At Farnley-hall, near Leeds, Miss Jane Armitage, second daughter of Edward A. esq.

At Hedon, Mr. Carrick Watson, brewer, 46.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Jane Loy.—Mr. Wm. Hall, 24.—Mr. Joseph Owen, joiner.

At Woodfeats, near Sheffield, Mrs. Bingham, relict of Mr. Wm. B. 77.

At East Burnham, Mrs. Stephenson, relict of Henry S. esq. and mother to the Countess of Mexborough.

At Cottingham, Mr. Rielley, at the advanced age of 88.

At Halifax, Mr. Wm. Taylor, tin-plate worker.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. H. of the Old George-inn.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Nelson, woollapler.

At Whitby, Joseph Tindall, esq. son of Jas. T. esq. of Scarborough, banker, and Colonel of the Scarborough volunteers. He was bathing just below the west battery, when he got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned. A young gentleman, of Whitby, named Barker, who went into the water with him, narrowly escaped the same fate, by his exertions to save his drowning friend. A drummer boy belonging to the 51st regiment of infantry, gallantly plunged into the

sea with an intention to rescue Mr. T. but the tide ran so strong that he was quite spent before he could render him any assistance, tho' the boy was sufficiently near to hear him say, "If I have not assistance I'm a lost Man." The fate of the deceased was peculiarly lamentable, as he had gone to Whitby with an intention of being married, the morning following, to Miss Mellor, of that place, an accomplished and beautiful young lady. A large reward being offered, the most diligent search was made for the body during the whole of the day, but it was not found till the next morning on the sands, about a mile from the place where he was drowned. Mr. Tindall was 22 years of age.

LANCASHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, for acts for the following purposes: For inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the manor of Caton, in the parish of Lancaster; for inclosing the tracts called Extwistle-moor and Worthorne-moor, in the townships of the same name, in the parish of Whalley; for improving the navigation of the River Ribble, within the port of Preston, beginning at Penwortham-bridge, and continuing to the sea; by placing buoys, perches, beacons, land and other marks, works, &c. on the banks of the river, on the sea-shore, and the lands adjoining the same; for making a turnpike road, from and through the township of Clithero, in the parish of Whalley, through the township of Mitton with Crook, in the West-riding of the county of York, and thence through the respective hamlets of Leighton, Bailey, Ribchester with Delworth, Alston with Hotherfall, Grimfargh, Brockholes, Ribbleson, and Preston; for better supplying the inhabitants of the town, and township of Colne with water, and for making pipes, drains, aqueducts, reservoirs, and other works for that purpose; for inclosing Sidal-moor, in the parish of Middleton; for making a turnpike-road from Huddersfield in Yorkshire, to New Hey, near Milchorn, in the parish of Rochdale, with a branch to communicate with the turnpike-road from Leeds to Elland, at the bottom of Todhill-lane, and another branch from or near Ogden Edge, in the township of Butterworth, to Denshaw Culvert, in the parish of Saddleworth.

In addition to the literary and scientific establishments already existing in Liverpool, a society has just been instituted, which, if actively supported, cannot fail to advance the progress of some of the most important branches of human knowledge. The principal subjects to which the society proposes to direct its investigations, are medicine, anatomy and chemistry, as well as physics in general, and occasionally every branch of natural philosophy. The establishment will

be conducted on nearly the same plan as the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, and other institutions of a similar nature. The members propose to assemble once a fortnight, and at each meeting the subject of the succeeding night's discussion is to be proposed and approved. The question is to be opened by a written memoir, to be produced and read by any of the members, after which, the investigation is to be continued by the oral communications of such persons as chuse to deliver their opinions. Most of the principal gentlemen of the faculty in town, and some others of distinguished talents, have already offered their support, and there can be no doubt, but that the society will become in a short time eminently useful, in the increase and diffusion of valuable science.

Mr. M. Gregson, of Liverpool, has lately published the result of some interesting investigations relative to the uses of articles consumed by public fires. He collected from the ruins of the warehouses destroyed by the great fire of Liverpool, in 1802, a quantity of wheat, burnt sugar, rice, flour, and cotton; the sugar he reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water colour paint; it also answered as a varnish ground, an oil colour, and a printing ink. The burnt wheat answered the same purposes; and the fine American flour he made into excellent paste. Thus, though the articles damaged by the above fire sold for little more than 13,000*l.* Mr. G. expresses his conviction, that had his method been adopted, a saving of 44,000*l.* might have been made upon the grain alone. The society of arts have voted him their gold medal for his observations.

Married.] At Manchester, Henry Potts, esq. of Chester, to Miss Ann Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Samuel T. esq. of Moston.—John Moss, esq. merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. W. Lazonby, to Miss Hutchinson.—Mr. Thomas Tatterfall, of Chetham, to Miss Nancy Ridge.—Mr. John Harrison, to Miss Gregson.—Mr. Wm. Turner, merchant, to Miss Yates, daughter of Mr. Richard Y.

At Blackburne, Mr. T. Ratcliff, partner in the calico-printing works at Lowe Clough, near Hallingden, to Miss Lomax, daughter of Mr. L. of Hallingden.

At Liverpool, Mr. Mott, to Miss E. Purrows.—Mr. Quin, to Miss Jones, only daughter of Wm. J. esq.—Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of London, merchant, to Miss Martha Hodgson.—Mr. David Dockray, merchant of Manchester, to Miss Benson, daughter of the late Mr. Robert B.

At Ulverstone, Mr. Thomas Park, tobacco-nist, to Mrs. Foulkes, widow of the late Captain John F. of Liverpool.

At Garstang, Mr. Wm. Rich, merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Betty Wilding, daughter of Mr. Cuthbert W. of Ros.

Mr. James Higgin, to Miss Maria Strickland, daughter of John S. esq. of Ulverstone.

At Leyland, Mr. John Dewhurst, of that place, innkeeper, aged 24, to Miss Hannah Derbyshire, of Blackrod, aged 21: being his third wife in seventeen months! What is remarkable, the bride came upon a visit about a week before with another young lady her acquaintance, to a resident in Leyland, and, by way of a frolic, they cast lots which must be the happy partner, when fortune favoured the former; the unfortunate rival flew to inform the bridegroom of the other's success, and the match was instantly concluded.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Andrews.—Mr. Joseph Syers, carver and gilder.—Mr. Thomas Shaw.—Mrs. Hampson, wife of Mr. Robert H.—Mr. Samuel Cooper, Slater.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of the Navigation inn.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Thomas, printer.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. Jun. miller.—Mrs. Fairclough, wife of Mr. Giles F.—Mr. John Wordsworth, clock-maker, 58.—Mr. Robert Tatterfall, cotton broker.—Mr. Thomas Bradley, late master of the Queen's dock.—Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. Wm. O.—Mrs. Brettargh, wife of Mr. B. of Manchester.—Miss Ellen Harvey, 22.

At his seat at Clerk-hill, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardner, bart.

At Heytham, near Lancaster, Mr. Samuel Hodgson, 86.

At Newton, Mr. John Shearson, land-surveyor and agent for the late Col. Leigh.

At Prescot, Mr. John Pocklethwaite, formerly an eminent merchant of Liverpool, 80.

At St. Michaels, near Garstang, Mr. John Nickson, 74.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. Richard L.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, Mr. George Hunter, late of the island of St. Martin's, merchant.

At Manchester, where he had resided about 18 years, Mr. Theophilus Lewis Rupp, of Speyer, in Germany. This ingenious foreigner improved our manufactures by his skill in mechanics, and contributed to the advancement of science by his chemical researches. Under the signature of "Mercator," he published in three separate pamphlets, "Letters to the Inhabitants of Manchester," in which he very successfully conciliated the prejudices of the manufacturers, against the exportation of cotton-yarn, and pointed out the narrow and mistaken policy, on which he perceived them to be founded. In the memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Mr. Rupp suggested some improvements in the method of bleaching by acids;

acids; which, though since superseded by more recent discoveries, were held of considerable importance, when they were first made public. In the same truly respectable memoirs, he also published "An Examination of Dr. Priestly's Defence of the Theory of Phlogiston," which the monthly reviewers, justly described as a 'triumphant answer' to the Doctor's objections and remarks. But the intellectual powers of Mr. Rupp, distinguished as they were by superior excellence, were yet thrown into shade, by his moral qualities. For he possessed a mind in which the proud feelings of honour, and the strictest sentiments of probity, were held in intimate union with the most unbounded generosity. Quick in perception, decisive in action, he was endowed with abilities, and not less with inclination to assist the unfortunate; and his heart and his purse, were always open to console the sufferings of poor humanity.

"Multis ille flebilis occidit."

CHESHIRE.

Married. The Rev. Mr. Harding, of Church Stretton, to Miss M. Shaw, of Congleton.

At Neston, Mr. Joseph Edmonson, of Bridge Trafford, to Miss Cooper, late of Pickton.—Mr. John Richards, of Liverpool, to Miss Wilding, of All-Stretton, Snopshire.

At Cheadle, Mr. James Withington, of Manchester, to Miss Bancroft, of Cheadle.

At Chester, Mr. Edward Jones, of Warrington, to Miss Eliz. Mellor.

Died. At Macclesfield, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. tin plate worker.

Near Macclesfield, John Orme, collier. This man was under sentence of death, twenty-one years ago, in Chester Castle, on a charge of coining silver, at the time one Oakes was executed for the same offence. Orme was twice respited, the last time within a few hours of the moment appointed for his execution. Little or no doubt was finally entertained of his innocence.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Jackson, merchant, 62.

At Overton, by Frodsham, the Rev. Joseph Harrison, vicar of Ince, and fifty five years master of the grammar school, Frodsham, 78. This arduous situation he filled with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest advantage to the many pupils who, during such a long period, came under his care; several of whom are, at this moment, learned and respectable divines of the established church, many more eminent in trade, and in the different branches of literature. His thirst after knowledge was unbounded, his application unexampled, and his acquirements excited universal admiration. His manners were polite, affable, and cheerful; his heart melted at the tale of woe, and his purse was always open to relieve distress.

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DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Derby, Edward Moore Noble, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Allsop.

At Horfeley Woodhouse, Mr. John Barber, to Miss Mary Radford.

At Worksworth, Peter Arkwright, esq. third son of Richard A. esq. of Willersley, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Charles Hurt, esq.

Died. At Worksworth, Mrs. Ellen Higton, 56.

At Totley, in the parish of Dronfield, Mr. Thomas Broomhead, 23.

At Derby, Mrs. Gawthorn, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. minister of the Independent meeting-house, and daughter of Mr. Pritchard, bookseller, 22.—Mrs. Archdall, wife of Richard A. esq. M. P. for Dundalk, 46.—Mrs. Vickers, daughter of Mr. Moore, of the Rose and Crown, 24.

At Little Eaton, Miss Elizabeth Frances Radford, third daughter of the late Mr. R.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Thrumpton, Mr. Edward Massey, of Swarkeston, near Derby, to Mrs. Hemley.

At Colwick, John Musters, jun. esq. of Colwick Hall, to Miss Chaworth, daughter of the late George C. esq. of Annesley Park.

At Southwell, George Hodgkinson Barrow, esq. attorney at law, to Mrs. E. Lowe.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Fowkes, currier, to Miss Sarah Wesley.

Died. At Nottingham, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Chellyn, the last of six maiden sisters, daughter of the late Robert C. esq. of Langley Hall, in Leicestershire, on whose decease, in 1750, they all went to reside at Nottingham.—Mrs. Simpson, relict of Mr. S. formerly of the Artichoke public-house.—Mr. Marsh, breeches-maker.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. W. gardener.

At Carlton, Mrs. Parr, a widow lady, 85.

At Normanton, in the Wolds, Miss Sarah Welch, 18.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Large works of drainage are now going forward in the vicinity of Lincoln, which will, most assuredly, be of great benefit to the public. Many other improvements might be attempted; but none has more claim to attention than that fine basin of water, adjoining the town, known by the name of Brayford. The principal wharfs of Lincoln are at Brayford, but erected in such manner as to be of no credit to the place.—If this body of water was improved to the utmost, with uniform wharfs, &c. it would be an ornament to the city, and might produce an annual revenue proportionate to every expence.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for acts for dividing and inclosing the open fields, common pastures, and waste grounds, in the several parishes of Cumberworth, East Kirkby, Waith, and Witham

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on the Hill, the latter including the hamlets of Manthorpe, Toft and Sound. It is likewise in contemplation to make a navigable canal from Alford to Wainfleet Haven, to pass through the parishes of Alford, Billby, Farlethorpe, Well, Cumberworth, Willoughby, Orby, Burgh, Croft, and Wainfleet.

Married.] At Fricton, Mr. John Lawis, to Miss Elizabeth Jessup, only daughter of Mr. Smith J.

Mr. Henry Holgate, of High Risby, to Miss Holgate, daughter of Robert H. esq. of Sawcliffe.

At Gainsborough, Mr. W. G. Shaw, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Rollett, daughter of Mr. R. rail-maker.

Mr. John Hand, of Duddington, to Miss Clofe, of Collyweston.

Died.] At Carby, near Stamford, Miss Andrews, 25.

At Fricton, near Boston, Mr. Osborne, of Collyweston, 45. About a month before he had his leg broken by a kick from his horse in the bathing machine, which accident occasioned his death.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Slater, farmer.

At Waddington Heath, near Lincoln, Miss Jane Smith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S.

At Stamford, Mrs. Davidson, 73.—Mr. Thomas Venimore, 41.—Miss Bowling, sister to Mr. Ames Jackson.

At Louth, Mr. Edward Kime, 29.—Mrs. Bratley, 93.

At Muckton, near Louth, Mr. Thomas Orby, 73.

At Grantham, Mr. John Cartier, of the White Lion inn, 66.

At Sleaford, Mr. Thomas Ball, many years a respectable ironmonger and grocer, 57.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Kitchen, tailor, 40.—Mr. Slater, schoolmaster, 64.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester, lately convened by the chief magistrate of that town, it was resolved, that, in consideration of the many lives which have been annually lost in and near that place, by drowning and other causes of suspended animation, an institution, on the principle of the Royal Humane Society in London, should be established there.

Married.] At Castle Donington, Mr. Bakewell, of Derby, to Miss Ashworth.

At Normanton-upon-Sear, Mr. John Barrowcliff, farmer and grazier, to Mrs. Tacy, widow of the late John T. gent.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Ayscough, 79.

At Dileworth, Mr. Sperrey. The cause that produced his death presents an afflicting instance of the venomous power of wasps, which are represented to be uncommonly numerous this season. One of these insects stung Mr. S. on a vein, on the back of one of his hands, and the venom, intermingling

with the blood, put a period to his life the following day.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbromwich, Mr. William Whitehouse, nail ironmonger and merchant, to Miss Hatley, daughter of Mr. James H. of Ettinghall, coal-master.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Coseley, to Mrs. Ann Farmer, of Willenhall, whose united ages amount to one hundred and forty years.—Mr. John Prossitt, to Miss Ann Smith, of Willenhall.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Bibby, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Mellard, of Newcastle-under-Line.

At Colwich, James Macdonald, esq. M. P. only son of the Lord Chief Baron, to Miss Eliz. Sparrow, second daughter of John S. esq. of Bishton.

Died.] At Alington, near Market Drayton, Mrs. Ann Lingham, late of Worcester, 73.

At Newcastle-under-line, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Alexander D.

At Garston, Mr. Thomas Harvey, son of the late Rev. J. Harvey, of Caldon, 20.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Parker.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Francis Andrews, ironmonger.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Davis, late of Northampton, and relict of Alderman William D. of that place, 83.—Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Derby, horse-dealer. He was thrown from his horse during the races: by the fall his skull was so much fractured, that he expired in a few hours.

At Stafford, J. Collins, esq. 84.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgbaston, Mr. Wm. Allport, of Birmingham, to Miss Dickenson, of Aston Road.

At Tipton, Mr. Richard Harper, of Deep Fields, Coseley, to Miss Ann Porter, of Little London, Walsall.

At Radford Semeley, near Warwick, Mr. William Franklin, to Miss Stanley.

At Birmingham, Mr. James Alltree, to Miss Ann Netchell.—Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Hannah Harvey.—Mr. John Burton, to Miss Rebecca Martin.—Mr. Simmons, chemist and druggist, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Ford, daughter of Mr. Joseph F. of Coventry.

Died.] At Rea Hall, Great Barr, Miss Charlotte Osborne, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward O.

At Studley Castle, Philip Lyttelton, esq.

77. At Birmingham, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J.—Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Joseph H. 53.—Mr. Wm. Schofield.—Miss Eliza Nicklin, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward N.—Mrs. Sarah Humphreys.—Mr. George Hands, 77.—Mr. John Houlton, baker.—Mr. Thomas Allen, 75.

At Water Orton, Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

At Warwick, Mrs. Ann Lupworth, 73.

At Foleshill, Miss Ault, daughter of Mr. A. schoolmaster, of Coventry.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Henry the third son of Walter Stubbs, esq.

At Coventry, Mr. Samuel Whitwell, son of Alderman W. 18.—Suddenly, Mr. Joseph West, clerk to the head-distributors of stamps for that district.

At Sheldon, Mrs. Hurst.

At Wootton Wawen, the Rev. Daniel Gaches, an active magistrate of this county, 74. He was formerly fellow and tutor of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1756, M.A. 1759. He was also rector of Long Compton for many years; but with the consent of the provost and fellows of Eton, he resigned that living in favour of his nephew. He possessed considerable learning, uncommon vigour of intellect, and never sacrificed his integrity at the shrine of popularity.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Broomfield, Mr. Wellings, of Shelderton, to Miss Gardner.—Mr. C. Hughes, of Halford, to Miss Titley, of Cookridge.

At Chetwynd, John Stone, esq. of Longdon, Worcestershire, to Miss Thorley, sister to Major T. of the 96th regt.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edward Bayley.—Mr. Francis Hand, locksmith and bell hanger, a truly ingenious man, 66.—Mr. Wm. Price, youngest son of Mrs. P. glazier, 23.

At Market Drayton, Mr. John Griffith.

At Kingsland, Mrs. James, wife of John J. esq.

At Ludlow, Thomas Cooke, esq.—Mr. Richards, brazier.—Mrs. Mary Graham.

At Yorton, Mr. Richard Micklewright, a private in Captain Corbit's troop of North Shropshire yeomanry cavalry.

At Kestley, Miss Hannah Holtham, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. H.

At Marlow, Rowland Littlehales, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury, 76.

At Oswestry, Miss Edwards, dressmaker.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

From a report of the state of the Worcester General Infirmary, from midsummer, 1804, to midsummer, 1805, it appears that the number of patients admitted during that period was 944; out of which fifty in-patients remain in the house, and 76 out-patients on the books: 450 have been discharged cured, fifty-nine relieved, and thirty have died. The receipts of the hospital in the same interval were 1660l. 6s. 7½d. and the disbursements 1414l. 11s. 6½d. leaving a balance of 245l. 15s. 1d. in hand. The funded stock belonging to the institution is 6800l. in the three per cent. consols. and 200l. in the three per cent. reduced, arising from the balance of the Worcester Bread Charity, in 1802. The total number of patients admitted since the establishment of this infirmary, in 1745, is 52,162.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Chambers, of the Theatre Royal, to Mrs. Walcot.—Mr. T. Gardner, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. Richard Jones, brazier, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. C.—Mr. Davis, of Brosley, to Miss Wilfon, daughter of Mr. W. of Bernard's Green, near Malvern.

At Droitwich, Mr. Trehearn, currier, to Miss Wagstaff.

At Kidderminster, Wm. Turton, esq. eldest son of John T. esq. of Russel-square, London, to Miss Parsons, daughter of Wm. P. esq. of Wribbenhall, near Bewdley.

At Eveham, Mr. T. Caddick, druggist and grocer, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Mary Pearce, daughter of Mr. P. grocer, of the former place.

Died.] At Little London, near Worcester, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. Samuel R. Glover.

At Hunt End, Feckenham, Mr. Chattaway.

At St. John's, near Worcester, Mrs. Judith Elcox, widow of the late Mr. John E. 73.

At Lemington, the Rev. Mr. Raynsford, of Powick.—Mr. Charles Trunskill, formerly of Bockleton House, and Dean Park, near Tenbury, 88.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Mrs. Smith, wife of Ferdinando S. esq. of Barbourne Place, near Worcester, and daughter of the late General St. George Knudson.

At Omberley, Mrs. Burrow, wife of Mr. B. 70.

At King's Norton, Mr. W. Cartwright, eldest son of Mr. C. engineer.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Hobday, widow of Mr. H. needle-manufacturer.

At Worcester, Mr. J. Malpas, son of Mrs. M. whitesmith.—Mrs. Fieldhouse mother to Mr. F. of the Crown, and Star and Garter inns.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woolhope, Mr. W. H. Gwillim, of the Brainge, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of Mr. John J. of the Hazle.

At Brimfield, John Edmunds, esq. of the Moor-abbey, to Miss Pitt, eldest daughter of Mr. P. of Non-upton.

At Hereford, Mr. J. B. Price, timber-merchant, to Miss Butts.

Died.] At Llanrothal, aged nearly 100 years and in the full possession of his faculties the Rev Martin Barry, vicar of that parish, which living he held 65 years; an instance which can scarcely be paralleled.

At Brierly, Mrs. Davies.

At Rofs, Mr. T. Tristram, builder and auctioneer, 57.

At Weobley, Mrs. Probert, wife of Mr. P. banker, 53.

At Hereford, Edmund Cox, esq. 84.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session for acts for taking down Westgate bridge, in the city of Gloucester, and for building a new bridge

across the Severn, at, or near the spot where Westgate bridge now stands; and for altering and improving the Bath river navigation between Hanham-mills, in this county and the quay, Bath; and for making a horse-towing path for the convenience of vessels navigating that river.

Married.] At Siston, P. T. Wykham, esq. of Thame park, Oxfordshire, to Miss H. L. Trotman, daughter of Fiennes T. esq. of Siston-court.

Mr. Chappell of Didmorton, to Miss Ralph, daughter of Mr. R. of Minchinghampton.

At Hempsfield, near Gloucester, Ralph Price, esq. second son of Sir Charles P. bart. M. P. to Miss Charlotte Savery Hardy, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel H.

At Stroud, Mr. Sugars, supervisor of excise, to Miss Jones.

Mr. Dee, formerly serjeant major in the Tewkesbury cavalry, to Miss Farmer of Twining Fleet, near Tewkesbury.

Died.] At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Hope, tallow chandler and soap-boiler.—Mrs. Collett, wife of Mr. H. Collett.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Wm. S. joiner.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Hankins, relict of D'Avenant H. esq.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Hoare.—Mrs. Hatch, mother of Mr. H. of the New-inn.

At Breadstone, near Berkeley, Mr. Johnstone, farmer.

At Twining, Miss Orme, daughter of Mr. O. of Upton-upon-Severn, 20.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, the Rev. Edward Vanfittart, second son of George V. esq. M. P. to Miss Gardiner, eldest daughter of Samuel G. esq. of Coombe-lodge.

At Oxford, Mr. John Sherratt, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Hall.—Mr. Richard Spiers, hair-dresser and perfumer, to Miss Sirman, daughter of Mr. James S.

Died.] At Wytham, Miss Eleanor Bertie, daughter of the Rev. J. Bertie, uncle of the late Earl of Abingdon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Stockford, wife of Mr. Samuel S. and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of St. Aldate's, 67.—Suddenly, Mrs. Eliz. Toner, wife of Mr. William T. 60.—Mr. Joseph Munday, sen. 71.—Suddenly in the house of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. Mrs. Jane Mainwaring, nurse, 67. This faithful and valuable servant lived in the family upwards of 40 years.—Wm. Bricknell, Esq. of Evenload, Worcesterhire.—Mr. Richard Budd, master of the Waggon and Horses public-house, 59.

At Elsfield, Mrs. Rachael Butler, relict of Mr. Wm. B. 82.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Wm. Brooks, a respectable farmer at Aylsbury, lately undertook to plough an acre and a half of clover ley, chain measure, in eight hours. Considerable wagers were

depending, which were decided in favour of Mr. Brooks, who performed it in six hours and ten minutes with the old Buckinghamshire foot-plough, drawn by four horses at length. Mr. B. continued for an hour and eight minutes longer, in which time he ploughed a rood and seven poles more. The ploughing was done to the entire satisfaction of the judges, amidst a numerous concourse of spectators.

Married.] At Buckingham, Mr. John Joseph Stockdale, son of Mr. John S. book-seller of London, to Miss Sophia Millagan.

Mr. Charles Bosworth, of Brampton, Northamptonshire, to Miss Ratcliff of Wolverton.

Died.] At Radnage, the Rev. C. W. Tonyn, brother to the late general T. 75.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Joshua Cramond.

At Abbots Ripton, Elizabeth Crawley, wife of John C. 47. She had been tapped eighteen times during the last year of her life, in which seventy-six gallons of water were taken from her.

At Ramsey, Mr. G. Wilkinson, attorney at law, and one of the masters extraordinary in Chancery.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Nearly all the great works on the important and extensive line of inland navigation, the Grand Junction Canal are now completed. The stupendous embankment between Woolverton and Cogrove, near Stoney Stratford, is now opened for the use of the trade; by this great work nine locks by its side, four down and five up, are avoided, and one level sheet of water is formed, from Stoke-Bruern, to some miles south of Fenny Stratford, as well as on the Buckingham branch, extending to within a mile of that town. The arches under this embankment for the passage of the Ouse river, which were said to be sinking soon after the centres were struck, have happily proved sufficient, and the embankment seems to possess great stability. The branch and iron railway, that is to connect the Grand Junction Canal with the New River at the town of Northampton, as also with the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal, are proceeding with great spirit. This new junction is expected to prove of great importance to Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and all the adjoining counties, as well as to the Company, who now, under new and happier auspices, seem to be rapidly retrieving their affairs.

At the late anniversary meeting of the governors and subscribers to the General Infirmary at Northampton, for the relief of the sick and lame poor of all counties, the report of the present state of the patients admitted and discharged, and of the monies received and paid within the last year was read and laid before them; when they expressed great satisfaction in the management of that noble charity,

charity, by which 37,400 persons have been cured and 5402 relieved since the foundation of the Old County Hospital, in 1744.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act to enable the bailiff, burgesses, &c. of Davenry to purchase and rebuild the Moot-hall, and to make such regulations, erections and buildings as may be thought necessary for improving the market of that town, and for paving, repairing, cleaning, lighting, and improving its streets.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Mark Wheeler, coal-merchant, to Miss Eliza Roberts, sister of Mr. R. wine-merchant.—Mr. John Bromley, plumber and glazier, to Miss Ann Stacey, daughter of Mr. S.

At Oundle, Mr. Oliver Cox, of Ringstead, to Miss Catherine Webster.

At Wellingborough, Mr. James Sergeant, to Miss Martha Sutton.—R. N. Stanton, M.D. to Miss Wilton, daughter of the late Andrew W. esq.

At Ecton, Harry Brett, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Whalley, only daughter of the late Rev. Palmer W. rector of that parish.

The Rev. T. H. H. Needham, of Harpole, to Miss Jephcott, eldest daughter of the Rev. John J. late rector of Kiflingbury.

Died.] At Wakerley, Mr. John Limming, shoe-maker, 75.

At Long Buckley, Mr. John Perkins, 71.

At Peterborough, Miss Katherine Wilkerson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W.

At Northampton, Mrs. J. Broad, eleven years matron to the General Infirmary.—Mrs. Hankey, relict of J. C. Hankey, esq. formerly of East Bergholt, Suffolk.—Suddenly, Mr. Kennedy Gaulern, stone-mason.—Mr. Wm. Pilmuir, carpenter and joiner.—F. Hayes, esq. mayor, 56. The mayor's choice ball had just begun at the George Inn, and the mayor, who was in apparently good health and high spirits, going down a country dance, suddenly dropped down, and instantly expired, without either moving a limb or uttering a groan.

At Banbury, Mr. R. Wise, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Joseph Hobday, plumber and glazier.

At Highgate-house, Mrs. Elizabeth Bofworth, 79.

At Castle Ashby, Miss Ann Seagrave, fourth daughter of the Rev. Edward S. rector of that place, 25.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts for inclosing the fens and commons called Sedge Fen, Sedge Fen Plains, Sedge Fen Poles, the Middle Fen Parts and the Wathes, in the parish of Witchford and Isle of Ely. For the further improvement of Sutton and Mepal level, and the lands adjoining: and for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish of Cherry Hinton.

The Lord Chancellor has made the follow-

ing order in the Downing college cause, viz. that buildings should be erected for the accommodation of twenty independent members, in addition to the members specified in the charter and statutes; that 28 col. should be set apart annually as a fund for the buildings, out of the rents and profits of the estates; and that the salaries of the present members should be paid out of the residue; that the collegiate body should have leave to borrow 12,000l. for the acceleration of the buildings, and should have liberty to apply, when necessary, for further directions.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Robert Gee, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Gee.

Died.] At Pampisford, Mr. Richard Wallis Nash, 62.

At Exning-hall, near Newmarket, Mr. Charles Harwood, only son of John H. esq. 22.

At Drayton, Sarah Hawkes, wife of Luke H. 31. She had been tapped nine times during the last year of her life, and eighty-seven gallons of water drawn off.

At March, Mrs. Goodman, wife of Mr. Nathaniel G.

At Waterbeach, Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. W. H. 85.

At Wilbech, Mr. Jonathan Friend, blacksmith.

NORFOLK.

From a statement published by the subscribers, to the Norwich Dispensary, it appears, that since the first establishment of that charity in March 1804, the receipts have amounted to 470l. 14s. 6d., and the disbursements to 445l. 7s. 10d. leaving a balance of 35l. 6s. 8d. in hand. The number of patients admitted, up to the 1st of July, 1805 is 816: of these 437 have been discharged cured; 80 relieved; 25 not likely to receive benefit; 25 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals, to the workhouse and into the country; 54 for non-attendance; 1 for irregularity; 5 at their own request; 42 have died, and 127 remain on the books. Of this number 116 were attended at their respective houses. At the last general meeting of the subscribers, it was resolved that in future, each of them should have the power of recommending three patients in the year for every guinea subscribed.

At the last meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Swaffham, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Repton, of Oxnead, for his Letter upon the preservation of turnips, and the Letter was ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to every member. After transacting the general business, judges were appointed to decide the claims of candidates for the premiums, when the following were allowed. To Mr. Beck, of West Lexham, the two premiums for water meadows. To Mr. Salter, of Whinberg, the premium for Underdraining. To Mr. Johnson, of Kempston, the premium for the Leicester ram without competition. To Mr. Mosely, of Tofts, the premiums for the best bull,

bull, cow, boar, and sow. The premiums for Shepherds were adjudged thus: six guineas to Mr. Styleman's Shepherd; five guineas to Mr. Coke's; two guineas to Mr. Bell's; and three guineas to Mr. Seppling's, of Creak. Mr. Salter's Norfolk ram was deemed not meritorious, and Mr. Moseley's stallion, having been used in Suffolk as well as Norfolk this season, could not receive the prize. Mr. Hardy's Model of a Dray was exhibited and much approved. The thanks of the society were voted to him. Mr. Butler's Model of an ingenious dibbler was shewn, and a premium was recommended to be given to him for it.

Married.] At Ormeby, Charles Symonds, esq. to Miss Price, daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. vicar of Runham.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.

At South Lynn, Mrs. Dixon, relict of Mr. Robert D. an eminent grazier.

At Tatterford, Mrs. Norris, wife of the Rev. Robert N. 34.

At Penithorpe, near Fakenham, Mr. Hammond Gwyn, 62.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Hurry, widow of the late Mr. John H. grocer, 78.—Mrs. S. Fowler, a maiden lady, 73.

On her passage from Bengal, Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the Rev. Dr. B. chaplain to the Presidency, and vice-provost of the college there, and daughter of the Rev. R. Whith, of Northwold, in this county.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Brett, relict of Mr. John B. farmer, at Fordham, 79.

At his seat at Hoveton St. John, John Blofield, esq. a deputy-lieutenant, and more than forty-six years an acting magistrate for this county, 79. If ever there was a man to whose memory a marked respect was due, to such respect his memory is unquestionably entitled. It is not to his professional abilities, though the privation of them is felt and regretted by all such as can properly estimate their value, but it is to the virtues which distinguished him, as a man and a Christian, that this tribute of regard is paid. The affection with which he discharged the several duties of domestic life, the ready bounty with which he assisted necessity, and the honest warmth by which he shewed the sincerity of his friendship, were virtues which so eminently adorned his character, that the remembrance of them will be a lasting monument of departed worth.

At Norwich, Mr. Drake, master of the Great Hospital, 61.—Augustine Noverre, esq. 77. He was a native of Switzerland, and was invited to this country by Garrick, whose protection and friendship he enjoyed during the life of that eminent man. He was considered to be the most finished and gentlemanly minuet dancer of his time, and in the exercise of his profession as a master, has done more to advance his art than any other. He was esteemed by his pupils,

among whom were most of the nobility of the kingdom, respected by his acquaintance, and beloved by his family and friends.—Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, 82.—Mrs. Waites, wife of Mr. W. oatmeal-maker, 55.—Mrs. Page, widow of Mr. P. carpenter, 79.

At Catfield, Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Nicholas W. 82.

At Litcham, Mr. Raven, surgeon.

At Mattishall, Mr. Wm. Edwards, farmer, 74.

At Watton, Mr. Thomas Younge, 40.

At Tetterton House, Mrs. Cafe, mother of Philip Mallet C. esq.

At Upwell, Mr. Wm. Wilton.

At Parston Hall, Mr. Thomas Gage, 80.

At Wymondham, Miss Wells, only daughter of Mrs. W. of the King's Head inn.

At Ryfton House, where she lived seventy-five years in the family of Edward Roger Pratt, esq. Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, 93.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Lowestoft, Mrs. Ebbs, wife of Mr. T. Ebbs, baker, 21.—Master Whitaker, 13, from having eaten too great a quantity of gooseberries, many of which he had swallowed whole.

At Mellor, in the prime of life, the Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Hacheston, a gentleman deservedly respected as a divine, a husband, a parent, and a friend.

At Marlesford, Mr. Francis Hale, sen. a respectable farmer.

At Beccles, Mr. James Algar, farmer, late of the White Lion-inn, 59.

At Needham-market, Mrs. Hunt, widow.

At Needham, Mr. Wasp, late of Barking, farmer, 74.

At Bury, Mrs. Read, widow of the late Mr. R. fishmonger.—Mrs. Davers, a maiden lady, sister of Sir Charles D. bart. and aunt to the Earl of Bristol, 76.—Mrs. Willis, widow of Mr. Harrington W. 93.

At Welton, Mr. Francis Platt, many years a baker at Norwich, 50.

At Chadacre-hall, John Plampin, esq. 79.

At Brandon, Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. Field W. banker, and daughter of the late Francis Eagle, esq. of Wangford.

At Walpole, the Rev. Mr. Walker, dissenting minister, 86.

At Saxmundham, G. Baker, gent. uncle to the Rev. Charles Johnson, rector of Bildeston, 65.

At Langham-hall, Mr. Hall, gamekeeper, to George Gould, esq. 32.

At Langard Fort, Captain Law, an old and distinguished officer. He served under Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Townshend, in America, and acted with reputation as assistant engineer at Belleisle and Martinico. At the memorable assault at Quebec, he headed the gallant party of volunteers which attacked and repulsed General Montgomery; in General Carleton's dispatch, he is particularly and honourably mentioned. His social qualities, gaiety, pleasantry, and enlivening

enlivening inoffensive humour, endeared him to all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His zeal and exertions in the service of his friends was singularly disinterested. His merit alone recommended him to Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him store-keeper at Languard Fort, in the year 1795, where he lived universally beloved and esteemed. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the officers of the garrison, who evinced their regard to his memory by paying this last mark of respect to an old and gallant soldier, whose military talents and services early distinguished and ranked him in the first line of his profession.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. John Digby, son of Mr. D. Miller, of Castle Hedingham, to Miss Eliza King, daughter of Mr. K. of Sible Hedingham.

At Rochford, Mr. Henry Mattocks, coach-maker, to Mrs. Warner.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Lay, of Hackney, late commander of the Admiral Rainier East Indian, to Miss Pitt, of Chelmsford.

Died.] Dr. Miller, of Wakering, near South End. He was returning from a visit to a patient in the island of Foulness, when he was overtaken by the tide, and drowned.

At Springfield-lane, near Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Dixon, currier and leather-cutter.

The Rev. William Stevenson, rector of Borley and Lagenhoe.

At Great Coggeshall, Mr. William Dixon, many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

At Colchester, Humphrey Carlton, esq. 80.—Mrs. Guinand—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Wm. P. esq. one of the justices of peace for the borough.

At the White Hart, Chadwell, Mrs. Clark.

At Billericay, Mr. Joseph Race, officer of excise.—Mrs. Jenner, wife of the Rev. Dr. J. At Great Totham Hall, Mr. Poole.

At Roxwell, Mrs. Jolling, wife of Mr. George J. Miller.

At Brentwood, Mr. Thomas Offen, sen.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Mayhew, widow of Mr. Wm. M. 78.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Timothy Adams, 71.

At Rochford, Mr. William Carter, brick-layer.

KENT.

Married.] At Hythe, Mr. John Nearne, late of the East Kent regiment of militia, to Miss Clarke.

At Rochester, the Rev. John Griffiths, master of the King's School there, to Miss Susannah Jones, eldest daughter of the Rev. James J. one of the minor-canon of the cathedral.

At Chislehurst, the Rev. Weeden Buller, jun. of Chelsea, to Miss Annabella Dundas Oswald, of Little Ryder-street, St. James's, London.—Brigadier-Major Ferrand to Miss,

Twiss, only daughter of Brigadier-General T. of the royal engineers.

At East Farleigh, Mr. Tressle, of London, to Miss Eliza Whittle, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas W. of East Farleigh parsonage.

At Chatham, Mr. Thomas Carter, sen. upholsterer and auctioneer, of Maidstone, to Mrs. Prior.—Mr. John Olive, purser in his majesty's navy, to Miss Esther Wibley, of Brompton.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Warren, silversmith, to Miss Elizabeth Homersham.

At Tunstall, Henry Dickinson, esq. of the East India Buildings, London, to Miss Bradley, daughter of Andrew Hawes, B. esq. of Gore Court, Sittingbourne.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Blogg. While purchasing some goods in a shop, a blood-vessel suddenly burst in her leg, and occasioned her death within the space of five minutes, before any surgical assistance could be procured. Being far advanced in pregnancy, the Cæsarean operation was performed, but without effect.—Mr. T. March, baker, whose premature death was occasioned by a most deplorable accident. He climbed, one evening, upon a part of the ruinous wall of St. Augustine's monastery, to view an exhibition of fire-works in the inclosure, when a loose stone giving way, he was precipitated upon the jagged end of a piece of timber, which entered the lower portion of the back, and penetrated upwards into his body more than six inches. From this dreadful situation, however, he alone extricated himself, at the same time withdrawing his clothes, which had been forced into the wound, and walked more than a quarter of a mile to his own house; but the most skilful assistance could not prevent a mortification.—William L. Hodges, second son of Mr. John H. solicitor, 12.—At the house of Mr. Fes, Mrs. Wilkes, who was for many years a nurse in several respectable families in this county, 63.—Mrs. Body, 61.—Mrs. Parren, wife of Mr. P. tailor.

At Rochester, Mr. William Cooper, surgeon.—Of a cancer in his mouth, Mr. R. Pordige, coal-meter.

At Hoath, Mrs. Vandepur, 67.

At Goodhurst, Mr. Henry Mainwaring, late of Glaffenbury, in Cranbrook.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Mr. Samuel Thompson, 72.

At Faversham, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. George C. 43.

At Folkstone, Miss Charlotte Gill, daughter of Mr. John G. surgeon.

At Deal, Mrs. M'Lean, wife of Mr. Lachlan M'L. accountant of the chest at Greenwich.

At Sandgate, Mrs. Fisher, of the Flower-de-luce public-house.

At Ramsgate, Mr. G. Sayer, builder, 60. At Elham, Mrs. Young, widow, 81.

At

At Dumpton, near Ramsgate, Miss Hodgman, 18.

At Wye, Mrs. Warner, of the Flying Horse inn, 58.

At Mottingham, Robert Dyneley, esq.

SURRY.

Married. At Dorking, Hugh Boyd, esq. of Ballycattle, Ireland, to Miss Lowry, daughter of W. Lowry, esq. of Tichfield-street, London.

At Camberwell, John Fellows, esq. of Eynsford, Kent, to Miss Woodbridge.

At Croydon, A. Markett, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miss Marley.

At Farnham, J. Louis Couchet, esq. to Lady Fleming, widow of Sir R. Worley, bart. Lady F. took her father's name in consequence of a grant from his Majesty.

Died. At Weybridge, Sir Henry Tuile, bart. of Sonagh, near Mullingar, Ireland.—Sir Henry married Miss Elizabeth Cobbe, grand-daughter to a former Archbishop of Dublin, and niece to the late Marquis of Waterford. Her Ladyship is remarkable for being a most excellent horsewoman, and is in that respect second perhaps to no female in this country. Her attention to this favourite amusement has not however led her to neglect female accomplishments, for she is an amateur in painting, music, and all the polite arts.

At Richmond, J. Thornton, esq. formerly of his Majesty's navy. He resigned his commission in consequence of the effects of the yellow fever and a liver complaint contracted in the West Indies. He died broken-hearted from disappointed expectations, and reliance on the violated promises of a pretended friend.

At Burford Bridge, Miss Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir W. G. F. bart. 13.

At Friern Court Farm, Peckham Rye, H. T. Jones, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Nonfuch Park, Mrs. Farmer, wife of Samuel F. esq.

At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Brown, wife of Edward B. esq. jun.

SUSSEX.

A painting, which had been for some years at a broker's shop in Lewes for sale, was lately purchased by Mr. Dunn, of the Star-inn, who paid a guinea for it, and caused it to be hung up to cover a blank space on one of his staircases. In this situation the picture was seen by a connoisseur, who purchased it of the landlord for 5 guineas; and he is said to have since disposed of it for 700l. This picture, which is accounted one of the best productions of the pencil of Rubens, or of his equally eminent disciple, Vandyke, is the portrait of a lady of a noble English family, and her two children, in the costume of the middle of the 17th century; and, although it has of late years been through a variety of hands, and sold by some at so

low a price as four or five shillings, it is in a good state of preservation.

The annual Fair for the sale of Wool was lately held at Lewes, and was well attended by numbers of the most respectable wool-staplers from London, and by the principal farmers of the eastern division of the county. At dinner, Lord Sheffield, the worthy founder of this fair, presided. After the cloth was withdrawn, Lord Sheffield rose, and stated that he had been at considerable pains, to collect most recent and authentic information on the present supply, demand, and prices of wool in different parts of the kingdom, and recommended a deputation of twelve wool-growers present to be named by the company, who should retire to inspect and consider the information above alluded to, and report their opinion of what ought in fairness to be the prices that day asked by the wool-growers for their wool. Soon after the deputation had retired, Lord Sheffield proceeded to make several communications to the company respecting the growth of fine wool in England; he observed, that it was now well known, that the fleeces of Spanish or Merino sheep were not debased in quality by the English climate, as had been satisfactorily proved by Dr. Parry, and Mr. Tallett; that the importation of Spanish wool was become uncertain, and the price greatly enhanced; that the quantity imported in 1800 was upwards of 8,000,000lb.; in 1801, it had declined to 4,700,000lb. but had again risen in 1802 to upwards of 7,000,000lb.; and in the course of the present year the importation had been considerably short of the last in the corresponding months. It might, therefore, his Lordship observed, answer to the wool-growers to cross their South-Down ewes with Spanish rams, especially as the shape of those introduced by his Majesty from Spain, was so superior to the Merinos which had been brought by individuals into this country about twenty years ago. That Mr. Tallett, who had sheep from his Majesty's flock, had sold their wool at 6s. 4d. per lb. when brought to the state of imported Spanish wool, and that he had sold his fleeces entire at 4s. 3d. per lb. His Lordship added, that, in a political point of view, it was highly desirable to save the large sums which were paid to foreigners for wool; the value of Spanish wool, rated at the custom-house price of 3s. 6d. per lb. amounted to upwards of 600,000l. per ann. He concluded by observing, that the increased price within a few years had promoted the improvements of the quality of the English wool, and said, "that nothing but a good price could make it worth the while of the grower to attend to the quality rather than to the quantity of the wool." Lord Sheffield read the report of the deputation, which stated the prices at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. and remarked, that the greater part of these prices were below what South-down wool had sold for out of the county. The selling then commenced, and much business was done at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.

The annual shew of cattle and sheep for

for the prizes given by the Sussex Agricultural Society, took place at Lewes, on the 31st of July. It was, as usual, numerously attended, by distinguished breeders and amateurs. After the company, among whom was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had sufficiently gratified their curiosity in the fields, they retired to the Star Inn, where about 200 sat down to dinner. The chair was filled by Lord Sheffield. After the usual toasts, the chairman gave 'the noblemen and gentlemen visitors,' for which the Earl of Bridgewater returned thanks. 'Mr. Coke, and the county of Norfolk,' having been drank, Mr. Coke rose and after thanking the meeting, expressed his gratitude to many of the gentlemen present, and all those who had concurred in paying him, some years since, so high a compliment, by a valuable present which he had received from the South Down farmers; alluding, to a small flock of sheep, which were collected from the principal breeders, and transmitted to him as a tribute of respect for his very liberal support of the introduction of the breed of South Down Sheep in the county of Norfolk. The Reports of the Judges were then read, and the prizes were presented to the successful candidates; after which, Mr. Ellman rose and explained to the meeting the great advantage which would arise to the public, from attention being paid by all breeders to the pedigree of animals; this he thought the best means that could be adopted to promote the general introduction of that kind of stock most calculated to produce the greatest possible quantity of food for human sustenance. He was followed by Sir J. Seabright, who supported very strongly the proposition, and took the opportunity of praising Mr. Ellman's breed of sheep, from which he said he had obtained his ram to which the prize had been adjudged, he being out of an ewe, purchased by the Earl of Bridgewater, of Mr. Ellman, by a ram belonging to the Duke of Bedford. The pedigrees of the animals which had gained prizes, were then called for and minuted upon the Judges' reports. The names mentioned by the breeders of the sires or dams of the prize animals, were the Earl of Egremont, Lord Gage, Mr. Ellman, Mess. Scrase, Mr. Als, and the late Mr. Altrey for the cattle; the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Gage, Mr. Ellman, Messrs. Hampshire, Mr. Ellman, (of Shoreham); Mess. Davies, and Mr. Saxby, for the sheep. The boar was declared to be from a Suffolk sow, by a Leicester boar. Some further conversation concluded the business of the day; and the thanks of the meeting having been given to the Judges, and the stewards, the company returned to the shew fields, to inspect those animals to which the prizes had been adjudged, which were retained for that purpose. Mr. Lester, of Piccadilly, exhibited his new portable hand threshing machine, which is so great an improvement on the one he ex-

hibited here last year, that compared with it, one man will do as much work as a horse, which was verified by the following trial against time. One man working the machine threshed five sheaves of wheat, in five minutes; the straw of which weighed thirty-one pounds, yielding one gallon and three quarts of wheat. This machine which is the first that has been made of the kind (and for which a patent has been enrolled) will do nearly double the above work when driven by a horse. The machine was purchased by Mr. Stanford of Preston, on the Downs, near Brighton.

Married.] At Beafort, Lieutenant William Fowler, of the 11th light dragoons, son of William F. esq. of Chichester, to Miss Alicia Juliana Byam, youngest daughter of William B. esq. of the island of Antigua.

At Hastings, Captain Edwards, of the royal navy, to Miss Thomas, daughter of Rice T. esq.

Died] At Falmer, Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. H.

At Brighton, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. F. of the King's Arms.

Off the island of Goree, of a fever peculiar to the climate, Mr. William Long, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Lark, son of Mr. William Long, surgeon, of Hailtham, 19. He was a young man of great promise, much lamented by his brother officers and ship's company, and very highly applauded in his professional duty.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Wood, to Miss S. Matthews, daughter of the late clerk of survey of ordnance.—Mr. Webb, late master of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, to Miss Ranwell, of Portsea.

At Havant, Mr. Brown, to Miss Hopwood.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Perren, grocer, to Miss Ann Amelia Adams.

Died] At Elson, near Cosport, Captain Sir Frederic Theliger, of the navy, agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth.

At Havant, Mrs. Elizabeth Ventham.—Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. F. tanner.

At Southampton, Mrs. Wallis, relict of Captain W. of the *Rose* cutter, and mother-in-law to Captain Yeates, now commander of the same vessel, 84.—Mr. Usher, 76.

At Emlworth, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Captain L. of the West India trade, and daughter of the late Mr. Lear, of Portsmouth.

At Lurnley Cabin, Mrs. D'Arcy, wife of George D'A. esq.

At Woodmancot, Mrs. Hooper, relict of Mr. H. 75.

At Portsmouth, Miss Bayly, only daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal Academy in the Dock-yard, 21.

At Horlthorne Priors, Mrs. Purver, relict of Mr. P. 66.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Poole, to Miss Woodman.

At Shornceot, Mr. John Pollard, jun. of South Cerney, to Mrs. Alloway.

At Devizes, Thomas Tylee, esq. son of John T. esq. banker, to Mrs. Coham, daughter of William Salmon, esq.

At Wexall, William Wroughton Salmon, esq. only son of William S. esq. of Devizes, to Miss Clutterbuck, daughter of Daniel C. esq. of Bradford Leigh.

Died.] At Chute, Mr. Edward Hutchins, 94; he was the father of twenty children.

At Calne, Mr. Perkin, an eminent corn-factor.

At Salisbury, Mr. Isaac Horlock, 87.—At the house of her son, the Rev. Canon Hume, in the Close, the Right Honourable Lady Mary Hume, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1782. Her Ladyship was in her 82d year, and was the sixth and youngest daughter of George Henry, seventh Earl of Kinnoul, and aunt to the present Earl.

At Garsdon, Mr. J. Obens.

BERKSHIRE.

The following letter has been received by the Editor of the Reading Mercury, from Mr. T. H. Shrimpton, governor of the House of Industry at Faringdon, dated August 30, 1805:—"In your paper a few weeks since I observed that Bohea tea, and the leaves to be eaten, was recommended as a cure for the dropsy; and as I had a pauper in the house at that time who was given over by the visiting surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief.—I repeated the dose but once, and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to haymaking, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Austin, and her age is 62 years." The recipe alluded to above is as follows:—Infuse two large teacupfuls of the tea in about a quart of water: let the decoction be drunk during the day, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish of Warfield.

Married.] At Greenham Chapel, Mr. J. C. Townsend, of Newbury, to Miss Argill, of Bridgewater.

At Broughton, Mr. Herbert, jun. of North Newton, to Miss Potter, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of Bloxham.

Died.] At Reading, Sir Charles Marsh, banker, late a colonel in the army. He was the survivor of the officers who served in the 84th regiment with Sir Eyre Coote during his brilliant successes in India.—At Mr. J. Lamb's, in whose family he had lived 45 years, John Richardson, 75.—Miss Benwell, sister of Mr. B. auctioneer.—Mr. Knight,

who had been keeper of the county gaol twenty years, during which time he was a faithful servant of the public, and ever attentive to the duties of his situation.

At West Woodhay, near Newbury, Mr. James Webb, of New Windsor.

At Wantage, Mrs. Butler, relict of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Streatley, Mrs. Pearson, mother of William P. esq.

At Shinfield, Mr. John Mearing, farmer, 90. Till within a fortnight of his death he constantly attended Reading market, and overlooked his farming business.

At Sonning, Mrs. Bellasis, wife of George Bridges B. esq.

At Wargrave, Mr. Samuel Sewell, surgeon, youngest son of Mr. S. 20; a youth of much promise from his natural abilities, steady conduct, and diligent application to study, in the prosecution of which he resided some time in London, where he was attacked with a pulmonary affection, which soon baffled the power of medicine.

At Ferris Farm, near Aldermaston, Mr. Richard Ferris, a member of the Aldermaston volunteer cavalry.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Bristol Mercury suggests to the opulent inhabitants of Clifton the elegance and utility of forming a public promenade, by making, by subscription, a handsome gravel walk, to commence opposite Mr. Miles's, and to be extended to the verge of the rocks; and at the same time hints to the citizens of Bristol, the great convenience of extending the gravel walk on Brandon-hill round the hill, to communicate with Berkeley-square. He presumes, that leave might be obtained from the proprietors to make these walks, which would certainly unite the *utile dulci*, and be a most pleasant and ornamental improvement to the environs of the city.

At the beginning of September an apple-tree was to be seen in the garden of S. Rossiter, esq. clothier, Shepton-Mallet, bearing ripe fruit, blossoms formed to new fruit, and fresh blossoms, in the greatest state of perfection.

Married.] The Rev. John Rees, of Trowbridge, to Miss Woolbridge, of Cholwell.

John Hayne Bovet, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Gardiner, second daughter of the late Wm. G. esq. of King's Brompton.

The Rev. Thomas Todd, vicar of Brompton Regis, to Miss Louisa Lucas, daughter of Stukely L. esq. of Barndon House.—Mr. Thomas Follett, chemist and druggist, of Bridgewater, to Miss Callen, of Taunton.

At Bath, Mr. Charles H. Marshall, to Miss Purdon, daughter of the late Charles P. esq. of Lillnabin, county of Westmeath, Ireland.—Mr. Langdon, miniature-painter, to Miss Smith.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wood, surgeon, of Cheltenham,

tenham, to Miss Pike, daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. James T. merchant.—Mrs. Furdon, mother of Mr. F. grocer.—Mr. Darby, baker.—Mrs. Jones, brush-maker.—Mr. Perry, 78.—Mrs. Court, wife of Mr. C. sen.—Mr. Peter Holland.—Mr. Wm. Morle, attorney at law.

At Bath, Mr. Samuel Bryant, senior beadle.—On his birth-day, Mr. George Hardeke, gardener, 71.—Mr. Charles Davis, sen. one of the commissioners for lighting and watching the city, 64.—Samuel Nibbs, esq.—Mrs. Merrick, 99.

At East Hayes, Mrs. Payne, wife of Hugh P. esq.

At Philip's Norton, of a putrid fever, Mrs. Pryor, of the George inn, and a few days afterwards, her first cousin, Mr. William Biggs, butcher.

At Southill, Mrs. Strobe, wife of Colonel S. of the Bath Forum Volunteers, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Parker, bart.

At Minehead, Mr. Francis Balstone, sen. He was for many years an eminent practitioner of the law, till age rendered it necessary to resign his business to his only son, and a truly honest man.

At Bridgewater, Mr. John Reed, 83.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Symondsbury, the Rev. T. Fox, jun. of Codford St. Peter, Wilts, to Miss Syndercombe, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. esq.

At Poole, Joseph Pike, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Mary Manning, late of Exeter.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Carter, of the Antelope inn.

At Poole, Mr. Street, merchant. He was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and expired almost immediately.

At Holwell, Mr. Wm. Cabell, while employed in churning in his dairy.

At Sherborne, Miss Charlotte Millar, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. M.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Partridge, woolen-manufacturer to Miss Frances T. Tuman, fourth daughter of the late M^r. T. printer.—Mr. George Westlake, son of Mr. Alderman W. to Miss Cuming, daughter of Thomas C. esq.—Mr. Hake, music-master, to Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of Captain G.

At Luppitt, near Honiton, Mr. H. Blake, 60 Miss S. Domatt.

At Plymouth, Captain Haviland, to Miss Allport.

At Alphington, near Exeter, Mr. George Pritchard, attorney of London, to Miss Mary Berry, second daughter of the late Mr. B. tanner.

At Honiton, Daniel Gould, gent. to Miss Domett, daughter of Mr. John D. Colyton.

Died.] At Drewsteignton, near Exeter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennet, widow of the Rev. John B. of Tresillian-house, Cornwall.

At Plymouth Jonathan Baron, esq. 68. He was formerly an eminent army accoutrement-maker, but had retired from business for many years, on a fortune acquired by persevering, honest industry and integrity in all his dealings.—Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. H. mercer and draper.

At Exeter, Mr. Richard Coffin, formerly an engraver, but who had for many years retired from business.

At Coombe Florey, the only daughter of Captain Bruton, of the North Devon militia.

At Montego Bay, in the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. Henry Ellard, of Exeter, an officer belonging to the Princess Charlotte frigate. He had arrived there a short time, as prize-master, with a valuable prize, captured by the frigate off the Havana, before he was seized with this dreadful malady. He was a fine, spirited, enterprising, young man, of amiable manners, and is universally lamented.

At Barnstaple, the Hon. Henry Turnour, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and fifth son of the late Earl of Winterton.

At Sidmouth, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, James Currie, M.D. F.R.S. formerly of Liverpool, but late of Bath: For a particular account, see page 240, of this Number.

CORNWALL.

Application will be made to parliament, next session, for an act authorizing the improvement of the haven of Botreaux-castle in this county.

Two new and neatly finished churches have been erected at Kea, and Perranzabuloe, the former of which reflects much credit on the judgment and liberality of R. L. Gwatkin, esq. of Killiow, and the latter on the persevering industry and beneficence of John Thomas, esq. of Chiverton. The altar piece of the church at Kea is painted by Mrs. Gwatkin, the niece of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is completed in such a style of excellence, as to delight the eye of the experienced artist.

Married.] Mr. Simon Slade, of St. Michael Carhays, to Miss Parnell, of St. Ewe.

Mr. Joseph Hennah, of Tregony, to Miss Trethewy, of Ruan-Lanyhorne.

Mr. W. Hugo, of Veyan, to Miss Swindle, of Falmouth.

Died.] At St. Minver, Miss Mably, daughter of Mr. M. farmer.

In the West Indies, Captain Wm. Stevens, of St. Ives.

At St. Austell, Mr. Jonathan Isbell, 75.

At Falmouth, lieutenant G. Fennel, late commander of the Nile lugger, a most indefatigable and zealous officer, very much respected by every admiral and captain he served under, and beloved by all the ships' companies. In private life no one ever possessed more virtues; his loss is sincerely regretted by all his relations and friends.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Inverness, John Lachlan M'Gillivray, Esq. of Dunmaellass, to Miss Walcott, daughter of Captain W. late of the 12th regiment of foot.

At Hamilton, Captain John Smith, of the 14th regiment of foot, to Miss Newman, daughter of Richard N. Newman, Esq. of Thornbury Park Gloucestershire.

At Leith, John Ainslie, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Archibald G. Esq.

At Manse. of Kinellar, John Robert Smith, Esq. of Conerag, to Miss Margaret Anne Mitchell, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gavin Mitchell, minister of Kinellar.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lieutenant John Haddaway, late of His Majesty's ship *Bellerophon* in the action of the Nile.

At Leith, Andrew M'Kerras, Esq. late a merchant of that place.

At Aberdeen, Captain Wm. Evers, of the 103d regiment, and late adjutant of the Aberdeen volunteers, 72.

At Perth, Peter Duff, Esq. one of the magistrates of that city.

At Glasgow, Miss Jane Reed, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. R.

At Morningside, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Rollo, Relict of Alex. Houstoun, Esq. banker.

At Dunkeld, Ensign Walter Cargill, of the 6th regiment.

At Dundries, Mr. John Gordon, writer.

At Eriboll, Major Mackay, universally lamented, being a gentleman eminently useful in the country where he lived, 57. By his unbounded benevolence and seasonably charitable exertions, the poor were fed, the needy relieved, the widow and fatherless supported, and comforted in their afflictions. In him shone the social and relative virtues, adorned with the profession and practice of pure and undefiled religion.

At Gunnie, in the parish of Old Monkland, Jane Mair, in the 10th year of her age. She kept her recollection and senses to the last, and was maintained by the industry of a dutiful son.

At Dieghorn Manse, to which he had he had retired from his ministerial labours at an advanced age, the Rev. Bernard Haldan. He had been minister of the parish of Glenholm for upwards of fifty-two years, during which time he discharged the duties of his pastoral office with much zeal and fidelity.

At Blegbie, East Lothian, Mrs. Marion Carbrae, spouse of Andrew Pringle, Esq. of Blegbie.

At Gatehouse of Fleet, Captain John Davitts, of the 42d regiment.

At Abernethy, the Rev. Collier Brown, minister of the Associate Congregation there, in the 58th year of his age, and thirty-eighth of his ministry.

At Banff, John Lister, Esq. late merchant at Berbice.

At Invercauld, James Farquharson, Esq.

At Bartholm House, John M'Gubert, Esq. elder, of Bartholm.

At Castle Menzies, Archibald B. tier, Esq. of Pitlochry, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery Volunteers.

At Kelso, Mrs. Helen Turnbull, widow of Captain John Stenhouse, in the service of the states general, 53.

IRELAND.

The corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin have offered the following premiums for plans and estimates for building a bridge over the river Liffey, to supply the place of Ormond bridge, lately carried away. For the plan most approved of, one hundred guineas. For the second, sixty guineas; and for the third, forty guineas. Each plan must be accompanied with such an estimate of the expence of executing the work of the best materials, and in the most permanent manner, as the proposers will, if required, undertake and give security to execute it at.

From an Essay on Population recently published, by the Rev. Mr. Whiteaw, which the author affirms to be the result of an actual survey, taken in 1798, with great care and precision; and comprehending the general return of the district committees in 1802, it appears, that in 1798, the total population of the city of Dublin including the garrison was 122,370, and that in 1804 it amounted exclusive of the garrison to 167,890. At the former period the number of inhabited houses was 16401, and at the latter 13643; consequently the return of 1798, exceeds that of 1804 by 7.6 houses. From Mr. Whitelaw's list it likewise appears that there is a majority of 20,217 females.

Married.] At Loftus hill, near Dublin, Sir E. B. Littlehales, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lady E. Fitzgerald, daughter of his Grace the late Duke of Leins er.

At Dublin, Robert Denny, Esq. son of the late Lieut. Col. of the 5th dragoon guards, to Miss Helena Lyster, third daughter of the late Anthony L. Esq. of Grange, county of Rescommon.

At Castlecoote, the seat of the Earl of Belmont near Enniskillen, Charles Watson, Esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Landaff and major in the third regiment of dragoons, to Miss Maria Lowry Coory.

Died.] At his house at Portfield near Rathbarham, the Hon. Barry Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, and Registrar of the High court of Chancery in Ireland. His Lordship was called to the bar in 1764, and appointed Attorney General in 1782; from which office on the death of the lamented Walter Hussey Burgh, he was advanced to the chief seat on the Exchequer Bench in 1783. It was to his talents and abilities alone, that Lord Avonmore was indebted for his high rank and station; he is universally allowed to have been one of the most accomplished scholars, profound lawyers, and

and eloquent orators, that ever adorned the Irish bar or the Irish Senate. His Lordship was about 70 years of age, and is succeeded in his titles by the Hon. Wm. Yelverton, who married Mary the eldest daughter of John Read, esq. of Fareham.

In Dublin, Arthur Browne, esq. LL.D. his Majesty's Prime Serjeant, and Senior Fellow of the University of Dublin.—Dr. Browne was a native of America, which country he left at an early age. He was gifted with powerful mental talents, which he improved by almost incessant study, and an intercourse with the most virtuous and most able patriot scholars and patriot politicians of his day. From every field where information or improvement might be had, he reaped a noble portion; and as he reaped as much for the advantage of others as himself, a number of the Irish youth are at this moment in possession of a considerable share of his vast industry. For many years no person in the University was more beloved than Dr. Browne—he was the idol of the students—they loved him with the affection of fond children, for he strove to retain their affections by a suavity of temper peculiarly his own. They gave him in return their best and most honourable gift—they appointed him their representative in the national legislature, and the Irish House of Commons for many years listened with surprise and admiration to his virtuous and adorned language. *Virtutis amor* seemed to be his leading star, and at one period of his life whoever denied this would have appeared absurd and heretical in the eyes of his applauding constituents. On questions of great national importance, Dr. Browne could speak with surprising effect; with little subjects he seldom interfered. When Attachments were the order of the day, he brought all his talents into action, and used the most vigorous intellectual efforts to protect the liberty of the subject against the encroachments of power and oppression. His countrymen will not readily forget the zeal with which he protected the freedom of the press, that grand bulwark of our liberties. His mind appeared bent on accomplishing every thing that might tend to support that essential privilege, and his efforts were not always unsuccessful. On the Place and Pension Bills, Catholic Emancipation, and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, he exerted himself to the astonishment of every one who heard him. Nor were his principles confined within the walls of Parliament; he avowed them out of doors, and his ingenious avowal soon roused the suspicions and petulant indignation of Lord Chancellor Clare, who, when he visited the University in 1798, thought proper to direct insinuations against the character of Doctor Browne. But the fair fame of a just senator was not tarnished by the aspersions of a

statesman who libelled every one that chanced to hold an opinion different from his own; it was too strong to break at the feeble blast of a black inquisitor, and it happily survived his utmost malevolence. With the Opposition, it was either the desire or chance of Dr. Browne to associate; he supported their leading measures; he shared his advocacy with theirs in behalf of parliamentary reform, and in the Whig Club, those sentiments he proclaimed as a legislator, he repeated as a freeman. He was a professed enemy to the abuse of power, and always stood forward the champion of the people, when measures were proposed in the House of Commons which he conceived injurious to their rights or prejudicial to their interests. He detested bigotry as a monster incompatible with civil or religious liberty, and he despised all who worshipped it. When a number of the adherents of the anti-ministerial party were induced to abandon their old attachment, Dr. Browne was foremost in condemning their apostacy; his language at that time, was forcible and brilliant; he amazed and shook the Senate; according to a celebrated Greek author, "He was the writer or interpreter, dipping his pen into *Mind*." He asked, "To what purposes are fame, wealth, and honour now directed?" and he followed the question by this memorable reply:—"To the love of self, to the love of power, to the love of prostitution!" but—

"Tempora mutantur & nos mutamur in illis!"

The subject of this article is a striking proof of the truth of this standing maxim. He changed his politics at the close of the discussion of the grand question which went to change the constitution of the country, and thus, like Edmund Burke, terminated his career by a deviation from those sentiments of independence, which he confessed, for the preceding twenty years, to be the pride and glory of his heart. Shortly after the Union, Dr. Browne was appointed Prime Serjeant, and it is supposed, had he survived much longer, he would have obtained a situation on the Bench. He was one of the Senior Fellows and Senior Proctor of Trinity College, a Doctor of Civil Laws, King's Professor of Greek, &c. &c. For a length of time he held the Vicar Generalship of the diocese of Kildare, and also practised in the Courts as an eminent, though not a leading barrister. He was unanimously elected to the command of the College Corps when it was formed in 1797, and about a month before his death appeared for the last time on the parade. From his situations in the College, and his exertions as a lawyer, it is supposed that Dr. B. died possessed of considerable property.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Schiller, the celebrated German dramatic poet, author of the *Robbers*, &c. died at Weimar, on the 10th November, 1804, in the 45th year of his age.

At Montreal, in the province of Canada, on the 15th of June, 1805, Bryce McCumming, esq. seignior of Grand Valley, and late a captain in the 5th West India regiment. He commenced his military career in the allied army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; served his king and country faithfully and honourably, forty-five years, and was actively engaged in every war in which Great Britain was involved, during his life. He was cool and collected in the greatest danger; never actuated by momentary impulse; he was a steady, active, enterprising, good soldier, and literally a brave man, and without any ostentatious display of his zeal, was an enthusiast in his desire to support the character of the British army. Endowed with strength and a robust constitution; he was patient of hardship; with cheerfulness encouraged others to exertion in their duty, and universally gained the esteem and respect of all with whom he ever served. Generous and hospitable in the field, his door was thrown open to relieve the wants

and fatigues of his brother officers, and Bryce McCumming's hospitality was proverbial. With a constitution at last worn out with severe service (particularly in the West Indies, where he was taken prisoner by the Caribs, and only escaped death in cold blood to suffer what was worse, six months close confinement in a contracted dungeon, in a tropical climate), he retired to Canada to join his children, and pass the remainder of his days in peace! But all human hopes are fallacious; the loss of his wife (whom he survived only eleven months), who had forty years been his faithful companion through all his vicissitudes of fortune, the misfortunes of his family (in his old age), whom he had brought up with credit to himself, in strict principles of honour, rectitude, and as faithful and loyal subjects, added to his own services either forgotten or neglected, bore heavy on him, and his strength was not equal to a sea voyage, which he only survived to die on the 9th day after his arrival at Montreal, in the 66th year of his age, sincerely regretted by his relatives, and all who knew him. His remains were conducted to the ferry by a respectable body of his friends and citizens, and from thence to the banks of Lake Champlain for interment.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WITH great pleasure we have now to announce the arrival of the East and West India Fleets. It is matter of proud congratulation that these Fleets, about which so much fear and alarm has prevailed, should have eluded the vigilance of the Combined Squadrons, and arrived in safety. Their value is so immense, that their loss would have inflicted a deep and lasting wound on the commerce of this country. The value of the cargoes of the East India Fleet alone is estimated at fourteen millions and a half; the addition to the revenues at five millions and a half; and is the largest and richest fleet that ever came to England from the East Indies since the Company has been incorporated. Thus, in this instance, is our good fortune strikingly conspicuous; but it seems to baffle all conjecture to determine the views of the French Government in the expedition of the Combined Squadron. If the capture of these Fleets had been part of their object, it has been completely defeated by their unconquerable timidity; for though it is almost impossible to rate too high the achievements of British skill and courage, yet it would be presumptuously vain-glorious to imagine, that against the force of the Combined Squadrons, however masterly their dispositions, there could have been any hope of escape.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has issued a Proclamation, extending the time for the importation of grain, live stock, and lumber, in neutral vessels, for three months from the date of the last notice; but the insertion of the usual declaration of forfeiture attaching to the introduction of any other articles but those enumerated, seems to have excited considerable disgust in the United States of America; and it is reported that the Americans have entered into several strong resolutions, not only to remonstrate with our Government on the subject, but to prohibit the exportation of these articles to any of the British Colonies till some arrangement is adopted. It is very natural that the Americans should feel jealous of this exclusion; but they should recollect, that it is perfectly consistent with the Navigation Laws; and though various opinions may now be entertained of the policy of these measures, and of the operation of those principles upon which they are founded, relatively to America, during the continuance of war, still the right cannot be denied: care, however, should be taken to render the exercise of these regulations as agreeable as possible. Upon a subject so interesting and important, we regret that our limits do not allow us to indulge in detail, particularly as the speech of Lord Holland in the last session of Parliament, containing a most able and elaborate examination of the matter, is not in print; but we doubt not that the question will again be discussed.

Every thing appears to indicate approaching hostilities on the Continent; the exchange between Hamburg, &c. and London has already declined three per cent. and silver has advanced between twopence and threepence per ounce, from the consequent expectation of subsidiary remittances. Saltpetre and other articles depending upon the war have all risen considerably, still there is nothing doing. Although our importations have been large, our exportations (which give life to the activity of business) have been so checked and narrowed by the unsettled state of the Continent, that our manufacturing trade is almost stagnated.

The East India Fleet, of seventeen ships, which arrived in the current month, were laden, besides miscellaneous articles, with Bengal piece goods, viz.

Muslins,	86,984 Pieces.
Calicoes,	528,631 Ditto.
Prohibited Goods,	126,991 Ditto.
Of Coast Piece Goods, viz.	
Muslins,	160 Pieces.
Calicoes,	330,394 Ditto.
Prohibited Goods,	84,581 Ditto.
Company's Drugs.	
Saltpetre,	61,628 Cwt.
Raw Silk,	414,806 lb.
Sugar,	42,818 Cwt.
Pepper,	1,143,487 lb.
Cinnamon,	8,003 lb.

The Cargoes of the seventeen China Ships consisted of

	Chests large.	Half.	Quarter.	Total.	lbs.
Tea Bohea,	3,380	1,650	3,300	8,330	1,678,450
Best Bohea,				3,860	337,722
Congou,				184,570	16,156,845
Campoi,				4,810	404,936
Souchong,				8,606	677,807
Twankay,				47,559	3,755,200
Hyfon Skin,				5,225	336,151
Superior ditto,				339	21,913
Hyfon,				20,040	1,288,471
Total Chests,				283,339	24,657,495

Raw Silk,	Bales, 720	lbs. 72,447
Nankeens,		Pieces, 175,000

Besides several Parcels of Goods, the Particulars whereof are not yet known.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season for reaping, mowing, and harvesting the grain, has till continued unusually fine and favourable, so much so, that in most of the midland counties, nearly all the corn has been carried and well secured. In the Isle of Thanet, where the crops have this year been uncommonly fine, the whole has been carried, the Canary seed only excepted. In the Fens of Cambridge and Lincoln, where the crops are heavy and abundant, much corn has been cut and carried; and even in the Northern districts, the harvest is in a more advanced state, than is usual at this date. We have, indeed, the most pleasing accounts of the goodness and abundance of most of the grain crops. Peas and Beans are particularly good every where; and the Red Clover now standing for seed is well headed, and promises plenty. The new Wheats which have come to Market from Kent and Essex being generally good, and some of them of superior quality, the finest samples have gone off briskly at a small advance for the purpose of mixing with the old. Wheat varies from 75s. to 80s. 8s. and 90s. In Barley and Malt there is not much alteration, and but little doing: Barley sells from 38s. to 45s.; Malt from 76s. to 82s.; Oats 30s. to 35s.; and Pollard 37s.

Turnips, in general, prove a better crop than was at first expected; and in the Fens Coleseed appears a very fine plant, and many acres are sown.

The Pastures appear unusually fine, and afford a very full bite. Hay sells from 31. 3s. to 41. 4s. and 51. per ton; and Straw from 21. 2s. to 21. 14s. and 21. 16s.

The opinions respecting the improvement of the present crop of Hops have very much fluctuated since our last. Some persons thought the improvements so considerable that the produce would be 40,000 bags or upwards, hence the market became very flat, and prices

prices fell from 41. to 61. per bag, some sorts more. Now, however, that picking is commenced, and nearly finished, it is certainly known that the growth falls far short of what was expected; and at 27,000l., old duty, there is no doubt it is much over-rated. The plant is in a very weakly state from the two last crops, being large; and, though aided by fine weather, the effort at improvement has in most instances failed. The 25th instant is filled the first Hop-market day for the season at Canterbury; but not a sample was offered for sale; nor was there a pocket at market at the fair at Worcester—a circumstance scarcely ever remembered before!

Store Cattle have been brought in immense numbers to the late fairs, particularly at Barnet, where there was a great shew of Scotch and Welch Runts; also some Welch Sheep, and Horses, all which were sold at reduced prices, and were dull of sale. Cows and Calves of the short-horned breed sold well; as did Horses for the Cavalry and Artillery; of the more inferior kinds of which there were great numbers, but not saleable. Store Sheep are much lower; and Lambs at the late great fairs in Norfolk and Suffolk fell from 2s. to 3s. per head cheaper than they were at the great Lamb fairs last year. The South Downs still continue the favourite, and are every where the prevailing breed. In Smithfield, Beef fell from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Mutton 4s. to 5s.; Veal 3s. to 6s. 4d.; Pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; and Lamb 3s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.

Cheese has considerably fallen in price.

The Pig market is somewhat on the advance, particularly the large stores for winter feeding.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August, to the 24th of September, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.18.	August 25.	Wind W.	Highest 74°.	August 29 and 31.	Wind S.W.
Lowest 29.70.	August 31.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 38°.	September 20.	Wind N.W.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	3-10ths of an inch Between the mornings of the 30th and 31st of August the mercury fell from 30.10 to 29.80.		Greatest variation in 24 hours.	12° The Mercury stood as high as 72° on the 19th inst. but on the 20th it was never higher than 60°.	

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.73 inches in depth.

The principal meteorological occurrence to be recorded this month is a most violent thunder-storm which happened on the 6th inst, in and near the metropolis, between six and seven o'clock in the morning. The oldest persons declare they never heard thunder more loud or witnessed lightning more vivid. This storm extended to many other parts of the kingdom, though not with equal violence. At Portsmouth it happened an hour and a half earlier than in London. Another storm, in which the lightning was very vivid, but the thunder not remarkably loud, was witnessed in the evening of the 19th.

The wind during the month has been variable, and the weather upon the whole very fine and seasonable. The average height of the thermometer is about 58°, something less than the average height of the same month last year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pieces with the following signatures do not suit our Miscellany:—P. V., M. Y., Lines by Th. W., ANAP, Lines by L. S. T., Essay by B., Senex, Philamora, Sonnet by W. Q., B. H. on Short-hand, Lines by Amicus, Aestheticus, Themilitas, Ode by H., Elafop, Eclogues, Poems by J. A. G., Lines by J. B., Euthetes, Lines by L. S., Lines by A. P.