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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM glad to see the controversy respecting accent and quantity revived by your Correspondent Mr. Smith in the last Number of your valuable Magazine.—The truth of many of his remarks respecting our improper mode of reading Latin, &c., is too evident to be disputed. For though perhaps no nation upon earth understands the laws of prosody better than the English do, yet it must be acknowledged that most of our scholars, by not distinguishing the precise length of vowel-sounds, and by an improper use of accent, systematically err in their pronunciation of four sorts of words, viz.—1st. Words of two syllables having the first short, as *equus*; 2dly, Words of three syllables having the first long and the second short, as *fidera*; 3dly, Polysyllables accented on the antepenult, as *juvenilibus, interea*, &c.; and lastly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel and a single consonant, as *dominis*. These I believe are the only cases in which we are accustomed to violate quantity. All these errors arise in part from the want of distinguishing between the long and short powers of the vowels. For, as they are all of them by nature capable of being either long or short, and as every long vowel is equal to two short ones, this is a distinction of the greatest importance.—We are not certain in what manner the ancients pronounced their vowels, whether as we do, or (which is more probable) in a manner similar to that which prevails on the Continent; but of this we may be infallibly sure, that they did not allow a long sound to be given to a short vowel, or a short sound to a long one.—In whatever mode therefore we may sound the vowels, let us not fail to pay due attention to their quantity.

The principal source of our mistakes on this subject is the indistinct and confused notion which we have of accent.—For when it falls on a short syllable, we often make that syllable long; and when it falls on a long one we sometimes make it

short. By accent is commonly meant an *iæus* or stress laid on one particular syllable of a word. In this sense accent is now and ever has been the same in all languages. It is that which connects two or more syllables together, and forms them into one word, and without which such a word cannot exist in any language. This idea was at least always included in the acute accent of the Romans, though perhaps it may not precisely answer to the Latin word *accentus*; for possibly that term might likewise include in it ideas of tone, &c., with which we are now unacquainted. The rules which Quintilian laid down for the acute accent have been adopted by all grammarians in all succeeding ages: a convincing proof that they mean by accent the same thing which he meant. For if (according to the fancy of some modern grammarians) accent is now a thing totally different from what it formerly was, why have they not given us a different set of rules for the regulation of it, and informed us at what time the alteration took place?

Accent in some degree affects quantity, i. e. it makes the accented syllable a little longer than it would be without it. But its operation is never so great as to make a short syllable become long, nor does the privation of accent make a long syllable become short; for there are degrees of time both in long and short syllables. All short syllables are not equally short, nor are all long ones equally long. This remark is fully confirmed by a passage quoted by Dr. Warner from Quintilian:—*Et longis longiores, & brevibus sunt breviores syllabæ.*

Quintilian and all succeeding grammarians inform us that the Latin acute accent is never laid on the last syllable of a word; that in all dissyllables, and likewise in trissyllables, having the second syllable short, it invariably falls on the first syllable; and that in polysyllables having the penult short, it lies in the antepenult. In the English language dissyllables accented on the first syllable generally have that syllable long. We have therefore

very improperly applied this rule to all Latin dissyllables, because they are accented on the first syllable. Hence we say *æques, cæmes, miser, nêmus, vigor, rigor, liquor, timor*, &c. making the first syllables long, or at least nearly so. Why do we not pronounce the first syllables of *æques, cæmes, miser, nêmus*, as we do the first syllables of their genitives, *æquitis, cômisis, miseri, nêmoris*? And why do we not pronounce such words as *vigor, rigor, liquor*, as we do the English words *vigour, rigour, liquor*? And the first syllable in *timor* as we do the first syllable of the genitive *timoris*, and of the English word *timorous*? If we pronounced the first syllable of the adjective *mâlus* as we do the first syllable of the English word *malice*, we should properly distinguish it from *mâlus*, an apple-tree. By an attention to this rule we should easily distinguish between the present and preterperfect tenses of many verbs, as *vénit* and *venit, fugit* and *fugit, lêgit* and *legit*, &c. Again, many English words of three syllables accented on the first have that syllable short; we have therefore hastily concluded that all Latin trissyllables accented on the first must have that syllable short, unless it be long by position, and therefore we very improperly say, *sîdera, lîmina, lîmite, fêmine, vîribus, dicere, scribere*, &c.—Why do we not pronounce the first syllables of these words with a long vowel sound, in the same manner in which we pronounce the first syllables of *sidus, lîmen, lîmes, sêmen, vîres, dico, scribo*, &c.; for all vowels long in themselves, and not by position, should certainly be uttered with a long vowel sound. An attention to this remark would shew the difference between *pôpulus*, people, and *pôpulus*, a poplar-tree. In polysyllables accented on the antepenult we sometimes err in a manner similar to the last case, by giving a short sound to a vowel long by nature, as in *juvenilibus*, and at other times by giving a long sound to a vowel naturally short, as in *intêrea*. But in words of this kind we do not universally err; for I do not remember that I ever heard a scholar pronounce such words as *incôlumis, depôsitum, consîlium, exîlium, excîdium*, &c. improperly. Lastly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel followed by a single consonant, such as datives and ablatives of the first and second declension, and genitives singular, nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives plural of the fourth declension, as *dominûs, gradûs*, &c. should always be uttered with a long vowel

sound, though the accent or stress can never fall on such syllables, except by a very singular poetic licence. I therefore think Dr. Warner has made a mistake in his remark on *Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa*; for he supposes the last syllable in *sibi* to be not only the longest, but the strongest syllable in the line. I admit that it is the longest syllable, because it is followed by the cæsural pause; but as that is only a pause of suspension, not necessarily attended by either elevation or depression of voice, I cannot think we are warranted in giving strength, i. e. laying a stress or accent on that syllable. Upon the whole, I conclude, that neither accent nor quantity are to be neglected; and that so long as we attend to the just rules of accent, and carefully retain the true natural sound of the vowels, never making a short one long or a long one short, we cannot much err in our pronunciation.

I think your Correspondent mistakes in supposing that Dr. Carey approves of Dr. Warner's plan of paying little or no attention to accent in reading Latin. I have read his "Latin Prosody made Easy," with high approbation, but can see no symptoms of his having embraced such an opinion. I am, Sir, &c.

J. PICKBURN.

Hackney, Sept. 17, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PASS my time, thank Heaven, with many satisfactions which tend to nourish the benevolent principle. I do not wish to be drawn into capricious and angry disputation, a thing very ill accordant to the spirit of philosophy. The Inquirer, however, has chosen to address a Paper to me of such a kind, that, notwithstanding little appears necessary to be said in reply to it, something, I apprehend, ought to be said; and that something must carry me into more length than such a positive and desultory attack, from the very nature of it, would carry him.

That the term *simple* may be used with degrees of comparison when it is applied in an indefinite popular sense, is very readily admitted. In the ancient and modern languages it is so used. But when it is made the basis of a metaphysical proposition, it ought to be used in its strict and proper sense. And in that sense simplicity is absolute and indivisible: it admits of no degree of complexity whatever.

If therefore there be simple ideas of sensation and simple ideas of abstraction, one cannot be more simple or less simple than the

the other. But that there are simple ideas of abstraction the Inquirer affirms: that there are simple ideas of sensation the Inquirer no otherwise denies than by saying that we receive the impressions together from one and the same object which excites different sensations, and that we make these simple by abstraction.

But the exciting causes being simultaneous, and from the same object, no more hinders the simplicity of each particular sensation, than a man standing in an army is less individually a man than if he stood alone on Salisbury Plain. In reality, an abstract idea is formed by a double operation of the mind: first by analysis, and then by synthesis. The mind analysing its sensations takes that of *soft*, for instance, a perception from the touch.—Whatever produces this perception it calls soft: and thus compounds its abstract idea of softness ascribable to all the various causes of this perception. And this being one homogeneous idea, its occurring in a variety of subjects takes nothing from its simplicity any more than in the abstract idea of space or time: as a thousand unisons in music form only the simple idea of that one sound or note.

It is mere trifling to say that I compare simplicity when I say that the idea of one simple perception is as simple as another. This is not making degrees of simplicity, and comparing it as if it had a more or less, but illustrating the metaphysical truth that simplicity has no degrees.

In the passage which the Inquirer has quoted, the very nature of the passage shews that Locke has used the word *simple*, there in the general and popular sense: but when we speak of simplicity of ideas, it admits and requires its strict and philosophical sense. Maxims, being assertive propositions, however intuitively true, must be necessarily compound: and can therefore admit of no other than this indefinite simplicity.

The Inquirer says that I confound ideas of abstraction with those of sensation: he is mistaken. A bitter taste means a bitter taste in particular, as of a sprig of wormwood for instance. Taste is an abstract; but the bitter taste of a sprig of wormwood, or any other bitter taste in particular, is the same which expresses that particular sensation. Suppose that I am tasting wormwood at this moment, I say this is a bitter taste, I express the particular sensation. I can afterwards apply the term bitterness to a vast variety of subjects in which it occurs.

The general idea of bitterness is in

Locke's dialect and mine, and every reasonable man's, an abstract idea, if he acknowledges any. A bitter taste, that is, one particular taste which was excited by a particular occasion, is not an abstract but a particular idea.

Locke does not suppose all ideas of reflection to be complex. He supposes and instances simple ideas of reflection. He has a title of them.

The remark of the Inquirer, who supposes the difference to be, that Locke takes all ideas of reflection to be complex and all ideas of sensation simple, and that the reverse is the truth, is therefore neither just as to Locke nor in itself. And yet presently after the Inquirer will have it that Locke and he say exactly the same thing in the instance from the rose and the lily, when the truth is, that Locke says, that sensations are not the less simple because their exciting causes co-exist in the same object (for this is the substance of his remark), and the Inquirer, that no sensation is simple, but owes all its simplicity to the abstraction which the mind performs in reviving the image or exciting the remembrance of a particular idea: for this is the substance of his remark.

Locke does say in terms that reflection is "the perception of the operations of our own minds within us:" and that ideas of reflection are such as the mind gets "by reflecting on its own operations within itself." I have quoted word for word: and now let the Inquirer charge compositors, or whom he will, with forgery. It is true I have not quoted from an edition in the life-time of Locke, my library, though good, not containing one. But I quoted from the neat and accurate edition of Dublin in 1765, and now, for the satisfaction of the Inquirer, I quote from the handsome London folio of 1722, only eighteen years after the death of that great man, the impression of whose greatness I believe is rather strengthened than diminished after all that the Inquirer has been pleased to say.

The words "recollected"—"of sensations," are extracted from the general purport of the two sections to which I referred at the foot of the page. One is ashamed to notice such cavils, and so wide of the argument, as what he calls my "Pantheism," from the term "our own mind" implying, he says, that "one mind may be common to more than one individual." To bring Berkeleyanism into ridicule with the ignorant, he imputes this doctrine to Berkeley; for the same purpose he imputes it to me. The words

however, are neither Berkeley's nor mine, but Locke's. And individuality of mind subsists not in the material or mixt hypothesis better than on the immaterial. — When there is individuality of consciousness, individuality of agency, there is individuality of mind. Nothing can be poorer than to find or rather make spinosism or pantheism out of so common an expression *ἡμετέρα ψυχή, nostra mens, nostra anima, notre ame*; and I might quote Hebrew to the same purpose. The language of conversation and of writing in so many different ages and countries, might all be tortured into this import. — "Our mind," in common grammar, common sense, and common use, is the mind which we have individually as other individuals respectively have theirs.

The Inquirer, however, who must object, and the more widely from the argument the better, says, that the perception of a sensation cannot be recollected, because sensation implies the presence and recollection the absence of the object; but as long as we can recollect friends seen, words heard, musical sounds played or sung, the experience of mankind will be contradictory to the objection. "Recollected," however, is a word which is extracted from the sense of the three sections quoted, and not literally taken from Locke.

"Perception of sensations and operations of mind" is not tautologous: for there are operations of mind, which, though occasioned by sensation, and although they may be accompanied with it, are not sensations. What sort of sensation is the idea of eternity or non-existence? It is true there is no image of non-existence: it has no reality: it is only a sensation. But it is not the less a subject of intellect and of reasoning. And be it recollected, that ideas are with Locke whatever is the object of the understanding in thinking.

But he must object too that "Mind is made to prove sensations," which he says are "Attributes of body only."

Now take the mixt material system of mind and body, this is absolutely false. — Take the simple material system, it is equally false. Body, unless organized into mind, has even on that system no perception or sensation. Those who talk of the sensation of the body would do well to think of the phenomena attending an apopleptic fit or a catalepsy. There is the body entire, the organization not destroyed,

but sensation utterly suspended during the continuance of the fit, however strong the application of exciting causes.

Once more, he must object to the term "within us." And yet he says, "the mind is necessarily and always within us." And I persist to say, that every hypothesis which will not involve a contradiction must ultimately resolve all sensations into the mind. He says, "Sensation by definition implies contact with the external world," and infers that therefore all sensation must be without and not within us. And expressly says, that it is "false and absurd to place our sensations within us." What can be necessary to be said to such philosophy and such logic?

The Inquirer is angry that a Berkleian should be a Lockist. I am neither a Berkleian nor a Lockist, but a reasonist and a truthist.

The Inquirer bids me, and in the coarsest language, to "go into the church and preach the Trinity," or "preconise," as he calls it, be a common erier of that doctrine: for that "it would not be a viler occupation." Had I chosen to preach in the church, I should have wanted neither inducement, nor opportunity, nor wish, nor temptation, during a great part of my life. But though I shall not preach the Trinity, I shall not call it a vile occupation; because good and learned and most excellent men have believed, and have consequently preached it; and however vile with my sentiments it would have been in me, it is no more vile in others to speak what they think, than in me to do the same.

I sign my name, and the Inquirer does not. He has no inconvenience or restraint from the language he chuses to employ; and he thinks perhaps, particularly on this subject, that I may. But my signing my name shall impose no restraint on me except that of decency, which, whether I had signed it or not, I flatter myself I should have observed.

His notion of a wish in me to tease him or any one is utterly unfounded. I write to vindicate what I believe to be true and useful. If in doing this I hurt the feelings of those who think differently, I hurt them unwillingly, and no farther than I think it necessary. After this the Inquirer may say what he pleases; only if he is not answered, do not let it be imagined it is because he cannot.

I am, Sir, &c. CAPEL LOFFT.
Trafalgar, 5th Sept. 1805.

ABSTRACT IDEAS NOT MERE TERMS.

P. S. Unless I am greatly mistaken, your Correspondent from Wolverhampton is known to me by correspondence and esteemed by me. But although he has the sanction of great names, I cannot accede to his hypothesis of the non-existence of abstract ideas.—If abstract ideas were merely terms, we could not reason by them; for there is no reasoning by terms that do not represent ideas. Now it is by these terms, and the ideas which they are appointed to represent, that we do reason. Give no sense to "*abracadabra*" or "*coarctixi*," and there is no reasoning about them. Give them a sense involving some general assertion, and immediately they are subjects of reason. The mistake may have originated in this, that the abstract terms do not commonly convey sensible images. But ideas are not, in philosophic language, confined to sensible images. The term extends to being in general, and to properties and relations of being; to possibility, real or supposed; in a word, to "whatever employs our mind in thinking." It is very allowable, convenient, and sometimes necessary, to extend words beyond their etymology, in order to obtain a most comprehensive term. Though a Platonist perhaps would say, that idea with him is equally comprehensive, and included every thing which can be seen, or perceptible to sense, or recognized by an operation of intellect, so as to be an idea either *απο το ιδεν*, or *ειδεν* &c.

DR. JOHN JEBB.

I did hope some other surviving friend of Dr. John Jebb would have stepped forth, in answer to the imputation attempted to be thrown on him, where I should least have expected it, in the Biographical Memoir of Dr. Paley, in your Magazine for July last (p. 608). Unless there be some obscure and concealed irony, I cannot in the least comprehend the passage. If meant to convey praise under the form of censure, and censure under that of praise, it will then, and then only, be just and intelligible. I do not object to the praise of Dr. Paley, whose character and writings I highly respect, but to the implied praise of the opposers of all reform.

"Dr. John Jebb, well known both by his talents and his violence both in religious and political controversy."—He was, indeed, and will be ever, well known by his talents. But he is not less known by his genius; his profound, accurate, and general learning, his indefatigable benevolence, his pure and firm disinterestedness. Violence! His writings are before the public. Many remember his countenance, his manners, his voice. These I believe will think that they have seldom read any writings which breathe such a spirit of peace and mildness; that they have yet more rarely seen or heard any person who conveyed to the heart so full a sentiment of

the most amiable virtue, or who better maintained the impression by his life and conduct. "The most notorious innovator both in creeds and government that disturbed the age in which he acted."—It would have been curious had any one stood forth by name to avow the honour of such language applied to such a person. But the arrow flew in the dark,

*Pressa est insignis gloria facti;
Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam.*

It is a wonder it had not been said, "creeds, government, and philology;" for Dr. John Jebb, who facilitates the comprehension of the Newtonian philosophy, in conjunction with two friends also eminent,* was much in the same sense an innovator in religion and government as in philology. All abuses have been innovations; and those who cry loudest and longest against innovators are those who (unaware perhaps) maintain the widest deviations from the purity and simplicity of original truth and good. With all the vehemence of opposition to Dr. Jebb's reforms in the University of Cambridge, parts of that reform have since his death been adopted, and more it is to be hoped will. And as we cannot be stationary either in government or our religious system, but from the necessary mutation of human affairs either accumulative abuses or reforms will come, let us trust that it will be reform, and reform such as he wished and endeavoured, with strenuous benevolence and perseverance; mild, peaceable, considerate; and as far permanent as human circumstances admit. For this must always be remembered, that no human system of policy can be maintained by indolently admiring and boasting of its perfection, and implicitly believing or affecting to believe that it is alike incapable of degeneracy or of improvement. And this also, that the later reform comes the more violent it generally is, the more productive of calamity, and the more uncertain of beneficial result.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In answer to the query—if a witness examined thinks that a counsel abuses the freedom necessary to cross-examining with effect, the witness has a right to address the Judge, and to say that he will answer that question if the Judge will be so good to put it, or to say that the counsel had a right to put it, and that the witness is bound to answer. And where a witness may want the resolution necessary to self-defence, a judge will interpose and check a cross-examination, if he sees it to be improperly conducted. This abuse was formerly much greater than it is at present.

* The Rev. Robert Thorpe, of Peter-house, and the Rev. George Wollaston, of Sidney—See "Memoirs of Dr. Jebb," by Dr. Diney, p. 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my Memoir on the late Dr. Currie I have said that "no correspondence had subsisted for a number of years" between him and that answerer of the Letter of Jasper Wilson who took the liberty of addressing his Reply to the Doctor by name, with the familiarity of an intimate acquaintance. I am since informed that Dr. Currie never had any correspondence with the person in question (*Mr. George Chalmers*); and that their only acquaintance arose from the visits of the latter to Liverpool, in one of which he was entertained at the Doctor's house, and assisted by him in some inquiries respecting the trade of that town.

I have authority to add, that Dr. Currie had prepared a new edition of the Letter, in which he had placed the conduct of *Mr. Chalmers* towards him in a proper light; but that he was induced, by the hazards to which writers obnoxious to authority were exposed, to suppress it, after a large part had been printed.

J. AIKIN.

Stoke-Newington, Oct. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent "A Frequent Creditor" does not seem aware that the London Gazette contains a prevention for the inconvenience he complains of.—Bankruptcies and meetings for the declaration of dividends are there announced, together with sufficient information to enable a creditor to avail himself thereof.—These are copied into our daily and other publications, amongst the rest, into your useful Magazine; so that no creditor need be at a loss for obtaining his dividend, provided he be at the common pains of reading these published lists. In the course of much experience I never knew a dividend lost if the debt had been well looked after. If creditors duly apply to their debtors, they will be timely advised, in cases of insolvency, of the course they are to pursue to make a proof of their debts; and a channel is opened, through the medium of solicitors or assignees, for obtaining subsequent information. If a creditor has neglected to prove his debt, he is very likely to lose his dividend; but when he has attended to the first measure, the second need not escape him. If many a dividend be lost, it is not from a want of information on the subject, but from not

availing of information abundantly offered. Unclaimed dividends of stock are liable to accumulate, from a change of proprietors, &c.; but as every proprietor conscious of his dormant dividend may receive it by applying to the Bank, so every creditor, aware of a debt due to him from a bankrupt's estate, may have it by applying to a solicitor or an assignee.—The bank-directors wish to convey information to persons whose monies they hold: assignees do the same in advertising a dividend.

In cases of bankruptcy delay in the making of a dividend frequently arises from choosing a banker who is a creditor both as assignee and treasurer. It is the duty of the former, as agent for the body of creditors, to divide the effects as speedily as possible: it is the interest of the latter to postpone this division. The practice has been censured, from its evident effects, by high legal authority, and commissioners of bankrupts would do their duty to enforce this censure.

Commercial intercourse is so abundant, and commercial information so general, that it needs not the formation or interference of a society to put a diligent creditor in the way of collecting in his debts.—Punctuality of claiming debts establishes the character of a man of business, as much as punctuality of paying them does his credit. I am, Sir, &c.

OBSERVER.

Birmingham, Oct. 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pinkerton, in his work intitled "The Scottish Gallery," having stated, on the authority of Messrs. Morisons, his correspondents at Perth, that, "Observing the uncommon genius of my late apprentice Robert Johnson, I employed him to trace the figures on the wood in the History of Quadrupeds;" and in your Magazine for August last Mrs. Hodgson, of this place, who is a proprietor of one-third part of that work, having asserted that I was employed merely as the "engraver or wood-cutter," I reluctantly come forward to repel both these attacks, which are equally false and malicious.

In answer to the first assertion it is only necessary for me to declare, and this will be attested by my partner Mr. Beilby, who compiled the History of Quadrupeds, and was a proprietor of the work, that neither

neither Robert Johnson, nor any person but myself, made the drawings, or traced or cut them on the wood.

In answer to Mrs. Hodgson, I may be allowed to ask, if I was merely employed as the "wood-cutter?" Who gave me the order and furnished the designs? I challenge the publication of the "documents" she mentions. They can only prove that her late husband paid one-third part of the price of the engravings, and a similar compensation for compiling the book. Her property therein has never been denied by me, and therefore it was unnecessary for her to attack my character under the pretext of an "Address to the Editor of the Annual Review," for whose mistakes I am not answerable, and whose review of the History of British Birds was in fact more injurious to me than to any other person, although his misrepresentations came in the garb of panegyric, and unquestionably his design was friendly.

If I be allowed to give a short history of the publication in question, it will not only refute the misrepresentations alluded to, but, through the wide circulation of your Magazine, serve as an answer to a multitude of inquiries, which, in the course of the voluminous correspondence caused by the History of Birds, have been made to me by gentlemen to whom I am under the greatest obligations for their assistance towards its completion.

From my first reading, when a boy at school, a sixpenny History of Birds and Beasts, and a then wretched composition called the History of Three Hundred Animals, to the time I became acquainted with works on natural history written for the perusal of men, I never was without the design of attempting something of this kind myself; but my principal object was (and still is) directed to the mental pleasure and improvement of youth; to engage their attention, to direct their steps aright, and to lead them on till they become enamoured of this innocent and delightful pursuit. Some time after my partnership with Mr. Beilby commenced I communicated my wishes to him, who after many conversations came into my plan of publishing a History of Quadrupeds, and I then immediately began to draw the animals, to design the vignettes, and to cut them on wood, and this, to avoid interruption, frequently till very late in the night; my partner at the same time undertaking to compile and draw up the de-

scriptions and history at his leisure hours and evenings at home. With the accounts of the foreign animals I did not much interfere; the sources whence I had drawn the little knowledge I possessed were open to my coadjutor, and he used them; but to those of the animals of our own country, as my partner before this time had paid little attention to natural history, I lent a helping hand. This help was given in daily conversations, and in occasional notes and memorandums, which were used in their proper places. As the cuts were engraved, we employed the late Mr. Thomas Angus, of this town, printer, to take off a certain number of impressions of each, many of which are still in my possession. At Mr. Angus's death the charge for this business was not made in his books, and at the request of his widow and ourselves the late Mr. Solomon Hodgson fixed the price; and yet the "widow and executrix" of Mr. Hodgson asserts in your Magazine, that I was "merely employed as the engraver or woodcutter" (I suppose) by her husband! Had this been the case, is it probable that Mr. Hodgson would have had the cuts printed in any other office than his own? The fact is the reverse of Mrs. Hodgson's statement; and although I have never, either "insidiously" or otherwise, used any means to cause the reviewers or others to hold me up as the "first and sole mover of the concern," I am now dragged forth by her to declare that *I am the man*.

But to return to my story:—While we were in the progress of our work, prudence suggested that it might be necessary to inquire how our labours were to be ushered to the world, and, as we were unacquainted with the printing and publishing of books, what mode was the most likely to insure success. Upon this subject Mr. Hodgson was consulted, and fully acquainted with our plan. He entered into the undertaking with uncommon ardour, and urged us strenuously not to retain our first humble notions of "making it like a school-book," but pressed us to let it "assume a more respectable form." From this warmth of our friend we had no hesitation in offering him a share in the work, and a copartnership deed was entered into between us for that purpose on the 10th of April, 1790. What Mr. Hodgson did in correcting the press beyond what falls to the duty of every printer, I know not; but I am certain that he was extremely desirous that it should have justice done it. In this

weaving of words I did not interfere, as I believed it to be in hands much siter than my own, only I took the liberty of blotting out whatever I knew not to be truth. This work was published in 1790. The History of the Land Birds was begun in 1791, and published in 1797, under circumstances exactly similar to the former work, excepting that Mr. Hodgson had no share, and was merely employed as the printer. The History of the Water Birds, from Mr. Beilby's declining the engraving business, devolved wholly upon myself. In undertaking this the vanity of being an author never entered into my mind; there was no choice; absolute necessity compelled me to "write a book." In 1800 death deprived us of Mr. Solomon Hodgson, after he had printed four editions of the Quadrupeds and the first volume of the Birds. With him we might have gone on peaceably to the end; but we soon found his "widow and executrix" to be a very different person, and disputes without end were what we had to look to. In order to avoid this cloud of mischief, Mr. Beilby told me his share in the Quadrupeds, and left me in the publication of that book to do the best I could with my new associate. With our squabbles it would be impertinent to trouble the world; they have been painful to me; they have been with the widow of my deceased friend.—By these disputes I was compelled to intrust the printing of the Water Birds to another Office, where this kind of work had not previously been attended to, and consequently I had to run the hazard of an experiment which might have injured the reputation of the work. Fortunately this experiment succeeded, and this I believe is one motive for Mrs. Hodgson's attack. I am, Sir, &c.

Newcastle, THOMAS BEWICK *
October 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I **N** perusing an interesting work, just published by Mr. Playfair, intitled, "An Inquiry into the Permanent Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and

* We have admitted this letter, as a reply to that of Mrs. H.; but the dispute relating to a mere private affair, with which the public have no concern, we must excuse ourselves from affording a vehicle to carry it on further.
—Editor.

Wealthy Nations." I have been much entertained and instructed by the author's ideas on that most important subject; and in particular was highly pleased with his Charts, which enabled me to take at one glance a comprehensive view of the state and fluctuation of commerce, wealth, and power, during a long succession of ages.—I do not recollect to have seen any thing similar or so luminous in any preceding publication. In one instance, however, I suspect Mr. P. has, from misinformation, been led into too severe and unmerited remarks relative to the management of poor-houses. In a note, p. 253, Mr. P. says:—

"In Middlesex, where the expence amounted, in 1803, to 123,700*l.* or about 34*0*l.** a-day, the sum expended to buy materials amounted to no more than 4*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*!!! It is impossible to comprehend how this capital stock could be distributed amongst above ten thousand labourers. It is not easy to conceive the impertinence of those who presented this item to the House of Commons, which would have done well to have committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Mace the persons who so grossly insulted it. The business altogether is conducted with ignorance, and executed carelessly and negligently to an extreme and shameful degree."

On pointing out this passage to a gentleman of the highest respectability, who in his official capacity had been concerned in furnishing the items to the account alluded to, he informed me, that the governors of the poor and workhouses in and about the metropolis are never under the necessity of laying out money for raw materials to be manufactured by the poor, as a sufficiency of such work as is fittest for the aged and infirm (i. e. old ropes to pick, sewing, &c.) is sent in by shop-fellers, ship-chandlers, rope-makers, &c., for which the proprietors, when the goods are returned, pay a stipulated price.

In another place Mr. P. draws inferences from the supposition that the *whole* of the money levied by the poor's-rate is exclusively for the maintenance of the poor; whereas part is applied towards paying the county expences, bridges, raising the militia, maintaining militia-men's families, and other parochial expences, too insignificant to have a separate assessment made for them.

I am, &c. G*.*.

Oct. 14, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent A. M. is generally correct in his reprehension of our translators from the French, yet perhaps not entirely so, in the example he gives of the word *aimable*, which is used rather anomalously in both the French and English languages. The French occasionally admit the word in the same sense in which we generally use it in English; and the English, in particular cases, adopt it according to its general acceptance in French; for instance, when a man is the subject. In the particular case, quoted from M. Segur, A. M. has, beyond a doubt, detected an error. He might, also have instanced the French word *massacr  *, which universally signifies *put to the sword*, not massacred, or assassinated, in the English acceptance. This error was of infinite use to our party newspapers, during the war of the revolution, as, in translations from the French papers where it was stated, that, in taking a fort or town, such a number of men were *massacr  s*, i. e. put to the sword, the word was invariably rendered massacred, with!!! tacked to the end of it. But a much heavier accusation lies against our modern translators, namely, that of garbling, altering, and obscuring, the sense of their originals, and even of omitting whole passages, from the base and degrading apprehension of disobliging their fatiduous and aristocratical customs of this country, or of shocking their delicate prejudices with the promulgation of wholesome truth. We have even an edition of poor Gil Blas, garbled of all the naughty passages, and rendered wholesome food (by some worthy member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, I ween) for the younger and elder children of the conventicle; but that which grates my indignant feelings the most, is, that I cannot read Bruce's Travels entire and ungarbled, as the original; but, strange to relate, to attain that advantage, must have recourse to the French translators!

Another Correspondent, in the same page, desires information on the subject of *bruising malt*. I am a brewer of more than thirty years standing, but yet may be unable to answer precisely and satisfactorily the question of Z. With respect to the method of breaking malt, crushing or bruising has ever been preferred, where the operation is performed by grinding with stones, and there are stone mills sufficiently light to be turned by hand; but

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the steel-mills, as they are called, are still lighter, and do the business very well, although I think them still inferior to stones, which besides receive no damage from any rubbish or hard bodies that are accidentally mixed with the malt. Bruising machines, or mills composed of iron, must ever be blunted and injured, in some degree, by the intervention of gravel or stones. I know of but one way to obviate the difficulty complained of by Z. It is, after screening the malt, to spread it, a bushel at a time, upon a clean floor, and to carefully hand-pick it free from all extraneous bodies. If your Correspondent, Mr. Editor, should deride the idea of such trouble, let him be informed, that I have often had, in days of yore, and of rural felicity, (alas departed) a company of women, young and old, marshalled around a wide-spread heap of wheat, and picking out all defective grains, and impure seeds, previously to the corn being sown.

Information is requested of your numerous Correspondents, whether I must have recourse for the most ample details of the proceedings of the Councils of Laodicea and Nice, held about one thousand five hundred years since? also whether any late French or continental writer has given an *impartial* history of the first two or three centuries of the Christian era? Gibbon is not sufficiently full on those points, in which I chance at this time to be interested.

May 19, 1805.

HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 3d vol. of your Magazine, p. 36, Dr. Beddoes gives the plan of an Indian fortification on the Muckingham, and at the same time promises a further communication on the subject. I think that promise is not yet fulfilled; and as many of your readers may be anxious to know something more on a subject so worthy of inquiry, permit me to refer them to a book intitled "Observations on some Parts of Natural History, to which is prefixed, an Account of several remarkable Vestiges of an ancient Date which have been discovered in several Parts of North America, by Benjamin Smith Barton, Member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh." They will also find that book noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine, 2d part of the 57th vol. p. 87.

Your's, &c. JOHN CLENNELL.

Qq

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

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

[Concluded from p. 217 of our last Number.]

THE labours of the Registry of Lands in France are actively continued; there are 2000 persons employed in the 108 departments.

M. Biot read to the Institute a Memoir on the loadstone, in which, conformably to the observations of M. Humboldt, he supports the hypothesis of a magnetic mass situated nearly at the centre of the earth, towards the 79th degree of latitude, to the north of America; and he thence deduces a formula representing the inclination of the needle in different latitudes and the intensity of the magnetic power. It affords the means of nearly ascertaining the longitude and latitude of a country where currents or fogs render navigators liable to dangerous errors.

The tempests of this year have been both extraordinary and frequent. That of the 6th June committed great ravages at Paris and to the distance of one hundred leagues east and south; another, on the 7th, took place in Switzerland; the 11th in Styria; the 25th at Montauban; the 1st July in the department of Landes and in that of the Ain; the 3d at Marfeilles; the 21st on the Rhine; the 27th at Genfca; the 31st at Auch, where there was a tremendous hurricane. During the same two months inconceivable inundations occurred, together with extraordinary showers of hail, the stones of which were as large as a man's fist. Thunderstorms happened so frequently as seven times in one day: trees were torn up by the roots, houses unroofed, and people killed.

The Aurora Borealis of the 22d of October was the most remarkable that has been observed in France since the year 1769. It was visible at Lyons, at Geneva, and in all the more northern provinces. It furnished me an opportunity of mentioning the cause, which I have demonstrated in my Astronomy, namely, electrical emanations; and of learning that Billings in the Account of his Voyage says, that the Aurora Borealis sometimes explodes with a great noise; which confirms the explanation of that phenomenon by means of electricity.

The earthquake of the 25th August, which shook all the buildings of Almeria in Spain, was felt as far as Holland; and the waters of the Nevis, in the Bourbonnois, were greatly agitated, and rose

three feet; which gives me occasion to call to mind, that at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon, the 1st November 1755, a considerable elevation was perceived in the waters of Bourbon l'Aρχambault, at the distance of 287 leagues; which seems to prove, that the subterranean cavities are of vast depth, and extend to very great distances.

The poem intitled "Navigation," by Esimenard, which appeared this year, has some connection with astronomy. This poem, which had long been celebrated, was expected with impatience. There are verses which are very remarkable, especially those containing the eulogy of M. Laplace. The author might have mentioned the immense improvement of geography by means of astronomical navigation, and of the perpetual assistance which the Moon affords to mariners. He speaks of the astrolabe, which navigators never made use of. I am sorry to observe, that, like Roucher, in his Poem on the Twelve Months, he has doubts concerning the cause of the flux and reflux of the sea.—These blemishes will not be found in the poem of M. Gudin, the new edition of which will appear this year.

I must likewise announce a Translation of Ovid's "Fasti," by M. Saint-Ange, since the months are there described by the rising of the stars.

It would be an agreeable task to write the History of Astronomy, were it not always closed by the recital of our losses. One of the most important is that of M. Mechain, who was not only one of our best astronomers, but one of the most laborious, the most courageous, and the most robust. He fell a victim to his courage, like the youthful Bernier, whose loss I a few months ago deplored.

Pierre François André Mechain was born at Laon August 6th 1744. At an early age he had a natural inclination for astronomy. During the period of his education he wrote to me, offering his co-operation in our labours. I sent him the proof sheets of my Astronomy, and he was even then capable of finding faults and of correcting them. I invited him to Paris in 1772. He was employed by M. Zanon for the Dépôt of the Marine, and by M. Darquier in correcting his Observations. M. Doisy, director of the Dépôt, soon became acquainted with his merit, and employed him in a more advantageous manner at Versailles. He there made observations; and on the 13th August 1774 the Academy approved of his first Memoir, on occasion of an eclipse of Aldebaran.

Aldebaran which he had observed at Versailles the 15th April. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774; he discovered that of 1781; since which period he has never ceased to render himself useful in that part of the science. The Duke d'Ayen presented him with instruments, the use of which Mechain had taught him. In 1790 he discovered his eighth comet; and enjoyed the advantage of having not only discovered it, but likewise of giving observations and calculations of its orbit. In 1782 he gained the prize of the Academy on the subject of the comet of 1661, whose return was eagerly expected in 1790. Having been received into the Academy the same year, he was soon charged with the superintendence of the *Connaissance des Temps*.—Never was that work so ably conducted; he enriched it every year with his labours. The volumes from 1788 to 1794 are perhaps superior to any since the commencement of the work in 1679. In 1792 he undertook, in conjunction with M. Delambre, the labour of measuring the degrees of the meridian, in order the more accurately to determine the magnitude of the earth and the length of a metre.—This undertaking was not worth the time it cost our two best astronomers, and the loss it occasioned us. But Borda eagerly pushed the enterprize, to shew the advantages of his whole circles, which he had brought into vogue, and of which he considered himself as the inventor. On the 25th June, 1792, Mechain set out to measure the triangles from Perpignan to Barcelona. The war suspended his labours, which he however completed in the following year. A dangerous accident affected his constitution, and he returned at the conclusion of 1795 to Perpignan. I have related in my Bibliography what hardships he encountered on the dangerous summits of the Pyrenees, and what difficulties he experienced till in 1798 he was joined by M. Delambre. They at length arrived at Paris in the month of December the same year. Mechain was long engaged in drawing up an Account of his labours; and he arranged the observatory, for which, when I was director, I had procured a mural quadrant worthy of his care. The injury his health had sustained and the hardships he had undergone did not daunt him; he was desirous of prolonging the meridian to the island Ivica, that the 45th parallel might be in the middle of the total arch. He set out the 8th January 1805; he fixed with infinite trouble upon all the stations where

he was to make his observations. Having finished at Espadan, on the 30th of August, he set off for the station of Desierto near Cape Oropesa. This was the fourth, and he hoped to finish the four others in 1805, when he was seized with the summer-fever, which is occasioned by the rice-grounds, and annually sweeps away twenty thousand persons on the coast of Valencia. He expired on the 20th of September at Castellon de la Plana.

A more extensive Memoir of his labours, with his portrait, will be found in Baron von Zach's Journal for July 1800. His last observations and calculations of the eclipse of the Sun of the 11th of February are in the *Connaissance des Temps* for the year 15, which has just appeared. He published a great number in the Ephemerides of M. Bode of Berlin. He preferred that work to the *Connaissance des Temps*, since I became the editor of the latter. He has left two sons, who successively began to study astronomy, but who successively abandoned that science.

On the 12th of November the Institute appointed M. Burckhardt, who was before known as one of the first astronomers of Europe, to the place vacant by the death of M. Mechain.

Among the losses sustained by astronomy must undoubtedly be reckoned that of the Duke of Gotha, to whom we are indebted for one of the finest observatories in Germany, and who loved and cultivated all the sciences.

Ernest I. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, died the 30th April, in the 68th year of his age, and the 33d of his reign, in consequence of a consumption. This Prince made observations and calculations himself. He assisted in the completion of works, or defrayed the expences of their publication. The recent mensuration of a degree by Baron von Zach, the first undertaken in Germany, hitherto the only one in its kind, places him in the rank of the royal protectors of astronomy, with this difference, that the plan of this enterprize was formed by his own intelligence, and the expences were defrayed by his economy; so that, with the merit of a connoisseur, an author, and a protector, he combined the virtues of an enlightened scholar and of a generous prince.

The following is a passage from the Duke's will, written with his own hand: "I erected at a considerable expence the observatory of Seeburg, near Gotha. I supplied the funds from the fruits of my economy, without demanding the least assistance from my state. It has been vi-

sited by many distinguished foreigners; and I am desirous that it should be preserved and maintained for the benefit of the sciences. For this purpose I bequeath the sum of 160,000 francs, to be raised on what I may with justice call my personal property. This sum shall be placed in the exchequer of our domains, which shall pay interest for it at the rate of four per cent. per annum, without being obliged to reimburse the capital. This interest shall be applied to the salary of the astronomer, and the current expenses of the building and of instruments. These instruments are an extraordinary and indispensable charge; but this case will probably not often occur, and new instruments must be considered as effects of the inventory: the whole will consequently remain to the ducal house, and will contribute not a little to its glory in the scientific world. I therefore recommend this observatory in the most express manner to my heirs and successors. I hope this request will not be made in vain, since I expressly order by this will that no monument of any kind whatever may be erected to my memory: I request only, that attention be paid to the maintenance of the observatory. This vanity is the more pardonable, as it will contribute to the advancement of useful knowledge and to the glory of my successors."

In a codicil the Duke repeats: "I expressly forbid the erection of any monument to my memory, or of any monument or epitaph near or over my tomb."

Baron von Zach, who has introduced this will into his Journal, adds, "I can give this well grounded and positive assurance to the friends of the sciences, that the desire of the father will not only be fulfilled, but even exceeded, by his successor, the present Duke Emilius Leopold Augustus, who has already given the most decisive proofs of his love of the sciences."

The father of our able astronomer Flaugergues expired at Viviers 3d August 1824. Antoine Flaugergues was born at the above place the 14th December 1724. His taste for meteorological observations, the assiduity with which he prosecuted them for a period of nearly sixty years, and the attention he paid to compare them with the lunar points, deserve that we should mention him in this place. He was profoundly conversant with antiquities, and was curious with respect to objects of natural history, of which he had formed a considerable collection. The modesty of Flaugergues prevented the publication of several works on which he

had long been engaged. As an amiable scholar, an upright magistrate, a tender husband, and an affectionate father, he is universally regretted.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER of DR. FRANCIS PACCHIONI, PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY in the UNIVERSITY of PISA, to LAURENCE PIGNOTTI, HISTORIOGRAPHER to the KING, containing an ACCOUNT of the DISCOVERY of the COMPOSITION of MURIATIC ACID.

"TO you, my much-respected friend, both on account of the spontaneous impulse of innate kindness with which you deigned to take so much care of my talents, such as they are, as to receive me among the number of your pupils, and on account of your having paved the way for my obtaining that very chair which was filled by you for many years with so much applause and honour to our country, rather than to any other person, shall I give an account of a discovery which I have made and satisfactorily verified. But these are not the only reasons by which my conduct is influenced. I wish, at the same time, to shew my gratitude towards you, and to give you a proof that I am endeavouring to render myself more worthy of your esteem and friendship.

"It is perfectly known to you that since last year, on account of the premiums proposed by that excellent general and philosopher Bonaparte, emperor of the French, for the advancement of that new and fertile branch of experimental philosophy discovered by the celebrated professor of Bologna, Galvani, and afterwards wonderfully extended by the sublime genius of Volta, I have contrived a great number of experiments, which I have performed with much care and almost completed. These experiments have revealed to me many facts which I am collecting for a memoir to be presented to the *Societa Italiana*, and have led me to a knowledge of the constituent elements of an acid which has hitherto proved refractory to all the efforts of chemistry. I speak of the muriatic acid, hitherto tortured in vain with the electric-spark, caloric, and all the play of affinity. You are perfectly acquainted with the different and discordant opinions of the most recent and approved writers concerning the nature of this acid; some of them considering it as a simple combustible body, others as formed of an unknown base combined with

with oxygen; and lastly, others as a simple substance naturally acid. But their opinions have not contributed to the advancement of science, and are justly esteemed as mere hypotheses destitute of proof.

"Having, however, neglected these hypotheses, and considered the means by which the discovery of the nature of this acid has been hitherto attempted, it appeared to me that one had not yet been tried, viz. the continued action of the pile of the celebrated Volta; and I suspected that it might assist in leading me to discoveries which had hitherto escaped the research of experimental philosophers. As far as I can judge, my endeavours have been crowned with success, and have furnished me with satisfactory evidence of the nature of the constituent principles of muriatic acid.

"The simplicity of the apparatus, and of the means adopted to attain my views, the care with which I have endeavoured to avoid every source of error, have I hope sufficiently secured me against those illusions which frequently deceive young men ardent in the pursuit of science, and even those practised in the art of extorting from nature her secrets. Want of time prevents me from relating the series of experiments by which I arrived at the discovery I have mentioned; but you may see it by perusing the manuscript of my memoir, which will be immediately published, to submit my researches and their results to the judgment of the learned.—For the present I shall select from the experiments and facts therein described those which are decisive, and which establish in an evident manner the following truths:

"I. Muriatic acid is an oxide of hydrogen, and consequently composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

"II. In the oxygenated muriatic acid, and therefore *a fortiori* in muriatic acid, there is a much less proportion of oxygen than in water.

"III. Hydrogen is susceptible of very many and different degrees of oxidation, contrary to what is universally believed by pneumatic chemists, who assert that hydrogen is susceptible only of one invariable degree of oxidation, that in which it forms water.

"Having at first examined the phenomenon of the decomposition of water by the Galvanic pile, and having by accurate experiments ascertained the true theory, I readily discovered a very simple and exact apparatus, in which I could distinctly perceive the changes which happen to water,

which, from the continued action of the Galvanic pile, is continually losing its oxygen at the surface of a wire of very pure gold immersed in it.

"I therefore proceeded to examine these gradual changes of water thus losing its oxygen, and I at last observed a very singular fact, which unequivocally indicated the formation of an acid. In other antecedent experiments I had examined the nature of the air obtained before arriving at this remarkable point, and I always found, by means of the eudiometer of Giobert, that it was very pure oxygen, as the residuum scarcely amounted to one-sixtieth.

"Having thus examined the nature of the air formed in various experiments from the first moment of decomposition until there were evident indications of the formation of an acid, I began to endeavour to determine in a more positive manner the existence and nature of this acid.

"When the water, or, to speak more accurately, the residual fluid, occupied about half the capacity of the receiver which at first contained the water, this residual fluid presented the following characters:

"Its colour was an orange-yellow, more or less deep according as the bulk of the residual liquor was greater or less, and it resembled in appearance a true solution of gold.

"From the inferior orifice of the vessel, which was closed with a piece of taffety, and then with double bladder, there escaped a smell which was easily recognised to be that of oxygenated muriatic acid.

"The gold wire had in part lost its metallic lustre, and its surface appeared as if corroded by a solvent.

"The bit of taffety which had been in contact with the coloured fluid, in consequence of its action, was easily torn, as is usual with similar bodies when half burnt (*semi-combusto*).

"Around the edges of the vessel, on the bladder, there was formed a deep purple ring, which surrounded a circular space rendered entirely colourless or white.

"A drop of this fluid tinged the skin of the hand, after some hours, with a beautiful rose-colour.

"Having obtained in various successive experiments the same liquid, possessing constantly the same properties, I chose that obtained in the last experiment to submit it to chemical examination. The very able chemist of this university, Sig. Giuseppe Branchi, had the goodness to enter

enter zealously into my views ; and in his laboratory we easily proved,

" 1. The existence of a volatile acid by the white vapours which were formed by ammonia placed near it.

" 2. That this acid was certainly oxygenated muriatic acid, since it formed in nitrate of silver a curdy precipitate, the *luna cornea* of the ancients, or the muriate of silver of the moderns. From these facts we may draw the following positive and undeniable results :

" 1. Muriatic acid is an oxide of hydrogen, and is therefore composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

" 2. Oxygenated muriatic acid, and of course muriatic acid, contains less oxygen than water does.

" 3. Hydrogen has not one degree of oxygenation, but many. One of these constitutes water, another below it oxygenated muriatic acid, and below this there is another which constitutes muriatic acid.

" I shall mention the other degrees in another memoir, which will be published immediately.

" These, my much esteemed friend, are the decisive facts and experiments, which exclude every doubt, and which confirm my fortunate conjectures. It is long since experimental philosophy may be said to have become a source of wonders. The transmutation of azote into nitrous acid, and of hydrogen into water, appears to me truly wonderful, and your genius will enable you readily to judge whether the same epithet may be applied to the metamorphosis of water into the true solvent of gold and platina, into that volatile substance which attacks and neutralizes pestilential miasmata, and presents so many resources to philosophy and the arts.

" After having thus discovered the elements of this refractory substance, I am engaged in determining their proportions by experiment and calculation.

" To me it appears that the origin and nature of muriatic acid being now known, there is no longer any mystery in its formation, nor in that of the muriatic salts in the vast extent of the ocean. But these and other deductions will be explained by me in another place. They will have already occurred to you ; and I should exceed the limits of this letter if I were to enter further into the subject.

" With the most profound esteem and sincere attachment, I have the honour of subscribing myself, &c. &c.

" FRANCIS PACCHIONI."

Pisa, May 9, 1805.

Contrary as the results announced in this interesting communication are to analogy, there are some facts from which they receive at least such a degree of confirmation as to entitle them to the attention of every one zealous in the cultivation of science. In 1801 Mr. Cruickshank discovered that infusion of litmus was reddened by the one end of the pile, and infusion of Brazil-wood rendered purple by the other ; but he supposed these effects to be owing to the formation of nitrous acid and ammonia ; and only a few days before Professor Pacchioni's letter was published : Pisa, the formation of muriatic acid by the Galvanic action was announced in London, in a letter from Mr. Peel, dated Cambridge, April 23, 1805.

We insert a letter of Mr. Henry, of Manchester, on the same subject.

" SIR,

" The very important discovery announced by Mr. Peel, of Cambridge, has been lately confirmed by the evidence of Professor Pacchioni, of Pisa, who, without any knowledge of the experiments made in this country, attained similar results by the use of precisely the same means. There is one considerable point of difference, however, between the English and the Italian chemist, viz. that by passing a continued current of the Galvanic fluid through water, Mr. Peel obtained muriate of soda ; while Professor Pacchioni, having employed an interrupted gold wire for the same purpose, produced muriate of gold. These experiments cannot fail to have excited an ardent interest in the mind of every chemist in this country, and an anxious expectation of the issue of the process in the hands of other experimentalists. For this reason I communicate to you the following account, though not perfectly conclusive, with a request that you will suppress it if more satisfactory testimony should reach you from any other quarter.

" The apparatus which I employed was such as would occur to any person having the same object in view ; viz. a glass tube $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 35 inches diameter, in which were secured, by means of corks, two slips of platina (cut from a piece which was given to me long ago by Mr. Tennant), with their extremities at a proper distance from each other. The water at the outlet amounted to two drachms, and was reduced by six days' exposure to the current (in part probably by evaporation, though carefully covered with pasteboard) to a quantity which left half an inch of the tube unfilled. It had

been

been most attentively purified, first by simple distillation, and again by a second distillation, after the addition of nitrate of silver. At the close of the experiment it was found to become opalescent in a few seconds by the mixture of nitrate of silver, and afterwards to undergo, when exposed to the light, the usual change of colour, indicating the presence of muriatic acid. To ascertain whether muriate of platina were present, I added a solution of muriate of ammonia to one portion, and to another carbonate of soda; but no precipitation ensued. This, however, might possibly be owing to the very dilute state of the solution: and I was proceeding to reduce the remainder by evaporation, with the view to further experiments, when the whole was unfortunately lost by accident.

"The repetition of this process requires the careful observance of one precaution, which is extremely likely to be overlooked. The water employed must on no account come into contact with the fingers of the operator; for I have found that from the surface of the skin there is a constant and copious excretion of muriate of soda, with perhaps a little muriate of ammonia. Of this any one may be satisfied by observing the change effected by nitrate of silver on pure distilled water after being poured on the palm of the hand; and if a glass tube containing distilled water be frequently inverted in a cup of the same by means of the thumb or finger, the water will be found to be precipitated by nitrate of silver. Suspecting that the corks might have furnished some muriatic salt, I added nitrate of silver to portions of pure water in which corks had been kept immersed twenty-four hours; but instead of opalescence being produced, the colour of the liquid passed through successive shades to that of Port-wine, and the tinging matter remained in solution, instead of settling to the bottom like muriate of silver. In future experiments on the synthesis of muriatic acid it will therefore be expedient to employ an apparatus in which the water shall neither come into contact with the fingers nor with corks. For transmitting the metallic wires, perforated glass stoppers, one of which has an aperture large enough to allow the water to escape as the gases are generated, would answer the purpose sufficiently. It is desirable also that the water employed should be well freed from air, and that the atmosphere should be excluded; for if muriatic acid be generated, it will otherwise remain to

be proved that azote is not one of its components; and this presumption is even confirmed by the extreme minuteness of the portion of muriatic acid which seemed to be produced in my experiment. If water contain all the elements of that acid, and nothing more be required to effect its transmutation than a change of their proportion, we might expect a considerable and unequivocal production of muriatic acid by the process of Galvanism. Another circumstance suggesting the presence of azote in this acid is, that on examining the liquor obtained by detonating impure hydrogen and oxygen gases in close copper vessels, Mr. Keir found that a small quantity of muriatic acid accompanied the nitrous acid thus formed.—See Keir's Dictionary, p. 119.

"The precautions which I have suggested will not be thought trivial by any one who recollects that one of the most accurate and celebrated chemists of this or any other time* was misled to a belief that he had effected the synthesis of muriatic acid by a circumstance which was neglected solely from its apparent insignificance. The source of fallacy in the instance alluded to shews how unaccountably that acid may find its way into the subjects of our experiments, and introduce uncertainty into their results.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"WILLIAM HENRY."

Manchester, July 23, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS and CAUTIONS respecting EMIGRATION to AMERICA.

[Continued from Vol. 19, p. 543, No. 130.]

WE now come to the 3d head, or a consideration of the truth of the assertion which has been made by many writers, that the New World holds out advantages not to be found in the 1d one.

When the Europeans first discovered the continent of North America, their eyes were saluted with an immense expanse of waste encumbered with trees. Beneath them were stagnant and foetid swamps, for want of the hand and skill of man to

* Berthollet. The error arose from the employment of iron-slings contaminated with muriatic acid, from which it required repeated washing with distilled water to free them, and which was even present in them when fresh made for the purpose.—*Annales de Chimie*, xxxix. 15, 16.

open channels for the passage of the waters; a soil neither solid nor liquid; and marshes covered with aquatic and noisome plants, which served only to nourish venomous insects, whilst they suppressed the growth of herbs fit for the use of man.—The green enamelled turf, which forms the beauty of the exterior and announces the fecundity of the interior of the earth, was no where to be seen. On the few spots which were unencumbered with wood the Indians had built towns, and cultivated maize in some, and others were covered with a tall wiry grass, which the cattle would never touch when they could find the buds of trees, plants, and succulent herbs, which they preferred to it. Every thing denoted that the New World, the mountains excepted, had lain buried beneath the sea for ages after the Old one.—Later experience has demonstrated this point beyond all doubt. At a very little depth, from eighteen to twenty-five feet beneath the upper stratum, there is found a black saline ooze or mud, the smell of which sufficiently discovers its origin.—The upper strata are generally composed of masses of oceanic shells, which time has converted into calcareous stones, and in many parts beds of these shells are found in a continued extent of miles in their original undecomposed state. These strata, for above one hundred miles from the Atlantic shore, are covered with sea-land intermixed with gravel, and mud washed down from the Alleghany mountains by the rains, and incrustated with the remains of decayed vegetation. In a word, nature seemed to have been in a state of infancy, and to have required time to bring her works to perfection.—These matters are all rendered facts by the authority of the American Philosophical Transactions, and the researches of enlightened and veridical travellers, such as Volney, &c. Nothing, therefore, but the extravagant avidity and credulity with which mankind receive the account of distant regions, could have ever made them believe that Nature, equal and inviolable in all her operations, could have done more for a new than an old soil, especially with the art and industry of man against her; and the amazing luxuriance of America must be restricted to vallies where the soil has accumulated to a vast depth, and which are in very inconsiderable quantities relatively to the whole.—Even those parts nourish only those grains and herbs which nature has adapted to them, and not to those of the Old Continent; for which reason the European

agriculturist has every thing to learn over again, and experience will only convince him that his labour and expence have been unprofitable. Instead of a soil cultivated for ages, which he may improve at a certain cost, and the replace of which may be ascertained to a sixpence in an acre, he must begin to dry up swamps, to open a passage for stagnant waters, to destroy rank weeds, to fell trees uselessly through their immense quantity, and finally to produce a new or cultivated nature. For want of hands or money he must do this laborious work himself, and he will find the life of an American farmer very different from that scene of ease, repose, and plenty, which its panegyrists have chaunted forth, even though he should be settled in the vicinity of the best market-town, and on the best cleared lands in the United States.

It should seem that those panegyrists have known no more of it, and have treated it in the same manner as the ancient poets have sung to us in the "Golden Age." They have painted it in the most seducing colours; but they have not known, or have omitted to tell us, of the daily cares and labours; they have handled the subject as poets and not as agriculturists, as theorists and not as practical observers; but if those writers had themselves followed the plough for days, exposed to wind and rain; if they had mowed and stacked hay in the marshes in the heat of a burning sun, devoured by flies, and tormented by gnats and mosquitoes; if they had reaped the harvests with their backs exposed to the rays of the sun, their face to the exhalations of the earth and dropping perspiration, they would have known, that, if by chance the American farmer gathers roses, it is only in the midst of thorns. They have not sung those sudden frosts which at the beginning of summer destroy in a single night all hopes of fruit, apples, and cyder; those electric storms which in the midst of the burning heat of the dog-days overwhelm him with winter's hail, and scarcely leave him straw when he expected grain. They omit those gulls which come accompanied with torrents of rain, and wash his seed out of the loose soil; and those flocks of birds which live at the farmer's expence, and pick out of the earth those seeds which have escaped being washed away. They do not mention those circumstances, because they have never experienced, or wished to conceal, them. But these are very far from being the whole of the disadvantages attending the American farmer,

mer. There are, besides, swarms of insects, so various, voracious, and destructive, that they seem to rise only to multiply, to injure vegetation, and to die.— In warm and moist years their fecundity is inconceivable and their numbers incalculable. The instinct of some leads them to gnaw the bark of trees, others prey upon the leaves, and others again upon the buds. There is nothing sown or planted which has not its enemy; and that nothing may be exempted from their ravages, the insects of autumn devour the fruit whose buds have escaped the voracity of their predecessors. They say nothing of those worms which attack the stalks of the Indian corn, nor of those Hessian flies,* which kill these plants by arresting their sap for their own nutriment; nor of those swarms of caterpillars, which, like a devastating conflagration, lay waste his orchards and woods, and in the midst of summer create the gloomy nakedness of winter. They have totally overlooked all those enemies, so formidable in power though so contemptible in size. They forget that the years have no spring, nor even a summer and winter of regular duration; and that when to the ravages of so many insects are added the irregularity and inclemency of the seasons, the farmer sustains annually considerable losses, and his only consolation, hope for better luck next season, very often proves delusive. They pass over that it is dangerous to aim at making improvements, because, from the paucity of hands, and the little dependence which can be placed even on those who will work, there is no saying when they will be finished, and the only certainty is, that of an enormous expence in proportion to the labour done. They do not say that the American farmer is afraid to raise larger

crops than he and his family can consume, lest he should get no market for them, or because he is too far distant from any; and that if he does sell his superfluous produce, he is certain of getting no money, but only goods in exchange, which are commonly West-India or European articles of luxury, which in his situation he had better never know the use of.— They omit that the crops in the ground are often lost by the sudden transition from winter to summer, without any interval of spring, for want of hands; and that if labourers could be hired, the crops will not pay the expence. They have not told us that salt-pork or fish with Indian bread was their only food, and milk or water their most common drink, for cyder is by no means in general use.

Yet all these disadvantages are deplored by the American farmers, although they deem them common to every other country, and are so very apparent, that it must be wilful negligence to pass them over *sub silentio*, or gross perversion to have represented them as not existing.— Whether you view his crops, or make inquiries of the American farmer, you will see or hear of those enemies at every step; and as it would be ridiculous to attempt to draw any parallel between his situation and that of an European, particularly an English, farmer, I shall proceed to shew what productions thrive in the United States and what do not.

The United States are evidently a planting country, and not one adapted to tillage. Nature has sufficiently pointed out this fact by producing spontaneously tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton, and maize or Indian corn, the staple commodity of American food, and by denying to them great crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. which are its representative in the Old Continent. Wheat delights in a stiff soil which will shelter its roots from the ardent rays of the sun, and the soil of the United States is light, loose, and so permeable, that brooks, creeks, and even rivers, have disappeared. Wheat, therefore, and every other grain which requires a stiff soil, will not thrive there; but Indian corn, which is a strong plant, growing on a stem of from ten to fifteen feet in height, demands a loose soil which will freely admit those rays to penetrate to its root. This astonishingly productive plant affords nutriment to both man and beast, and is the staff of the United States. For want of a due contexture of the soil these states are by no means a grain country, but nature has provided against every exigency.—

* The inhabitants of Long Island, during the revolutionary war, having perceived that an insect till then unknown destroyed their crops of corn in the neighbourhood of the Hessian camp, called it the Hessian-fly. So soon as the stalk and the ear are formed, this insect bores the upper and lower parts of the first joint, and deposits its little eggs in the aperture. When the young ones are blown, they intercept the sap and feed on it, which generally occasions the death of the plant.— From Long Island this insect has spread over several states, and, as it advances westward, it leaves entirely the places it has before ravaged. It is absurd to suppose that this insect was brought from Europe, the whole natural history or which has none of a similar species.

The blades of the Indian corn plant furnish all the winter-fodder for the cattle, and the woolls present them with their buds, shoots, plants, and herbs, in the summer. Were it not for this remarkable production of maize, which thrives in a soil repugnant to all other grains, the United States could not subsist its present population.*

It may be asked here, how the United States, which export so much wheaten-flour, can be said to be unfavourable to the growth of wheat? I answer, that the Americans export all they grow, because either from habit they prefer and use only that of Indian corn, or because wheat, which is sure of a foreign market, is the same to the American as cash, of which they have a very small stock; besides, were the quantities of wheat grown in the United States compared with their extent and the population, nine-tenths of whom are agriculturists, it would appear very inconsiderable indeed. A further proof that wheat does not thrive is, that they have not straw enough to litter their cattle; and the quantity of straw upon the largest cultivated estate in the United States will not afford enough of it to manure half an acre of garden-ground; and this want of manure is one reason why the lands will not recover their vigour in a century after they have been thoroughly impoverished by the cultivation of tobacco. Indian corn, therefore, which requires very little manure, because less than a shovel-full will do for a single plant, and there are only a thousand or twelve hundred to an acre, furnishes all the bread used in the United States, except in the cities, where the consumption of wheat-flour is too inconsiderable to deserve notice, and, with salted pork, many of them eat nothing else during the whole year, unless they should happen to be in a situation proper for hunting or fishing, and even then these are employments to which they can very seldom spare that time which the cultivation of their lands require. It is usual indeed to see a man

go out with his rifle in one hand and his axe in the other, so that he may either cut down trees or shoot game if any come in his way; but in the interior of the country I never heard hunting looked upon as a diversion, but as a laborious exercise, and so expensive are the articles of powder and shot, that they would think a deer bought at a high price if they should not happen to kill it at the first shot.

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.

[Continued from p. 215 of our last Number.]

Τίς δὲ βίος, τί δὲ τεργὼν ἄτερ χρυσίου Ἀφροδίτης;

Τεθνάνει, ὅτι μοι μνηστέ ταῦτα μέλοι.

MIMNERM.

Monet ætatis specie, dum floreat, uti;
Contemni spinam cum cecidere rosæ.

OVID Fast.

THAT class of poems on which I now propose to enter, affords, perhaps, less of variety than may be expected from a subject so fertile and so universal as that of love. But the greatest number of those which are to be introduced in this place are either in celebration of personal charms, or descriptive of the mere passion of love, without any or very little mixture of those peculiar elegances and those refined sentiments, the produce of modern notions and modern manners, and which may be perhaps entirely attributed to that singular system of gallantry introduced among us by the pure and elevated doctrines of our Gothic chivalry. This spirit was unknown to the Greeks; and both the nature of the passion which they felt and the poetry which that passion inspired may perhaps bear a closer comparison to Asiatic luxury than to European delicacy and refinement.

"Can you suppose (says the tragedian Amphis) or will any one ever persuade me that there has existed a man whom the elegant mind alone of his mistress has attracted and not the charms of her person?"

Yet nature is the same in all ages and countries. By its first great law beauty is every where felt and acknowledged as the strongest attraction, the most irresistible impulse of our desires and affections; and hence it is that many of those songs and lighter amatory effusions both of our own and other countries which are most universally known and admired, have their originals, or at least their strong resemblances,

* In the year 1791 the population of the United States was ascertained from official statements to be nearly 4,000,000 of souls; and in 1792, in a statement of their exports for that year, as made out by Thomas Jefferson, Esq. then Secretary of State, the whole of the bread-grains, meals, and bread, exported, amounted to 7,649,887 dollars, which, at the average of that article, would have given a bushel of flour to each person and no more.

semblances, among the early poems of the Greeks. A soft air of voluptuousness, an engaging detail of description, a kind of eastern fragrance which pervades the latter, is in general changed among us for more elegance in the turns of expression, a greater mixture of sentiment, and a juster sense of the delicacy and respect due to the delightful objects of our praise; but the ground-work remains unaltered, as the passion which forms it is every where the same. It is evident that I am here speaking of those among our modern poets whose reputation is established, and who have fixed the standard of our national taste. There is a later race of writers of amorous poetry to whom these observations in no respect apply. More voluptuous than the most voluptuous of the Grecian bards, they contrive to render themselves as disgusting as they are immoral, by the extreme viciousness of their style and the undisguised libertinism of the images they present. More absurdly refined than the most refined of our own poets, unnatural sentiment usurps the place of real passion; and by trying at every turn to impress their readers with ideas of their excessive sensibility, they soon convince them that they in fact have no feeling, unless it be in the coarsest and most brutal of all gratifications.

The manners and customs of the ancient Greeks were such as necessarily formed the style of their amorous poetry. After Cærops had introduced the ordinances of marriage among them, the system of polygamy as well as of concubinage appears to have been very prevalent, though the former was probably early discountenanced; for we find that Agamemnon, immediately after the siege of Troy, having, contrary to the custom of his country, and in imitation of the constant habits of the Asiatics, married Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, that action was one of the chief causes of the conspiracy which was formed against him by Clytemnestra, his first wife, and which involved the unfortunate bride in the massacre that ensued. Many ages after, however, Solon himself had two wives at one time, the notorious Xanthippe, and Myrto, the great-grand-daughter of Aristides; and Philip, King of Macedon, is said to have taken a new spouse in every town that he subdued or country that he conquered, from motives of policy, to render his new subjects more submissive to the yoke of his government. Concubinage, however, was never much discouraged even by their philosophers and lawgivers. Solon authorized

courtisans for the state. When Xerxes invaded Greece, the courtisans (who were already a class in high estimation at Corinth) crowded to the Temple of Venus, the tutelary deity of that place; and even Simonides ascribes to their prayers the providence that was afterwards so signally exerted in rescuing Greece from slavery. Aspasia, the mistress of Pericles, publicly assisted him in the affairs of the government, and is recorded to have been the immediate cause of the Peloponnesian war, by instigating him to avenge on the Megarensians the insult they had offered her by carrying away some female slaves whom she loved. We have an epigram of Plato's in honour of Archæanassa of Colophon, with whom he was desperately in love. Periander, Epaminondas, Isocrates, Aristotle, come in for their share of amorous anecdotes. The statue of Phryne was placed between those of Archidamus and Philip, Kings of Macedon, at Delphi.

Mother of warm desires and amorous grace!

With new delights Theore's soul engage,
That she may leave the youthful, strong embrace,

For the ripe sense and vigorous mind of age!

Such is the address of Sophocles to Venus when he was a very old man; yet even then he had not arrived at the period of his amours, but actually died while in pursuit of another mistress, Archippe.

Since so general a licentiousness prevailed throughout the nations of Greece, we shall hardly wonder at the romantic legend of Hermestanax of Colophon, who relates that Homer composed his *Odyssey* for love of Penelope; or if we smile at its absurdity, we must recollect that, actuated by the same spirit, our own old romance-writers make two amorous knights out of Hercules and Theseus; and that by the magical wand of the French tragedians, the Horatii, the Scipios, and the Maris, are metamorphosed into a company of whining gallants, to the completion of whose characters nothing is wanting but powdered wigs, stiff stays, and embroidered ruffles.

Many of the ancient philosophers approved of love and amorous incitements as the best cure for melancholy; and that which others approved, Epicurus practised. A story of him, which is said to have excited the strong censures of Cicero, is told by old Burton in the following quaint manner. "When a sad and sick patient was brought unto him to be cured, he laid him on a down-bed, crowned him with a

garland of sweet-smelling flowers, in a fair perfumed closet delicately set out; and after a potion or two of good drink which he administered, he brought in a beautiful young wench that could play upon a lute, sing, dance," &c.

The amazing influence of the courtisans of Greece over the wisest and greatest men among them is strikingly exemplified in the well-known stories of Laïs and Phryne, and other celebrated women of that description. It is well expressed in the following verses on the first of them.

Τῆς δὲ πόθ' ἡ μεγάληλαυχός.

Greece, once the nurse of generous hearts,
Mistress of nations, queen of arts,
No longer great, no longer free,
Yields to a willing slavery.
A Girl of Corinth holds the chain
Which circled once th' Ionian Main.

There are several epigrams respecting this extraordinary woman in the Anthologia. I cannot avoid mentioning one more, as it has given rise to two very well-known epigrams of Ausonius, and to the still more spirited imitation of our English Prior.

Venus, take my votive glass;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus, let me never see.

The original is, more literally, as follows:

Ἡ σοβαρὸν γελασσα καὶ Ἑλλάδα.

I who, erewhile, in fame and beauty proud,
Before my lattice drew an amorous crowd,
Laïs the fair! my hateful glass resign,
An offering, heav'nly Venus! at thy shrine.
For what I am 'tis piteous to behold,
And Time has ruin'd what I was of old.

Some of these courtesans have given illustrious examples of affection and constancy. Such was Myrine the Samian, who remained faithful to Demetrius (the last of Alexander's successors) on the throne of Syria through every charge of fortune till death. The mistress of Alcibiades accompanied him into banishment, followed him in his perilous flight, revenged his unhappy fate, and with her own hands erected for him a monument in the foreign and hostile country where he perished. Læna, the worthy companion of Harmodius, being put to the torture by Hippias to make her discover what she knew of the conspiracy, expired on the rack without once opening her mouth.

Gnathæna is highly celebrated by Athenæus for the liveliness of her wit and the keenness of her satire. Among a

number of anecdotes collected by him, the humour of which has evaporated or become unintelligible to us through age, a few are told which seem to support the character he assigns her. Diphylus, the comic poet, having behaved himself indecorously at some public festival, was hustled out of the assembly and carried off his legs by the crowd. From thence he repaired to the house of this lady, his mistress, and there (according to the Athenian custom) asked for water to wash his feet; on which she said, with a well-affected astonishment, "You did not come here on your feet; how then can they want washing?" An avaricious lover of her's once brought her a very small cask of wine, the virtues of which she loudly praised, particularly its great age: "I see it must be very old (says she) for it is almost dwindled to nothing."

The shortness of life is an argument continually in the mouths of the ancient poets for the purpose of recommending the enjoyment of it while it lasts. It has been the theme for many of the most alluring and many of the most affecting productions of the Muse, equally indulged by the gay and the serious, by the voluptuous Anacreon and by the tender and moral Horace. It was adopted by the philosophers as well as poets of antiquity, and the melancholy strains of Mimnermus were not more dictated by a poetical fancy than by the operations of reflection and reason on the prevailing opinions of the time.

Πῶς ἔσθ' αἰών.

Drink and rejoice! what comes to-morrow,
Or what the future can bestow
Of pain or pleasure, joy or sorrow,
Men are not wise enough to know.

O bid farewell to care and labour,
Enjoy your life while yet you may,
Impart your blessings to your neighbour,
And give your hours to frolic play.

Life is not life, if free from passion,
From the soft transports love can give:
Indulge your amorous inclination;
Then life is worth the pains to live.

But, if you pass the short-lived pleasure,
And leave the luscious draught unknown,
Another claims your slighted treasure,
And yet have nothing of your own.

Herodotus gives a memorable practical example of the doctrine to which I am alluding in Mycerinus, King of Egypt, who being warned by an oracle that he had but a short time to live, immediately ordered his palace to be illuminated from top to bottom with the blaze of torches,

and from that moment lived (as much as possible) every hour of his time in festivity, turning night into day, and giving up his whole soul to the full indulgence of his senses.*

But when applied to love, this argument has double force. "Life is short (the lover may say), but short as it is, the period allotted to the duration of beauty and vigour, of the inclination and the power of enjoyment, is but a small portion even of that confined space of time.

Gather therefore the rose while yet is time,
(For soon comes age that will her pride de-
flow'r)

Gather the rose of love while yet is time,
While loving thou may'st loved be with
equal crime. SPENSER.

So the Greek poet addresses the mistress
whose cruel repulse he has experienced,

Ὀσὶν ἡραβήνῃς.

Still glorying in thy virgin-flow'r?

Yet in the gloomy shades of hell

No lovers will adorn thy bow'r—

Love's pleasures with the living dwell,

Virgin! we shall be dust alone

On the sad shore of Acheron.

Venus, in an ancient gem, is represented with a wreath of roses in her hand, to indicate the short duration of amorous pleasures; and thus in effect the very same emblem has been made use of in several beautiful epigrams. The first I shall present is very short, but most exquisite in point of tenderness, justness of thought, and elegance of expression.

Τὴ ῥόδον ἀμυγᾶζει καὶ τὸν χρόνον ἦν δὲ παρέλθῃ
Ζητῶν εὐρήσεις ἢ ῥόδον ἀλλὰ βῆτον.

Remember, Love, the fragrant flow'r

Design'd for thee at peep of morn.

Returning both at evening hour,

We sought a rose, but found a thorn.

In the next the thought is more dilated and combined with a circumstance often since taken advantage of, the present of a chaplet of flowers. Prior's elegant and well-known poem of the Garland was I believe formed on this very model.

Περὶ πῶς σοι ῥοδοκλαίη. RUFINUS.

This garland, interwin'd with fragrant
flow'rs,

Pluck'd by my hand, to thee, my Love, I
send.

The lillies here with op'ning roses blend;
Th' anemone, besprent with April-flow'rs;

* Καὶ ἐν τὰ ἔλατ δὲ καὶ τὰ ἀλυστὴν νεκρῶμενον,
ἐπὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ αὐτοῦ ἀντίκρῳ εἶναι μεθυσμένην.

The soft Narcissus; Violet, that pours
From every purple leaf the glad perfume;
And, while upon thy sweeter breast they
bloom,

Yield to the power of love thy passing hours;
For thou, like these, must fade at nature's
general doom.

Upon the same principle, and very similar in the execution, allowing for a greater mixture of fancy and sentiment, such as we have begun to expect from the reasons I have before stated, is our Waller's beautiful Address to the Rose. It is so applicable to the present subject that I cannot desist from inserting some of the lines in this place.

Go, lovely Rose!

* Tell her that waits her time and me,

That now she knows,

When I resemble her to thee,

How sweet and fair she seems to be, &c.

It concludes thus,

Then die! that she

The common fate of all things rare

May read in thee:—

How small a part of time they share

That are so wondrous sweet and fair.

The old Provencal poets availed themselves often of the same simile. Peter d'Auvergne sends a nightingale to the bower of his beautiful Clairette, instructing the bird to pour out his passionate complaints in her ear. The song thus introduced is attended by several romantic and picturesque circumstances; but it concludes in the very style of our Grecian bards: "Why do you pause? Embrace love when it is offered! Seize the happy moment! It is a flower that swiftly fades away."

But the ancient poets were not always quite so tender or polite to the cold-hearted fair ones whose barbarity they deplored. The same argument carried a little further we find to degenerate into abuse; and though the amorous minstrels of Greece did not often extend their triumphs over those cruel tyrants whose hearts had begun to soften just at the season when they were no longer to be prized, to quite the extent that Horace has done in his "Audivere, Luce, Di mea vota," yet they did not fail to display their exultation when occasion offered. The following epigrams, though a little less uncivil, are on the same model with the ode of Horace: they are both by Rufinus.

Ὀὐκ ἔλεγον Προδίκη γαῖδάσχομεν.

Did I not warn thee, Rosaline, that Time
Would soon divide thee from the youthful
throng,

Feed on the damask of thy blooming prime,
And scatter wrinkles as he pass'd along ?

The hour is come ; for who with amorous
song

Now woos thy smile or celebrates thy
bloom ?

See from thy presence how the gay and young
Retiring turn, and shrink as from a tomb.

Ἐψύχαι Ῥόδῳ τῷ ἁλλὰν.

Cold Rhodope, of beauty vain, replies,
Whene'er I greet her, with disdainful eyes.
The wreath I wove, and on her door-post
bound,

Enraged she tore, and scatter'd on the ground.
Remorseless Age, and wrinkles, to my aid,
Fly, swiftly fly, and Rhodope persuade !

Add to these the following lively fally
of Nicarchus, who appears to have been
jilted, and to have taken the method usu-
ally practised by despised poets of aveng-
ing himself.

Ἦμαρσε Νικονον.

Of beauty Lydia may have boasted
With reason in her prime,
Perhaps by all the young was toasted
Who liv'd in Noah's time.

But now her days of love are over,
Of ogling and of sighing,
'Twere wise no more to seek a lover,
But think at last of dying.

From the cruel fair themselves it is but
natural to expect that the abuse of the poet
would be transferred to the god who caus-
ed his disquiet. Hence he is born on
rocks, nourished by lionesses, and re-
proached as a coward for entering the lists
with mortals.

Ἐχθαίρω τὸν Ἔρωτα.

I hate thee, Love ! On tigers try
The terrors of thy archery ;
A mortal I, and thou divine—
What mighty victory is thine ?
The quiet of my heart is lost ;
But thou should'st rather blush than boast.

The ancients had certainly no ideas of
any composition approaching to the form
of the modern romance. The first regular
tale which was formed on the subject of
love is, I believe, acknowledged to be that
of Theagenes and Charicles, written by
a Christian bishop, Heliodorus. Yet
their popular traditions were probably as
full of amorous incidents as those of any
modern nation ; and tales of cruel nymphs
and " despised love " were as frequently
recorded by the Grecian as by the British

peasants. Even the roughest and most un-
couth of men were represented as subdued
by the power of love, and suffering those
tortures which are usually considered as
the lot of softer and more refined spirits
alone. We are sickened with the fane-
ness of imagery accompanying the pictures
of love-sick shepherds and complaining
boys, and turn from them with wonder
and awe to the gloomy figure of the fierce
and gigantic Cyclops pouring out to the
wild rocks and caverns of his native
Ætna the deep groans and lamentations
of a savage love.

Ἄντα ἔγὼν ἑσπεύμεναι ἔμεν ὄδον. BION.

Yet will I go beside the sounding main,
And to yon solitary crags complain ;
And, onward sorrowing by the sandy shore,
The scorn of Galatæa's brow deplore :
But sweetest Hope shall ever fill my heart,
Nor with my latest, feeblest age depart.

The ludicrous introduction of the fisti-
tious nymph Echo, with her courteous re-
plies to the questions of despairing swains,
is of very ancient fabrication, and suits
well with the grotesque image of the syl-
van deity. It is thus that Pauradas re-
presents a conversation between the nymph
and the god :

PAN.—Echo, attend the humble suit I
move !—

ECHO. move !
What makes Corisca render scorn for love ?—
Her love.

What, gentle Echo, may Corisca bribe ?—
A bribe.

Wilt thou to her my painful toil describe ?—
I'll describe.

I seek occasion—but she flies me still—
Be still.

And can you promise that she'll grant my
will ? I will.

The following story in Pausanias is as
romantic in its circumstances, and, if
worked-up in the pastoral style of the
writers of later days, might make as inter-
esting an Arcadian drama as the Aminta
of Tasso or the Pastor Fido of Guarini.

Among the priests of Bacchus, while
the city of Calydon yet stood, was one
named Corœus, who loved the beautiful
virgin Callisto with the most ardent pas-
sion. He long wooed her with unremitting
perseverance ; he employed every art of
persuasion, he exhausted every effort of
fancy, to win her heart ; but the more
violent his attachment grew, the more
averse was she to listen to his prayers ;
and the more earnest the solicitations he
used, the more cruel and determined was
her repulse. In vain did he pursue her
day

day and night like a shadow. In vain did he renew every art that had failed him before. His prayers, his tears, his pursuit, all were in vain. At length he poured out his soul in prayer to the deity whom he served to turn the heart of his cruel tyrant, to make her at length feel the force of his passion, and see the barbarity of her own neglect. The God heard him, and to grant the request of his beloved servant did all that Bacchus could do. The people of Calydon were suddenly seized with an epidemic phrenzy which raged among them, and resembled in its effects the most violent paroxysms of drunkenness. Numbers perished daily in raving-fits. No cure could be found for the disease, which increased continually both in violence and extent. In this extremity, such among the citizens as yet retained the use of their reason consulted the oracle by means of their holy doves which they kept in their temple, and which were the constant messengers between them and the divinity. The winged ambassadors began their journey through the air, nor rested till they perched on the tall oaks of Dodona. They delivered faithfully the object of their mission, and soon returned to Calydon with the answer of Jove, which required that a noble virgin should be sacrificed to appease the offended deities. The loveliest maids of the city were assembled in the temple, and the fatal lot fell on the loveliest of them all, the cruel Callirhoe. The appointed day arrived. The devoted victim was led before the altar of Bacchus. As yet it was unknown to all but those in whose presence the lots had been cast who was the unhappy virgin destined to propitiate the offended Heavens. It fell to the lot of Corœsus to immolate the victim; but when he approached the altar, a sudden trembling seized on all his frame; he hastily tore off the white veil which yet concealed the face of his Callirhoe. But the die was cast, and what had been done was now irrevocable. He lifted the fatal knife to strike, but found it impossible to execute his purpose. At length with one desperate effort he plunged it, not into the bosom of his Callirhoe, but his own, and died instantly at the feet of her he loved. His tragical end produced the effect which all the exertions of his life had failed to accomplish. The heart of the virgin was turned, and the object of the God being accomplished, his anger ceased. But Callirhoe did not long survive her unhappy lover; she fell into a deep melancholy for

his death, and thence into madness, and soon afterwards drowned herself in a neighbouring spring, which received its name from her.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

No. III.

THE RING-OUZEL.

THIS bird usually frequents only rocky and mountainous countries, but it has been known to breed in bushes on the sides of a tolerably steep valley, betwixt Clifton and Marston, in Northamptonshire. Morton, the historian of that county, mentions having shot one of the male birds in the month of April, 1710. On examination of its gizzard, he found that it contained the wings and shells of beetles, and several round seeds. The ring-ouzel has a chattering note, not much unlike that of a field-fare. In October, 1710, a hen of this species was shot at the top of Flitwell grounds, by Arlington field side. The hen was without that ring round its neck which distinguished the cock, and from which the bird has its name.—*Morton's History of Northamptonshire*, p. 425.

THE CARRION VULTURE.

Vultur aur. of Linneus.

These birds (says Dampier) are quick enough to discover their prey. For when we hunt in woods and savannahs, as soon as we have killed a beast, they will immediately flock to us from all parts, and in less than an hour's time there will sometimes be two or three hundred, though at first there was not one to be seen. I have sometimes admired from whence so many could so suddenly come, for we never see above two or three at a place, before they assembled to feed on a carcase.—*Dampier's Voyage to Campeachy*, p. 67.

THE HEN-HARRIER.

Hen-harriers breed annually on the Cheviot hills, in Northumberland, and on the shady precipices under the Roman wall, by Crag lake, in the same county. This and the ring-tail are certainly the same bird, though they are seldom to be seen together except in the breeding season. The male, when any person approaches the nest whilst the hen is with her eggs or young, flies about apparently in great anxiety, and utters a harsh and singular kind of note. The female lays four eggs in the recesses of the steepest precipices by lakes; and on the ground, among heath, on the Cheviot hills. The young ones, when

when surprised in the nest, after they have attained some strength, make a bold defence, by throwing themselves on their backs, and exerting their sharp beak and talons against the hand of the invader.

These harriers commit great havoc amongst wild ducks and other water fowl, that breed in the lakes and mountain rivulets of Northumberland. They also destroy great quantities of game; and in the spring of the year often pounce upon and devour chickens and other young poultry.—*Wallis's Natural History of Northumberland*, vol. 1, p. 311.

THE CROW.

Crows build in prodigious numbers in Finmark and other parts of Norway, although they are very uncommon birds in Sweden. They generally take their flight in large flocks along the sea-shore. These birds, through cold and hunger, become very tame in winter; and at that season hover about the tents of the Laplanders, and sometimes even venture to come into them, and pick up any fragments of provision that happen to be within their reach.

THE CARDINAL GROSEBEAK.

Loxia Cardinalis of *Linnaeus*.

These birds are great enemies to the different species of bees, frequently lying in wait for, and devouring them in great numbers, which, in spite of their stings, they do without any injury to themselves. Professor Kalm fed a small bird of this species in a cage for five months, with maize and buck-wheat. By its song it attracted others of its species to the court-yard, and after maize had been put on the ground under the window where it was kept, the others came there every day to get their food: on these occasions it was very easy to catch them by means of traps. Some of the birds, especially the old ones, both cocks and hens, died when put into cages. But those which could endure the confinement, and became docile, soon began to sing with great sweetness. Their note very much resembles that of the European nightingale, and on account of this agreeable song they have frequently been sent in cages in great quantities to London. They have such strength in their bills, that when laid hold of with the hand, they often pinch so hard as to bring blood. In spring they sit warbling on the tops of the highest trees in the woods, in the morning. But in their cages they remain quite still for about an hour; the next hour they hop up and down singing, and so they go on alternately nearly through

the whole day.—*Kalm's Travels in North America*, vol. ii. p. 71.

MUSK BEETLE.

Cerambyx moschatatus of *Linnaeus*.

On holding one of these insects to my nose to smell at it, the little animal discharged into my eye a liquid which had a very powerful musky scent, and which occasioned considerable pain for some minutes. This property of discharging a fluid against any object that offends it, was no doubt intended by nature as a means of defence to the creature against its enemies, both of its own and other classes.

STAG BEETLE.

Lucanus cervus of *Linnaeus*.

The stag-beetle flies abroad in the evenings, but always conceals itself during the day in old elm stumps and roots, on the leaves of which tree it feeds. I have frequently found the heads of these insects, sometimes to the number of ten or twelve together, perfectly alive, but the trunks and abdomens were no where to be found; and occasionally I have found the head and trunk together, the abdomens only being wanting. How these heads and trunks came to be left alive, and the abdomens carried away, I could never satisfactorily discover; but from what I have often observed of the manners of these insects, I can almost suppose it is done in their battles with each other. They are very fierce creatures when provoked, and easily able, by means of their powerful jaws, to bite each other asunder. But, in this case, what can become of the abdomens? I never found these separate, and the insects do not devour each other, at least their mouths do not appear to be formed for such kind of food; and they have been observed in the act of eating vegetable food. If the separation of their bodies was occasioned by any bird that fed on them (and I have seen the spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola* of *Linnaeus*, catch one of them whilst flying), we can scarcely conceive that the head should generally be the only part left, since the elytra would be rejected with an equal, if not greater ease than this, and they are equally indigestible.

THE ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY.

Papilio atalanta of *Linnaeus*.

These insects frequently alight in great numbers upon the ripe pears which fall off the trees in the autumn. These being soft and mellow, and moreover crushed by their fall, are easily penetrated by the long and tender probosces of the insects, and

and they suck out of them some of the sweet juices with which they at this time abound. I do not recollect that these butterflies have been before remarked to adopt this kind of food. The reason, however, is obvious. Towards the end of autumn there are generally so few nectariferous flowers in blossom, that they are compelled, from necessity, to have recourse to the juices of fruit.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The Hessians have had the credit of introducing this pernicious insect into America; and from them it derived its name. It commits the most alarming ravages on some of the most valuable kinds of grain, and particularly on wheat and rye. It is, however, undoubtedly a native of America, and how it came to be overlooked as such seems very strange. It is a more formidable enemy to the colonies than twenty thousand Hessian soldiers, with all their implements of war, could possibly be.—*Barton's Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania.*

SLOW-PEGGED BEETLE.

Tenebrio mortifagus of Linnaeus.—*Blafos mortifaga* of Marsson.

A specimen of this beetle was taken by Mr. Baker, amongst several others, out of a tub in which there was only left the muddy sediment of rain water. It was put into spirits of wine, and in a few minutes appeared to be quite dead. On being taken out of this, it was shut up in a box, and deposited in a drawer, where it remained unnoticed for more than two months. When Mr. Baker opened the box, at the end of this time, he found that it was still alive and vigorous, though it appeared to have taken no food during its whole confinement, and had received no air but what could be had in a very small and close box. It was again plunged in spirit, and for a much longer time than before, but at the end of a month afterwards was (in the same box) found again alive. From having thus existed three months without sustenance, and survived immersions that prove fatal to nearly all other insects, Mr. Baker began to fancy that this creature possessed powers of life that were either altogether unknown, or at least very unusual in the race. It was a third time immersed, and was suffered to remain all night in the spirits, but on the following day, after having been out a little while, it was as lively and active as if nothing extraordinary had taken place.

It was now no more put into spirits,
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but was placed under a glass; and it lived there above two years and a half without having eaten any thing whatever. Food was indeed at different times put to it, but this was never in the least diminished; and for at least twelve months the little animal was altogether without.

The insect was usually observed with its head close to the bottom of the glass, as if drawing in air; and on removing the glass it always appeared robust and vigorous, and attempted to run away. In cold weather it became somewhat torpid.—*Baker on Scarabæus imperialis tardipes, in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xli. p. 441.*

TREE OYSTER.

Osirea parasitica of Linnaeus,

In the river Gambia, on the west coast of Africa, there are a great many tree oysters. The banks of the river being lined with mangroves, these fasten themselves to the roots, and at low water they are left bare, and are seen hanging from thence. It was from this mode of attaching themselves that some writers have asserted of the same kind of oysters in America, that they perched upon the trees. The negroes, in gathering them, cut off the branches of the roots to which the oysters are fastened. A single root is sometimes known to bear more than two hundred; and if it has several branches, a cluster is formed which one man would find it difficult to carry. The shells of these oysters differ from those of the European species, in being longer, narrower, and thinner; but in the flavour of the fish there is said to be no essential difference.—*Adanson's Voyage to Senegal and Goree.*

SNAILS.

The flesh of these animals is of a spongy texture, and the juices which afford them nourishment are viscous. This may be one reason why the motion of snails is so very slow, as we observe it, that kind of juice being of too thick a substance to circulate quickly. "I have been informed (says Mr. Bradley, in his Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature) that the most intense cold that can be produced, either by nature or art, cannot freeze the juices of snails: but I think all viscous matter is hard to be congealed; for I do not find that birdlime, if it is in any considerably body, will freeze if it be exposed to the coldest air, any more than the berries of the mistletoe or viscum, whose season of ripeness is in the coldest time of winter; but other seeds, whose
S f juices

juices are more aqueous, are spoiled by a little frost. The food of all this race (of snails and slugs) is tender leaves, and young sprouts of plants, which they devour by means of a tooth-like body, growing in their upper jaw, with which they rather scrape the leaves to pieces than macerate them; for there is no sign of any teeth in their lower jaw.

"The better to discover the degree of life in these creatures, the circulation of whose juices seems slow enough to come nearer to a state of stagnation than the motion of juices in other animals, I have endeavoured to find out the situation of the heart, and to compare its motion with the beats of a pendulum. The first subject I met with, which gave me the view of this part, was a small snail, just hatched, whose body and shell were so transparent, that I could discover its beats to be distant about three seconds; but as I supposed the juices in this were much more fluid than in the older snails, I had recourse to some of the largest I could find; but their shells not being transparent, I was obliged to take them off as well as I could, without wounding the snails; and then, on their left sides, I plainly discovered the beats of the heart to be about five seconds distant from one another, and three hours afterwards about seven seconds, though some of them were strong enough to begin the renewing of their shell, which they effect by throwing out a great quantity of viscous matter through the pores of that part of the body which had been incased before. The motion of these creatures is performed by repeated undulations of their fleshy parts, without the help of feet. This undulating motion presses a viscous matter out of their pores, which serves to fasten them to any thing they crawl upon, and helps them in creeping up the sides of walls or trees, and even when they reverse their bodies, and creep upon ceilings, with their shells downwards. But it is observable, that a snail seldom puts itself into motion except when it is in search of food, or is about generating, and then only when the ground is moist, and it has opportunity of supplying its lost juices by fresh food. I have remarked, that when a snail is obliged to pass over a dry dusty place, it loses so much of its viscous juice, that it can hardly recover it again."—*Bradley's Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*, p. 176.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT of an EARTHQUAKE that took place in the KINGDOM of NAPLES on the 26TH of JULY, and of the ERUPTION of MOUNT VESUVIUS on the 12TH of AUGUST; selected chiefly from PARTICULARS transmitted by MR. FALCONNET, a MERCHANT of NAPLES.

"ALTHOUGH I expressed to you by a former letter my regret that no eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place, but that on the contrary the little columns that arose now and then were less since the earthquake, and how desirable it was that a vent should be given by an eruption to the inflammable matter that seemed to exist in the bowels of the earth, I did not expect to have this day to announce to you that my wishes were accomplished last night by an abundant eruption of lava from Mount Vesuvius, which, though we have not felt any fresh shock of an earthquake since July 26, yet now relieves us from any farther apprehension of new shocks.

"In the course of yesterday, till about seven o'clock in the evening, Vesuvius was very quiet, emitting but little smoke; it then increased, with flames at intervals; at nine o'clock they became frequent; and I observed when they fell, that the mouth of Vesuvius appeared still as a furnace. I was then on the terrace of my country-house at St. Jeriv, west from Vesuvius, and very near it. Mrs. Falconnet had just left me to sit down to supper in the dining-room; the scene before me kept me some minutes longer. I then joined her, but had not sat down a minute when we were told the eruption was beginning. In an instant we were on the terrace, and observed its having overflowed on the same side as last year, and rushed down with such rapidity as to run more than a mile in ten minutes, and in a very short time it reached the valley towards Torre del Greco. This stream of lava was immense, and extended with amazing rapidity over the country. It divided itself into three branches, one of which, beyond the Torre del Greco, surrounded the country house of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, and before morning it reached the sea, and continued running into it.—The stream of lava is much diminished; but when it broke out, from about ten o'clock in the evening till twelve, it was a grand

a grand and splendid sight; and as it ran from north to south, and I was on the west, it represented the back scenery of hell at an opera. Figure to yourself an immense sheet of flames rising at least half a mile from the ground, and crowned by a black cloud which vanished by degrees.

"Many very valuable vineyards and farm-houses have been destroyed; and as the lava rushed out with very little noise and great rapidity, I am afraid some habitations on the brow of the hill will have been surrounded before the people were aware of the danger or had time to escape: but a great part of the lava ran on that of the last eruption in 1779, which renders the mischief less. It surprises many strangers that people should still persist in living on and cultivating such a spot, as the lava constantly takes that direction, south south-east; but the land is so very productive, that the temptation is not easily combated."

From another Correspondent we extract the following account.

"At ten o'clock last night the eruption of Vesuvius, of which the earthquake seemed to be the forerunner, took place. We were going to visit the crater, when the cries of the people and a volume of flame informed us that the volcano had opened. The lava precipitated itself in three seconds from the last peak of the mountain, and took a direction towards the valley situated between Torre del Greco and Torre del Annunziaro, two towns on the sea-coast beyond Portici, and seven or eight miles from Naples. We set off immediately to see this wonderful phenomenon nearer. From the place of our departure we saw the whole course of the lava, which extended already two miles from the crater to the houses that join the two towns. The sight was the most magnificently frightful that could be seen. I contemplated the cascades of flames pouring from the top of the mountain, and shuddered at seeing an immense torrent of fire ravage the finest fields, overthrow houses, and destroy in a few minutes the hopes and resources of an hundred families. A line of fire marked the profile of the mountain; a cloud of smoke, which seemed to send forth from time to time flashes of lightning, hung over the scene, and the Moon appeared to be pale. Nothing can adequately describe its grandeur or give an accurate idea of

its horror. As we approached the spot ravaged by this river of fire, ruined inhabitants had quitted their houses; desolated families were trying to save their furniture or provisions, the last feeble resource; an immense crowd of curious persons retreating step by step from advancing lava, and testifying by extraordinary cries their wonder, fear, and pity. The frightful bellowing of the mountain, the frequent explosions which burst from the bosom of the torrent, the cracking of the trees devoured by the flames, the noise of the walls falling, and the lugubrious sound of a bell which the religious Camaldules, isolated on a little hill, and surrounded by two torrents of fire, rang in their distresses—such are the details of the frightful scene to which I was witness. The moment we arrived the lava was crossing the great road below Torre del Greco. To see it better we got into a beautiful house on the road-side; from the terrace we saw the fire at no more than fifteen paces from us. In a minute we descended, and twenty minutes afterwards there remained of the house but three large walls. I approached as near as the heat and flow of the current would permit me. I attempted at different times to burn the end of my handkerchief in it; I could only do it by tying it to the end of my cane. The lava does not run in liquid waves; it resembles an immense quantity of coals of fire which an invincible strength had heaped up and pushed on with violence. When it met with a wall it collected to the height of seven or ten feet, burnt it, and overthrew it at once. I saw some walls get red-hot, like iron, and melt, if I may use the expression, into lava. On the horizontal road I reckoned that the torrent travelled at the rate of eighteen inches in a minute. Its smell resembled that of iron red-hot."

"One cannot but regret (says Mr. Falconnet) that such a beautiful country as this, blessed with an admirable soil, fine situation, healthy climate, and pure sky, should be liable to such drawbacks and convulsions of nature. But in this world we cannot expect enjoyments without some alloy; and we must submit to Providence, who has perhaps decreed in its wisdom that a people too much inclined to vice and immorality should be sometimes recalled to a sense of their duties by such uncommon events, which happen when least thought upon."

Particulars of the Damages caused by the Earthquake on Friday, July 26, 1805, from Reports to the Secretary of State's Office.

Towns and Villages.	Damages.	Families perished.	Total dead.
Isernia,	Destroyed.	339 . . .	1506
Castel Petroso,	Ditto.	131 . . .	443
Contallipa,	Ditto.	142 . . .	508
Ponto Massimo,	Ditto.	74 . . .	227
Tresolone,	Part destroyed.	390 . . .	1449
St. Angelo in Grotta, . .	Ditto.	43 . . .	174
Carpinone,	Ditto.	193 . . .	579
Baranella,	Ditto.	180 . . .	720
Sassano,	Entirely destroyed.	Inhabitants lost.	
Bassano,	Become a Lake.	220 . . .	672
St. Angelo di Lombardi,	Part destroyed.	No particulars.	
Camelli,	A Volcano opened.	Ditto.	

Other Places, with general Information.

Bassano, destroyed, was the centre of the earthquake, which extended 150 miles. The following places were also destroyed: Rucca, Mandolfi, Machia Godena, Mirabillo, Vinghiatura, and other villages. The following places were partly destroyed: Campobassa, Saverna, Supino, Ducameno, Santabuono, Colle Dancheffe, Castor Petrone, Civita Narva, Bolino, and other villages. Of the different places in Abruzzo and Contado di Molisa that have suffered, no particulars are as yet given, no account having been received of the number of families or persons dead or missing, and as many are supposed to be dead who are only missing, the number is likely to be less than computed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS to ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. III.

[Continued from No. 133, page 112.]

Burden, Load.

BURDEN, says the German synonymist Eberhard, is etymologically connected with the verb 'to bear,' as is 'load' with 'to load.' The one means a weight borne, the other a weight imposed; both include the idea of weight lifted.

'The porter sweats under his burden.'
—'The waggon creaks beneath its load.'

When we are considering in a ship its power of bearing or lifting, we talk of its burden; when we are considering the means of flowing and heaving the cargo, we talk of its loading.

Dr. Trusler says, erroneously, that by burden we understand a weight possible to

be borne; but by load, a weight more than we are able to bear.

The following phrases are both usual and correct:

'What do you ask for that load of wood? you have employed plenty of cattle to draw it.'—'The burden was too much for him; he has got an injury.'—'You are to carry back the hampers empty; you will have a light load.'

Dryden writes,

At every close she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song.

He evidently considers the word 'burden,' when it means a bob or chorus, as identical with the word under discussion, and therefore describes it as borne. It ought probably to be written *burdon*, and derives from *bourdon*, Fr. the drone of a bag-pipe, which serves as accessory music, like a chorus.—'The burdon of a song.'

Breakers, Surges, Billows, Waves, Undulations, Fluctuations.

Those huge waves whose summits break into foam at a distance from the shore are called breakers.

'The breakers in the Bay of Biscay are formidable to mariners.'

Those waves which rise higher than others are called surges, from the Latin word *furgere*, to rise.

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming surges to the shore.

Those waves which swell out more than others are called billows. This term is derived from the verb 'to bulge,' or 'to b'ge,' which is itself a derivative from the substantive 'belly,' in Anglo-Saxon *belig*. Bilge-water is the water contained in the belly of a ship.

Bailey

Bailey is incorrect in deriving *billow* from *bellen*, to bark or roar. Were he right, *billows* would signify the noisier waves.

The waves are so called from the Anglo-Saxon word *waeg*, which is connected with *wægan*, to weigh. A balancing or oscillatory motion is therefore the radical or essential idea; and a wave may be defined a ridge of water in a state of oscillation.

The wave behind impels the wave before.

From the substantive 'wave' comes a verb 'to wave;' and from the verb 'to wave' comes a frequentative verb 'to waver.' From 'to waver' is formed the verbal substantive 'a wavering.'

Undulation is identical in form with wavering. From *unda*, wave, comes the frequentative verb *undulare*, and hence the verbal substantive *undulatio*. But as in wave the fundamental idea is oscillation, whereas in *unda* the fundamental idea is swelling, the metaphorical use of wavering and undulation is different; although when applied to sensible objects the meaning of these words is not always distinguishable.

'The waverings of hesitation.'—'The undulations of pride.'

We say 'the wavering of boughs,' because they oscillate; but not 'the undulation of boughs,' because they do not upswell. '*Undans Ætna*.'—'*Undatequis*.'—'*Undulata toga*.'

'Undulated waistcoats are now in fashion.'—'Through undulating air the sounds are sent.'

Fluctuation is derived from *fluctus*, of which the etymon is connected with *fluere*, to flow, and *flumen*, flood. Those waves which flow faster than others are the *fluctus*. Movement, tossing, is the prominent feature described.

'The fluctuations of the tide.'—'The fluctuations of opinion.'—'As the greatest part of my estate has hitherto been of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tossed up-n seas or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements.'

Clergyman, Parson, Minister, Priest.

There are three ranks of clergymen below that of a dignitary,—parson, vicar, and curate. Parson is the first, meaning a rector, or he who receives the great tithes of a benefice. By the word parson then is implied one of a particular class of clergy, whereas by the word clergyman is understood any person ordained to serve at

the altar. Parsons are always priests; many clergymen are only deacons. Every bishop, dean, prebend, &c. is a clergyman, though not always a parson.

So far Dr. Trusser, and well; but he omits to notice the remaining synonyms. A minister is one who actually or habitually serves at the altar. The clergyman who delegates his functions is not a minister. The Dissenting clergy are all ministers; for as ordination with them confers no indelible character, on ceasing to officiate they revert into laymen. A priest is one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon and below a bishop; it is a title bestowed by specific ordination, which confers a privilege of consecrating the sacrament. Only priests are capable of being admitted to any parsonage, vicarage, benefice, or other ecclesiastical promotion. The word priest is derived from *presbyteros*, an elder, a legate, and is applied to the sacerdotal officers of any religion. Minister means servant, and therefore retains the idea of actual employ. Parson is probably from *parochianus*, and therefore implies one whose rights extend over a parish. Clergyman, like fisherman for fisher, is a somewhat awkward substitute for the *clere* of our ancestors, which meant a graduate, a man regularly educated.

Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuity.

Continuation, continuance, continuity, continuity, are all derived from *con* and *tenere*, and have consequently for their primary sense or radical idea 'a holding together.'

Continuation is used of space, continuance of time, continuity of substance, and continuity of motion. Thus we say,

'The continuation of a march.'—'The continuance of a war.'—'The continuity of a rampart.'—'The continuity of explosions.'—'The Paddington canal is to have a continuation into the Thames.'—'During our continuance in any office we are industriously to discharge its duties.'—'As in the natural body a wound or solution of continuity is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual.'—'The continuity of the noise in the street makes me wish to remove into the Temple.'

Are there adequate grammatical reasons for this practice?

Continuation and continuance derive from the verb 'to continue.' The formative ending *ation* began in *actio*, signifying 'doing.' The formative ending

ance

ance is probably corrupted from an obsolete substantive of the Latins, *entia*, signifying 'being.' The first therefore has something of a transitive, the second of a passive meaning.

'The continuation of your hostility is unbecoming.'—'The continuance of my deafness grows tedious.'

This accessory idea of action attached to the word continuation renders it fitter for use wherever effort is implied.

'The continuation of the thunder-claps.'—'The continuation of Rapin's History.'—'The continuation of the species.'

But to all passive substantives an accessory idea of state, condition, duration, easily attaches, which renders the prevalent application of continuance natural and proper.

'The continuance of moonshine.'—'A longer continuance here is impossible.'—'Continuance in such company is a continuation of his imprudence.'

Continuity and continuallity derive respectively from the adjectives 'continuous' and 'continual.' The formative termination *ity* began perhaps in *itur*, gait, from 'to go.' As generosity signifies the quality or property of being generous, so continuity signifies the quality of being continuous, and continuallity the quality of being continual. Continuous is derived from the Latin, in which language it means 'immediately successive.' Continual is derived from the French, in which language it means 'incessant.' The one is often an attribute of substance and the other of motion.

'Continuous waves.'—'A continual stream.'

The shades of meaning attached to these four words are such as their derivation requires: their habitual employment corresponds with their essential significance: it is likely therefore to be permanent.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following interesting Paper was printed in the month of August last, by the order of the House of Lords; and as it contains the only authentic description that has yet been given of England and Wales, it is an article very proper for the Monthly Magazine. The title given to it by the House of Lords is,

"Abstract of the Answers and Returns made pursuant to an Act passed in the forty-

third year of his Majesty King George the Third. Ordered by the House of Lords to be printed, fifth of April, 1805."

An account of our population was taken about four years ago, but so very imperfectly and so very inaccurately, no dependence can be placed upon its authenticity. The officers of many parishes gave no account, and many gave their accounts in the most careless and slovenly manner, partly from ignorance, and partly from indolence. This account from the House of Lords is unquestionably the best. A.

County of Bedford.

The area of this county is 430 square statute miles, equal to 275,200 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 147 persons; total of persons is 63,210.

County of Berks.

The area of this county is 744 square statute miles, equal to 476,160 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 147 persons; total of persons is 109,368.

County of Buckingham.

The area of this county is 748 square statute miles, equal to 478,720 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 144 persons; total of persons is 107,712.

County of Cambridge.

The area of this county is 686 square statute miles, equal to 439,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 130 persons; total of persons is 89,180.

County of Chester.

The area of this county is 1,017 square statute miles, equal to 650,880 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 189 persons; total of persons is 192,213.

County of Cornwall.

The area of this county is 1,407 square statute miles, equal to 900,480 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 134 persons; total of persons is 188,538.

County of Cumberland.

The area of this county is 1,457 square statute miles, equal to 938,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 78 persons; total of persons is 116,766.

County of Derby.

The area of this county is 1,077 square statute miles, equal to 689,280 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 150 persons; total of persons is 161,550.

County

County of Devon.

The area of this county is 2,488 square statute miles, equal to 1,592,320 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 138 persons; total of persons is 343,344.

County of Dorset.

The area of this county is 1,129 square statute miles, equal to 722,560 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 102 persons; total of persons is 115,158.

County of Durham.

The area of this county is 1,040 square statute miles, equal to 665,600 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 154 persons; total of persons 160,160.

County of Essex.

The area of this county is 1,525 square statute miles, equal to 976,000 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 143 persons; total number of persons is 225,700.

County of Gloucester.

The area of this county is 1,122 square statute miles, equal to 718,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 224 persons; total of persons is 251,328.

County of Hereford.

The area of this county is 971 square statute miles, equal to 621,440 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 92 persons; total of persons is 89,332.

County of Hertford.

The area of this county is 602 square statute miles, equal to 385,280 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 162 persons; total of persons is 97,524.

County of Huntingdon.

The area of this county is 345 square statute miles, equal to 220,800 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 109 persons; total of persons is 37,605.

County of Kent.

The area of this county is 1,462 square statute miles, equal to 935,680 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 210 persons; total of persons is 207,120.

County of Lancaster.

The area of this county is 1,806 square statute miles, equal to 1,155,840 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 372 persons; total of persons is 671,832.

County of Leicesters.

The area of this county is 816 square

statute miles, equal to 522,240 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 159 persons; total of persons is 129,744.

County of Lincoln.

The area of this county is 2,787 square statute miles, equal to 1,783,680 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 75 persons; total of persons is 209,025.

County of Middlesex.

The area of this county is 297 square statute miles, equal to 190,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 2,755 persons; total of persons is 818,235.

County of Monmouth.

The area of this county is 516 square statute miles, equal to 330,240 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 88 persons; total of persons is 45,408.

County of Norfolk.

The area of this county is 2,013 square statute miles, equal to 1,288,320 statute acres; the number of persons in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 136 persons; total of persons is 273,768.

County of Northampton.

The area of this county is 965 square statute miles, equal to 617,600 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 136 persons; total of persons is 131,240.

County of Northumberland.

The area of this county is 1,809 square statute miles, equal to 1,157,760 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 87 persons; total of persons is 157,383.

County of Nottingham.

The area of this county is 774 square statute miles, equal to 495,360 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 181 persons; total of persons is 140,094.

County of Oxford.

The area of this county is 742 square statute miles, equal to 474,880 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 148 persons; total of persons is 109,816.

County of Rutland.

The area of this county is 200 square statute miles, equal to 128,000 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 82 persons; total of persons is 16,400.

County of Salop.

The area of this county is 1,403 square statute miles, equal to 897,920 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square

square mile, containing 640 acres, is 119 persons; total of persons is 166,957.

County of Somerset.

The area of this county is 1549 square statute miles, equal to 991,360 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 177 persons; total of persons is 274,173.

County of Southampton.

The area of this county is 1,533 square statute miles, equal to 981,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 143 persons; total of persons is 219,219.

County of Stafford.

The area of this county is, 1,196 square statute miles, equal to 765,440 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 199 persons; total of persons is 238,004.

County of Suffolk.

The area of this county is 1,566 square statute miles, equal to 1,002,240 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 134 persons; total of persons is 209,844.

County of Surrey.

The area of this county is 811 square statute miles, equal to 519,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 332 persons; total of persons is 269,252.

County of Sussex.

The area of this county is 1,461 square statute miles, equal to 935,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, is 109 persons, total of persons is 159,249.

County of Warwick.

The area of this county is 984 square statute miles, equal to 629,760 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 212 persons; total of persons is 208,608.

County of Westmoreland.

The area of this county is 722 square statute miles, equal to 462,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 58 persons; total number of persons is 41,876.

County of Wilts.

The area of this county is 1,283 square statute miles, equal to 821,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 144 persons; total number of persons is 184,752.

County of Worcester.

The area of this county is 674 square statute miles, equal to 431,360 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 207 persons; total of persons is 139,518.

County of York—East Riding.

The area of the East Riding of this county is 1268 square statute miles, equal to 811,520 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 110 persons; total of persons is 139,480.

North Riding.

The area of the North Riding of this county is 2,112 square statute miles, equal to 1,351,680 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 74 persons; total of persons is 156,288.

West Riding.

The area of the West Riding of this county is 2,633 square statute miles, equal to 1,685,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 214 persons; total of persons is 563,462.

Dominion of Wales.

The area of the dominion of Wales is 8,125 square statute miles, equal to 5,200,000 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 67 persons; total of persons is 544,375.

The area of England and Wales, according to the latest authorities (so expressed in the Lord's account) appears to be 58,335 square statute miles, equal to 37,343,40 statute acres; the inhabitants therefore on each square mile average 152 persons.—Total 8,866,920 persons.

The area of all the parishes, as forming the metropolis, appears to be about 30 square statute miles, equal to 19,200 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile averages about 28,828.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent who subscribes himself *Conatus*, page 208 of your last, seems perfectly correct in supposing, that, to bestow on the "*ruris incola*" a small portion of Christian philanthropy, the interpolation of *se* becomes necessary. But, if he will examine the general nature of the character described, I think he will be of opinion, that Virgil is then writing as a Stoic, one belonging to a sect of philosophers whose emotions were not to be excited either through their own misfortunes, or for those of others; the essence of their doctrines consisting in an indifference to all external things, and a consequent general apathy, or freedom from passions; and that, therefore, the proposed addition would utterly destroy the uniformity and consistency of the description.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. G.

Crouch-End, Oct. 5, 1805.

To

SUMMARY of the TOTALS of the EXPENCE and MAINTENANCE of the POOR in the several COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES.

COUNTIES.	Raised by the Poor's Rate within 1803.	Money annually raised in 1783, 1784, and 1785.	Raised by Assessment in 1776.	At what Rate in the Pound for 1803.	Money expended out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses.
	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£.
Bedford.....	47,484	22,638	18,193	0 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	28,454
Berks.....	96,860	49,646	39,726	0 4 11	67,589
Buckingham.....	105,378	49,020	37,052	0 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,950
Cambridge.....	69,010	28,838	20,342	0 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,509
Chester.....	84,991	40,848	31,016	0 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,393
Cornwall.....	72,446	30,993	25,504	0 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,437
Cumberland.....	34,896	12,002	8,389	0 2 8	22,668
Derby.....	77,310	24,973	18,503	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49,070
Devon.....	179,358	85,805	72,352	0 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	121,640
Dorset.....	78,357	34,620	27,415	0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,285
Durham.....	71,665	21,701	19,408	0 2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,840
Essex.....	216,688	103,255	88,098	0 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	136,459
Gloucester.....	144,565	69,114	59,158	0 3 5	92,726
Hereford.....	60,833	17,987	11,674	0 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,335
Hertford.....	71,291	36,634	31,577	0 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,298
Huntingdon.....	30,952	13,889	9,126	0 4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,327
Kent.....	255,452	113,061	87,137	0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	118,238
Lancaster.....	230,765	80,301	56,163	0 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	113,991
Leicester.....	107,568	33,547	26,360	0 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	69,136
Lincoln.....	145,848	47,190	35,625	0 3 7	80,638
Middlesex.....	490,144	210,912	189,876	0 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	125,152
Monmouth.....	25,048	9,980	7,468	0 7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,119
Norfolk.....	204,532	100,988	83,739	0 5 2	124,765
Northampton.....	120,592	49,623	38,899	0 4 7	81,795
Northumberland.....	66,106	21,263	15,057	0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	46,869
Nottingham.....	63,209	21,520	14,684	0 3 10	34,907
Oxford.....	103,559	38,348	31,154	0 4 8	76,566
Rutland.....	12,674	3,855	2,886	0 3 5	6,214
Salop.....	83,477	37,043	25,443	0 3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	45,941
Somerset.....	151,237	71,045	57,897	0 4 2	102,864
Southampton.....	183,429	66,002	54,814	0 4 11	84,461
Stafford.....	110,624	45,404	35,986	0 4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	68,186
Suffolk.....	149,646	74,284	62,696	0 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,290
Surrey.....	179,005	75,139	37,302	0 5 8	58,769
Sussex.....	206,591	77,446	61,564	0 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	132,299
Warwick.....	155,205	61,683	48,329	0 4 8	97,530
Westmorland.....	17,592	7,756	3,041	0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,612
Wilts.....	148,661	66,423	57,747	0 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	113,888
Worcester.....	87,307	38,234	29,757	0 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,175
York, East Riding.....	68,325	15,835	11,622	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,721
North Riding.....	76,061	19,777	13,352	0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43,291
West Riding.....	277,050	70,027	53,436	0 6 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	160,742
Total of England.....	5,161,813	2,100,587	1,679,585	Average of England, 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2,920,165

SUMMARY of the TOTALS of the EXPENCE and MAINTENANCE of the POOR in the several COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES.

COUNTIES.	Money expended in Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Expenditure in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expenses of Overseers, &c.	Persons relieved out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses, not including their Children.	Persons relieved in Houses of Industry or Workhouses, including Children.	Number of Persons relieved occasionally.	Number of Members in Friendly Societies.	Number of Children in Schools of Industry.
Bedford	£. 8,440	£. 1,175	2,516	674	2,072	2,730	196
Berks	14,404	3,610	5,620	1,169	8,266	2,843	305
Buckingham	17,201	2,623	6,505	1,260	5,392	4,079	331
Cambridge	9,974	1,588	3,870	892	3,368	3,173	142
Chester	3,234	3,171	7,504	273	7,398	14,828	74
Cornwall	3,211	3,046	6,415	399	3,581	16,736	298
Cumberland	4,935	2,064	3,170	602	1,923	7,788	26
Derby	5,389	4,205	4,699	462	4,030	22,681	267
Devon	22,376	4,542	18,237	2,713	9,776	31,792	989
Dorset	12,436	2,209	5,734	930	4,490	3,795	409
Durham	7,125	2,720	7,099	746	2,596	11,556	271
Essex	40,680	7,287	11,219	2,969	13,412	14,890	846
Gloucester	16,318	4,370	11,851	1,857	10,393	19,606	1,578
Hereford	4,135	1,596	4,515	393	3,542	2,811	188
Hertford	21,082	2,257	4,197	1,754	4,649	8,622	391
Huntingdon	3,540	1,097	1,588	353	1,322	1,740	111
Kent	88,269	8,888	9,227	6,337	15,129	12,633	1,062
Lancaster	34,200	12,743	14,448	2,719	13,175	104,776	1,704
Leicester	16,774	3,895	6,446	954	3,919	10,889	133
Lincoln	14,936	5,320	6,609	1,112	5,821	7,530	177
Middlesex	224,048	18,084	12,185	15,186	24,765	72,741	2,613
Monmouth	1,164	1,478	1,943	133	1,354	3,799	79
Norfolk	44,967	6,031	19,668	3,996	14,114	14,821	384
Northampton	12,811	3,287	7,314	1,394	4,800	8,062	230
Northumberland	5,547	2,149	7,801	600	2,618	11,606	205
Nottingham	9,314	3,230	3,467	905	2,450	15,202	131
Oxford	12,124	2,614	6,539	1,243	6,148	5,010	290
Rutland	2,061	398	498	169	393	1,704	83
Salop	20,806	3,136	5,644	1,586	5,767	19,144	802
Somerset	18,925	5,072	12,944	1,902	8,144	19,848	670
Southampton	39,558	5,101	7,959	3,537	11,378	4,733	614
Stafford	15,225	5,389	6,829	1,828	6,608	32,852	359
Suffolk	51,673	4,694	8,066	4,008	15,850	11,448	635
Surrey	75,105	8,536	5,173	5,268	17,167	19,199	860
Suffex	47,558	5,746	9,415	3,823	6,891	4,418	499
Warwick	19,822	5,599	10,624	1,981	6,416	17,000	1,064
Westmorland	1,223	459	1,934	152	911	2,435	118
Wilt	14,746	3,682	12,500	1,617	11,111	11,330	372
Worcester	11,060	3,543	6,236	1,136	5,055	12,845	457
York, East Riding	7,667	2,946	3,991	614	2,074	11,248	240
" North Riding	5,410	2,509	5,643	506	3,183	9,719	149
" West Riding	25,727	11,528	20,149	2,534	13,961	59,558	795
Total of England ..	1,009,359	183,639	311,991	82,746	295,912	674,220	21,087

SUMMARY of the TOTAL of the EXPENCE and MAINTENANCE of the POOR in the several COUNTIES of
ENGLAND and WALES.

COUNTIES.	Raised by the Poor's Rate within 1803.	Money annually raised in 1783, 1784, and 1783.	Raised by Assessment in 1776.	At what Rate in the Pound for 1803.	Money expended out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Money expended in Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Expenditure in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expences of Overseers, &c.	Persons relieved out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses, not including their Children.	Number of Children in Schools of industry	Persons relieved in Houses of Industry or Workhouses, including Children.	Number of Persons relieved occasionally.	Number of Members in Friendly Societies.
Anglesey -----	£. 7,785	£. 9,982	£. 219	£. s. d. 0 5 6	£. 6,166	£.	£. 365	1,145	.....	387	161	25
Brecon -----	12,200	4,666	2,852	0 6 14	19,169	.....	286	1,503	.....	677	1,555	53
Cardigan -----	10,197	2,434	1,267	0 9 1	7,088	29	512	1,720	.....	456	800	12
Carmarthen -----	17,046	6,336	3,852	0 12 9	12,397	302	692	2,826	66	1,373	5,876	12
Carmarvon -----	9,137	1,687	237	0 4 6	6,469	360	328	1,279	71	395	715	96
Denbigh -----	24,479	11,318	6,734	0 5 4	18,285	1,194	474	3,083	98	1,982	2,221	57
Flint -----	16,130	7,958	4,944	0 7 3	12,522	201	653	1,572	25	781	3,397	62
Glamorgan -----	27,770	9,750	6,367	0 5 4	20,338	1,569	1,168	2,900	151	1,352	12,178	53
Gloucester -----	9,449	2,279	1,068	0 6 4	7,776	.....	167	1,775	.....	245	145	38
Mertioneth -----	22,968	9,495	5,864	0 5 11	17,680	2,600	572	3,333	188	1,227	1,139	35
Montgomery -----	18,213	5,704	4,179	0 11 8	13,975	302	741	2,851	71	743	1,628	60
Pembroke -----	10,982	4,447	3,144	0 5 8	8,352	404	462	1,221	45	369	605	.....
Radnor -----	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Wales -----	186,391	67,161	40,731	Average of Wales, 7s. 1½d.	141,281	7,986	6,433	24,208	722	9,987	30,130	502
Grand Total of England and Wales -----	5,348,205	2,167,749	1,720,316	Average of England and Wales, 4s. 5½d.	3,661,446	1,016,445	190,072	336,199	83,458	303,899	704,350*	21,589

* Other, 34,879, are Females.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the CHARACTER and PRIVATE LIFE of MR. NECKER, written by his DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAËL.

[Continued from p. 144 of Number 133.]

AMONG Statesmen, are to be reckoned Cicero, Chancellor de l'Hôpital, and Chancellor Bacon, who in the midst of political agitations have never lost sight of the great interests of the soul, and of their own thoughts; but my father suffered his work to appear at a moment particularly unfavourable to the opinions he maintained, and all Mr. Necker's precision in matters of calculation, was necessary to rescue him from the imputation of a visionary, in employing himself on such a subject. There is in all periods a virtue which is deemed silliness; it is that which is truly a virtue, because it can answer no purpose of speculation.

The second administration of Mr. Necker, from the 25th of August, 1788, to the 14th of July, 1789, was precisely the period when a party among the French started into action. I repeat here, that I pledge myself, when I write the political life of my father, to prove merely from the history of the revolution, that this party was always mistaken as to its true interests, the bias of events, and the characters of men; but it seems already acknowledged by all who know the character and conduct of Mr. Necker, that he never harboured a thought of promoting a revolution in France. In theory it was his belief, that the best social order of a great state was a limited monarchy, resembling that of England: this opinion predominates in all his writings; and whatever may be a reader's political creed, it cannot I think, be denied that a love of order and liberty shines in them with the united force of wisdom and elevation of soul: but my father's political opinions were, like himself, entirely controlled by morals; he had duties towards his king as a minister; he feared the consequences of any insurrectional movement whatever, which might endanger the repose and the lives of men; and if he was to be reproached as a statesman, in the vulgar sense of the word, it was in being as scrupulous in his means as in his ends, and in placing morality not only in the object desired, but also in the road to its attainment. How could a man of such a character, being the king's minister, suffer himself to be the instrument of a revolution

which was to subvert the throne? Without doubt he loved liberty; where is the man of genius and character that does not! But duty always appeared to him more celestial in its origin, than the noblest of human sentiments; and in the order of duties, the most imperious are those, which connect us individually; for the more extensive the relation, the less precise is the obligation.

In accepting the helm of affairs, Mr. Necker told the king, that if the government should ever fall into circumstances that might seem to require the severe and violent will of a Richelieu, he was not the man to suit him as a minister; but that if reason and morals were enough, he might yet render him good service. In fact, when reflecting and enlightened men shall study the history of the French revolution, at a time, when all those who have had a part in it shall no longer exist, I am convinced that the political conduct and writings of Mr. Necker will revive a question, old it is true, but always worthy the attention of mankind:—Whether virtue is compatible with politics; whether it can ever be of advantage to nations that the small number who govern them should sometimes depart from the strict line of moral rectitude? The answer to this question is the verdict on the life of Mr. Necker; but supposing he be on this point condemned as a public man, surely that condemnation is glorious which only reaches to his excess of virtue; it is yet a suit which it would be honourable to lose, and on which an appeal might successfully be made to the experience of ages, to that experience which alone is equally commanding with that sentiment on which it is to pass judgment, the conscience of an honest man.

Mr. Necker has continually repeated in his writings, that the convocation of the States General was solemnly promised by the King, previous to his going into office; that the doubling of the numbers of the *Tiers Etat* was so far urged by the opinion of the times, that the King must have shewn himself uselessly unjust and dangerously unpopular, had he refused it. Yet, what was my father's aim, in so earnestly reversing some of the claims he might have to the enthusiasm and the gratitude of a great portion of the French nation? Was it to achieve the favour of the party named Aristocratic? He had not sought that favour when that party

was

was powerful; no doubt he disclaimed it still more in his proscription and in his misfortune, but still he had never written any of those irrevocable maxims on political points which alone conciliate outrageous parties; he has always held those moderate ideas which so much irritate that class of men whose violent opinions are their arms and their standard. Why then, I have often said to him, do you seek to diminish your merit in the eyes of the popular party; you, who have no pretensions to gain over their opponents? I wish, would he answer me in this case, to express the truth, without ever considering its relation to my personal interest; and if I have any desire relating only to myself it is, that it may be generally known, that I will never suffer myself, be my individual opinions what they may, to take any step as a minister, contrary to the obligations which by my office I have contracted with the King. And what more eminent proof could my father give of this respect for his duty to the King, than his conduct of the 11th of July, 1789!

It was known that in the Council Mr. Necker had opposed the order that had been given, to collect German and French troops at Versailles and at Paris; it is known that he was disposed towards a reasonable accommodation with the Commons, who, not having provoked any resource to force, had not revealed the secret of the insurrectionary disposition of the troops, and had not annihilated the royal authority in teaching the people that the army was no longer in its hands; but a party which confidence constantly ruined, and who always ascribed to certain men difficulty which consisted in the general state of things; this party, I say, persuaded the King, that it was sufficient to change the ministry in order to smooth all these difficulties; and this inconsiderate measure, this vehement act, without any real force, without resolution of character to sustain it, led the way to the 14th of July, and from the 14th of July to the overthrow of the royal authority.

On the 11th of July, just as my father was going to sit down at table with rather a large company, the Minister of Marine came to his house, took him apart, and gave him a letter from the King, which ordered him to give in his resignation, and to quit France without noise (*sans bruit*). Every thing was conveyed in these words, *sans bruit*; in fact the public mind was then so agitated, that if my father had suffered it to be discovered, that he was

exiled for the cause of the people, there is no doubt that at that moment the nation would have elevated him to a very eminent degree of power. If he had nourished in his soul a spark of faction, if he had suffered the natural sentiments of such a moment to betray him, his departure would have been impeded, he would have been brought in triumph to Paris, and all that the ambition of man could desire would have been at his command. The first cockade which was worn at Paris, after his departure, was green, because it was the colour of his livery: two hundred thousand armed men repeated the name of Mr. Necker in all the streets of Paris, whilst he himself was flying from the popular enthusiasm more carefully than a criminal would avoid the scaffold. Neither his brother, myself, nor his most intimate friends, were informed of his resolution. My mother, whose health was very weak, took no woman with her, no travelling habit, for fear of throwing out a suspicion of her departure. They both ascended the carriage, in which they had been accustomed to take an airing of an evening, they travelled night and day as far as Brussels, and when I joined them three days afterwards, they still wore the same dress, in which after dining with a numerous party, and when no person suspected their motions, they had silently withdrawn from France, from their home, from their friends, and from power. This dress all covered with dust, the assumed name which my father had taken that he might not be recognized in France, and consequently retained by that affection which he had every where excited, all these circumstances impressed me with a sentiment of respect which impelled me to prostrate myself before him on entering the inn where we met. Ah! that sentiment! I have never ceased to experience it in the most trifling circumstances of his domestic life, as well as in the greatest epoch of his public career. Justice, truth, elevation, simplicity of sentiment, in the minutiae of his private life, presented the emblem of his entire character.

It has been vulgarly said that there are no heroes to those who see them familiarly: it is because the greater part of men who have sustained a great political part, have not possessed the virtues of the individual; but when you find the man of simplicity in the man of eminence, the just man in the powerful man, the good man in the man of genius, the man of sensibility in the illustrious man, the nearer

you see him, the more you admire him, the more plainly you discover the image of that Providence who presides in the starry heavens, yet disdains not to adorn the lily, or watch over the life of a sparrow.

My father has often been praised in the writings of his wife and daughter, altho' it had been easy for us to understand and to attain to that modesty in common, which is imposed on families: but we saw into his heart, and discovered in it virtues so constant and so natural, virtues so strictly in harmony with his public speeches and conduct, that our hearts felt a necessity of expressing that sort of domestic worship which was the business of our life. Oppressed by gratitude and love, we braved that vain spirit of ridicule which might be directed against the truth of our sentiments.

In quitting Versailles, Mr. Necker had not even taken a passport, to avoid admitting any individual into his confidence; he scrupulously rejected every pretext, and every motive that might retard his journey. When arrived at Valenciennes, the governor of that city would not let him pass through without a passport; my father shewed him the King's letter, the governor read it, and at the same time recognized my father, from the print of him he had over his chimney; he let him pass, sighing over the irreparable misfortunes, which were to result from his departure.

It had been proposed to the King to arrest my father, because nobody could believe that he would take such direct precautions against that enthusiasm which he had excited; but the King, who has never failed to do justice to the perfect probity of Mr. Necker, expressed his assurance that he would secretly depart if he ordered him. It is clear the King was not deceived.

In the morning of the 12th of July, I received a letter from my father, which announced his departure, and desired me to go into the country, lest I should receive on his account some expressions of public homage at Paris. In fact, deputations from all quarters of the city came the next morning to my house, and held the most exalted language on my father's flight, and on what was necessary to be done to compel his return. I hardly know what line of conduct my age and my enthusiasm might have prompted me at that time to pursue, but I obeyed the will of my father, I immediately retired to some leagues distance from Paris. A fresh

courier from him instructed me in his route, of which he had still made a mystery to me in his first letter, and on the 13th of July I set out to join him.

My father had chosen Brussels as a less distant frontier than that of Switzerland, an additional precaution, that he might not augment the chance of being recognized. During the four and twenty hours that we passed together, to make preparation for the long journey he had yet to make through Germany to return to Switzerland, he recollected that a few days previous to his exile, Messrs. Hope, bankers, of Amsterdam, had required him to guarantee from his private fortune, from his two millions deposited in the royal treasury, a supply of grain which was indispensable for the consumption of Paris in this year of scarcity. The troubles of France excited great anxiety among foreigners, and the personal security of Mr. Necker affording them the most perfect confidence, he did not hesitate to give it: on arriving at Brussels, he was fearful the news of his banishment might alarm Messrs. Hope, and that they would suspend their supply. He wrote to them from that place, to renew his guaranty. Exiled, proscribed as he was, he exposed the greater part of what still remained to him, to preserve the inhabitants of Paris from the evil which the embarrassment and inexperience of a new minister might occasion them. Oh! Frenchmen! Oh! France! it is thus that my father has served you!

During the first labours of the ephemeral succession of Mr. Necker at that time, the principal secretary of finance, Mr. Dufréne de Saint Léon, was called on to present in the ministerial correspondence the answer of Messrs. Hope, which accepted of the first security my father had offered them. I do not know what the successor thought of this mode of serving the King without emolument, and of risking too his personal fortune for the good of the state; but can there be an instance of more nobleness, of more grandeur, of more antique patriotism, than even during exile to confirm such a sacrifice, to be so far exempt from sentiments the most natural to man, the desire that their successor should cause them to be regretted, and that their absence should be grievously felt.

My father set out, accompanied only by Mr. de Stael, to go to Bâle, through Germany: my mother and I followed rather more slowly, and at Frankfort we were overtaken by the messenger who brought

brought letters from the King and the National Assembly. These letters called Mr. Necker to the ministry for the third time. We seemed then to have reached the summit of prosperity: it was at Francfort that I learnt this news, at that same Francfort where a very different destiny awaited me fourteen years afterwards.

My mother, far from being dazzled with this success, had no desire that my father should accept his recall: we joined him at Basle, and there he made his determination. He suffered me to hear him speak relative to the motives of his decision; and I protest it was with a sentiment of profound grief that he resolved to return. He had learnt the event of the 14th of July, and felt perfectly aware, that his part was about to change, and that it was the royal authority and its partizans that he would then have to defend. He foresaw that in losing his popularity in order to support the government, he should never possess a sufficient power over its chief, surrounded as he then was, to direct him entirely in what he deemed most expedient. At length, futurity, such as it was, presented itself to him. One duty, one hope combatted all his fears: he believed that his popularity might yet serve for some time to preserve the partizans of the old regime from the personal dangers that threatened them; and he even flattered himself for an instant with the hope of bringing the Constituent Assembly to make such conditions with the King as might give to France a limited monarchy. This hope however was far from being firm. He told himself, and he told us all the chance that could annihilate it. But he dreaded his own reproaches, if by refusing his endeavours to stem the evil, he might have to accuse himself of all those calamities which he had not tried to prevent. This fear of remorse was all-powerful in the life of my father: he was inclined to condemn himself whenever success did not attend his endeavours, he was continually passing a new judgment on his actions.* It has been thought he

was proud, because he never bent either beneath injustice or power: but he was humbled by inward regret, by the most delicate temper of mind, and his enemies may learn with certainty that they have had the mournful success of bitterly disturbing his repose, whenever they have charged him with having been the cause of a misfortune, or with having been incapable of preventing it.

It is easy to conceive that with so much imagination and sensibility, when the history of our life is found to be mingled with the most terrible political events, neither conscience nor reason, nor even the esteem of the world, can entirely satisfy the man of genius, who, in solitude, anxiously directs his thoughts towards the past. I would advise the envious to direct their spleen against fortune, beauty, youth, all those gifts which serve to embellish the exterior of life; but the eminent distinctions of the mind produce such ravages in the bosom that invades them, the human destiny can so rarely harmonize with this superiority, that it is a very unfit object of hatred.

20th of this month, and every day I have had some idea of seeing you arrive, because you would have taken this route on finding that I was going to Switzerland from Brussels through Germany. I went before Mademoiselle Necker, with M. de Staal for a companion; and we have passed through Germany without accident under borrowed names. Yesterday Mademoiselle Necker and my daughter arrived, who have supported the fatigue of the journey better than I could have hoped. Mr. de St. Leon preceded them by some hours; he had sought me at Brussels and had followed my route; he has brought me a letter from the King and States-General, pressing me to return to Versailles and resume my place. These circumstances have made me unhappy; I was just entering port and I was pleased at it; but this port would have been neither tranquil nor serene, if I could have reproached myself with having wanted courage, and if I left it to say that such and such a misfortune might have been prevented by me. I return then to France, but as a victim to the esteem with which I am honoured. Mademoiselle Necker partakes this sentiment yet more strongly, and our change of plans is an act of resignation on the part of both. Ah, Coppet, Coppet, I shall perhaps soon have just motives to regret it! but we must submit to the laws of necessity, to the fetters of an incomprehensible destiny. In France all is in motion; a scene of disorder and sedition is just opening at Strasbourg. It appears as if I were just about to plunge into the gulf. Adieu, my dear friend!

* Among the papers of my father's eldest brother who did not survive him long, a letter has been found explaining so simply and so naturally what my father then experienced, what he confided to his most intimate friend at the most remarkable period of his life, that I have thought it interesting to publish it.

Basle, 24th July, 1789.

I don't know, my dear friend, where you are, having no intelligence from Paris of a late date. I arrived here last Monday, the

Yet,

Yet, what a moment of happiness was this journey from Basle to Paris, journeying as we did, when my father had determined to return. I believe nothing similar to it has ever befallen a man who was not the sovereign of the country! The French nation, so animated in the expression of its sentiments, surrendered itself for the first time to a hope it had never before experienced, a hope which it had not yet been taught to limit. To the enlightened class, liberty was known only by the noble sentiments it excited, and to the people, only by notions analogous to their troubles and their wants. Mr. Necker then seemed the harbinger of this long-expected blessing. He was hailed at every step by the warmest acclamations, the women fell on their knees at a distance in the fields when his carriage passed; the principal citizens of the different places we past through, took the places of postillions, to drive our horses, and in the cities the inhabitants unharnessed them and drew the carriage themselves. One of the generals of the French army, called the bravest of the brave,* was hurt by the crowd in one of these triumphal entries; in fact, no man who has not filled the throne has ever experienced in an equal degree the affection of the people. Alas! it was I who enjoyed it for him, it was me whom it intoxicated; nor ought I to remember these days without gratitude, whatever may be now the afflictions of my life; but my father's sole occupation from that moment, was to alluage the consequences of a triumph so formidable to all those who were of the vanquished party.

My father's first step on arriving at Basle, was to seek out Madame de Polignac, who had always shewn herself his determined opponent, but who interested him at this moment, for she was proscribed. He never ceased during his journey to render services to persons of aristocratic opinions, who were flying in great numbers from Paris: many requested letters from his hand to enable them to pass the frontiers without danger. He gave them to all who were exposed to danger, although in doing so he was aware how far he committed himself. For it must be observed, in order fully to estimate his conduct in this respect, that my father both by nature and by his habits of mind possessed an unusual prudence, and did scarcely any thing at the impulse of the moment. It was a quality of his mind unfavourable to

action, that it was too perceptible of uncertainty; he calculated every chance, and never in the giddiness of speculation overlooked the possibility of an obstacle: but whenever the idea of a duty presented itself, all the mathematical powers of his reason stooped to this supreme law; and whatever might be the consequences of a resolution that virtue dictated, it was the only case in which he decided without hesitation.

In almost every place where my father stopped during his journey, he spoke to the people who surrounded him, on the necessity of respecting property and persons. He required of those who manifested most affection for him, to prove it by fulfilling their duties; he accepted of his triumph from a religious devotion to virtue, to humanity, to the public good; what is the nature of men, if these are not the means of acquiring their esteem and respect? what is life, if such a conduct does not secure the divine blessing?

Ten leagues from Paris, people came to tell us that the Baron de Besenval, one of the men most within the danger of the popular fury, was brought back a prisoner to Paris, which would infallibly expose him to be assassinated in the streets. Our carriage was stopped in the road, and my father requested to write to the persons, by whose authority the Baron de Besenval was conducted to Paris, that he would take upon him to warrant the suspension of the orders they had received from the Commune of Paris, and to indemnify them in keeping the Baron de Besenval where he was. Such a requisition was hazardous much, and my father was not ignorant how soon the favour which springs from popularity is destroyed; it is a sort of power that must be enjoyed without being used. He wrote it nevertheless upon his knees in his carriage; the least delay might cost the Baron de Besenval his life, and my father would never have forgiven himself for not having prevented the death of a man, when he had it in his power. I do not know what may be said politically of this profound respect for men's lives; but I should think the human race can have no interest in stigmatizing it.

When arrived at Versailles, it was necessary my father should go to the Commune of Paris, to account for his conduct in the affair of Mr. de Besenval; he went there, and my mother and myself followed him. All the inhabitants of Paris were in the streets, at the windows, or on the roofs; all cried out, *Vive M. Necker!*

* General Junod.

My father went to the Hotel de Ville, in the midst of these acclamations he delivered a speech, the only object of which was, to request favour towards M. de Beienval, and that the amnesty might be extended to all persons of his opinions. This speech drew over the numerous auditors who listened to it; a sentiment of pure enthusiasm for virtue and goodness, a sentiment excited by no interest, by no political opinion, seized on nearly two hundred thousand Frenchmen, who had assembled in and about the Hotel de Ville. Ah! who would not then have passionately loved the French nation! Never did it prove so great as on that day, when its sole intention was to be generous, never more amiable than on that day, when its natural impetuosity sprung freely towards a virtuous end. Fifteen years have elapsed since that day, and nothing has enfeebled its impression, the strongest I have ever experienced. My father also, in the various events which have happened since, has continually felt at the name of France that indefinable emotion, which can only be explained to Frenchmen; not, indeed, that many of the events of the revolution have tended to preserve such a constant esteem towards this great nation; but it is so favoured by Heaven, that it is natural to expect it will one day merit the blessings it has received.

Very few women exist who have had the happiness to hear a whole people repeat the name of the object of their tenderest affection, but they will not contradict me when I assert, that nothing can equal the emotion which the acclamations of the multitude then excited. All those looks, which seem for the moment animated with the same sentiment as your own, those numerous voices which vibrate in your heart, that name which ascends to the skies, and seems to return to Heaven, after having paid the homage of the earth; that electricity altogether inconceivable, which men communicate to each other, when they feel together the sentiments of truth; all those mysteries of nature and society, added to that greatest of mysteries the sensation of love, crowd on the soul, and it sinks under the strength of its emotions. My father was at the summit of his glory; a glory which he made subservient to the hopes he most cherished, to humanity, to indulgence; but from that day, ever memorable to his friends and to the nation itself, commenced the reversal of his destiny.

Almost all great men have an epocha of prosperity in their history, which seems to

have wearied fortune; but might not one who had never harboured in his heart one project of personal benefit, one selfish desire, have hoped for a more constant prosperity? He did not obtain it; Providence did not guide the French revolution in the path of justice; my father, in following it, was of necessity foiled. The very night of his triumph at the Hotel de Ville, at the instigation of M. de Mirabeau, the amnesty pronounced in the morning was repealed in the sections, and of that great day all that remained to my father, was the pleasure of having saved the life of the old Baron de Beienval. Still that was much: alas! we are so little acquainted with the anguish of a cruel death, that to have averted it from a single man was enough to preserve for ever in his mind the inexhaustible solace of an honourable recollection. And will it not always be read in history with pleasure, that there existed a great statesman, who thought morality, sensibility, and goodness, perfectly compatible with the talents necessary for the government of an empire; will it not be more pleasing to reflect that this man was accessible to generosity, and to pity, and those who suffered misery of whatever description in the vast country of France, could say—if he knows it, and can relieve us, we shall be relieved!

A year of scarcity, such has had not occurred for near a century, combined in 1789 and 1790 with the political troubles, and Mr. Necker by multiplied cares, silent but incessant, by those cares which produce no brilliant glory, but which are incited by a sentiment of duty, saved Paris and many other cities of France from famine: he procured supplies of grain from all parts of the world, employed himself night and day on the subject, and often regretted the impossibility of bestowing on politics all the time they required; but so great was his terror lest Paris should be in want of bread, in the midst of a faction impatient for hostility, that it occasioned him a long and dangerous bilious complaint, the source of those which ultimately abridged his days; for his affections mingled with his politics, and while he governed men, he loved them.

I have read among his papers the letters of the Commune of Paris and of the surrounding Communes, thanking him for his successful endeavours to preserve them from famine. How many addresses of this kind, on various occasions, have I found, sent from all quarters of France! How agonising to contemplate them, in spite of

the lustre they shed on a memory I so much cherish!

During the last fifteen months of his last administration, Mr. Necker sustained a continual struggle with the executive power, as well out of the Constituent Assembly as in the midst of it: and his situation became every day so much the more disadvantageous, as the violent men who surrounded the court, had excited suspicions there of his intentions; and as he had lost the guidance of those whom he had engaged to defend. Much may be said about firmness of character, and with reason it may be considered as an important quality in those who govern: but in the first place I think it easy to prove that in 1789 and 1790 such was the fermentation of men's minds, that no moral power could have allayed it, and secondly, it is impossible to possess a consistent character for another. A man may lend his mind, he may lend his resources, but there is something so individual in character, that

it can only serve for himself. The personal action of the King is not necessary in the constitution of England, but in the other monarchies of Europe, above all in the midst of a great political crisis, a minister never can supply the energy of a King: and the speeches he composes for him, often serve only to expose the contrast that exists between what it is intended he should appear, and what he really is.

I must also allow that my friend, frugal by principle of all measures of violence and force, repugnant by disposition to all the resources of corruption, had no other arms against the factious than reason; but if he had resorted to other maxims, still I firmly believe that, in the existing circumstances, the King only could have defended the King, and that the words of a minister who was known to be without influence at court, could not have the power of a single word pronounced on the throne.

(*To be continued.*)

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

CONCERNING A MAXIM OF SWIFT.

THESE are several apothegms which from being neatly expressed are easily remembered, from being easily remembered are frequently repeated, and from being frequently repeated are extensively believed, independently of their consonance with fact. Of this kind is Swift's somewhat misanthropic remark, "Men are grateful in the same degree as they are resentful." In consequence of a personal occurrence, I have been for twenty years in the habit of trying this maxim upon the individuals within my range of observation; but I have hardly ever found it to fit. I am come to think that resentment is rather proportioned to the irritability, but gratitude to the tenacity of the memory; that those who acquire quickly are usually resentful, and those who retain distinctly are usually grateful. I invite a comparison of this very different position with experience. Resentment is a more sudden and violent emotion; gratitude a more permanent and gentle impression. Courageous, selfish, and rude natures are more prone to resentment; cautious, benevolent, and refined natures are more prone to gratitude; men are the more resentful, women the more grateful creatures. To resentment the antithetic emotion is fondness, which has also its ex-

cesses and its transiency: to gratitude the antithetic emotion is envy, which has also its measuredness and its perseverance.

ON THE EPIGRAM.

Sulzer compares an epigram with a monument and its inscription. The first half, he says, should indicate some interesting object; and the second half make an impressive reflection upon it. This distich forms a complete epigram in his idea:—

"Infelix Dido! nulli bene nupta marito:
Hoc percunte, fugis; hoc fugiente, peris."
Poor Dido! still in either husband's crost;
Whose death thy flight, or flight thy death
has cost.

It first announces the celebrated Dido as an example of matrimonial misfortune, and then defines with pointed precision in what the misfortune consisted; the incipient verse is as it were the statue, and the concluding verse a characteristic motto.

The following epigram wants the first half; it is necessary to give it a superscription; but it is neat.

On a rocky Island.

Hic Cytherea tuo poteris cum Marte jacere;
Vulcanus prohibetur aquis, Sol pellitur umbris.

Here with her Mars may Venus safely dwell;
Vulcan the waves, and Sol the shades repel.

There

There is a like deficiency in the following Greek epigram: it is here also necessary to prefix a title:—

On the Statue of Niobe.

Ἐκ ζωῆς καὶ θεοῦ τεύξαν λίθον· Ἐκ δὲ λίθου
Ζῆνον Πραξιτέλους ἐμπαλιν εἰργασάτα

Alive, the gods could into stone transform;
Of stone, Praxiteles with life inform.

But it is a far greater defect to omit the second part, or point, which is the case with several epigrams in the anthology, and which at first sight appears to be the case in the following German epigram, although it in reality conceals a sharp sting:

You ask an epigram, and on yourself;

My wit is out of joint:

But you can laugh so glibly, so at nothing,
'Twill do without a point.

DR. HECTOR AND HIS PATIENTS.

Dr. Hector, a famous physician among the dames of London in Lord Bacon's time, when they complained they were they could not tell how, but yet they could not endure to take any medicines, would tell them, their way was only to be sick, for then they would be glad to take any medicine.

TEA-URNS.

Tea-urns pass for a modern and a British invention: their application only is new. I have seen among the findings at Pompeii, preserved in the museum of Portici, an urn containing a hollow metallic cylinder, for the insertion of a red-hot iron, in which water was thus kept boiling. The whole apparatus, in form and structure, closely resembles our own utensils. Hero, in his Pneumatica, describes this machine by the name *anthepisa*. Cicero mentions it in his oration for Roscius Amerinus as of Corinthian origin. The Chinese have it not; for in Kien Long's Ode to Tea he describes a kettle on the fire.

MR. ADDISON to a LADY.

"MADAM,

"It would be ridiculous in me, after the late imagination you were pleased to favour me with, to affect any longer an ignorance of your sentiments, opposite soever as an approbation of them must be to the dictates of reason and justice. This expression, Madam, I am highly sensible may appear a little too coarse in the mouth of a polite man; but I hope is no disgrace to the behaviour of a sincere one. When we are to talk upon matters of importance, delicacy must give way to truth, and ceremony be sacrificed to candour,

and honest freedom is the privilege of ingenuity; and the mind which is above the practice of deceit can never stoop to a willingness to flatter. Give me leave, Madam, to remark, that the connection subsisting between your husband and myself is of a nature too strong for me to think of injuring him in a point where the happiness of his life is so materially concerned. You cannot be insensible of his goodness, or my obligations; and suffer me to observe, Madam, that, were I capable of such an action, at the time that my behaviour might be rewarded by your passion, I must be despised by your reason; and though I might be esteemed as a lover, I must be hated as a man.

"Highly sensible, Madam, of the power of your beauty, I am determined to avoid an interview where my reputation may be for ever lost. You have passions, you say, Madam, but give me leave to answer, that you have understanding also: you have a heart susceptible of the tenderest impressions, but a soul, if you would choose to wake it, above an unwarranted indulgence of them; and let me intreat you, for your own sake, that no giddy impulse of an ill-placed inclination may induce you to entertain a thought prejudicial to your honour and repugnant to your virtue. I, madam, am far from insensible; I too have passions; and could my situation a few years ago have allowed me a possibility of succeeding, I should have legally solicited that happiness you are now ready to bestow. I had the honour, Madam, of supping at Mr. D——s's, where I first saw you, and shall make no scruple in declaring, that I never saw a person so irresistible, or a manner so excessively engaging; but the superiority of your circumstances prevented any declaration on my side, and though I burned with a flame as strong as ever filled human breast, I laboured to suppress, or at least studied to conceal it.

"Time and absence at length abated an unhoping passion, and your marriage with my patron and friend effectually cured it. Do not now, I beseech you, Madam, destroy a tranquillity I have just begun to taste, or blast your own honour, which has hitherto been spotless and unsullied. My best esteem is ever your's; but should I promise more? Consider, I conjure you, the total necessity I am under of removing myself from an intercourse so dangerous; and, in any other command, dispose of your most humble

"And devoted, "J. A."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MURDER OF
THE RED CUMING.WRITTEN BY THE CHEVALIER LAW-
RENCE.

ROBERT BRUCE having, in the year 1304, a dispute with John, surnamed, from the colour of his hair, the Red Cuming, a powerful chieftain, and formerly regent of Scotland, stabbed him in the Dominican church of Dumfries; but, full of confusion and remorse, the future monarch rushed out of the church with the bloody poinard in his hand. Kirkpatrick, and Lindsay, two barons of his party, were waiting at the gate. "I doubt (said Bruce) I have slain the Red Cuming." "Doubtest thou (exclaimed Kirkpatrick): I mak sicker."—Accordingly with Lindsay and a few followers he rushed into the church and dispatched the wounded Cuming. The priests, offended at a sanctuary's being violated, reported, that as they were watching the dead body at midnight, they all were overtaken by a deep sleep, except one aged father, who heard a voice exclaim, "How long, O Lord! shall vengeance be deferred?" It was answered, "Endure with patience till this day shall return for the fifty-second time." In 1357 James of Lindsay was hospitably feasted in the castle of Caerlaveroc in Dumfriesshire, belonging to Roger Kirkpatrick. They were the sons of the murderers of the regent.—In the dead of the night, for some unknown cause, Lindsay arose and poinarded in his bed his unsuspecting host. He then mounted his horse to fly, but guilt and fear had so bewildered his senses, that after riding till day-break he was taken not three miles from the castle, and executed by order of King David II.

THE haly abbot of Dumfries
Was stricken with affright,
Returning thro' the kirkyard trees,
He herde the bird o' night.

He drapt a bead, he cross'd himsel,
"Gramercie Christ me save."
Anon he herde a tolling bell,
And thought him an the grave.

He left his palfrey in the stail;
The cloisters all were mirk,
Nae monk found he in cell or hall,
He hastet to the kirk.

The kirk was deck'd in black attire,
The Saints in black array'd,
And in the middle o' the quire
A bloody corpse was laid,
And round it mony a monk and frier
In silence watch'd and pray'd.

And when they saw their abbot come,
And blest them wi' the sign,
With luiks they spake, their lips were dumb,
They pointet to the shrine.

And nearer as he came, he roun:
The altar stain'd in blood,
And on the steps and all around
There stream'd a crimson flood.

His silver locks wild horror rais'd,
And wae! he cried, wae! wae!
The mae he cried, the mae he gaz'd,
The wounds they bled the mae.

"Say wha is murder'd here? (he cried)
And by whase arm he fell?
He seems a chief o' mickle pride;
Methinks I ken him well."

"Red Cuming lies upon that bier
(A monk arose and said),
And gif he war a traitor here,
He is a saint now dead.

"For being slain in holy ground
By ruthless dirks and keen,
The blood that trickles frae his wound
Will wash his conscience clean.

"Cuming, the friend of England's name,
And Bruce, the Scotsman bold,
This morning unattended came
A parley here to hold.

"Red Cuming had for Edward spoket,
And spoket of English gold:
Quoth Bruce, 'Thou hast thy honour broke,
And our dear country fold.'

"You lie," quoth Cuming; Bruce replied
Nae word, but drew his dirk,
And plung'd it in the regent's side,
In spite o' mither kirk.

"But Bruce was struck wi' haly fear,
And fled without the kirk,
The barons saw the chief appear,
Grasping the bloody dirk.

"His bushy hair like bristles stood,
His luiks war all afound,
And frae his dirk the draps o' blood
Ran trickling to the ground.

"What now? what now?" (Kirkpatrick cried,
Wi' frown o' fierce disdain)
"I doubt (said Bruce, he said and sigh'd)
I have Red Cuming slain."

"What doubttest thou (with knotty brow
Return'd Caerlaveroc's knight);
"I sicker make," Kirkpatrick spake,
And vanish'd out o' sight.

"And he and Lindsay, like bloodhounds,
Pursu'd the track o' gore,
And, while we strove to bind his wounds,
Pierc'd Cuming o'er and o'er.

"Red Cuming's ghaist has ta'en its flight
E'en frae the altar's side:
Ah wae to Lindfay's impious spite!
Wae to Kirkpatrick's pride!

"For Bruce to rue the deed begins,
And tears are in his e'en;
He vows he'll wash away his sins
Wi' blood in Palestine.

"And when he dies his squire fall lock*
His harte in gouden case,
And fall inter it in the rock
At Joseph's burying-place.

"Yet still I herde Kirkpatrick swear,
In spite o' fate and kirk,
That he above his helme would bear
As creit the bloody dirk.

"And that, in spite o' hell, he'd write
As his devise belae,
The words he spake, 'I ficker make:†
Wae to Kirkpatrick! wae!"

The monk had spoke, and ta'n his place:
"Ah wae! (the abbot cried)
Wae to Kirkpatrick's haughty race!
And wae to Lindfay's pride!"

The monks prepar'd the funeral rite,
The corpse in shroud was dres'd,
The monks were watching at midnight,
When sleep their e'en oppress'd.

But tir'd with watching while they slept,
The abbot wak'd alane,
And o'er the corpse his vigils kept,
When strait he herde a mane.

Him thought it was an infant's cry,
The wailing voice he herde;
"How lang, O Lord! (it seem'd to sigh)
Shall vengeance be deferr'd?"

To this from high a loud reply
Was thunder'd thro' the air:
"Whan yer'es gane fifty and aye,
The following yere beware."

THE MURDER OF CAERLAVEROC.

BY C. K. SHARPE, ESQ.

"*Minstrelly o' the Scott's Border.*"

"NOW come to me, my little page,
Of wit sae wondrous fly!
Ne'er under flower, o' youthful age
Did mair destruction lie.

"I'll dance and revel wi' the rest,
Within the castle rare;
Yet he fall rue the drearie feast,
Bot and his lady fair.

* The Lockharts derived their name from their ancestors being charged to transport to Jerusalem the heart of King Robert Bruce, locked in a golden case.

† Hence the creit of Kirkpatrick is a hand grasping a dagger distilling gout's of blood. Motto, "I mak ficker."

"For ye maun drug Kirkpatrick's wine
Wi' juice o' poppy flowers;
Nae maer he'll see the morning shine
Frae proud Caerlaveroc's towers.

"For he has twain'd my love and me,
The maid o' mickle scorn;
She'll welcome wi' a tearfu' e'e
Her widowhood the morn.

"And saddle weel my milk-white steed;
Prepare my harness bright!
Giff I can make my rival bleed,
I'll ride awa' this night."

"Now haste ye, master, to the ha'!
The guests are drinking there;
Kirkpatrick's pride shall be but sma'
For a' his lady fair.

* * * * *

In came the merry minstrelly;
Shrill pipes wi' tinkling string,
And bagpipes, lifting melody,
Made proud Caerlaveroc ring.

The gallant knights and ladies bright
Did move to measures fine,
Like frolic fairies jump and light,
Wha dance in pale moonshine.

The ladies glided thro' the ha',
Wi' footing swift and sure;
Kirkpatrick's dame outdid them a',
Whan she stood on the floor.

And some had tyres of gold sa rare,
And pendants* eight or nine;
But she, wi' but her gowden hair,
Did a' the rest outshine.

And some, wi' costly diamonds sheen,
Did warriors hearts assail;
But she, wi' her twa sparkling e'en,
Pierc'd thro' the thickest mail.

Kirkpatrick led her by the hand,
Wi' gay and courteous air;
No stately castle in the land
Could shew sae bright a pair.

For he was young, and clear the day
Of life to youth appears.

Alas! how soon his setting ray
Was dimm'd with show'ring tears!

Fell Lindfay sicken'd at the sight,
And fallow grew his cheek;
He tried wi' smiles to hide his spite,
But word he cou'd na speak.

The gorgeous banquet was brought up
On silver and on gold;
The page chose out a crystal cup
The sleepy juice to hold.

And when Kirkpatrick call'd for wine,
This page the drink would bear;
Nor did the knight or dame divine
Sic black deceit was near.

Then every lady sung a sang,
Some gay, some sad and sweet,
Like tunefu' birds the woods among,
Till a' began to greet.

* Pendants,—jewels on the forehead.
E'en

E'en cruel Lindfay shed a tear,
Forletting malice deep ;
As mermaids, wi' their warbles clear,
Can sing the waves to sleep.

And now to bed they all are dight ;
Now seek they ilka door ;
There's nought but stillness o' the night
Where was sic din before.

Felt Lindfay puts his harness on,
His steed doth ready stand,
And up the staircase is he gone,
Wi' pointad in his hand.

The sweat did on his forehead break,
He shook wi' guilty fear ;
In air he heard a joyfu' shriek—
Red Cum'ing's ghait was near.

Now to the chamber doth he creep ;
A lamp of glimmering ray
Shew'd young Kirkpatrick fast asleep,
In arms o' lady gay.

He lay with bare unguarded breast,
By sleepy juice beguill'd ;
And sometimes figh'd, by dreams oppress'd,
And sometimes sweetly smil'd.

Unclos'd her mouth o' rosy hue,
Whence issu'd fragrant air,
That gently, in soft motion, blew
Stray ringlets o' her hair.

" Sleep on, sleep on, ye lovers dear,
The daim may wake to weep :
And that day's sun may shine fou clear,
That spills this warrior's sleep."

He louted down, her lips he prest,
O kifs forboding woe !
Then struck on young Kirkpatrick's breast
A deep and deadly blow.

Sair, sair and mickle did he bleed ;

His lady slept till day,

But dreamt the Firth* flow'd o'er her head
In bride-bed as the lay.

* Caerlaveroc stands on Solway firth.

The murderer hasted down the stair,
And back'd his courser fleet ;
Than did the thunder 'gin to rain,
Than shower'd the rain and fleet.

All fire fraught darted thro' the rain,
Where a' was mirk before,
And glinted o'er the raging main,
That shook the sandy shore.

But mirk and mirker grew the night,
And heavier beat the rain,
And quicker Lindfay urg'd his flight,
Some ha' or build' to gain.

Lang did he ride o'er hill and dale,
Nor mire nor flood he fear'd :
I trow his courage 'gan to fail
When morning light appear'd.

For, having hied the livelang night,
Thro' hail and heavy showers,
He found himsel', at peep o' light,
Hard by Caerlaveroc's towers.

The castle bell was ringing out,
The ha' was all afeer,
And mony a screech and wae fu' shout
Appall'd the murderer's ear.

Now they hae bound this traitor strang,
Wi' curses and wi' blows,
And high in air they did him hang,
To feed the carrion crows.

* * * * *

" To sweet Lincluden's* haly cells
Fou dowie I'll repair ;
There Peace wi' gentle Patience dwells,
Nae deadly feuds are there.

" In tears I'll wither ilka charm,
Like draps o' balefu' yew ;
And wail the beauty that could harm
A knight sae brave and true."

* Lincluden abbey, near Dumfries, on the banks of the river Cluden.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

IT is not for want of due attention to the National Institute of France that we have noticed so few of their proceedings during the last several months, but because the papers laid before that body have been less interesting than those connected with the labours of other learned societies. We present to our readers in this number, an account of a Report made by the Physical and Mathematical Class of the Institute, in answer to the question, "*Whether those manufactories*

from which a disagreeable smell arises may prove injurious to health ?"

The solution of this problem is, doubtless, of very considerable consequence, as, from the great confidence reposed in the decisions of the National Institute it will, probably, form the basis of laws upon which the regulations of the police depend; and since in Paris, the fate of the most useful establishments, and the existence of many arts has hitherto depended on the award of individuals, and that some, driven to a distance from materials, from workmen, or consumers, by prejudice, ignorance,

ignorance, or jealousy, continue to maintain a disadvantageous struggle against innumerable obstacles, by which their growth is opposed.

To arrive at the true solution of the problem, the Report takes a view of the several arts against which a clamour has been raised, and it divides them into two classes. The first comprises all those, the processes of which allow aeriform emanations to escape from them into the surrounding atmosphere, either in consequence of putrefaction or fermentation. The second class includes those, in which the artist, operating by the aid of fire, develops and evolves in air, or vapour, various principles, which are more or less disagreeable to respire, and reputed more or less injurious to health.

After having examined the nature of the principal manufactories against which considerable prejudice has been excited at different times, and in different places, the Reporters infer that there are but few, the vicinity of which is dangerous to health. "Hence," say they, "we cannot too strongly exhort those magistrates who have the health and safety of the public committed to their charge, to disregard unfounded complaints, which are too frequently brought against different establishments, daily threaten the prosperity of the honest manufacturer, check the progress of industry, and endanger the fate of the art itself.

The magistrate ought to be on his guard against the proceedings of a restless and jealous neighbour, he should carefully distinguish between what is only disagreeable or inconvenient, from what is dangerous or injurious to health; in short, he should be fully aware of this truth, that by listening to complaints of this nature, not only would the establishment of several useful arts in France be prevented, but we should insensibly drive out of our cities, the farriers, carpenters, joiners, braisers, coopers, founders, weavers, and all those occupations which are more or less disagreeable to their neighbours. The right of toleration has been established by time and necessity; let us not doubt therefore, but our manufactures, when grown older, and better known will peaceably enjoy the same advantage in society; in the mean time we are of opinion, that the class ought to avail itself of this circumstance, to put them in a particular manner under the protection of government, and declare publicly that the manufacture of acids, sal-ammoniac, Prussian blue,

sugar of lead, white lead, starch, beer, and leather, as well as slaughter houses, are not injurious to the health of the vicinity when they are properly conducted.

We cannot say as much for the steeping of hemp, making catgut, laystalls, and, in general, establishments where a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter is subject to humid putrefaction: in all these cases, besides the disagreeable smell which they exhale, miasmata, more or less deleterious, are evolved.

We must add, that, though the manufactories of which we have already spoken, and which we have considered as not injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, ought not to be removed, yet administration should be requested to watch over them strictly, and consult with well-informed persons for prescribing to the conductors the most proper measures for preventing their smoke and smell from being diffused in the vicinity. This end may be attained by improving the processes of the manufactories, raising the outer walls, so that the vapours may not be diffused among the neighbours; improving the management of the fires, which may be done to such a point, that all the smoke shall be burnt in the fire-place, or deposited in the tunnels of long chimnies; and maintaining the utmost cleanliness in the manufactories, so that nothing shall be left to putrify in them, and all the refuse capable of fermentation be lost in deep wells, and prevented from any way incommoding the neighbours.

We shall observe too, that when new manufactories of Prussian blue, sal-ammoniac, leather, starch, or any other article, by which vapours, very inconvenient to the neighbours, or danger of fire or explosions, are to be established, it would be wise, just and prudent, to lay it down as a principle, that they are not to be admitted into cities, or near dwellings, without special authority; and that if persons neglect to comply with this indispensable condition, their manufactories may be ordered to be removed without any indemnification.

It follows from our report; 1st. That catgut manufactories, laystalls, steeping of hemp, and every establishment in which animal or vegetable matters are heaped together to putrify in large quantities, are injurious to health, and ought to be remote from towns and every dwelling-house. 2dly. That manufactories where disagreeable smells are occasioned through the action of fire, as in the making of acids, Prussian

Prussian blue, and sal-ammoniac, are dangerous to the neighbours only from want of due precautions, and that the care of government should extend only to an active and enlightened superintendence, having for its objects the improvement of their processes, and of the management of the fire, and the maintenance of cleanliness. 3dly. That it would be worthy a good and wise government, to make regulations prohibiting the future establishment of any manufacture, the vicinity of which is attended with any essential inconvenience or danger, in towns and near dwelling-houses, without special authority previously obtained. In this class may be comprized the manufactories of *poudrette* (dry night-soil), leather, and starch; founderies, melting-houses for tallow, slaughter-houses, rag-warehouses, manufactories of Prussian-blue, varnish, glue and sal-ammoniac, potteries," &c.

These conclusions were adopted by the Institute, and addressed to Government, with an invitation to make them the basis of its decisions.

M. C. A. PRIEUR has lately laid before the Institute a Memoir, intitled "Considerations on Colours, and of several of their singular Appearances." He sets out from the known opinions concerning the various species of luminous rays, the colours resulting from a mixture of several of these rays taken at different parts of the solar spectrum, and among others the very remarkable case, where the rays are so chosen, that their union produces on the organ of sight the sensation of whiteness, even if two sorts of rays only be employed.

If we would comprehend what passes in the seeing of colours, it is indispensable in the first place to obtain a familiar acquaintance with the shades composed of several simple rays, to acquire precise ideas of black and white, and of the complication these introduce into coloured appearances; and more especially to understand the relation of colours, which, taken two and two in a certain order, are capable of forming by their union white or any other compound tint.

Two colours having this kind of relation to each other are reciprocally termed complimentary colours. One of these being given, the other may be determined with more or less precision by various modes of experiment, calculation, &c.; and the consideration of them applies very usefully to a great number of cases.

The author next proceeds to contrasts,

that is, the effect of the simultaneous vision of two substances differently coloured, when brought near together under certain circumstances. Contrast, then, is here a comparison, from which results the sentiment of a certain difference, great or small. Colours exhibited by contrast are always conformable to the tint that would be obtained by abstracting from the colour proper to one of the substances the rays analogous to the colour of the other. Thus if on red paper a slip painted orange-colour be placed, the latter will appear nearly yellow, but the same slip placed on yellow paper will appear nearly red. If it be placed on violet-paper it will resume a yellowish tint; and on green paper it will appear red, but in a different degree.

The explanation of these instances by the rule proposed is easy, if we suppose the orange-colour of the little strip to be compounded of all the rays except blue, which is commonly the case. A multitude of combinations of colours thus placed upon one another bring out the colour of contrast indicated by the rule laid down; but there are several circumstances that render the effect more striking, or modify the result. Sometimes it depends on the degree of light by which the colours are observed, and sometimes upon the manner in which it enters the eye.

The colours of contrast will appear likewise with greater vividness after they have been observed a few moments, or if the coloured substances be shaken a little, so that they may pass slowly over the retina. It seems as if a certain fatigue of the eye, either instantaneously with regard to the intensity of light, or more slowly by a prolonged vision, concurred to produce the appearances in question. But an excessive fatigue of the organ would produce a degeneration of the colours belonging to another mode.

M. Prieur proposes a new method of rendering the colours of contrast very sensible. This method consists in the observer being in a room with a good light, and placing against the window the coloured papers on which he means to observe the contrasts in the manner above-mentioned. The coloured paper serving as the ground will then possess a degree of semi-transparency; while the little slip of a different colour placed upon it is more opaque, and in the shade, on account of the double thickness of paper. Thus the colour produced by the contrast is rendered much more striking.

From

From this arrangement results also the singularly striking effect of contact of a little slip of white paper applied successively on paper, glass, and cloth, of a given colour. When the transparent body is red, the opaque white appears bluish green; if the ground be orange, it is decidedly blue; on a yellow ground, a kind of violet; on a crimson ground, green, &c.; always corresponding exactly to the complimentary colour.

The knowledge of contrast may be usefully applied to those arts which are employed on the subject of colours. The painter is aware that it is not a matter of indifference what colour is placed near another; but when he is acquainted with the law to which their action on each other is subjected, he will know better what to avoid, and how to dispose his tints, so as to heighten the brilliancy of that which he wishes to bring forward. Contrasting them together in succession likewise affords valuable indications of their nature and composition. This the author himself has put in practice with advantage in his manufactory of colours and paper-hangings.

Considerations on contrasts led Mr. P. to the examination of a very singular case, viz. the white appearance which a coloured body sometimes exhibits when viewed through a glass of the same hue, and his conclusion is, that the perception of whiteness in these cases is owing solely to the action of contrasts, by which the impression of the colour is deadened or annihilated; while that of a certain degree of brightness still subsists, and is noticed from the opposition of a greater degree of obscurity. Hence he gives a new definition of whiteness:—"White is with respect to us the sensation of light, when no particular colour predominates in it, or is perceived in it."

In another part of his Memoir the author considers the colouring of different opaque and transparent bodies, and inquires what are the luminous rays which a given coloured body is really capable of reflecting or transmitting. In the course of his experiments he discovered that several opaque substances, of various natures and of all colours, owed their coloured appearance to the following laws:—1. Each of the bodies always absorbed the rays that were complementary to the predominant colour. 2. In some the absorption included, besides the complimentary species, others collateral to this species, and more or less numerous. 3. The deeper a co-

lour is, the fewer species of rays it reflects.

Speaking of the appearance of coloured clouds, particularly those we see about the rising and setting of the Sun, he says, this phenomenon has hitherto remained without explanation. It is not, he asserts, owing to the refraction of the solar rays, but to the successive absorption of them, when they strike on the inferior parts of the atmosphere, which are loaded with vapour. The quantity of vapours, and even their nature, not being the same every day, produce corresponding differences in their effects.

Commonly the first rays attacked by these vapours are the blue adjacent to the violet. Soon after they attack the contiguous rays, gaining with more rapidity the blue properly so called; then the green, the yellow, and thus proceeding to the red. Hence the yellowish, orange, and red colours, exhibited by the clouds. This period of tints, the evening for example, displays itself gradually as the Sun approaches the horizon. The same hues tinge terrestrial objects, the part of the air nearest the sun, and this luminary itself.—Accordingly, when we can receive its rays on a prism, we perceive that the rays actually absorbed correspond to the general tint of the moment.

Contrasts may likewise render the colour of the clouds complicated; as for instance, when a great portion of the sky displays its blue tint. There are some clouds the colour of which arises solely from this cause; and such may be seen at times in the middle of the day, when we have a lofty mountain at our back, or are in any other situation where the eye is descended from the too powerful action of the solar light, either direct or reflected; but in this case the clouds have only a yellowish tinge, precisely the complementary colour of sky-blue.

Sometimes the Moon is of a similar colour, when it is very high, a little before or after the Sun passes the horizon. It appears thus, or even completely white, when clouds variously coloured by the vapours of sun rise or sun-set in the air at the same time.

Lastly, from the irregularity of the earth's surface, and of the state of the atmosphere, the phenomena are liable to be concealed or subjected to various interruptions. In our climate the colouring of the clouds seldom reaches its last stage. On some evenings, when the sky is very clear

clear toward the part where the sun sets, while light clouds float very high over our heads, we shall see these at a subsequent period appearing of a very light red, heightened by the diminution of light on the earth, soon after obscured, and at length becoming extinct in shade.

M. Prieur supports his principles partly by the doctrine and facts generally ad-

mitted; partly by others less commonly known; and lastly by observations of his own. He does not however flatter himself that the present sketch exhibits the matter in a suitable light, and means to pursue the subject by farther researches and new experiments; if his powers and leisure will permit.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS JAMES PLUCKNETT'S, (DEPTFORD) for a new Method of mowing Corn, Grass, &c.

THE operation of mowing, according to Mr. Plucknett's plan, is performed by means of a machine moving on wheels, which may be worked either by men or horses; and according as it is done by the former on the latter, the machine must be less or greater. Two wheels are made moveable on an axis, and to the middle of the axis is fixed an upright bar which turns round as the wheels turn, and upon this bar is fixed a circular cutting knife or instrument. The machine thus constructed is driven on, and while the wheels turn once the knife and the bar to which it is fastened turn almost eleven times; the knife, when the machine is worked by a man, is about twenty inches long, but when a horse is the moving power, it is about three feet in length. By a neat contrivance, the knife rises out of its place if opposed by any obstacle in its course, and when that is passed it is adjusted again by its own weight. By another contrivance, corn that has been beat down by rains, wind, &c. is raised up, and thus prepared for the cutting instrument to perform its part of the business.

MR. H. E. WITHERBY (ISLINGTON), for a new Method of filtering Water.

It is not possible to describe the nature of this invention without the aid of plates. The exclusive privilege is claimed for the parts of the machine called the syphon and fountain, without any regard to the substances through which the water passes; and the advantages proposed are the large quantities of fluid capable of filtration by this machine, and the ease with which the apparatus may be cleaned from the impurities left by the water. Sponge is recommended as the syphon to bring the water from one vessel to another.

Observation.—We heartily wish success to every attempt made to purify this

most important article of life. By some medical men the greater part of the evils to which the human frame is subject is imputed to the want of pure and wholesome water; as a remedy they propose distilled water: it would therefore be desirable that some practicable method should be hit upon to obtain water pure, without the expence of distillation.

MR. WILLIAM WILKINSON'S (NEEDHAM MARKET), for improved Pan-tiles for covering Houses, &c.

These tiles are of two kinds, called upper and lower, from their relative situation with regard to each other when formed into a covering. The lower tile is formed so that the greater or receiving end may admit the less or dripping end of the next tile above it into its cavity, after the manner of troughs leading into each other. A perforation is made at the greater end of this tile, through which a clout nail or other fastening may be passed into the lath that supports it. The tiles are so made, that if two lower ones be placed by the side of each other at a proper distance, an upper tile will receive into its cavity their raised edges, supported by the shoulders formed in them, and closely cover the space between them.

To the specification are annexed drawings of the moulds in which the tiles are to be made; and it is only with regard to the shape, not the size, nor the method of making of the tiles, that Mr. Wilkinson lays claims to an exclusive right. He nevertheless has inserted his plan of manufacturing tiles, which is as follows:—the mould consists of three parts, viz. the stock, the mould-board, and the frame. The stock being made fast on a table by a wedge and staple, the mould-board and frame are placed on it; the mould is then filled with earth, and struck off in the usual manner. The tile frame and mould-board are then taken off the stock, and, with the face of the tile downward, placed on a hand-board; the tile and mould-board

board are forced out of the frame, the mould board taken off, and the tile laid on a floor, or placed on a stage formed of boards, similar to those used for the common pan-tile. When the tiles are sufficiently dried they are dressed on a horse or foot, resembling the mould-board, proper allowance being made for the shrinking of the tiles. The tiles are then paired face to face and chequered, in this state they are left until perfectly dry and fit for the kiln.

MR. RALPH WEDGWOOD'S (BURSLEM),
for a Composition for making Glass upon
new Principles.

Mr. Wedgwood makes use of alkaline salt, pieces or parts of China, or earthenware pitchers, or pieces of baked clay, old plaster moulds, or calcareous earths, borax, siliceous earths, and *terra ponderosa*. The alkaline salts and borax are to be used in a state of solution, and in this solution, the pieces of china, or earthenware, or baked clay, being first made red hot, are to be thrown: to these are to be added old plaster-mould, or calcareous earth, first slackening them in a solution of borax in water, and then the siliceous earths and *terra ponderosa* are to be added, all which articles are to be ground together, and dried over a slow fire. If the alkaline salts and borax are used in a state of powder, they are then to be used in the same manner as in the common process. When the several articles are ground together and dried, they are to be fused, and when in a state of perfect fusion poured from the melting pot into cold water.

The proportions of the materials are from 10 to 50 parts in weight of alkaline salts, from 12 to 70 of water, of the pieces of China or earthenware from 50 to 150 parts; and if baked clay is used 80 to 100 parts. There are other proportions given, but as accurate regard to them is not absolutely necessary; though the patentee conceives that by attending to them a greater advantage will be gained than can be had by the present mode of making glass, and with a saving of health to the labourers employed.

MR. PETER MARSLAND'S (HEATON NORRIS, LANCASTER), for Improvements in sizing Cotton yarn.

"My invention (says Mr. Marsland) consists in the extraction of the air from a vessel containing the cotton-yarn which is to be sized, or the principal part of such

air, and consequently from the cotton-yarn itself, and applying the size to the cotton yarn while the air is so extracted. The more completely the air is extracted, the more perfect will the operation be."

When the air is properly extracted, the size is to be introduced into the receiver by means of a pipe and proper cock, or by any other apparatus. When the size is admitted into the receiver it enters into the yarn and impregnates it very rapidly. To prevent the yarn from receiving any injury, the size must be introduced slowly, or the yarn packed in bags, &c. When the size enters the receiver, it causes the quantity of air which was not extracted to rise to the top of the receiver. To prevent the yarn from rising above the size, it must be fastened down, or a lid be fixed within the receiver at a few inches from the top. If it be desired to give a greater pressure to the size, after it is admitted into the receiver, than that of the common atmosphere, the communication between the receiver and the size vessel must be closed by turning the cock, and then one end of a forcing-pump may be inserted into the top of the receiver; and by means of it a quantity of condensed air may be forced upon the surface of the size.

After the yarn has remained a few minutes in the receiver, it is to be placed in a thin cold size, to prevent its growing hard, until it undergoes the next common operation in the course of its manufacture. The size answers best when it is made thick, and introduced at or near the boiling temperature. The process may be facilitated by heating the yarn, to any degree not exceeding that of boiling water. Mr. Marsland confines his invention for which he claims an exclusive privilege solely to the extraction of the air from a vessel containing the cotton yarn, and applying the size to it, while the air is so extracted.

MR. THOMAS ROWNTREE'S (CHRISTCHURCH, SURREY), for a new-invented Axle-tree and Box for Carriages.

The nature of this invention cannot be explained without the aid of figures; we can therefore do no more than make a reference to the specification itself, and observe, that the advantages to be derived from this mode of constructing axle-trees and boxes with a mobile collar are said to be safety in travelling, and much less draught to the horses.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

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

DR. GEORGE GREGORY has undertaken a New Cyclopædia, which is to be completed in twelve months; the whole making twelve parts, or two large and elegant quarto volumes, with one hundred copper-plates, by Mr. HEATH and Mr. PORTER. In his Prospectus Dr. G. observes, that a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in a compendious form, sufficiently copious without being prolix, accurate but not diffuse, divested of all superfluous matter, compressing rather than copying what has been done by others, and exhibiting a clear but concise view of the present state of the various branches of human knowledge, has long been a most desirable object to the English reader. The immediate advantages promised to the purchasers are,

1st, That it will exhibit a compendium of all human knowledge, the more luminous because cleared of all extraneous matter; rather practical than speculative; and in which particular attention will be paid to the most useful branches.

2d. It will be of a convenient and comparatively portable size, calculated to lie on the table of every studious person, as a book of constant reference.

3d. That it will be printed so as to correspond with the quarto editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; and the possessors of both works will thus have, in four quarto volumes, and at a moderate expence, all the literary aid which the English student or reader can possibly require.

J. S. STEWART, Esq. of Belfast, has a poem nearly ready for publication intitled *the Pleasures of Love*.

Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD is about to publish a second edition of his *Walk through Southampton*, with large additions.

The Bishop of LANDAFF is printing a new edition of his *Apology for Christianity*, and his *Apology for the Bible*, in one volume octavo, to which he will add *Two Sermons in Defence of Revealed Religion*.

Dr. E. D. CLARKE has in the press a work intitled *Mineralogy*, or a *easy and simple Method of arranging the Substances of the Mineral Kingdom into Classes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties*, according to their Distribution on the Surface of the Globe.

Dr. AIKIN has in the press, shortly to be published, a work intitled "*Geographical Delineations, or a compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all Parts of the Globe*." 2 vols. small 8vo.

Mr. GLADWIN, of Bengal, the celebrated author of the *Persian Moonshce*, and other valuable Works on Eastern literature, has at length, after a laborious study of many years, and with the assistance of the most learned native Orientalists, completed his great *Persian Dictionary*, which, besides a multiplicity of words not to be found in Richardson or Menigski, contains above thirty thousand words with examples, taken from the best poets and philological writers, the Jhangiri, Borhan Kata, and other dictionaries. From Mr. Gladwin's perfect knowledge of all the terms used in the courts of law, the diplomatic, civil, and military departments, this work will be found equally useful to the young cydet or writer going out to India, as to the critical student at home.

Mr. GLADWIN has also prepared for the press *Illustrations of the Bostan*, Beharistan, Ayâr-darêsh, and the *Letters of Abul'fuzl*, adapted to the use of the students of Fort-William College; and he has begun to print the *Gulistan of Sadi*, in the original Persian, with a literal translation, and a complete analysis of every word, Arabic and Persian, which occurs in that celebrated work. This will form a large quarto volume, and is printed at the Hindoostanee press in Calcutta, a new font of Arabic and Persian types having been provided expressly for this publication.

Mr. SNAPE will shortly publish a *Treatise on Practical Farriery*, in which new methods of cure will be proposed for some of the most formidable disorders incident to horses.

A work will soon appear by Mr. G. DYER, of Exeter, on the *Restoration of the Ancient Modes of bestowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of Britain*, in which nearly all the explanations given to these by Verstegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlase, Whitaker, Pryce, Macpherson, and other etymologists, are shown to be unfounded.

Dr. ANDERSON, of Madras, has published in the Madras Gazette the following Letter, which he had lately received from Manilla, announcing the formation of a Literary Society in that city :

"There is lately instituted here, under the immediate protection of Government, a Literary Society, to which they have done me the honour to appoint me Secretary. The intention of this Society is to produce a Journal every month, treating of the different branches of useful sciences of the Philippine Islands, in order to encourage industry. Each will begin with an Historical Extract of these Islands since the commencement of their establishment by the Spaniards, drawn from the most approved authors on this subject, deprived of all superstition in the ancient relations. After that they will speak of the three kingdoms, the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral. Agriculture will occupy a great space ; and commerce and industry will furnish the Journal with something upon navigation. A few sheets will be reserved for the remarkable events of every description which may have occurred, with observations on their different accidents. This is nearly the plan, which you will be able to judge more of by the Prospectus, which I shall have the honour of sending to you by the first opportunity, but it is at present in the press, and will not appear before the end of the month. The Society, wishing to acquire all the information and light which can tend to render their work more useful, and at the same time enter into a correspondence with the other different societies who are occupied by the same views, have requested me, and in particular the President, Don Domingo Goyena, to inform the Society at Madras of their intentions by this opportunity, until they can do it more formally by sending the Prospectus of their Journal. Not knowing any of the other members of this Society excepting you, Sir, I take the liberty to request you will engage the learned Members of your assembly in this infant society.—*Friends of Luzon*—and engage them to admit with benevolence the request to enter into correspondence, and make room to this infant in the cradle their lights, their works, and, in fine, to assist it with their succour, that it may one day be enabled to tread in the steps of its masters. I cannot help being extremely flattered, Sir, by a commission which brings to my recollection a person of your merit, and which will often give me the opportunity to assure you of the sentiments of respect and high consideration with which

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your very humble and very

Manilla, obedient servant,

10th Feb. 1805.

"J. M. DAVOT."

A Life of Mrs. CHAPONE will shortly appear, prefixed to a new edition of her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind,

A New Italian Dictionary for the Pocket will be published in a few days.

Mr. MORRISON, of Perth, has announced a new work, to be published in nine parts, making two handsome volumes in octavo, under the title of *Bibliotheca Sacra*, or a Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, explaining the various Terms, Doctrines, Histories, Characters, Ordinances, Institutions, Laws, Precepts, and Figures, in the Sacred Oracles ; to be illustrated with a complete Set of entirely new Maps.

Professor SCOTT, of Aberdeen, is preparing a work for publication, intitled *Elements of Intellectual Philosophy*, or an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding, tending to ascertain the Principles of Rational Logic.

Dr. COX has in the press a new edition of his *Practical Observations on Insanity*.

The late Dr. IRVINE's Essays, chiefly on chemical subjects, with some additional Essays by WILLIAM IRVINE, M. D. will shortly make their appearance.

The Rev. ROBERT FELLOWES has in the press a *Body of Speculative and Practical Theology*, 2 vol. 8vo. ; likewise a volume of Poems, chiefly translated or imitated from the German Idylls and other works of Gessner.

The Rev. Mr. HARWOOD's History of Litchfield, very much enlarged from his original design, will appear about Christmas.

Two volumes of Sermons of the late TIMOTHY KENRICK, of Exeter, are nearly ready for publication.

Dr. VALPY's New Greek Grammar, written on the plan of his Latin Grammar, will be shortly published.

Mr. RICHARD WISTON, of Leicester, author of several useful Works on Agriculture and Gardening, is printing a Natural History of Strawberries, with the Improvements in their Cultivation.

J. C. DAVIE, Esq. has in the press *Travels in South America*, in Letters addressed to the late Mr. Yorke, of Taunton Dean.

The following is a new method of preparing ceruse in the large way :—Take any quantity of lead-ashes, and dissolve them, by the aid of gentle heat, in a sufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid ; filtrate the solution, and precipitate it by decanted chalk. The precipitate, washed and dried, gives the purest and most beautiful ceruse that can be seen.

Dr. THORNTON has lately recorded two instances of persons completely cured of consumption by means of the hydroazotic gas.

The Cow-Pox.—We had conceived that the value and importance of this great discovery had been now too generally felt to leave even for the audacity of empiricism any hope of achieving mischief from misrepresentation. Yet on a sudden some persons (whose authority in matters of truth and science in the metropolis, and among those who know them, is, thank God, at a very low ebb) have addressed the ignorant and unsuspecting in a manner as vulgar as their object is pernicious. They announce new diseases, the consequence of the cow-pox, and cases of variculous infection after vaccination; the whole or the chief part of which we take it upon ourselves to affirm never have had any existence except in their own malignant minds. It will be remembered that after Galileo had invented the telescope, and had actually communicated to the world the discoveries he had made with that instrument, certain persons, envious of his honours, undertook to demonstrate, and they actually called mathematics to their aid, that such an instrument as the telescope was an impossible thing, and consequently that all that Galileo had told them about Jupiter's Moons, the Phases of Venus, and the Spots in the Sun, were absolute falsehoods! One of these opponents of Galileo actually made an *incomplete* telescope, and thus endeavoured to prove to the eye-sight of those who listened to him, that Jupiter's Moons were not to be seen by any such instrument! Nothing can be more analogous to the state of the question relative to vaccination. Myriads of subjects in all the quarters of the world have been inoculated with vaccine matter for several years past, and this experience has left one concurring opinion of its uniform mildness and inoffensiveness, and of its efficacy as a preservative against the small-pox. Indeed there appears little doubt that, inasmuch as *this disease is not contagious*, the small-pox must in a few years be completely eradicated. A more important discovery certainly was never communicated to the human race; and it adds another wreath of glory to our country, that JENNER is an Englishman! It must be obvious, from the delicate circumstances and numerous qualifications which attend the process of inoculation generally, and of a new species in particular, that the opponents of the cow-pox need take no great credit for ingenuity, in availing themselves of some unfavourable results in the infancy of the practice, which at the same time are wholly unconnected with the salutariness or efficacy

of the disease. That a human subject should have a particular disorder but once, is a point yet unexplained by the philosophy of medicine. The susceptibility to such diseases at one time rather than at another is also in a great measure unintelligible. These are parts of the *arcana* of nature, the knowledge of which would certainly be useful and desirable; but the practice of medicine may notwithstanding proceed to a certain degree without our understanding all the relations of cause and effect. Thus as matter of fact it was fortunately ascertained that we might choose *our time* for communicating the infection of small-pox, and consequently abate the violence of that disease. This was a great discovery; but Dr. Jenner has carried it further. He has found out a substitute which is *uniformly* mild, which equally prevents the recurrence, and which at the same time is *not contagious*. The difficulty attending all inoculation is the same. Our imperfect knowledge of nature does not enable us to choose the exact moment of susceptibility; consequently many persons who have been inoculated for the small-pox, have imperfectly taken the disease, and have afterwards been the victims of a natural attack. Just so, many subjects may have been inoculated for the cow-pox who may not have been in the requisite state of susceptibility, and may consequently not have acquired protection. We must abandon inoculation altogether, and return to the miseries of the natural small-pox, or we must receive it with the slight disadvantage, that in one case out of many thousands we may be uncertain whether it operates as a sure preservative. This uncertainty, however, has no particular connection with vaccine inoculation. It opposes itself equally to variculous inoculation; and the uncertain protection it operates on is of equal force against the one as against the other. Yet the cow-pox inoculation is *always* mild; so mild as not to be felt or perceived in the constitution, and the small-pox inoculation is *often* violent, and *not unfrequently* fatal! No person can hesitate to decide which to prefer. But there is another consideration of weight to him who knows his duty to society: that by inoculating for the small-pox he engenders and spreads a contagious disorder, while, on the contrary, the cow-pox is incommunicable except by means of artificial inoculation. It cannot however be necessary, at this time, to expatiate on the advantages of cow-pox inoculation, except so far as to repel the

illiberal conduct of its opponents. What can be the object of these persons but to excite the prejudices of the low and vulgar, when they talk of cow-mange, cow-pox evil, cow-pox gangrene, and other such nonsense? Do they not know that the people whom they address are sustained by *cow's flesh*, and that they drink the *milk of cows*, at the very time those animals are affected not only by the cow-pox, but by all the other diseases, to which they are subject? If such scandalous opposition to a most salutary practice were the result of folly or prejudice alone, we might content ourselves with pitying the infatuation; but if, as may justly be suspected, from some of the artifices employed, it is founded on envy and mean self-interest, the public indignation cannot be more properly directed than against such mischievous delinquency. We hope, therefore, that on this occasion we shall not be considered as overstepping the bounds of our duty in appealing to the public judgment in so important a cause.

An Act of Parliament was obtained during the last session for powers to make *underneath the Thames* a communication, by means of a tunnel or archway, for foot-passengers, and a larger one for carriages. The site chosen for the opening of the foot-passage is a little to the west of the London Dock, on the north side, and in a line opposite at Rotherhithe.—The carriage-road is intended to be opened at or near the ancient horse-ferry at Limehouse and Rotherhithe. The recent establishment of the London Docks, West India Docks, East India Docks, and the Commercial Road, on the North side of the river, and of the Rotherhithe Dock, the Grand Surrey Canal, and the Dartford road, leading through Rotherhithe to London on the south side, require a great facility in passing from shore to shore than can be produced by a ferry.—To the foregoing noble and stupendous works the intended passages will be no less useful and important for the conveniences which they will produce, than for the singularity of the undertaking. Measures are taken for immediately entering upon the execution of the plan, under the direction of engineers of the highest reputation, who entertain no doubt whatever of accomplishing it.

In the usual construction of electrical machines the collecting-points are fixed, and by the least accidental motion are liable to scratch the glass; to obviate this inconvenience, Mr. SINGER places the points in a cylindrical wire terminated by smooth wooden balls, the diameter of

which is less than the length of the points. This wire is moveable on its axis, by means of a spring-socket annexed to the stem which enters the conductor. The points may be placed at any required elevation, so that the danger of scratching the glass is effectually obviated by the balls coming in contact while the points are kept at a small distance.

It has been publicly stated, that the eating the leaves of the bohea-tea has effected several striking cures in cases of a dropical habit.

The following is a simple method of making tubes of elastic gum, or *caoutchouc*:—Split a stick of cane, and apply together again the split pieces, but with a slip of whalebone interposed between them. Cut the elastic gum into slips fit for twisting over the prepared cane, so as to cover it; then, by duly heating the surface of the cane covered with the *caoutchouc*, it will melt so as to form one piece; when cold, draw out the interposed whalebone from between the split-cane, by which means the whole substance of the cane may be then readily withdrawn from under the covering, thus leaving the tube formed as desired.

M. STEVEN of Friedrichsham in Denmark, who is making the tour of Georgia, has formed in that country and in the regions bordering on the Caspian Sea a valuable collection of birds, plants, and in particular of insects, hitherto unknown, which he has sent home to his native country.

A new periodical work printed at Petersburg in the German language, intitled the Russian Mercury, contains the following interesting details concerning a scholar who conceived the design of writing a History of Russia, and whose perseverance in the prosecution of his object was truly extraordinary. This man, whose name was SELLIUS, lived at Petersburg about the middle of the last century. With a mind wholly intent on the plan he had formed, he began to study all the languages which might enable him to seek materials in the most authentic sources. He was indefatigable in his researches, and at length imagined that he had discovered in the convent of St. Alexander Newski at Petersburg a valuable collection of manuscripts and other documents relative to the subject. He accordingly sought the acquaintance of the superior, and after some time requested his permission to inspect the archives and the library of the convent. "Foreigners (replied the prelate), and you Germans in particular, make a point

point of publishing every thing ; but our history is so black, and frequently so tragical, that we consider it our duty to throw over it an impenetrable veil. As to the manuscripts of which you speak, I have no knowledge of them ; at least I can assure you that they are not in the convent you have mentioned." This reply, which would have discouraged any other, was on the contrary a fresh spur to Sellius. After several other attempts equally unsuccessful, he conceived the most extraordinary design that the love of letters and the passion for research ever produced. Finding it impossible to penetrate into this convent which contained the object of his most ardent desires, he again waited on the superior and declared that he felt himself most powerfully impelled to enter into the bosom of the Greek church ; that he wished in consequence to abjure his religion, and to assume the religious habit in the above-mentioned convent. The astonished prelate in vain remonstrated and detailed all the discouraging circumstances to which he would be subjected by the discipline of the order, which is one of the most rigid. Sellius persisted in his resolution ; he assumed the habit, and, as it may be supposed, the fathers did not study to render his noviciate easy to him. He supported this severe trial, and as his whole attention seemed to be occupied with fasting and prayer, he at length dispelled the suspicions with which he was regarded, and obtained access to the library and the archives of the convent. From the magnitude of the sacrifice he had made, some idea may be formed of his disappointment when he found that they did not contain what he sought ; but another discovery which he made at the same time somewhat diminished his chagrin. He ascertained that a great quantity of manuscripts had been taken from these archives and conveyed to several convents in the interior of the empire, the names of which were specified. These he carefully noted down.—He then repaired to the superior and requested his permission to make a pilgrimage, which he said he had been commanded to do by his patron, who appeared to him in a dream. To such a pious undertaking it was impossible to oppose any obstacles ; he received the pontifical benediction, assumed the habit of a pilgrim, and set out to visit all the convents in the interior of the empire. Invariably faithful to his plan, every chapel, every miraculous image, received his homage ; the reputation of his eminent piety every

where preceded him ; and whenever he ventured to approach the libraries and the archives of the convents that he visited, it was not without observing the greatest precautions. For so many sacrifices he often found himself amply compensated ; but frequently his expectations were cruelly disappointed. He lost not a moment, he transcribed, compiled, and when it was impossible for him to make extracts, he had the address to prevail on the librarians, mostly ignorant men, to entrust him with the originals, and they even suffered him without hesitation to carry away the most valuable manuscripts. Sellius successively transmitted these precious gleanings to a trusty friend at Moscow, whom he had previously requested to procure for him a private place, were it even a cellar, in which on his arrival he might without fear of surprise enjoy the fruit of so many painful researches. On hearing that the whole had arrived in safety, he hastened to Moscow and shut himself up for six whole weeks in a kind of cellar, because he thought himself secure in no other situation. There engaged night and day in digesting, transcribing, and analysing, he scarcely allowed himself a few hours for repose. When he had at length exhausted his manuscripts, he issued from his tomb and returned to his convent, where he intended to begin the great work for which he had been collecting materials ; but his health being impaired by the extreme fatigue and labour of the last six weeks in particular, he was totally unable to proceed with it. He soon afterwards fell sick, was obliged to keep his bed, and perceiving that his end was approaching, he wrote to a friend of his at Petersburg, to whom he bequeathed all the papers that should be found in his cell after his death ; but when the latter appeared to him in possession of this legacy the superior replied, "Don't you know that a religious has no property, and consequently cannot make any bequest ? Besides, your friend has not left any papers."

A society is instituted at Bombay, for the purpose of collecting useful knowledge in every branch of science, and of promoting the farther investigation of the history, literature, arts, and manners, of the Asiatic nations. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, who was elected president, delivered a very eloquent discourse on the occasion.

MARIA PAULOWNA, Grand Duchess of Russia, has, much to her honour, undertaken the care of the two sons left by the celebrated poet Schiller.

The third and fourth volumes of the Works of the late KING of SWEDEN have just appeared at Stockholm. This collection, published by his son, will be the most durable monument that can be erected to his memory.

At Teflis, a public academy has been lately opened under the direction of ALEXER PETARFF, who is conversant in the Russian language, and who has made considerable progress in the fine arts. Every means are employed by the Russian government to render the Georgians acquainted with the language, and familiar with the manners of the Russians. A number of Russian books have already been translated into the Georgian language; and, in return, the romances of SERGEI FINOGWELL, and the works of other Georgians, have been translated into Russian.

The new Calendar of France is abolished by a decree of the Senate, and the Gregorian Calendar restored, according to which all dates will be expressed after the first of January, 1806.

M. VENTENAT, charged by Madame Bonaparte with making known to the public all the new species of the garden of Malmaison, has consecrated to her the Josephina, originally from New Holland, and near akin to the *digitaria*, and the *pedalia*.

M. DE BEAUVOIS (another French botanist) has dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon, a tree of the country of Oware, in Africa, distinguished by its splendour, and the size and singularity of its flower.

M. PERON has communicated to the National Institute two observations in regard to the natural history of man. The first relates to the celebrated apron of the Hottentot women; denied by some, and recently described by others. M. Peron proves that it is an excrescence, which forms one of the characters of a particular race, known under the name of the Boscchielmen. The other observation relates to the strength of savages. A number of experiments made by Regnier's Dynamometer, has shown that they are weaker, *ceteris paribus*, than people of civilized nations.

A society in France has proposed as a prize poem, a question on the influence of women on public opinion, and on the means of directing that influence to general utility.

A new aquatic insect has been lately discovered, whose principal food is tadpoles.

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A thick rampart has been discovered in the territory called the Margraviate of Anspach, which extends from the foot of the highest hills in the country to the Rhine; and is supposed to have been erected by the Romans, to stop or prevent the incursions of the Germans.

M. ROSZ has discovered a new vegetable substance in the root of elecampane, a concentrated decoction of which, after standing some hours, deposits a white powder, appearing, at first sight, like starch, but differing from it in its principles. This substance is insoluble in cold water, but dissolves in boiling water. On mixing the solution of the white powder with an equal quantity of alcohol, the mixture is at first clear, but in a little time the powder separates in the form of a tumid white sediment, leaving the fluid above it transparent. When thrown on burning coals, the white powder melts like sugar and evaporates, diffusing a white, thick, pungent smoke, with a smell of burnt sugar. By dry distillation a brown empyreumatic acid is obtained from this powder. The nitric acid transforms the powder into malic and oxalic acid, and when used in great excess into acetic acid. From these phenomena it is inferred that this farinaceous powder, extracted from elecampane root, is neither starch, nor gum, but a peculiar vegetable substance holding a middle rank between the two. It may exist in many other vegetables, and perhaps several products hitherto considered as starch are of the same nature as this farina.

LALANDE's medal for the best astronomical work, has been adjudged by the National Institute to M. HARDING, for his discovery of the last new planet. That able astronomer has been appointed to the direction of the Observatory at Gottingen.

MASLOUSKY, a Polish clock-maker, has exhibited at Berlin a new musical instrument, called a Koelion. It consists of a sound board, on which the usual system of wires of the piano are fixed. Between these wires are small wooden cylinders, which being put into motion, communicate their vibrations to the wires. The tones are said to be soft and enchanting; that the harmonica does not equal them; the forte and piano are given in every imaginable gradation, and the whole effect is surprizing.

COUNT MOUSSIN PUSCHKIN has dissolved both the red lead spar and chloride of silver in nitric acid, by adding a little
Y y sugar

sugar the moment the acid is poured on, and promoting the action by gentle heat. The spar then requires only five or six parts of acid, the chromate of silver still less. Nitrous acid gas is evolved, and the solution of the former is of an amethyst colour, of the latter a garnet red, without the least trace of green either by reflection or refraction.

DR. VALLI having left a pound of soup in which were twelve or fifteen grains of red precipitate, exposed to the open air for four months, found it exhibited no sign of putrefaction. He repeated the experiment for a month in the height of summer, with the same effect.

M. VAN MONS has found broth keep for many years by means of a few grains of mercury in the state of oxide and citrate. Nitrate of silver has long been considered as the most powerful of antiseptics, and thiole of gold and mercury are equally so. Oxigenated muriate of potash retarded the putrefaction of strong soup several days, and ultimately put a stop to it at a certain point. Very dilute nitric acid, and oxigenated muriatic acid preserved soup for several months.

The Military Society of Berlin has printed the fourth volume of its *Memoirs*. The number of copies taken off does not exceed that of the members of the Society, which is composed of two hundred officers of all ranks, and is under the immediate patronage of the king.

The celebrated Voss, the translator of Homer and Virgil into the German language, a poet equally distinguished for his lyrical and pastoral composition, is about to leave Jena and to remove to Heidelberg, where he will receive a pension of 1000 florins from the Elector of Baden, in return for which he will only be expected to give his advice when asked. He likewise retains the pension he before received from the Duke of Oldenburg.

Some workmen lately employed in digging a cellar fifteen feet deep near the gates of Stuttgart, discovered some bones and teeth of the elephant. The largest is six feet in length. About a century ago a discovery was made at Künststadt, about three miles from Stuttgart, of the skeletons of fourteen elephants, which appeared to be of different species from that which at present exists. Near these elephants' bones were likewise found some belonging to the rhinoceros. It is hoped that the researches for which orders have been given by the Elector may be productive of farther discoveries.

M. HORSTIG, author of *Travels in the Hartz*, which he has embellished with engravings of scenery from drawings by himself, has been presented by the Duke of Brunswick with a service of porcelain, on which the prince has caused the same landscapes to be painted. A French translation of M. Horstig's *Travels* has been announced.

DR. FAUST, in conjunction with Dr. HUNOLD, of Cassel, will speedily publish a work, in which they will demonstrate that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the instruments of surgery ought to be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be used; by which method the pain of the subject operated upon will always be diminished. In the same work it is recommended to make all instruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation. These two precautions have already been practised in certain cases, and with certain instruments.

A dictionary of the language of Angola or Bunda, with an explanation of all the words in Portuguese, has been published at Lisbon. No dictionary of that language previously existed. It was printed for the benefit of the Portuguese, who have commercial relations with the settlements possessed by that country on the coast of Angola.

The Celtic Academy at Paris, at one of its late meetings, submitted to the test an ingenious contrivance of one of its members, which communicates the faculty of corresponding and conversing with persons of whose language you are entirely ignorant, without any preliminary study, without exence, without embarrassment, or the least mental exertion. It was tried by twenty-five academicians on the European languages, and this trial demonstrated, that, by means of this discovery, a person may travel wherever he pleases without an interpreter, that he may ask for every thing he wants, converse on every kind of subject interesting to a traveller, and even express metaphysical ideas. This process is intended to be made public.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Düsseldorf is about to be regulated on a better and more extensive plan. The number of its professors is to be augmented. M. SCHAEFFER, a young architect already known by several works relating to his art, and a Plan he has recently published for a monument of Luther, is appointed Professor of Architecture.

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A most extraordinary hypothesis has been made by M. WITTE, a German writer, relative to the origin of the pyramids of Egypt, and the ruins of Palmyra. The pyramids, according to this gentleman, are nothing but the effects of certain volcanic eruptions, and the relics of certain revolutions of our globe, with which we are unacquainted. This he pretends to prove by a two fold analogy, namely, by the relations which certain monuments at Persepolis, Palmyra, &c. have to each other, and their resemblance to volcanic productions as well in general as individually. He quotes Desmarest and Faujas de Saint Fond; he endeavours to support his assertions by the column of basaltus of Rochemaure, the red rock of Landriar, in the Velay, the wall of basaltus of Mount Janjeac, in the Vivarais, &c. With regard to the exterior construction and interior form of the pyramids, he enters into the most minute details, and reconciles them all to his hypothesis. He makes every thing, not excepting even the labyrinth, the catacombs, the inscriptions, the entire ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, are the results of volcanic explosions, or some revolution of the globe; and the lake Moeris is nothing but the mouth by which the volcanoes formerly belched forth fire and flames. In a second work, published by M. WITTE, in defence of his hypothesis, he proves that, with great learning and a spirit of research,

it is possible to defend a great absurdity with much ingenuity. He goes so far as to maintain, that if the pyramids are not of basaltus, and if it were possible to prove that they are not a volcanic production, still his hypothesis would not be overturned; that, to destroy it, it would be necessary to demonstrate that these pyramids are not actually a production of nature. He adds, it must not be forgotten that he has judged in this instance only by analogy; that is, by the resemblance of the same causes to the same effects, without confining himself to geological or mineralogical proofs.

The catalogue of the Leipzig Easter fair considerably exceeds that of last year. Easter, it is true, took place a fortnight later than in 1804, and during that period the presses were undoubtedly not idle, so that the number of works that would be announced as ready for delivery was expected to surpass that of the preceding year; but probably no person would have suspected that this difference could amount to 1092. This observation relates only to works in German and in Latin printed in Germany. The total number of works in these languages, comprized in this catalogue, is 3787, that of works in foreign languages 313, making a total of 4100. The number of booksellers who furnished articles for this fair amounts to 380, of whom there are very few who have not published at least one or two new works.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Thorough-Bass simplified, or the whole Theory and Practice of Thorough Bass laid open to the meanest Capacity. By Joseph Corfe. 10s. 6d.

THIS useful work embraces all the principal points necessary to the attention of the young student in thorough-bass. The method of instruction adopted by Mr. Corfe is the most easy and familiar that we have yet met with, and derives much advantage from the simplicity of the language and examples by which the nature and origin of the several chords and figures are explained, as well as from the judicious selection of exercises from Handel, Corelli, Geminiani, Tartini, Sacchini, and other great masters. It is true that we have abundant elaborate and

learned treatises on thorough-bass; but we were still in want of a work of the nature and upon the plan of the present; a work accommodated to the use of amateurs, and calculated, by its free and lucid style, not only to facilitate the progress of the pupil as far as it goes, but to tempt him further into that knowledge without a certain portion of which music can never be produced, well performed, or properly enjoyed.

Purcell's, or the Welsh Ground, with One Hundred Variations for the Grand Piano-Forte, written for the Improvement of the Finger; by W. Howgill, of Warrington. 3s.

These variations are, for the most part, written with judgment and spirit, and cannot

not fail to improve the finger of the young practitioner. Mr. Howgill has, with equal care, attended to the execution of both hands, and arranged the whole with a judgment which bespeaks patient and mature consideration. We are, we must confess, very partial to the old variations of this *Ground*, but, nevertheless, are disposed to acknowledge considerable attraction and utility in the present publication.

The celebrated March performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Band, with the greatest Applause, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed and dedicated to Colonel Thomas Gaittill by W. P. R. Cope. 2s.

This march is conceived with spirit, and scored with a respectable degree of judgment. The introduction of the *minor* of the original key, as a relief to the principal subject, is judicious, as also the rolling bass given to the bassoon. The composer has attached to the composition a piano-forte part, which by practitioners in general will be found useful.

A new Overture (No. 12) for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the much-admired Air of "O listen to the Voice of Love" Composed, and dedicated to Miss Eliza Dent, by Mr. Latour. 3s.

This overture is pleasing in all its movements, which are happily variegated, and yet possess unity of design and consistency of effect. The strains are five in number, of which the adopted air forms the fourth, and with much grace and sweetness introduces the ear to the concluding gavot.

"Poor Mary;" sung by Miss Tyrer. Harmonized and dedicated to the Duchesse of Devonshire, by Louis Jansen. 1s. 6d.

"Poor Mary," the words of which are written by Captain Roberts, is an affecting little ballad, and has been deservedly received at Drury-lane Theatre with considerable applause. Ladies whose voices are not of extensive compass will find themselves much accommodated by the limits to which the composer has confined this melody.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Howard, by L. Hobericht. 6s.

We find in these sonatas many brilliant and striking passages. The movements are, indeed, every where elegant, and, for the most part, peculiarly animated. The notes are so commodiously disposed for the hand, as to obviate even the danger of

false fingering; and those who practise this set of sonatas with care, will not fail to derive from them much improvement.

"Good Morning," an Answer to Mr. Moore's Ballad of "Good Night," for the Piano-forte, by August P. Sch. The Words by Fred. Bryan. 2s.

The melody of this song is delicate and attractive. A certain light, airy effect pervades the whole, that very happily enforces the sense of the words. The bass, on the whole, is well chosen, and the accompaniment is calculated to heighten the pleasure of the ear.

"The Maid of Lodi," a favourite Ballad; arranged as a Rondo by Augustus Voight. 1s.

The familiarity and prettiness of its digressive matter will greatly recommend this little publication. The original air is ingeniously ramified and embellished, and the whole is so blended as to produce a uniform and attractive effect.

"The Orphan Boy," a favourite Song; sung by Master Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s.

The air of the "Orphan Boy," the violoncello accompaniment to which was so charmingly executed at Vauxhall Gardens by Mr. Eley, is pathetically expressive, and does credit both to the taste and feeling of this favourite composer of ballad melody.

"The Orphan Girl;" a celebrated pathetic Ballad, written by Miss Beerham; the Music by T. Purday. 1s.

Ease and nature pervade the melody of this ballad, and give it that simple and affecting character demanded by the subject of the words. The whole air is so susceptible of an accompaniment, and would have derived to much aid from such an addition, that we are sorry Mr. Purday did not give it that advantage.

A favourite Irish Air, with Variations; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte by S. Hulse. 1s.

The variations given to this air are of a slight but pleasing texture, and will be found very suitable to the practice of juvenile performers, among whom we do not doubt of its becoming a favourite.

Upon the merits of Dr. Busby's chaste and classical music in the new Melo-Drama, now performing with so much applause at Covent Garden Theatre, we shall give our comments as soon as it is published.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

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

ANATOMY.

A MANUAL of Anatomy and Physiology, reduced as much as possible to a Tabular Form, for the Purpose of facilitating to Students, the acquisition of those Sciences. By Thomas Luxmoore. Foolscap 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

A History of the County of Brecknock, containing the Chorography, General History, Religion, Laws, Customs, Manners, Language, and System of Agriculture, used in that County. By Theophilus Jones. Vol. I. royal 4to. Maps and Plates. 2l. 15s.

Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. Part II. By John Britton. 4to. large Paper 16s. small 10s. 6d. fiewed.

ARCHITECTURE.

Farm Buildings; or Rural Economy, containing Designs for Cottages, Farm Houses, Lodges, Farm Yards, &c. &c. with appropriate Scenery to each, with Plates. By William Barber. 4to. 10s. 6d. fiewed.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of General Washington. Vol. IV. 4to. ill. 11s. 6d. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

Phillips.

A Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary, a new and enlarged Edition. By John Watkins, LL. D. 8vo. 15s. 6d.

Phillips.

Spirit of all the French Anas, with Biographical Sketches of the several Authors, and Portraits. In 3 vols. foolscap, 8vo. 15s. boards.

Phillips.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales. By D. Turner, F. R. S. and L. S. &c.; and L. W. Billwynn, F. R. S. and L. S. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. bds.

COMMERCE.

The Nature and Properties of Wool, illustrated by a Description of the English Fleece. By John Luccock, Woolstapler. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

The Conveniences, Principles, and Method of keeping Accounts with Bankers in the Country, and in London. In two Parts. By William Lowrie. 8vo. 18s. 6d. bds.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Laureate's Check Book; or Complete Family Washing Book, for keeping a regular Account of Linen, &c. given out to Wash, Iron, or Mangle, for the Year 1806; on 10

simple a Plan, that any Person, capable of writing down Figures alone, will be enabled to keep a clear Account. 1s. 3d.

DISTILLING.

A Practical Treatise on Brewing, Distilling, and Rectification, with the Doctrine of Fermentation, in which the London Practice of brewing Porter, Ale, Table Beer, &c. is given. By R. Shannon, M. D. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

DRAMA.

Youth, Love, and Folly. A comic Opera, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. By Mr. Dimond, jun. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Book of Ranks, describing the various Stations of British Society, with twenty coloured Plates. Price 5s. half-bound.

Phillips.

The Elements of Natural History, for Schools and Young Persons, with sixty Plates. The fifth Edition revised. 5s. bound.

Phillips.

FINE ARTS.

An Account of the British Institution, containing a Copy of the Bye-Laws, a List of the Subscribers, and Extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee and General Meetings. 1s.

PHILOSOPHY.

EMEA INTEPOENTA; or the Diversions of Purley. Part II. By John Horne Tooke. 4to.

LAW.

The Trial, in an Action of Indemnity, Chuter *versus* Bunn. Taken in Short Hand by Mr. Gurney.

The Housekeepers' Guide and Lodgers' Adviser. Being a Selection of such important Branches of the Law of Landlords and Tenants as are more immediately in pressing to Housekeepers and Lodgers. By John Irving Maxwell. 1s.

MEDICINE.

Innoculation for the Small-Pox Vindicated, and its Superior Efficacy and Safety to the Practice of Vaccination clearly proved. By George Lipscombe, Surgeon. 2s.

A System of Arrangement and Discipline for the Medical Department of Armies. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 7s. bds.

Memoirs of the Medical Society of London. Vol. VI. 8vo. 12s. bds.

An Address to the Medical Practitioners of Ireland on the Subject of Cow-Pock. By Sam. Labatt, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

An Answer to Dr. Mosley, containing a Defence of Vaccination. By John Ring, Surgeon, 8vo. 6s. bds.

Remarks on the Report of M. Chaptal to the Consuls of the former Government of France; with an Examination of the Claim of M. Guyton de Morveau to the Discovery of the Power of the Mineral Acid Gas on Contagion. By J. Carmichael Smyth, M. D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Modern Practice of Physic. By Edward Goodman Clarke, M. D. 8vo. 9s. bds.

Critical Reflections on several important Practical Points relative to the Cataract, comprehending an Account of a new and successful Method of couching particular Species of that Disease. By Samuel Cooper.

A Reply to Dr. J. Carmichael Smyth, containing Remarks on his Letter to Mr. Wilberforce, and a further Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acids, in a State of Gas, to destroy Contagion. By John Johnstone, M. D.

MILITARY.

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

MISCELLANIES.

A Catalogue of Books in various Languages, by A. Collins, Change Alley. 1s.

Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M. A. and many of the most eminent literary Men of his Time, composing a copious History and Illustration of his Biographical History of England, with Miscellanies, and Notes of Tours in France, Holland, and Spain, by the same Gentleman. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Critical Bee, or Beauties of New Publications. No. I. 18mo. 1s.

Sketches and Observations on the Necessity and Importance of early Tuition in the Art of Dancing. By G. Ware, Jun. 3s.

Fables, Ancient and Modern, adapted for the Use of Children from three to eight Years of Age. By Edward Baldwin, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Animal Biography, consisting of Anecdotes of Animals, extracted from upwards of one thousand Authors, the third Edition revised. In three vols. 8vo. 30s. bds. Phillips.

NOVELS.

Ferdinand Fitz Ormond; or the Fool of Nature. By Mrs. Temple. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. bds. Phillips.

The Mysterious Protector. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. bd.

The Count de Valmont; or the Errors of Reason, translated from the French. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d. bds.

Memoirs of Bryan Perdue. By Thomas Holcroft. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. bds.

A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. bds.

Tales. By Madame de Montolieu. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Raffleigh Abbey; or the Ruin of the Rock. By R. Sicklemore. 3 vols. 12s. sewed.

POLITICS.

War in Disguise; or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags.

An Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of Wealthy and Powerful Nations. Designed to shew how the Prosperity of the British Empire may be prolonged. By William Playfair. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Patriotism; or the Love of our Country. An Essay illustrated by Examples from Ancient and Modern History. By William Friend. 8vo. 7s. bds.

POETRY.

A Selection of Poems, designed chiefly for Schools and Young Persons. By Joseph Cottle. 4s.

The Vernal Walk. A Descriptive Poem. 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Letter to a Country Gentleman, on the Subject of Methodism, confined chiefly to its Causes, Progress, and Consequences, in his own Neighbourhood. From the Clergyman of his Parish. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Order for the Visitation of the Sick, from the Book of Common Prayer, interspersed with Prayers, Exhortations and Interrogations from different Authors. By Richard Mant, D. D. 12mo. 2s.

A few Thoughts on the Creation, Generation, and Evolution of the Human Body and Soul; on the Spiritual and Immortal Nature of the Soul of Man, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

Sermons on the Existence of the Deity, the Immortality of the Soul, the Authenticity of the Bible and other important Subjects. By the Rev. John Adams, A. M. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History of Chichester, interspersed with various Notes and Observations on the early and present State of the City, the most remarkable Places in its Vicinity, and the County of Sussex in general. By the Rev. Alex. Hay, M. A. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

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

MESSRS. Boydell's Shakespeare, Bowyer's History, Macklin's Poets, and some other great works, being completed without any similar establishments in their room; and the convulsions of Europe having afforded so many facilities to such as purchase ancient and foreign pictures in preference to those of our own living artists presents but a dreary prospect to the English professors of either painting or engraving. Though it must be admitted, that in some instances our home-made productions were not worthy of the subjects selected from the poet, or the prices paid by the employer, yet it must also be admitted, that among a few genuine specimens of fine art, which have been consigned from abroad, there have been many inferior and damaged pictures, and many fabricated copies, looked into antiquity, and sold at treble the prices, for which superior pictures from English painters might have been purchased.

To counteract these alarming circumstances, the British Institution, now established at what was lately the Shakespeare Gallery in Pall-mall, embraces a number of objects that promise essential benefit to the English school.

The plan, which was printed a short time since, and is not we believe altered in any essential particulars, is as follows.

1. The object of the establishment is to facilitate by a public exhibition the sale of the productions of British artists,—to encourage the talents of young artists, by premiums,—and by the annual application of such funds as may be obtained for that purpose; to endeavour to form a great and public gallery of the works of British artists, together with a few select specimens of the great schools.

2. The exhibition and the gallery to be exclusively confined to the productions of artists of, or resident in the united kingdom.

3. Historical pictures and landscapes to be the preferable subjects of premiums and of purchases for the gallery; but other works of the above-mentioned artists to be admissible, if deemed worthy.

4. A preference to be given to such pictures as have been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

5. The funds to be derived from benefactions,—from annual subscriptions,—from small fees on reception of the pictures,—and commissions on the sale of them.

6. The members of the establishment to be admitted in seven different classes.

1. Benefactors of one hundred guineas or more in one sum. 2. Benefactors of thirty guineas in one sum. 3. Annual subscribers of five guineas or more. 4. Benefactors of thirty guineas in one sum. 5. Annual subscribers of three guineas. 6. Benefactors of ten guineas in one sum. 7. Annual subscribers of one guinea a year.

These rules are followed by several others relative to the admission of subscribers, &c. and it is stated that benefactors of one hundred guineas or upwards, shall have the same privileges as the others in perpetuity, and be the hereditary patrons of the establishment; and out of that body the president and treasurer is to be annually elected; the whole to be under the government of a committee consisting of fifteen directors. It is further stated, that the reception fees on pictures that are exhibited, shall be in proportion to the size of the picture, and not to its intrinsic value; and that the commission on the sale is to be one shilling in the pound; and that the rooms are to be shut up during the time of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Several of our first rate artists, among whom, we have heard, are Sir Wm. Beechey and Mr. Westall, are preparing pictures for this institution; and Mr. James Ward, No. 6, Newman-street, by the advice of the Marquis of Stafford, (who gave him fifty guineas for the original sketch,) exhibits the picture of *The Lybaya Serpent* seizing its prey; the size of which is upwards of twelve feet by nine. The same artist has lately painted for Lord Somerville, two landscapes, comprising very picturesque views, taken from part of his lordship's estate in Somersetshire; also, two dogs and a puppy, of the Dalmatian breed, the property of Captain Bassett; this is painted in the manner of Hondius, and is a most spirited performance. From seeing a very capital picture of a White Horse by Vandyke, in

the

the royal collection, Mr. Ward has been induced to paint in imitation of the manner a portrait of *Adonis*, his Majesty's favourite Hanoverian Charger; and we have seldom seen so correct and spirited a production. Mr. Ward is now engaged in painting several pictures for the Duke of Bedford, Sir Wm. Williams Wynne, &c. He occasionally engraves, and is now engaged in a mezzotint of the present Bishop of Gloucester, from Lawrence, which promises to be a very superior print.

For his Italian views, Mr. Freebairne has been long pre-eminent: the poetic taste with which they are conceived; the appropriate character with which they are delineated; and the classic purity with which they are coloured, entitles them to a high rank with all men of taste. His right to this character is displayed in some pictures now in his painting-room. One of them is a view of the Bay of Naples, with the promontory of Paustippo, in which was situated Virgil's Academy; the Port of Civita Vecchia; the Vale of Tempe, and a scene in the environs of Delphi. To shew that he can give to English scenery its appropriate graces, he has painted some English views; a view on the Thames near Marlow, which he has lately completed, is in an admirable style; it is a morning scene, with the boats, barges, and craft going off; the water, painted in a beautiful transparent manner, with English barges, English boats, and English figures.

Mr. Nollekins, whose taste and talents in his profession of a sculptor, are so well known, that it is not necessary for the writer of this article to enumerate them. Mr. Nollekins, whose female figures have been remarked for elegance and grace, has just finished two statues of Venus, as large as life, and extremely beautiful. In one of them, she is represented as putting on her sandal; in the other, adjusting her hair. He has also finished a new bust of Mr. Fox. Of the old bust, it is a remarkable circumstance, and exhibits a singular proof of the popularity of the original, as well as of the merit of the sculptor, that Mr. Nollekins has carved in stone, fifteen, at one hundred guineas each, for the following distinguished personages. The late Empress of Russia, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Northumberland, Dukes of Devonshire, Lord Moira, Lord Townshend, Lord Holland, Duke of Bedford, Lord William Russell, Mr. Byng,

Mr. Baker, the East India Company, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Lord St. Vincent, Mr. Long, &c. &c. He has in hand, a monumental statue of the late Mr. Townley, the proprietor of the capital collection of statues, which are to be removed to the British Museum. The above is to be erected in the chancel of the Church at Burnley, county of Lancaster, which was built by some of Mr. Townley's family.

The Battle of Agincourt, painted by Josiah Boydell, Esq. Engraved by Wm. Leney. Size 31 by 25. Price 2l. 2s.

This print is copied from one of the pictures which the late worthy alderman presented to the Council-chamber at Guildhall; and a more popular subject, the gentleman who painted it, could not have selected. The reverence with which Englishmen have almost invariably contemplated an heroic character, has thrown a lustre round the name of our fifth Henry, which has been rendered still more brilliant by the drama of Shakespeare; and we all feel inclined to glory in his battle, from the courage displayed in the combat, rather than any advantages obtained by the victory; for in this engagement, as well as those of Cressy and Poitiers, the energy, firmness, and intrepidity which our countrymen so eminently displayed during the action, was strongly contrasted by the relaxation of all their efforts, and neglect of every advantage they might have obtained, after they became masters of the field. It is however a very interesting subject and well delineated. It is dedicated to Lord Wodehouse.

The Thatcher. G. Morland pinxt. 1795. Wm. Ward sculpt. Published by Morland, Dean-street, Soho. January, 1806.

To say that this simple subject is treated in the very best style of that most eccentric artist the late George Morland, is giving it very high praise, and to that praise it is entitled; the print, which is in mezzotint, is an admirable copy, extremely well engraved.

Christ taken down from the Cross. From an original picture in the possession of M. Bryan, Esq. C. W. E. Durney pinxt. James Ward, painter and engraver to the Prince of Wales, sculp. Published by Ward, Newmarket-street.

This is a print of extraordinary merit: the effect is uncommonly rich and fine, and the manner of the master admirably preserved; it is in mezzotint.

The Rev. Wm Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, and Trebendary of Salisbury, from a picture (the only one) painted in the year 1781, in the possession of Mrs. Gilpin, to whom this plate is dedicated. H. Walton, Esq. pinxt. G. Clint sculpt.

The high estimation in which this worthy and very ingenious clergyman's name was held for a very long life, will necessarily give a circulation to this little memoria of his countenance, which bears a very strong resemblance to the original, as the countenance is animated, and the general effect interesting; considered as a whole, it is a very well engraved mezzotinto. There is a very good bust of Mr. Gilpin by Garrard.

Mr. Kemble. M. A. Shee pinxt. W. Sharp sculpt.

Mr. Sharp is now become a veteran in line-engraving, and we have long considered him as holding a very high rank in his profession. His print of *The Doctors of the Church*, though not quite equal to Jachim's *Freis*, does him great honour; and his little engraving of *Zenobia*, is in the very first rank of the arts. It is therefore with regret that we speak unfavourably of the print now before us; but it is engraved in so coarse and violent a style; lines so obtrusive, so overwhelming, and so destructive of all the principles of science, that it may be cited as an everlasting canon of *The Batbos* in engraving.

On the whole, we think that Mr. Sharp could have engraved a better print from Mr. Shee's picture; for Mr. Shee is a great painter, and has lately proved his right to the title of a great poet also, as his "Rhymes on Art, with Notes, &c." display a strong judgment united with a vigorous imagination, and breathing all the inspiration of genuine poetry. With a spirit that entitles him to the thanks of every British artist, he supports the dignity of his profession, and vindicates the honour of this country by repelling the insolent insinuation of Abbé Wincklemann, and some other foreign critics, who, considering the mind of man as they would a hot-house plant, almost expressly assert, that this island is in a latitude too far north for the production or culture of genius. This ridiculous absurdity Mr. Shee indignantly stigmatizes in most animated lines.

It is intended that all the capital pictures which are at present scattered in the different royal palaces, should be concentrated at Windsor Castle, which is now fitting up for their reception, and where it is intended they should be arranged under the immediate direction of his Majesty.

When Mr. Holloway has finished the engraving of *The Cartoons*, the original pictures will be sent to Windsor Castle, where a place is already allotted to them.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1805.

CONTINENTAL WAR.

IT will be proper, at the commencement of a war, to put our readers in possession of an abridged account of the several manifestoes, and other official correspondence, which have issued from the contending powers previously to actual hostilities. This will be a sort of key to the subsequent conduct of the several states engaged in warfare, and in our subsequent Numbers we shall not fail to record the actual progress that is made in this important contest.

The first of these papers, in point of time, is the declaration of Talleyrand, delivered the 13th of August. The most material part of this official document is that which expresses the sentiments of the French Court with respect to Russia, England, and Prussia. Of Russia the declaration says, "Instead of being desirous of

peace, she finds her interest only in war, and sounds for its renouation hopes which she in vain endeavours to conceal. For a twelvemonth past, the French Emperor has received nothing but insults from the Russian Cabinet. Being thus attacked in his honour, he has no longer any thing to expect or require of Russia."

With regard to England, it proceeds—"It cannot be hoped that such a power will listen to the advice of moderation and justice. The voice of persuasion will here avail nothing. The Court of ——— will not think of peace till it has lost all hope of setting the continent in flames, and covering Italy with blood and carnage."—"Prussia has declared at all times, that she will in no case enter into any hostile project against France." The declaration concludes with calling on Austria for the assurance of her neutrality. "A peace will

will then be the desire and hope of England, and the treaty of Amiens will be restored before the month of January. *The crowns of France and Italy will then be separated for ever.*"

The declaration of the 13th of August is followed by another of Talleyrand's of the 16th, the substance of which is to demand that the Austrian army in the Tyrol shall be reduced to the peace establishment.

These declarations were delivered to the Austrian minister; but before any answer was returned from the Court of Vienna, the Russian minister, on the 31st of August, delivered the declaration of his sovereign to the French minister at Vienna. This exhibits the fixed and inflexible resolution of Russia to enforce her claim by war, or, in submitting to a negotiation, to maintain a state of armed truce while the articles are pending. From this able and many document it appears that the Emperor considers himself as under the solemn obligation of rescuing the states of Europe from French predominance, and of affording them an immediate and effectual resistance. He will not recommence the negotiation, under any circumstance, until he has placed himself in a situation to be enabled to assist his allies at the moment when they may be attacked. For this purpose he has caused two armies, of 50,000 men each, to march through Galicia to the Danube, as a measure of precaution, in order to continue the support of a powerful army of observation, with the negotiations for peace; which army will be in a situation to prevent all farther aggressions during the period of pacification.

We now come to the declaration of the Court of Vienna, in which the object of the war is distinctly stated.

Declaration of the Court of Vienna to the French Court; transmitted on the 3d of September, 1805.

"The Court of Vienna yields, without delay, to the request which the Emperor of France has made of a categorical explanation respecting the motive of its preparations.—The Court of Vienna has no other motive than that of maintaining peace and friendship with France, and securing the general tranquillity of the Continent. It has no other wish than that the Emperor of the French may entertain corresponding sentiments.

"The maintenance of peace, however, between the two States does not merely consist in their not attacking each other. It depends not less, in reality, on the fulfilment of those treaties on which peace is founded,

That power which transgresses in so essential a point, and refuses to attend to the reclamations to which such a conduct gives rise, is as much the aggressor as if it openly and unjustly attacked the other party.

"The peace between Austria and France was founded upon the Treaty of Luneville. One of the articles of that treaty stipulated and guaranteed the independence of the Italian, Helvetic, and Batavian Republics, and left them at liberty to chuse their own governments. Any measures, therefore, which tend to compel these states to chuse a government, constitution, or sovereign, otherwise than according to their free will, or otherwise than is consistent with the maintenance of a real political independence, is a breach of the peace of Luneville, and it is the duty of Austria to complain of such a violation.

"The maintenance of general tranquillity requires that each power should confine itself within its own frontiers, and respect the rights and independence of other states, whether strong or weak. That tranquillity is troubled, when any power appropriates to herself a right of occupation, protection, or influence, when that right is neither founded on the laws of nations or on treaties; when she speaks after peace of the right of conquest; when she employs force and menaces to prescribe laws to her neighbours, and compels them to sign treaties of alliance, concession, subjugation, or incorporation, at her will; when she, above all, in her own journals, attacks every sovereign, one after another, with language offensive to their dignity; when, finally, she sets herself up as an arbitrator to regulate the common interests of nations, and wishes to exclude every other state from taking any part in the maintenance of tranquillity and the balance of power. One she would exclude, because it is too distant; another, because it is separated by an arm of the sea from the continent; and evading an answer to the remonstrances of the powers nearest the danger, assembles troops on their frontiers, and threatens them with a rupture if they place themselves in a state of defence.

"Under such circumstances, it becomes necessary for other powers to arm, to support each other, and to join in maintaining their own, and the general security. Thus the military preparations of the Court of Vienna are provoked by the preparations of France, as well as by her neglect of all means of securing and maintaining a true peace, and future tranquillity.

"All Europe knows the sincerity of the wish for peace which his Imperial Majesty has displayed, and the punctuality wherewith he has fulfilled the obligations of the Treaty of Luneville; that sincerity cannot fail to be recognized in the great concessions made in consequence of the injurious extension given to that treaty in Germany, and in the not less great moderation with which his Imperial

Imperial Majesty has conducted himself on the first departure of the French Republic from that treaty, in respect to the concerns of the other Republics. While these changes were ascribed to the necessity of securing from all danger the disclosure of the plans for the restoration of monarchical government in France, his Majesty made no difficulty to recognize the state of things which, towards the end of the year 1802, was established in Italy. His Majesty's confidence in the views of the First Consul was confirmed by the obligations which the latter owed to the Italian Republic in his character of President, by his frequent and solemn assurances, before and after his elevation to the Imperial dignity, that he was far from entertaining any plans of farther aggrandisement or of encroachment on the independence of the Italian States;—in fine, by the pledges which he had given to the Emperor of Russia, particularly with respect to the indemnification of the King of Sardinia, and the general arrangement of the affairs of Italy.

"All these considerations concurred in exciting and cherishing in his Majesty's bosom the hope that the consolidation of the new Empire of the French would speedily bring back the policy and proceedings of government to a system of deportment compatible with the balance of power and the safety of Europe, and some time after, when the first reports of new meditated changes in the States of Lombardy, induced the ambassador from the Court of Vienna, at Paris, to demand explanations upon this subject; his Majesty, by the official assurance communicated in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, was confirmed in his hopes that the Italian Republic would not be united with France, and that no innovation should take place which might prove injurious to its political independence.

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French had made a pacific overture to the King of England, in terms which pretended to preclude the latter from the right of taking any concern in the important interests of the continent. This restriction, combined with the relations existing between the King of England and the Court of St. Petersburg, induced his Britannic Majesty to have recourse to the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Notwithstanding the suspension of all official relations with France, his Majesty did not hesitate to employ his mediation, to dispatch an ambassador for that purpose, and to make application to the sovereign of France to furnish him with passports.

"The hopes, however, to which those pacific steps gave birth, speedily vanished. At the very moment when the requisite passports were transmitted to the Russian negotiator, to enable him to proceed on his journey to France, fresh attacks were made on the political existence of other independent States in Italy. From that instant the Emperor Alex-

ander conceived that his character must have been compromised as a mediator. On the other hand French armies were rapidly assembled in Italy, without any regard to the promises given that no military preparations should take place in that country. An encampment of thirty thousand men in the plain of Marengo was speedily followed by another encampment of forty thousand men on the frontiers of the Tyrol and Austro-Venetian provinces. His Majesty thus found himself under the necessity of providing, without delay, for his own safety. He was now convinced that his pacific, friendly, and moderate sentiments were not met by such sentiments on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, as to permit him any longer to neglect taking the necessary measures for asserting his just rights, and maintaining the dignity of his empire.

"This is the cause of his present armament. The same dispositions, however, which made his Majesty so anxious to avoid a recurrence to such measures, have also determined their precise object. The Emperor arms not with hostile views; he arms not to operate a diversion against a landing in England. Besides, the execution of this descent, after two years menaces, does not seem to be exactly calculated for the moment when France provokes Austria and Russia, by enterprizes which have no relation whatever to the quarrel with Great Britain. The Emperor arms for the maintenance of the peace existing between him and France. He arms for the maintenance of those pacific stipulations without which his peace would become illusory, and to attain that just equipoise which depends on the moderation of all the powers interested, and which is calculated to secure the balance and the permanent tranquillity of Europe.

"The step by which his Majesty has at the same time invited all the courts interested to renew the negotiations which have been broken off, is directed to the same object.—The unexpected rejection which his interposition has experienced on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, does not prevent him from renewing that invitation.

"He has been more fortunate in his application to the Emperor Alexander. This monarch, who fills to honourable and distinguished a place in the senate of the powers of Europe, whose equality and general prosperity form the object of his constant solicitude, testifies in the answer which he has transmitted, and which is here annexed [*vide supra*], a similar wish with that of his Majesty, for the conclusion of a just and moderate arrangement. He is also convinced of the necessity of an eventual armament; and, on account of the distance which he has to pass, in order to support the cause of justice and the issue of his moderation, he feels it to be his duty to cause a part of his troops to advance, for the purpose of conferring on the said mediation all the importance and all

the effect, which are worthy of so great a power.

"As a demonstration of the rectitude of the sentiments entertained by the two Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, it is hereby formally declared in the name of both:—

"That they are ready to enter into a negotiation with France, for maintaining the peace of the Continent on the most moderate terms which are compatible with the general tranquillity and security:

"That, whatever shall be the issue of the negotiations, and even should the commencement of hostilities become unavoidable, they at the same time pledge themselves to abstain from every proceeding tending to interfere with the internal concerns of France! or to alter the state of possession, and the legally-existing relations in the German Empire; or, in the slightest degree, to injure the rights or interests of the Ottoman Porte, the integrity of whose dominions they are, on the contrary, prepared to defend to the utmost of their power.

"Finally, that the sentiments of Great Britain are conformable with those hereinexpressed, and that she has displayed the same moderate disposition for the restoration of peace between her and France.

"His Majesty hopes that this sincere and frank declaration will serve to remove any doubts which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon may entertain respecting his views and motives. His Majesty will be happy, and his highest wish will be gratified, if this declaration tend to prevent those misfortunes which it is not in his power alone to avert from mankind."

The exposition of the comparative conduct of France and Austria since the peace of Luneville, read to the conservative senate, September 23, may be considered as Bonaparte's justification of his conduct in answer to the declarations of Russia and Austria. This paper, of the contents of which, from its great length, we can but give a sketch, sets out with a display of the pacific disposition of the French Emperor, who, after he has reduced his enemies to the necessity of receiving peace as a benefit, has nevertheless granted it to them on conditions, which they would hardly have dared to promise themselves, and which have rendered his moderation not less dazzling than his victories. He then insists upon the prosperity of his empire, which having excited the jealousy of England, has in fact been the means of exciting the flames of war. To the intrigues of this country he imputes all the evils of the impending contest. Of Austria, he says, "having twice experienced, at the end of two unfortunate wars, at the periods of the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, how far

France would extend her generosity to a vanquished enemy, who had not, like France, religiously observed her treaties. Notwithstanding formal stipulations, the Venetian debt had not been liquidated. The emperor knew that the commercial relations between the kingdom of Italy and the hereditary states were shackled, and that his French and Italian subjects met with a reception in Austria very different from that which the state of peace gave them a right to expect. In the settlement of the German indemnities Austria had been treated with a degree of favour, which ought to have exceeded both her hopes and desires." And it is added, "Twice able to deprive Austria for ever of one half of her hereditary states, far from diminishing her power, he increased it. If he could have placed no reliance upon her gratitude, he thought he might upon her honour. He gave her the strongest proof of confidence he possibly could, in leaving his continental frontiers dismantled and ungarrisoned." The exposition then complains of the deceitful and illusory conduct of the court of Vienna in her pretended negotiation, till, "at last raising the mask, Austria in a tardy answer manifested by her language what she had announced by her preparations; to the remonstrances of France, she replied by accusations. She became the apologist of England; and announcing that she would open her states to two Russian armies, she plainly acknowledged the confederacy into which she had entered with Russia in favour of England."

"All further explanation, therefore, with the court of Vienna having become impossible, an appeal to arms was the only means that were compatible with honour.

"Let England exult that she has at last found allies; her joy will be of short duration, and the day is not far distant when the rights of nations shall be avenged."

"The Emperor, obliged to repel an unjust attack, that he has laboured in vain to prevent, is under the necessity of suspending the execution of his first designs. He has withdrawn from the brink of the ocean those old troops so often victorious, and he marches at their head. He will never lay down his arms until he shall have obtained full and entire satisfaction, and complete security, as well for his own estates as for those of his allies."

In aid of the present exigencies, a new conscription of 30,000 men has been ordered to take place in France, with a view of recruiting the armies, and supplying the waste of war. This conscription is to be

be enforced with all the terrors of penal law. Evulsion and desertion are construed into treason against the state, and the most ignominious punishments are denounced against such as are backward in joining the armies. To this view of the plan we add his speech in the senate on the war.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

"Senators,

"In the present circumstances of Europe, I feel the necessity of being in the midst of you, and of acquainting you with my intentions.

"I am going to leave the capital to head the army, to bring speedy assistance to my allies, and to defend the dearest interests of my people.

"The wishes of the eternal enemies of the Continent are accomplished; the war has commenced, in the midst of Germany. Austria and Russia have joined England, and the present generation are again drawn into all the calamities of war. A few days ago, I still hoped that the peace would not be disturbed; menaces and outrages had no effect upon me; but the Austrian army has passed the Inn, Munich is invaded, the Elector of Bavaria is driven from his capital; all my hopes have vanished.

"It is at this moment that the malignity of the enemies of the Continent has developed itself. They still fear a display of my profound love of peace; they fear lest Austria, at the sight of the abyss, which they have dug under her feet, should return to sentiments of justice and moderation. They have plunged her into the war. I fight for the blood it will cost to Europe; but the French name will derive a new lustre from it.

"Senators, when in conformity to your wishes and to the voice of the whole of the French people, I placed on my head the Imperial Crown, I received of you, of all the citizens, the engagement to preserve it pure, and without blemish. My people have given me, on all occasions, proofs of their confidence and love: they will fly to the colours of their Emperor, and of his army, which in a few days will have passed the frontiers.

"Magistrates, soldiers, citizens, all will keep their country free from the influence of England, who, if she were to prevail, would grant us only a peace surrounded with shame and disgrace, and of which the principal conditions would be, the burning of our fleets, the filling up of our ports, and the annihilation of our industry.

"All the promises which I have made to the French people I have kept. The French people, on their parts, have made no engagement to me but what they have exceeded. In these circumstances, so important to their glory and to my own, they shall continue to deserve that name of *The Great Peo-*

ple, with which I hailed them in the midst of the field of battle.

"Frenchmen, your Emperor will do his duty, my soldiers will do theirs, you will do yours."

The King of Prussia and the cantons of Switzerland, have declared for a strict neutrality during the present war, and have published declarations to this effect; in that of the latter, it is said, "the Diet, moved by sentiments of ancient Swiss fidelity; careful in observing every treaty, and every amicable relation existing with the neighbouring states; animated with that spirit which the inheritors from her Ancestors, and which inspires her with the love of peace, and a due consideration for every power; reflecting, in fine, on the position, and the wants of the Swiss people, for whose renovation, prosperity, and repose, just forbearance on the part of foreign States, and the security of Peace, are become indispensable; the Diet from all these considerations, regards it as their most sacred duty to remain ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL in the war which appears ready to break out; and to observe, and cause to be observed, this neutrality by her subjects, with faith and impartiality towards each of the Belligerent powers and their allies: to support this neutrality, and to maintain order throughout the extent of the Swiss territory; the Diet has determined to cause the troops of the Confederation to march to the frontiers, and to guarantee by arms the security and inviolability of their territories."

Besides these state papers, we have others, viz. one from Bacher, entitled the French Imperial declaration, which was delivered to the Diet, and communicated to all the members of Ratisbon; in this the Emperor of France declares, that he has but one object, viz. the repelling an unjust attack, and restoring the independence of the body of the German Empire, which has been attacked by the usurpations, unjust acquisitions, and acts of violence of the Court of Vienna: he farther declares that he will retain possession of none of the territories of Germany which may fall into his hands by the fate of arms; he guarantees to every prince the independence of his rights and possessions; and affirms, that he will not lay down his arms till the reefs of the Empire shall be restored and confirmed in all its bases, and until Austria shall have renounced her claims, and yielded the acquisitions which she has made in Swabia, and ceased to make attacks on the independence and safety of Germany.

An explanation of the extraordinary conduct of Bavaria is another state paper of considerable length, but of little interest, and has been publicly distributed by order of His Electoral Highness.

Hostilities have commenced on the Danube, and the result of the first contest has been unfavourable to the Austrians. The French by forced marches advanced to Neuburg, when turning the left wing of the Austrians they have endeavoured to place themselves in a situation which should cut off the communication of the main Austrian army in Southern Swabia with the capital; In their march to effect this purpose from Neuburg towards Augsburg, two of their divisions encountered a large body of Austrians on Manilo at Wertingen; the Austrians defended themselves with acknowledged bravery, but at length the greater part of them, from four to five thousands in number, were forced to surrender themselves prisoners of war. Bonaparte has since advanced to Munich, the Austrians retreating before the various French divisions. The French have also entered Cruxhaven, and thus put to the test the disposition of the King of Prussia.

EAST INDIES.

British affairs in India have taken a very favourable turn: among other encouraging circumstances, we extract the following passage from the Calcutta Gazette:

"His Excellency the commander in chief, having completed his arrangements for the re-commencement of operations against the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of his encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th of April, and took up his final position for the attack. The reduced condition of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, and the manifest inability of continuing to afford support to the declining fortune of that chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previously induced Rajah Runjeet Sing to sue for peace on the 25th of February, and to offer terms, which, after some negotiation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by Lord Lake, under the authority of the Governor General. An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th of April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the Honourable Company the fortresses of Deeg, and has restored all the districts which were conferred upon him by the British Government after the conclusion of peace with Dowlat Rao Scindia. Runjeet Sing has also engaged to pay the sum of twenty lacks of rupees to the Company—of this sum three lacks of rupees are to be

paid immediately, and the remainder by instalments, at stated periods. The son of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 11th of April, as an hostage for the due performance of these engagements.

It appears by the most authentic accounts, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar is reduced to the greatest distress, and that his force is nearly destroyed. The troops which remain in his service are not more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person, and even these are entirely dispirited and harassed by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the Commander in Chief.

"The dominions of the Company in Hindostan are in a state of tranquillity, and the bands of robbers which had disturbed certain districts of the North Western provinces have been expelled."

By other official documents, dated almost a month later than the above, it appears that there is every probability of the restoration of a general peace in India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In our last we gave an account of the valour and heroism of Captain Mudge, it will be satisfactory to every person to learn, that the courage and humanity of this gentleman have been properly appreciated by the enemy.

Captain Mudge, of his Majesty's late ship *Blanche*, in a letter dated Lisbon, the 7th instant, says, "I have been treated with the most marked attention, by the French Ambassador General Jenot. At the second massacre of the French inhabitants at St. Domingo, I was fortunate enough to save many of those miserable people devoted to destruction, and I sent them to General Ferrand, at Santa, St. Domingo, on which he wrote me a strong letter of thanks. After the *Blanche* had struck, this letter was seen by the Captain of *La Topaze*, and he mentioned it to General Jenot, on our arrival here, who immediately gave orders that I should be instantly liberated without exchange, and yesterday gave the passports to all my officers and crew."

The whole of the convoy which sailed with the *Illustrious* from Tortola, amounted to two hundred and thirty seven sail, nothing particular occurred until the morning of the 6th of September, when a violent gale, separated forty sail from the commodore; the *Catherine*, bound to London

don from Surinam, foundered on the same morning, and every soul on board perished, except the mate and two seamen: several ships during the gale made signals of distress, but the sea ran so high that no assistance could be afforded them. Of this fleet only one hundred and eighty ships arrived in the channel with the illustrious.

A great part of the outward bound Oporto fleet have been taken by the Rochefort squadron.

A considerable expedition is fitting out in the Downs, and we hope in our next to be able to announce some achievement worthy of the vast powers at the disposal of the British government.

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

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

BRENAN Robert, St. Mary Axe, corn dealer. (Rogers, Manchester Buildings, Westminster)
 Bellamy John and Edward, Brickstock, butchers. (Hill-yards, Clement's Inn)
 Bainbridge John, Wainwright, draper. (Bell and Brodick, Bow lane)
 Blakelock John, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. (Sherwin, Great James Street, Bedford row)
 Badcock John, Paternoster row, bookseller. (Buggby, Middle Temple lane)
 Boun Robert, Chesham, dealer and chapman. (Blake, Cook's Court, Carey street)
 Burton Benjamin, Houndsditch, soapmaker. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Cline William, Minton green, corn dealer. (Wright and B. V. C. Chancery lane)
 Doyle James, Covent garden, dealer and chapman. (Naylor, Great Newbury street)
 Davis Richard, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
 Eardley Charles and Thomas, Stockport, cotton spinners. (Edge, Inner Temple)
 Evans David, Southampton Court, linen draper. (Shephard, Bartlett's Buildings)
 Felawick James, Brighton, cordwainer. (Tourle, Palmer, and Co. Gray's Inn)
 Favell Michael, Bokuigh, linen draper. (Thomas and May, Long Acre)
 Green Thomas, Holborn, dealer and chapman. (Roffler and Son, Bartlett's Buildings)
 Gibbs James, Westborough, draper. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square)
 Gahan John, Broad Chambers, merchant. (Pay, Martin's lane, Cannon street)
 Golden John, Jury St. Edmund's, draper. (Wilson, Seville street, Norton garden)
 Griffiths Frederick, Threadneedle street, apothecary. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
 Hamer Richard, Saville row, wine merchant. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square)
 Hoffman, Daniel, Beiton street, cheesemonger. (Hodgson, Charles street, St. James's)
 Heltwood Robert, Scarborough, ship owner. (Roffler and Son, Bartlett's Buildings)
 Jones John, Hereford, plumber. (Beck, Bream's Buildings, Chancery lane)
 Jones John, Carroway, draper. (Edmunds and Son, Finsbury's Inn)
 Johnston John, Holborn hill, linen draper. (French and Williams, Carlisle street, Holborn)
 Jenkins Thomas, and Thomas Frederick Wollen, Borough, linen draper. (Fawcett, North street, Red Lion square)
 Jenkins Walter, Bristol, broker. (Blanchard and Sweet, King's bench walk)
 Leo Christopher, Throgmorton street, merchant. (Montezore, Fluch lane)
 Lord Francis, Skinner's street, tallow chandler. (Mills and Robinson, Parliament street, Westminster)
 Malt John, Northampton, ironmonger. (Kinsley, Long, and Ince, St. Edmund's Inn)
 Macklin Anthony, Colinton street, Soho, linen draper. (Bourfield, Bowditch street)
 Morrison William, Fife Market, coal merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple)
 Nightingale Joshua, Kensington, carpenter. (Ruphae, Chiford's Inn)
 Pringle, Matthew, Welworth, flour factor. (Martin, Upper James street)
 Roundell Joseph, Skipton, grocer. (Sudlow, Monument yard)
 Robinson Martin, and John H. Martin, Drury lane, grocers. (Hurd, King's Bench walk)
 Scott Thomas, Bernall green, broker. (Hale, Castle court, Budge row)

Tannicli Thomas, Bromyard, linen draper. (Foulkes and Longell, Gray's Inn)
 Travers William, and James Bate, Warrington. (Fitchett, Warington)
 Willmore William, Birmingham, factor. (Platt, Bride Court, Fleet street)
 Warred James Napier, Birmingham, woollen draper. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
 White John, and William Fernibough, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aplin Oliver, Banbury, scrivener, October 18
 Abbott Thomas, Wifbeach, liquor merchant, October 29
 Andrews George, Holybourne, tanner, November 4
 Bottomy Samuel, Roydon, October 29, final
 Buckler John, Warrminster, clothier, October 17
 Bell John, Old City Chambers, wine merchant, November 2
 Burton John and Jesse Hird, Manchester, timber merchant, October 29
 Bellamy Thomas and John, Birmingham, japanners, October 27
 Berridge Robert, Old City Chambers, merchant, November 5, final
 Barnes Richard, Durham, mercer, November 19
 Barnes Thomas, Fleet street, stationer, November 12
 Bishop John and John Terry, Maidstone, upholsters, November 5
 Bakewell Robert, Bridge street, Covent Garden, dealer and chapman, November 12
 Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, December 7
 Birch Elizabeth, William Birch, and William Marsh, Fleet street, paper hangers, November 11
 Barton William, Oxford, glassman, November 2
 Birckett George, Kenzil, brandy merchant, November 12
 Bird William, Wilberforce, Coventry, silk manufacturer, December 17
 Bryon William, St. Mary hill, brandy merchant, October 29
 Croft James, Tibbury, carpenter, October 17
 Clarke Francis, Rotherhithe street, mariner, November 16
 Cole John, Northampton, maltster, October 23
 Chadwick James and Randle Kay, Wigan, potters, October 28
 Cleiman James, Clare market, poultryer, January 21
 Cliff Lawrence, St. James street, dealer and chapman, November 5
 Coleman John, Fetter lane, painter, November 16
 Cameron Henry, Birmingham, factor, November 6
 Cook John, Warren street, linen draper, November 16
 Campbell Barnabas, Printers street, insurance broker, October 15
 Dodd William, Oxford street, carver and gilder, October 19
 Dixon John and William Jeffery Dixon, Exeter, November 7, final
 Davi Henry, London, merchant, November 2
 Dawson John, Hyde street, dealer and chapman, November 30, final
 Dennett George, Gray's Inn lane, cowkeeper, November 5
 Duffin Michael and Henry Duffin, Stratford upon Avon, linen drapers, final
 Darline Samuel, Bowling street, grocer, October 26, final
 Emmett Richard and Peter Baldwin, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, October 30
 Eyre Benjamin, Hodgkin's Buildings, and William Walling, Token House yard, merchants, November 2, final, of the separate estate of Benjamin Eyre
 Eccles Thomas and Edward Thomas Hobbrook, Watling street, warehousemen, November 30
 Furioner, Richard, Guildford street, October 23
 Ferry Robert Ballantyne, Litchfield, wine merchant, October 28
 Fitt Thomas, Swansea, haberdasher, November 30, final
 Fawcett

- Fenwick Thomas James, Penzance, linen draper, October 19
 Fullwood Jonathan, Barbican, pawnbroker, November 2
 Filson Elizabeth, Lancaster, milliner, November 2
 Fozzard James and Leticia Fozzard, Park lane, stable keepers, October 29
 Garsden Matthew, Dentsford, auctioneer, November 12
 Grimmond James and Michael Guffin, Manchester, cotton merchants, October 28
 Groom John, Chilwell street, stable keeper, November 5
 Geddes Alexander, Bartholomew lane, merchant, November 10
 Gardner James, Newcastle-under-Lyme, ironmonger, October 29
 Henley William, Devon, merchant, October 29
 Howard James, Rochdale, machine maker, October 16
 Hawkins James, Redcliffe, boat builder, November 4
 Hawkehurst William, Blackfriars road, linen draper, November 16
 Hoffman Andrew Burgess, Charles street, tailor, December 7
 Holden George, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, November 15
 Humphrey William, the younger, Fish street, grocer, November 5
 Hudson Richard, Warrter, dealer and chapman, November 7, final
 Hught James, Kent street, woollen draper, November 5
 Harley Stephen, Graftonroad, apices, November 5
 Hartman James, Great Russell street, haberdasher, November 5
 Hayward Samuel, junior, Halfpenny, grocer, October 13, final
 Jarratt John, Water lane, broker, November 16
 Jucks Walter, Bishol, merchant, November 30
 James Henry, St. Mary Axe, merchant, October 26
 Jackson John, Oxford street, linen draper, October 22
 Ingram James, Strand, hatter, October 22
 Knight Thomas, Canterbury, dealer and chapman, October 29
 Keir Lawrence, Throgmorton street, merchant, November 12
 King James and Joseph King, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, potters, November 14, separate estate of James King, final
 Loft James, Charles and Thomas Loft, Friday street, warehousemen, October 29, final
 Lincoln John, St. George's fields, baker, November 2, final
 Lewis John, Lamb's Buildings, carver and gilder, January 21, final
 Lewis Thomas Weston, Falmouth, November 19, final
 Learning Thomas, of Preston, John Myers, of Clockheaton, and William Chapman, of Preston, worsted manufacturers, December 16, separate estate of Thomas Learning and William Chapman
 Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final on the separate estate of Thomas Boylston, and also on the separate estate of Thomas Frazer
 Lucas William Nelson, St. Alban's, surgeon, November 2, final
 Lichigary Samuel and Matthew Dunsford, Basinghall street, merchants, November 16
 Lees John and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, October 25
 Morrey John Cheetham, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, October 15
 McKinley Daniel and Abraham Mendes Belfairio, merchants, Sizelane, November 12
 Merley William, Shoe lane, haker, December 19, final
 Morgan Patrick and Arthur Strother, Creighton, merchants, December 7
 Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet street, vintner, November 2
 Maffey Charles, St. Catharine's, wharfingers, November 12
 Moyle Thomas, Newcastle-under-Lyme, draper, October 29
 Mackellar Donald, Savage gardens, wine merchant, October 26
 Miller James, Hammermith, wheelwright, October 26, final
 Nixon John, Pimlico, carpenter, November 5
 Oxenham William, Exeter, tallow chandler, October 30, final
 Parr James, Oxford, brandy merchant, November 2
 Petrie John and John Ward, Kempton, dealers and chapmen, November 29
 Perrin Charles Francis Olivier de, Duke street, victualler, October 29
 Poole Robert, St. George's fields, linen draper, November 2
 Richardson Joseph, Penrith, ironmonger, October 23
 Reynold Richard, Whitechapel, wine merchant, October 26
 Roberts James, Ashford, silversmith, November 2, final
 Read Amias, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, November 26
 Rose Charles, Westminster, cheese-monger, October 29
 Ruffman James Conrad, Bridge street, Westminster, mcecer, November 16, final
 Read John, Peter Read and Robert Read, Fordingbridge, calico printers, November 16, final
 Riley Edward, Strand, music seller, November 16
 Richardson Richard, Bernoufley, glass maker, November 2
 Role John, Sudbury, linen draper, December 2, final
 Robinson Thomas, Charlotte street, victualler, October 29
 Scrape Jeffery, Queen street, Cheapside, stock broker, November 5, final
 Shaw John, Newgate street, linen draper, September 28, by adjournment from the 17th
 Saxby Henry, Charlton, gardener, October 19
 Schneider John Henry, Bo lane, merchant, November 29
 Stephens William, Exeter, Saddler, October 29
 Skene Francis, Davis street, Berkeley square, oilman, October 19
 Stephen Charles, Parliament street, stationer, November 2, final
 Since Joseph, Newington place, potter, November 16, final
 Stephens John, Liverpool, merchant, November 8
 Smith Thomas, Delford, victualler, November 2
 Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Bortwell, Great Driffield, cornfactor, separate estate of John Stork, December 2
 Shallcross Stephen and Robert Barnes, Manchester, cotton spinners, October 21
 Syle Edward, South Molton, woollen raper, October 29
 Stratton George and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars road, ironmongers, November 2
 Twyford Robert, Manchester, merchant, final
 Tracey William, Portica, soapeller, November 2, final
 Toweland Samuel, Parazic row, dealer and chapman, November 30
 Took John, Methwold, grocer, October 13, final
 Timmings John Burton, Portica, grocer, November 5
 Taylor John, Worcester, draper, November 26, final
 Townsend John, Barnley, grocer, October 29
 Virtue Timothy, Hammermith, carpenter, October 29, final
 Valory Isaac, Artillery place, merchant, December 19
 Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant, October 16
 Whittle Thomas, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer, October 30
 Wilkinson George, Fenchurch street, man's mercer, November 2, final
 Wincley John, Mark lane, corn factor, November 5
 Wilhelm Herman, St. Martin's lane, merchant, November 16
 Williams John, Llanidan, dealer and chapman, November 23
 Wade Thomas, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate street, drug merchant, November 19
 Wallis John, Elephant, Colchester, merchant, October 29
 Walford Richard, Chester, brewer, October 28, final

REPORT OF DISEASES,

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

RHEUMATISMUS	11	Amenorrhœa	7
Catarrhus	15	Menorrhagia	4
Phthisis pulmonalis	9	Tussis	12
Ophthalmia	2	Dyspepsia	8
Ephemeræ	2	Colica	1
Scarlatina	3	Hydrôps Pectoris	3
Morbi infantiles	16	Pneumatosis	2
Morbi cutanei	12	Asthénia	18

Early in the last month the Reporter was roused from his repose at a nocturnal hour by a call to a patient labouring under a violent attack of internal pain, which was accompanied by every other circumstance that could concur to menace the approaching danger of inflammation in the stomach, or some part of the intestinal canal.

This was a case of peculiar delicacy and danger. The extreme degree of general debility strikingly indicated by a depression of the spirits and pulse, as well as other circumstances, when occurring simultaneously with local irritation, or a partial excess of excitement, often involve the Practitioner in embarrassment with regard to the measures which ought to be instantaneously adopted. The evacuation of blood which the inflammation seems to require, is calculated to exaggerate that debility which is a still more important and alarming symptom.

In such instances of exigence and peril, purgatives, especially in the form of Ene-ma, whilst they in a great degree answer the purpose of venesection, are not attended by those risks and inconveniences that are apt to follow the latter process.

By a powerful and efficacious application of this kind, the patient in the instance alluded to, was relieved not long after the moment of its administration.

A military officer who had been repeatedly in the West-Indies, and two campaigns in Holland during the last war, applied lately to the Reporter. He was strongly affected with a disorder of the nervous system, not indeed amounting to, but in some degree partaking of the nature, of mental derangement. He had been what is called a high liver, and in other respects licentiously luxurious. He has since acquired more accurate and better regulated habits. But his dilapidated constitution still continues to suffer from the results of juvenile dissipation. Some tonics of a medicinal nature were prescribed, connected with the habitual use of the *sorower bath*, which, with a proper attention to physical and moral regimen, appeared not unlikely, in the course of time, to invigorate and restore, in a certain degree, the decayed energies of his frame.

A case has recently occurred of a person afflicted with dyspepsia, particularly marked with a *bad breath*. This last

symptom he lamented as having essentially interfered with his most important prospects and purposes in life. As is usual where the stomach is ill qualified to discharge its duty, there appeared an hypochondriacal irritability and depression of the nervous system, which not improbably induced the patient to exaggerate his disease, as well as the unfortunate and unpleasant consequences arising from it.—The Reporter convinced the patient that his ailment was not in his mouth, but in the stomach, and that by correcting the depraved condition of that important organ by certain regulations of diet and pharmaceutical preparations, he might be relieved in time from that offensive exhalation, the actual or fancied existence of which he so feelingly deplored. In connection with this case, it is worthy of remark, how much the state of the breath is affected by that of the spirits.

How long will it be before even the appointed and professional guardians of the physical constitution shall be brought duly to appreciate the almost immeasurable influence which the mental part of our frame, in an advanced and ameliorated state of society, uninterruptingly exercises over its health, its preservation, and decay?

The savage, the rustic, the mechanical drudge, or the infant whose faculties have not had time to unfold themselves, or which, in physiological language, have not as yet been *secreted*, may for the most part be regarded as machines regulated principally by physical agents. But man, matured, civilized, and by due culture lifted to his destined level in the scale of being, partakes more of a moral than of an animal character, and is in consequence to be worked upon by remedies that apply themselves to his imagination, his passions, or his judgment, still more than by those that are directed immediately to the parts and functions of his material organization.

Nearly every month the writer of this article has been irresistibly led to touch upon this subject, because every month he has met with fresh and frequent instances confirming the truth, and upon his own mind impressing more deeply the importance of his sentiments with regard to it.

J. REID.
Grenville Street, Brunswick Square,

Off. 27, 1805.

3 A

INCIDENT

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE City of London have given notice of their intention of applying to Parliament to provide for the making of certain cuts from parts of the river Thames to other parts of the same; for the purpose of avoiding the places where the navigation is most obstructed, and least capable of being otherwise improved; which cuts are proposed to be made in the several parishes of Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, and Sunbury, in the county of Middlesex, and Chertsey and Thorpe, in the county of Surrey; and also for an Act for the enlargement and better regulating of Smithfield Market; and for opening a new street or road from the north end of Fleet-market to Clerkenwell-green, and thence to the great North-road, at or near the south end of Islington, in the county of Middlesex.

Two respectable surgeons having communicated to the Commissioners of Sewers, that many accidents have come under their care arising from short posts in and about the metropolis, which occasion ruptures and other lamentable misfortunes to persons stumbling on them in the dark, the Commissioners have recommended that no posts be permitted to remain shorter than four feet above the ground, and that the tops be painted white. Similar precautions are highly necessary in country-towns and road-sides, which are not properly lighted.

Deptford-Creek bridge has been opened for foot-passengers. It is built over the river Ravensborne, near its outlet into the Thames, and leads from Deptford to Greenwich.

Mr. Astley, sen. is busily employed in erecting a new theatre on the site of Craven-House, the principal entrances to which will be from Newcastle-street and the west end of Wych-street. He has taken the ground of the Earl of Craven for ten years, at 100l. per annum, with the proviso that if, at the expiration of that term, he finds his place succeed, he will purchase the ground for 2000l. the sum agreed upon by both parties; or, if he thinks proper to relinquish the concern, that he shall surrender the theatre to the proprietor of the freehold in good and tenantable condition. Mr. Astley is stated to have obtained a patent from his Majesty, authorizing him to erect a theatre for his usual exhibitions in any part of the city and liberties of Westminster.

The ancient hospital of Bethlehem will shortly be no more. The whole of the patients are removed to St. Luke's and Hoxton. The sale of the building has commenced,

and the ground is purchased for the purpose of erecting a superstructure, which, from its form, will be denominated "The London Amphitheatre," and will be divided into lecture theatres, appropriated for history, chemistry, navigation, mathematics, philosophy, genealogy, chronology, and trade; to which will be added a library, suited to the above purposes, that will surpass any of its kind in Europe. Upwards of 250,000l. is already subscribed towards this great undertaking.—It is proposed to build a new hospital a little to the south of Islington workhouse, in an extremely airy situation.

A trial was lately made in the river Thames of the life-preserver, invented by Mr. Daniel, surgeon, of Wapping. It is composed of water-proof leather, prepared to contain air, and is inflated in half a minute through a small tube, with a cock, which is turned when the jacket is sufficiently expanded; thus prepared, it supports the head, arms, and body, out of the water, the person wearing it having it at all times in his power, by means of the tube and cock, to increase or diminish the quantity of air. Several persons thus equipped quitted the boats from off the Old Swan, and floated through London-bridge, and down the river, with the greatest ease and safety, without being obliged to use the smallest exertion to secure their buoyancy, some smoking their pipes, and others playing the German-flute, which they did with as much convenience as if on land. In this manner they proceeded below the London Docks, near the residence of the inventor, Mr. Daniel, where, on their landing, he was greeted by three cheers from the numerous spectators, who were gratified with the sight of such a novel and really useful invention.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

The long-meditated plan for making a receiving-dock at Northfleet is on the point of being carried into execution. The ground has been staked out, and engineers have surveyed the situation. The expence of making the dock will be trifling compared with its utility, as a space of nearly twelve acres has been excavated by the chalk-cutters, and consequently much labour will be saved. Ships after being launched, instead of remaining at Woolwich, or sent round to Sheerness and Chatham, may be received into this dock, and rigged and fitted for sea.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. John Jeffery, of Billingshurst, Suffex, to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of Wm. T. esq. of Tottenham-Court-road, and grand daughter to the late Rev. Henry Taylor, well known for his celebrated defence of the Arian doctrine, under the title of "The Apology of Benjamin Ben Mordecai for embracing Christianity, &c." and many other valuable theological pieces.

Mr. William Williams, of the Swan-with-Two-Necks, Lad-lane, to Miss Ann Meathon, second daughter of John M. esq. of Vincent's-row, Islington.

At Hendon, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl, to Miss Sarah Geeves, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. of Page-street.

James Agar, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Fletcher, of Welbeck-street.

At Carzon-street Chapel, Walter Jones, esq. M. P. for Coleraine in Ireland, to Miss Catherine Iremonger.

At St. James's, Mr. Sloper, of Pall mall, to Miss Maria Baker.—The Rev. William Ward, rector of Mile-end, near Colchester, to Miss Hammerley, eldest daughter of Thomas Hammisley, esq. of Pall-mall.—B. W. Otley, esq. to Miss Zachary, of Aneley-house, Worcester-shire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain John Harris, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas W. esq. of Kerwick Castle, Wilts.—J. Knight, esq. of Lea Castle, Worcester-shire, to the Honourable Miss Winn, eldest daughter of Lady Headley.—Rofs Mahon, esq. of Castlegar, county of Galway, Ireland, to Miss Diana Baber, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Richard Van Heythusen, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss Price, of Great James-street.

At Hackney, Mr. M. L. Merac, to Miss E. Manning, daughter of Richard M. esq.

At St. Pancras, Captain Upton, to Miss Walton.

At Camberwell, Thomas Bush, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss H. Brown, daughter of Timothy B. esq. of Reckham Lodge.

At Mary-le-bonne, Major Daniell, of the 99th regiment, to Miss Mary East, daughter of the late Edward E. esq. of Jamaica.—Henry Jadis, esq. to Miss Adderley.

S. C. Brandram, esq. of Size-lane, to Miss Styan, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Clapham.

At Tottenham, Mr. George Edmund Shuttleworth, of Austin-frivars, to Miss Ann Mellish Thompson, daughter of John T. esq.

Thomas Symonds, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Frances Barlow, of Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

DIED.

At Knightsbridge, the Rev. Alexander Cleaves, lecturer at Knightsbridge chapel.

At Edmonton, William Knowles, esq. 83.

At her apartments in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Captain James S. of the royal navy.

In Gray-street, Blackfriars-road, Captain W. Ferguson, many years an elder brother of the Trinity House, 90.

At his apartments in Kensington Palace, the Rev. Seth Thompson, 71.

At Brompton, Lady Temple, relict of Sir Richard Temple, bart. of the Nash, in the parish of Kempsey, Worcester-shire.

In South Charlotte-street, Captain R. Maitland, of the Stirling militia.

At Stoke Newington, Miss Hoare, daughter of Jonathan H. esq.

At Pimlico, John F. B. Gottsched, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th regiment of foot, and Inspector of Dutch troops, 48.

In York-place, Mrs. Szabli, relict of John S. esq. of Olantigh in Kent.

At Horse-fidon, James Esdaile, esq. 85.
In Burners-street, Mrs. Harriet Collins, wife of J. Collins, esq.

At his brother's house in Billiter-square, George Desborough, esq. agent-victualler to his Majesty's fleets on the Leeward-Island station.

At the house of Paul Orchard, esq. in Chesterfield-street, his nephew George Pauley Bact, esq. of Daddon, Devonshire, 23.

George Peters, esq. eldest son of Mr. Peters, the banker, of Park-street, and Captain George Clarke, of the royal navy.—Mr. Peters, Captain Clarke, and Mr. Hoare, went on board Mr. Hoare's sailing-boat, with an intention to proceed to Gravetend. The boat got aground off Woolwich, when Captain Clarke, attended by Mr. Peters went in a small boat, with a rope, for the purpose of towing her afloat. This they effected; but on their return Mr. Peters unfortunately rising in a hurry, upset the boat. From the strength of the current, the sailing-boat could render them no assistance. Mr. Peters, who was unable to swim, was supported by Captain Clarke, until the latter became exhausted, and was seen gradually to sink. A boat at length put off to their assistance, but ere it could reach the spot, they both sunk to the bottom. The bodies remained four hours under water before they were found, which rendered medical aid useless. Captain Clarke was a very gallant officer. He commanded in the Egyptian expedition the Braakel, of 64 guns, which was afterwards stationed to protect the factory at Smyrna. He was highly instrumental in saving the lives of 350 of our wounded soldiers brought from Egypt, whom he attended with the greatest care.

In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Thomas Cooke, 90.

At his chambers in Clifford's-Inn, Thomas Digby, esq. of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, an eminent special pleader, and editor of the last edition of the "Crown Circuit Companion."

At Cheiter-place, Lambeth, H. R. Larpent, esq.

At Fryer's-place, Acton, Mrs. Tabbi, 72.

At Islington, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude, *Mrs. Gates*, aged 67.

In child-bed, of a still-born son, in her 26th year, after enduring, for sixteen days, with uncommon patience, fortitude, and resignation, the most excruciating and incessant pain and torture, the removal or relief of which defied the united skill and efforts of several of the most eminent of the faculty, *Mrs. Sarah Beere*, wife of Mr. John B. surgeon, &c. of Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square; a truly worthy and amiable young lady, whose early death, in the prime of youthful life, and in the enjoyment of the utmost domestic happiness and human felicity, is unaffectedly regretted by the small circle of real friends to whom she had endeared herself by the affectionate warmth of her friendship, and the integrity and cheerfulness of her disposition and manners. On the 13th of March, 1796, then in her 16th year, she embarked at Gravesend for Ireland, to reside with her father, Mr. Grindley, then surgeon of the Devon and Cornwall regiment of fencibles, serving in that kingdom, but now surgeon, &c. in Marham-street, Westminster. Very early in the morning of the 20th, the brig *Diamond*, Captain Killar, on board of which she was a passenger, was captured in the Channel by *Le Coureur*, a French brig; but, providentially, about nine o'clock the same morning, while in full sail for a French prison, his Majesty's ship *Porcupine*, Captain Draper, hove in sight, and recaptured the *Diamond*, with the French brig; and, after giving the necessary security for the payment of the customary salvage-duty, Captain Killar was permitted to proceed on his voyage to Cork, where he arrived the next day. *Mrs. Beere* was in Ireland during the whole of the late rebellion there, but chiefly resided in the southern and western parts (over a great part of which she had travelled), where the excesses committed by the misguided and deluded insurgents were less violent than in the northern and eastern parts; and returned to England in July 1802, and resided with her father till her marriage, June 4, 1803. Her remains were interred in the church-yard of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

At Brighton, *Mrs. Crouch*, late one of the chief ornaments of Drury-lane Theatre, whose beauty and talents have been a subject for admiration and praise to every poet and critic for he last five and twenty years. She was the daughter of Mr. Phillips, a solicitor, who mixed with his professional pursuits a regard for the fine arts, and who was the author of several pamphlets, which attracted considerable notice. Miss Phillips, at an early age, displayed such powers of voice, and such a natural taste for music, that he determined to cultivate the talent, for it was not then the fashion to obtrude on the public the bantlings of the nursery. Miss Phillips made her first appearance in her eighteenth year, in 1780,

in the character of *Manlanc*. Her appearance was that of a meteor. It dazzled from excess of brilliancy every spectator. Nothing was spoken of, and nothing listened to, but the exquisitely beautiful Miss Phillips; and certainly a more captivating form, more simple and unaffected manners, more graceful and yet timid deportment, never appeared on the stage. She possessed the most seductive expression without the consciousness of beauty, and with the most glowing firmness and tone of health, she blended the finest delicacy of action. Her success was unbounded. She made a sort of epoch in the theatre, and was pursued and idolized by the town. She passed over to Ireland in the summer, and was equally a favourite there. In an evil hour she gave her hand to a Mr. Crouch, a midshipman, whose showy person and address won her first affections. They were married at Twickenham church; and in that union he found nothing but misery. Still retaining all the attractions of her person, still the favourite of all who had eyes and ears—flattered, besieged, and persecuted, by the highest and most splendid gallantry, it was not to be wondered at, that, with the secret load upon her heart of ill-usage at home, she sought for happiness with the most dazzling and illustrious of lovers. She separated from her husband on the occasion, but made him a provision to which he was not entitled by his conduct.—The peculiar character of *Mrs. Crouch*, as a performer, was, that she joined talents, almost in an equal degree, which are rarely to be met with in the same person; she was equally good as a lyric artist and as an actress; she was equally superior both as a singer and a speaker; and she was the only heroine of the English opera who had the address in the dialogue to keep up the impression and influence which her song had made. It was a rare and peculiar excellence, for it belonged to herself alone. For some years past her fine powers have yielded to indisposition, and with the prudence which good sense always dictates, she retired from her profession. Her resignation in her last illness was most exemplary.—She was told that her recovery was beyond the power of human skill. She then called to her bedside her friends, told each of them what she wished to be done after her decease, and concluded by beseeching that they would think of it no more, but leave her to the resignation of a contented spirit. She died in her 44th year.

In the Downs, on his passage home from the East Indies, *Mrs. Robert Arbutnot*, who was principal secretary to the Hon. Frederick North, governor of Ceylon, but obliged to quit his station from an ill state of health.—His sister, Miss Arbutnot, was three days waiting at Dartford for his arrival, and apartments were prepared in town for him, his wife, and daughter. This gentleman was cousin to our present Minister at Constantinople.

At his house in Great Titchfield-street, Mr. William Byrne, a distinguished landscape-engraver, 62. He was educated under an uncle, who engraved heraldry on plate; but having succeeded in a landscape after Wilson, so as to obtain a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, it was regarded as the precursor of talent of a superior order, and he was sent to Paris, at that time the chief seminary in Europe for the study of engraving, for improvement. In Paris he studied successively under Aliamet and Wille, from the former of whom he imbibed the leading traits of that style of engraving which he afterwards adopted as his own. Under the latter he engraved a large plate of a storm, after Vernet; but the manual dexterity of Wille was alien to his mind, and probably contributed not much to his improvement, though he always spoke of Wille's instructions with respect. When he returned to England, the success of Woollett as a landscape engraver, had set the fashion in that department of the art; but Byrne, disdaining to copy what he did not feel, perhaps scorned the influence of fashion in art, preserved the independence of his style, and continued to study, and to recommend to his pupils, nature, Vivakes, and the best examples of the French school.—His larger performances are after Zuccarelli and Both; but his principal works (containing probably his best engraving), are the Antiquities of Great Britain, after Hearne; a set of Views of the Lakes, after Farington; and Smith's Scenery of Italy. His chief excellence consisting in his aerial perspective, and the general effect of his *chiaro-oscuro*, he was more agreeably and more beneficially employed in finishing than in etching, and hence he generally worked in conjunction with his pupils, who were latterly his own son and daughters. His manners were unassuming, his professional industry unremitting, and his moral character exemplary. He seldom went from home, but lived in the bosom of a numerous and worthy family.

At his apartments in South-street, South Audley-street, of an apoplectic-fit, in his 73d year, Hugh Frazer, Esq. He had been tutor to the eldest sons of several distinguished persons, with each of whom he resided on the Continent during a considerable time; particularly the son of the late worthy and ingenious Dr. Roebuck, his early friend and patron; the late Lord Polworth, son of the accomplished Earl of Marchmont, one of the friends and executors of Pope; and Lord Clive, now Earl Powis; who individually evinced that cordial esteem and respect for Mr. Frazer which an able and conscientious discharge of the various duties of his situation to justly merited. At the hospitable mansion of Lord Marchmont he was always received as a welcome visitor and guest. The letters of the

late Lord Clive, who corresponded with Mr. F., prove how highly that nobleman appreciated his worth and talents. He was a man of placid temper and unassuming manners, of strong and comprehensive mind, and possessed an ample store of valuable knowledge.

In St. George's Fields, Mr. Samuel Best, the famous pretended prophet. He died at the age of 90 years, and had been for many (thirty or forty) years well known in London by the appellation of *Poor Help*. During the latter part of his life he had frequently shifted his residence, and had very considerably decreased in his fame as a prophet. About fifteen years ago he was in Shoreditch workhouse, where he occupied a ward, which was dedicated to the exhibition of a great number of works executed by himself in straw. The subjects of these works were taken from different passages of scripture-history. In the middle of the room there was a whimsical representation of a broad and narrow way, &c. The prophet had a bed in a corner of the ward, surrounded by a sort of straw chequered work, and he sat by his bedside on a chair, from which he delivered his oracular discourses on the characters and fortunes of numerous individuals who at that time flocked to see and hear him. He had acquired a recollection of a vast number of passages from the Bible, which he repeated suitably to the persons who listened to him, and few who attended went away without perceiving something supernatural about him. He made no use of books, and was highly offended at the production of any, asserting that his faculty in quoting was entirely the effect of inspiration, or of communication to him from the Angel Raphael. The number of his visitors in the days of his fame was astonishing; and among them were some persons of high distinction of both sexes. Money he affected to scorn; but there was generally a very convenient matron at the door for the purpose of collection.—His imposture of lunacy gained so much on the public, that some clergymen visited him frequently, and took considerable pains in pamphlets to endeavour to expose the absurdity of encouraging him. He is now, however, gone from this mortal scene, perhaps "the last of the prophets;" but on his grave some of the children of credulity are placing a stone, inscribed "Here lies Poor Help!" to shew that, at least, it shall not be said of England, "a prophet hath no honour in his own country."

[Further particulars of Dr. De Valangin, whose death is mentioned in vol. 19, p. 273.—Francis-Joseph-Pabst De Valangin, M. D. of the College of Physicians, London, &c., was born at Berne, in Switzerland, about the year 1719 or 1720, and studied physic at Leyden under the celebrated Boerhaave. Though educated in this line of life, it was not originally

nally his intention to follow it as a profession, his connexions* having led him to look for advancement in a different career. Towards the end of George the Second's reign, he kissed that King's hand on receiving some diplomatic appointment to the Court of Madrid; but on the retreat of his patron from administration, about the same time, Mr. De Valangin declined the intended honour, and soon after recurred to medicine, which he thenceforward adopted as a profession, and fixed his abode in Soho-square. In 1768 he published "*A Treatise on Diet, or the Management of Human Life, by Physicians called the Six Nonnaturals*," &c. 8vo. Having removed to Fore-street, Cripple-gate, he soon acquired a very extensive addition to his practice. About 1772 he purchased some ground near White Conduit-fields, and erected on it a house extensive in its conveniences, but fanciful enough in construction, being built on a plan laid down by himself. To this spot he gave the name of *Hermes Hill*. Pentonville had not then begun to be built; and this was almost the only dwelling near to the spot, except White Conduit-house. His pursuit of all the branches of knowledge connected with his profession was sedulous in the extreme; and the result was, a discovery of several simple preparations which he found of great service in particular cases; one of which, named *The Balsam of Life*, he presented to Apothecaries-Hall, where it is still sold with his name. Besides his diploma from the Royal College of Physicians of London, Dr. De Valangin had, unsolicited, received others from Scotland, Holland, and Switzerland.—For some favour conferred (but what we do not learn), he was presented by the worshipful company of Liners with the livery of that corporation, and twice served the office

* His mother stood in some degree of relationship to the Prince of Orange.

of master. By his first wife he had three children, of whom two sons are still living, and a daughter died at nine years of age, who was buried by her father's directions in his garden at *Hermes Hill*. He married, secondly, about 1782, the widow of an eminent surveyor and builder, who had recovered 1 col. for breach of promise of marriage from a person who had made her that offer, but broke his word. She was a native of Shering, in Essex; and her sister married and survived Mr. Sandford, brewer, of Newington. Dr. De Valangin had a particular taste for music and painting; in the former art he was not an unsuccessful performer; and, if we mistake not, has left behind him some remarks on the theory of composition. His paintings, which formed a very choice collection, have been dispersed by sale, according to the directions of his will. Though far advanced in life, Dr. De Valangin's end was hastened, or perhaps prematurely brought on, by an accident. On the 27 of January last, alighting from his carriage at Hampstead, the ground being frosty, he slipped and fell; and, though not immediately confined in consequence, sustained an injury that he predicted would shorten his life. This prediction was verified on the 1st of March, after four days confinement to his bed, on the 3d of which he ruptured a blood-vessel. He was interred in a family-vault in Cripple-gate church, to which the remains of his daughter before-mentioned had been removed the preceding day. As a physician, he was kind and consolatory in the extreme, and beloved by his patients of every class and degree. To those in the humbler walks of life, it was his constant custom to regulate the acceptance of his fees by their presumed ability to afford them; and the poor were always welcome to his gratuitous assistance. In a word, Dr. De Valangin was the friend of mankind, and an honour to his profession.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE tolls of the iron-bridge at Sunderland were lately let at 2,080l. being an advance of 400l. on the former year.

The agricultural society for the county of Durham, at their late meeting held at Darlington, adjudged and paid the following rewards, viz.—To Mr. Luke Seymour, of Woodhouse Close, near Bishop Auckland, for the best heifer, five guineas.—To Mr. Robert Thornton, farmer, near Darlington, for the best tup, five guineas.—To Thomas Alderson, for having maintained, educated (to read and write), and placed in service, the

greatest number of legitimate children (eight) without any assistance from his parish, four guineas.

Married.] At South Shields, Mr. William Bone, merchant and ship-owner, to Mrs. Marshall, relict of Mr. Cuthbert M.

At Newcastle, Mr. Christopher Liddell, clerk to Messrs Surtees and Co. to Miss Mary Ann Robinson, of Carville.—Mr. Jameson, butcher, to Miss Neal.—Mr. Wilby, brandy-merchant, to Miss Margaret Bailey.

At Durham, Mr. R. Darling, to Miss Swinburn, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of Red Brier.—Mr. Middleton, to Miss Lumley.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Best, to Miss Margaret Williamson.

At North Shields, Captain G. Hann, to Miss Tate.

At Jarrow, Dr. Winterbottom, of South Shields, to Mrs. Wardle, of Westoe.

At Haltwhistle, Mr. Thomas Elliot, forgeron, to Miss Elizabeth Batey, second daughter of Mr. Robert B. of High-Town, wine-merchant.

Died. At Newcastle, Captain Harcup, of the royal engineers.—Mrs. Embleton, wife of Mr. Robert E.—Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Mr. A. ship-owner.—Mr. Andrew Sutton.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Joseph B. butcher.

At Durham, Mr. Martin Brown, currier, 74.—Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Robert F. cutler.—Mr. Engh, baker, 54.—Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, formerly a cabinet-maker, 57.

At Shield Field, near Newcastle, Mrs. Kidd, mother of Mr. John K. 102.

At the Abbey Mills, near Morpeth, Mrs. Blair, mother of Mr. Thomas B. 73.

At Ellington, near Whittingham, Mrs. James Chisholm, gardener, 81.

At Hawkhill, near Alnwick, Mr. John Briggs, 77.

The Rev. John Collinson, vicar of Kirk-Harle, 43.

At South Shields, Mr. Matthew Routledge, pilot.

At Berwick, Mr. George Smith, many years proprietor of the lime-kilns, at Magdalen-fields.

At North Shields, Mr. Joseph Taylor, 28.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the lordship of Bolton, in the parish of Morland, in Westmoreland, for building a bridge over the river Eden, at or near the village of Bolton, from the parish of St. Michael Appleby, otherwise Bongate, to the opposite side of the river in the parish of Morland, and for repairing, altering, and widening the roads leading to Bolton—for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Manor, of Holme Cultram, in Cumberland—for bridges to be built over the rivers Esk and Mite, at or near the fords in the parishes of Muncafter, Drigg, and Waborthwaite—for repairing, widening, and altering the road, commencing at the guide post at the top of Stanwix-bank, near Carlisle, and extending from that place to the north end of the village of Westlinton, and for erecting a toll-house and bar for the levying of toll on that road.

Proposals have been published for establishing an agricultural society at Workington, the subscription to which shall not exceed one guinea, nor be less than five shillings each member. The following premiums have been proposed for the present year:—To the cottager who, without any parochial assistance has brought up the largest family with respectability, five guineas.—To the male servant in husbandry, or to the female servant in the

like occupation, who shall have continued the longest time in their respective services; and who shall have conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, two guineas each.—To the ploughman who shall, in the shortest space of time, plough a certain quantity of ground in the most workmanlike manner, (to be fixed upon in Mr. Curwen's farm) the sum of two guineas. If more than three farts, the second best to have one guinea; if more than four, 10s. 6d. for the third.—To the person who shall have made the best and most complete stack of corn or hay, one guinea.—To the person who shears the best two years old heifer, in the hands of the breeder, five guineas:—for the best boar, two guineas. The premiums are to be confined to the parishes or townships of Workington, Harrington, Dissington, Dean, Seaton, Flimby, Broughton, Dearham, and Camerton, except members of the society, who are entitled to become candidates for any of the prizes. From the numerous subscriptions already received, the society is enabled to add the following premiums to those already offered:—Five guineas for the best bull, in the hands of the breeder, or warranted to be for the public use, within the district for the next twelve months.—Five guineas for the best cart horse, four or five years old, in the hands of the breeder.

It appears from the report of the Workington and Harrington dispensary, that the number of sick poor, admitted to the benefits of that institution, in the twelve months ending the 18th of September 1805, are:—Patients recommended and registered, 339—midwifery case, 1—trivial incidents, 50—total, 390. State of the register—cured 325, relieved 1, dead 7, remaining on the books 6—total 339. The numbers admitted, since its institution, 9th of May, 1796, are:—Patients recommended and registered, 4304; midwifery cases, 28; trivial incidents, 250; total 4582. Of these 4160 have been cured, 22 relieved, 2 incurable, 1 irregular, and 112 have died.

It is in agitation to build by subscription a bridge over the river Wamph, at a place called Howe-Wath, near Whitrig-lees, in the parish of Aikton, in this county. If this plan be carried into effect, which is much to be desired, the place alluded to being very dangerous to ford, as it abounds in quicksands, it will be of very great importance to the public at large.

Married. At Braxton, Mr. H. Bell, of the Black Dub, to Miss Armitron, of the Globe inn.

At Wetheral, Mr. Thomas Wannop, of Holme's, to Miss Robson, of Great Corby.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Stamper, tinman and brazier, to Miss Clarkson, daughter of Mr. C. excise-officer, of Whitehaven.

At Brough-by-Sands, Mr. Adam Scott, of Workington, captain of a vessel in the coal trade, to Miss Mary Wilson, of West End.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Benjamin Briscoe, school-master, to Miss Raven, of Greyfoulten.—Mr. Thomas Clementson, tobaccoist; to Miss Christian Kelly.

H. E. Roberts, esq. of Wavertree-hall, to Miss Burke, daughter of Robert A. Burke, esq. of Gertnamona, county of Galway.

Mr. Joshua Hadwen, to Miss Harrison, of Must-hill, near Kendal.

At Askham, Westmoreland, the Hon. G. Carleton, captain in the 9th regiment of foot, to Miss Henrietta King, eldest daughter of Edward K. esq. of Askham hall.

At Penrith, Mr. Christopher Martin, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Murthwaite.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Cumpson, cabinet-maker, to Miss Eliz. Graham.—John Henderson, esq. of Shap, to Miss Halton.

Died. At Brampton, very suddenly, Mr. Hector Tinling, formerly a butcher there, 78.

At Wigton, Mr. Benjamin Bell, surgeon.

At Longtown, Mr. Charles Napier, eldest son of Mr. N. shoe-maker, 27.

At Buttermere, where he had resided some years, Francis Lamb, esq. of Maynooth, Kildare, Ireland, 34.

At Breckenthwaite, in the parish of Cumberew, Cumberland, Mr. James Atkinson, 72.

—Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. Jonathan W.

At Wavertree, Mr. James Sudell, attorney at law, 74.

At Kewick, Miss Rebecca Tyson, 30.

At Wescro, near Kewick, Mr. Joseph Whitehead, 29.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Rigg, wife of Captain R. of the ship Nelly.—Mrs. Eleanor Milborn, widow, 89.

At Workington, Mr. James Yeoward, assistant to Mr. Simpson, surgeon, 24.—Mrs. Bowman, relict of Mr. Henry B. 72.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Greene, 72.

At Close, in Embleton, Mrs. Margaret Mealls, 72.

At Horne, near Kendal, the Rev. J. M. Freeman, late of Wakefield, 53.

At Allby, the seat of Walter Chambre, esq. near Carlisle, Mrs. Preston, wife of Nathaniel P. esq. of Dublin, and daughter of Richard Ledger, esq. of Whitehaven, 25.

At Rose Trees, near Longtown, Mr. John Wright, son of Mr. Thomas W. 20.

At Longtown, Mr. Robert Graham, of the Globe inn, 27.

At Penrith, Mrs. Ann Nicholson, 67.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. P. currier, 60.

At Slack-house, near Kewick, Mr. Joseph Slack, formerly a saddler of Cockermouth, and father of Mr. Hugh S. of Laurence-lane, London, lace-merchant, 87.

At Kirby-Lonsdale, Mr. James Grundy, woollen-manufacturer, 48.

YORKSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Cleveland agricultural society, held at Stokesley, on the 5th of October, the following premiums were

adjudged:—To Mr. Thomas Robinson of Acklam, as the occupier of a farm in the best condition, and most skilful state of cultivation, a silver cup, value ten guineas.—To William Leng, of Wilton, for having reclaimed and brought into the best state of cultivation, the greatest quantity of waste land, four guineas.—To Mr. J. W. Parrington, of Ormesby, for the best crop of drilled beans, two guineas.—To Mr. Richard Watson, of Hilton, for the best crop of red clover, two guineas.—Ditto, for having laid down to grass, the greatest quantity of land for pasture in the best manner, and cleanest from weeds, and sown with white clover and grass seeds, two guineas.—To Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Stokesley, for the best crop of drilled turnips, two guineas.—To Mr. Wm. Dodds, of Up-leatham, for the best crop of Scotch cabbages, two guineas.—To Andrew Irvine, esq. of Skelton, for the best cow in calf, three guineas.—To Mr. James Appleton, of Middlesbrough, for the best two years old heifer in calf, two guineas.—To Mr. John Pierlon, of Lintorpe, for the best two years old steer, two guineas.—To the Hon. Laurence Dundas, for the best pen of one-shear gimmers, three guineas.—To Mr. Joseph Garbutt, of Linthorpe, for the best pen of one shear wethers, three guineas.—To Philip Smith, of Lofthouse, a labourer in husbandry, for having brought up and maintained the greatest number of legitimate children, with the smallest parochial relief, three guineas.—To James Parker, of Upleatham, servant in husbandry, for having lived the greatest number of years in one person's service, or his representatives, two guineas.—To Mary Green, of Little Ayton, servant in husbandry for the like, two guineas.

At a meeting of subscribers and others at the school of industry in Doncaster, the 4th October, to take into consideration the proposed alteration for the future establishment of that institution, viz. "to lodge, board, clothe, and educate twenty poor girls," it was agreed that the plan would be desirable, provided that benefactions adequate for the furnishing of a house, and also additional subscriptions to the amount of at least 1000. per annum for its support, could be procured. A general meeting of the subscribers will be held in the month of January to determine whether the intended plan can be carried into effect.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts—for inclosing the commons and waste grounds within the township of Langthorpe, in the parish of Kirby-on-the-Moor, commonly called Kirby-hill—for inclosing, draining and improving the commons and waste grounds in the respective townships and parishes of Skelbrooke and Kirk Smeaton, in the west-riding—for the more effectually improving the drains, banks, cloughs, outlets, watercourses and works of drainage; and also for making new works of drainage and embankments, in, over, and upon

upon certain low lands, commons, wastes, and inclosed grounds, situate, in and adjacent to the level of Hatfield Chase; and for incorporating the participants and land-owners within the level, into a body corporate, and for empowering them to raise money upon their respective estates in the said level, by taxation from time to time, for making, altering, improving, and supporting the works of drainage and embankments upon the said lands; and for appointing officers and servants for executing the works, independent of, and without the controul or intermeddling of the commissioners of sewers for the level of Hatfield Chase and parts adjacent, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

At the first annual meeting of the Otley association, for improving the breed of cattle and sheep, held on the 4th of October, premiums of gold medals were adjudged to the following persons:—Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, for two year old heifer; Mr. N. Richardson, ditto; Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, for one year old heifer; Mr. William Dawson, ditto; Mr. John Gilling, for two year old bull; Mr. Thomas Beauland, ditto; Mr. Thomas Parker, for one year old bull; Mr. N. Richardson, ditto; Mr. Robert Dawson, for two year old shear top; Mr. Raistrick, ditto; Mr. Hartley, for one shear top; Mr. Raistrick, for one shear top lamb; Mr. Hartley, ditto; Mr. Dan. Forster, for one gimmer lamb; Mr. Joseph Dawson, ditto; Mr. Raistrick, for one shear ewe; Mr. John Dawson, ditto; Mr. Raistrick, one two shear lamb; Mr. John Dawson, ditto.

Married.] At Bridlington, Richard Rennards, esq. to Miss Middleton, daughter of Thomas M. esq.

At Doncaster, Nathaniel Bryan Hodgson, esq. of Brattleton-hall, in the north riding, to Miss Jemima Eleonora Sowerby, youngest daughter of Major-General S.

At Leeds, Mr. Charles Harrison, of Ripon, attorney, to Miss Charnock.—Mr. Joseph Tryer, jun. of Raistrick, near Halifax, to Miss Ann Jowett, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph J. woolstapler.

At Knaresborough, the Rev. T. H. Coles, A. B. (nephew to Sir Thomas Huxley Apreece, bart.) vicar of Honington, Lincolnshire, and domestic chaplain to Lord Saye and Sele, to Miss Harriet Brooke Oliver, of Wigmore-street, London.

At Cawthorne, Mr. J. D. Skelton, of Sheffield, to Miss Thorp, eldest daughter of Sam. T. esq. of Banks-hall.

At Fingall, near Bedale, the Rev. Kingfisher Baskett, master of the Charter-house, Hull, to Miss Bourne, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph B.

At York, Mr. Thomas Stadhart, jun. to Miss Holgate.

At Scarborough, William Moorson, esq. to Miss Lister, daughter of R. H. Lister, esq.—Mr. Benjamin Fowler, supervisor of the customs at that port, to Miss

Smith, daughter of Mr. William S. ship-builder.

Died] At Hull, Mrs. Alice Wray, a maiden lady, aunt to John W. esq. banker, 78.—Miss Sarah Grey, 26.—Miss Dewitt, daughter of Mr. James D. ship-owner, 20.—Mr. John Wood, late a butcher.—Mr. John Peckton Hendry, late cashier to the customs of that port, 43.—Mr. Allison Robison, son of the late Mr. R. of Catterick Bridge.—Mr. William Apellard, butcher.—Mr. Thomas Ashlin, late of the Crown public-house, Dogger-lane.

At Hayton, near Pocklington, Rudfion Calverley Rudfion, esq. 67.

At Cottingham, Mr. Michael Beilby, formerly of Hull, merchant, 88.

At Grimby, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. James B. of Herkistow Grange.

At Osbaldwick, near Hull, Richard Bore, esq. 62.

At Barmby Donn, Wm. Fores, esq. 77.

At New Malton, Mr. Thomas Myers, flax-dresser, 70.

At North Dalton, Miss Binnington, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. 21.

At Howden, Mr. James Thwaites, saddler, 70.

At Lower Blacker, near Barnsley, Mrs. Mary Tweedale, wife of Mr. Wm. T. late of Bretton, near Wakefield, 67.

At Oulton, near Leeds, on the day on which she completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garrard, relict of the late Mr. Garrard, formerly a respectable and opulent Lisbon merchant, but the greatest part of whose property was swallowed up by the dreadful earthquake which destroyed that city in 1755. On that fatal occasion, Mrs. G. was alarmed by a violent shaking of the room and of the chest of drawers in which she was depositing some of her husband's linen. She instantly fled out of the house, and escaped destruction, after having the afflicting misfortune to see a beloved son and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulsion. She then returned to England, and having soon afterwards lost her husband, retired to Oulton, where she has ever since resided. This respectable old lady retained her mental faculties unimpaired to the last.

At Seacroft, near Leeds, Mr. Mawson, traveller for the house of Mr. Spence, of York, druggist. A few days previous to his death, he was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain, and not having used proper precaution, he took a severe cold, which produced a pleuritic fever, and terminated the life of a very promising young man at the early age of 22.

At Headingley, Benjamin Newson, esq. captain of the 17th regiment of native infantry, in the service of the East India company.

At Horbury, Mr. Joshua Dickenson, farmer and maltster.

At Leeds, Mrs. Bean, mother of Mr. B. of the

the Buckram-house, at the bank.—Mr. Ayrton, wife of Mr. A. spirit-dealer.—Mrs. Reed, mother of Mr. R. merchant.—By the rupture of a blood vessel, Mr. Sykes, spirit-merchant.

At Ripon, Miss Atkinson, daughter of the late Wm. A. esq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Scott, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Batley and Ardsley, 30.—Mrs. Hours, wife of Mr. H. gardener, 40.

At Alenby, Mr. Fawdington, 84.

At Heath-hall, near Wakefield, suddenly, Wm. Fauquier, esq. a gentleman distinguished by the frankness of his disposition, the liberality of his heart, and the rectitude of his principles, 71.

At Old Park, near Wakefield, Mr. George Ifoot.

At Street Gaps, near Bradford, Mrs. Stead, relict of Mr. Benjamin S. 84.

At Beverley, Miss Crawford, 17.—Mr. Longbone, of the White Swan inn, 61.

At Bootham, Mrs. Liveley, of York, relict of Ralph L. esq. of Liveley, Lancashire.

At York, Mr. John Hill, of the Acorn public-house.—Mr. Wm. Robinson, formerly an ironmonger, and late clerk to Messrs. Kilby and Shaw.—Mr. White Benson, wine-merchant.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Stead, many years landlord of the Punch bowl inn.—Mr. Emery, formerly of the Angel inn.—Mr. Robert Hartley, late in the employ of Mr. Jenkinson, of the Talbot inn.

At Whitby, Mrs. Mary Waters, 73.

At Bridlington, Mr. James Baron, formerly a hatter, of that place, 64.

At Whitby, Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Rev. Joseph R. Having been in a declining state of health for some weeks past, a residence in the country was on the point of being engaged for her. One morning, however, she arose about seven o'clock, not worse than usual, and had reached the breakfast parlour; where finding herself suddenly indisposed, she placed herself upon the sofa, and calling the maid, would not permit her to quit her side for the purpose of procuring any other assistance. In this situation she expired in the course of a few minutes; the rest of the family, who were in a different part of the house, being in total ignorance of the melancholy event which had taken place.

LANCASHIRE.

At meeting of the Lancaster agricultural society, held on the 10th October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Edmund Rigby, esq. of Grange, for improving the greatest quantity of land by walled drains, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Harling, of Ivy, for a similar improvement, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Lawton, of Cockerham, for the best crop of hay-grass of the first year, on grounds laid down with grass-seeds, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To Thomas Bond, esq. of

Over Kellet, for the greatest quantity of pasture land of the first year, on grounds laid down with white clover, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To Mr. William Hargreaves, of Bulk, for the greatest quantity of early potatoes sold in Lancaster market previous to the 15th July last, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To John Ball, of Quernmore, for the best crop of turnips, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To George Wright, esq. of Hornby Castle, for the best crop of cabbages, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To Leonard Willan, of Hornby, for the best crop of winter potatoes, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To John Ayrton, of West-hall, for the best general flock of cattle, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To George Wright, esq. of Hornby Castle, for the best long-horned heifer, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To Robert Watton, of Berwick-hall, for the best long-horned bull, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To William Sanderson, esq. of Hining, esq. for the best two years old ram of the improved Lowland breed, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To the Rev. James Stainbank, of Scale-hall, for the best five ewes, two years old, of the improved Lowland breed, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To George Newham, of Bolton, for the greatest number (ten) of legitimate children brought up without parish relief, two guineas.—The show of cattle on this occasion promises the happiest consequences, particularly the exhibition of sheep, which was much more numerous and valuable than in any preceding year. In addition to the exhibition for the above premiums, six different sweepstakes were shewn for and adjudged. They are again entered for next year, with two additional ones of a guinea each for two year old colts and yearlings; all of which are left open to subscribers till the next October meeting. Indeed the many beneficial effects of this institution from the praise-worthy emulation of the candidates, become more conspicuous every year: and the report of the inspectors of the general progress of improvement in the cultivation of the country, will, it is hoped, be an inducement to the land-owners and men of opulence in the district, who are not yet subscribers to lend their assistance to such a laudable undertaking.

Married | At Liverpool, Mr. P. Forrest, Purser of the Mondovi, to Miss Croft.—Mr. John Taylor, watch-maker, to Miss Mary Jones.—Mr. Joseph Yates of the custom, to Miss Morgan.—Mr. John Rigby, of Wigan, to Miss Margery Rutter.

At Walton, John Osborne Smythe, esq. of Worfield, Shropshire, to Miss Ann Parke, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Highfield-house.—The Rev. Robert Mayow, of Bath, to Miss Harding, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Hayhurst, linen-draper, to Miss Eccles, daughter of Mr. E. of Lower Darwen.

At Lancaster, John M'Donald, esq. of Dumfries, to Miss Eliza Norris, of Preston. This young lady in a phrenzy of mind at a reproof received from her father, was about to plunge into the canal, when the above gentleman providentially passing that way, inquired the cause of such rashness, and being answered ingenuously, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures to her, and has married her.

At Manchester, Mr. C. L. Ellenthorne, of Pendleton, to Mrs. Bedford, of Salford.—Mr. Charles Watson, to Miss Ann Diggles.—Mr. John Wood, to Miss Runcorn.—Mr. William Clarke, to Miss Turner.—Mr. Joseph Watson, to Miss Charlotte Ramsden.

At Rochdale, Thomas Gore, esq. to Mrs. Kerth.

At Bolton, Mr. Thomas Bedford, surgeon, to Miss Mary Fowler.

Died.] At Prescot, Miss Baldwin, of Whiston, 52.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Richard Jeffreys, liquor-merchant, 46.

At Aughton, Mr. John Platt, rope-maker, late of Liverpool, 48.

At Loughton, near Preston, Mr. John Norris.

At Halewood, George Wainwright, esq.

At Stretton, near Warrington, Mrs. Jackson, widow of Mr. John J.

At Warrington, Jane Gregg, a poor woman at the uncommon age of 116 years.

At Liverpool, Mr. Lionel Special.—Mr. Richard Dobb, merchant, 30.—Mr. John Wm. Close.—Mr. John Ellis.—Mr. John Johnson, brewer.—Mr. John Nightingall, 58.—Mr. John Bowden.—Mr. Anthony Brown, son of Mr. John B. merchant, 17.

At Black Castle, near Lancaster, Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. Richard B.

At Cartmel, Mrs. Hoy, 66.

At Fulwood Moor, near Preston, Mr. Jas. Trebay, many years steward to John Heatley, esq. of Barton-lodge.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Parkinson, wife of Mr. Joseph P. linen-draper.

At Preston, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. late of the Golden Ball.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Faulkner.—Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Thomas Duncalf, 84.—Mrs. Moss, relict of Mr. John M. 31.—Mr. John Sandiford, 40.—Mr. Knapp. On his way to Chester fair he was thrown from his horse, and survived the accident only a quarter of an hour.—On the same night, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, of Clowes-street: both of whom were between 80 and 90 years of age.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Newcombe, organist of Ruabon, to Miss Spence, daughter of Mr. S. one of the choristers of the cathedral.

At Aftbury, Dr. Stein, of Congleton, to Mrs. Clubbe, widow of the late Dr. C.

At Great Budworth, Thomas Widders, esq. to Miss Mary Peacock, daughter of the late Bailey P. esq. of Seven Oaks.

At Peover, the Rev. William Terril, of the island of Barbadoes, to Miss Sarah Higginson, daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan H. of Peover.

At Shotwick, Mr. Watts, surgeon, of Dunham, to Miss Rag, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. curate of the former place.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Adams late landlord of the Canal Boat house at Ellesmere Port.—Mrs. Mytton, relict of Richard M. esq. barrister at law.

Mr. Chorlton, a respectable farmer of Shotwick near Chester. He was found dead in a field at Sutton. He was subject to fits, and had been at Thornton the preceding day to see his daughter, who accompanied him on his way home to within a few yards of the field where he was found, and then left him apparently in good health.

At Tarvin, near Chester, Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. C. Sadler.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Turner, 67.

Mr. Manlove, inspector of vessels riding at quarantine at the port of Hoylake. He was returning from his duty in a boat, and rose up for the purpose of assisting the men in rowing, but had no sooner touched the oar than he fell backwards and immediately expired without uttering a word.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashborne, Mr. John Layland, of Manchester, to Miss Bais.

At Northwingfield, Mr. W. Jepson, of Mansfield, to Miss Watson, of Tupton.

At Swarkestone, Mr. Palmer, surgeon, Loughborough, to Miss Grime, daughter of the late Mr. G. of Swarkestone Lows.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Wilson, relict of Thomas W. esq. 76.—Mr. Anthony Cock, eldest son of Mrs. C. carrier, 21.—Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Dr. H. 77.

At Duxton, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. Wm. R. of Birmingham, 65.

At Cockshutt Hall, near Derby, Mr. James Beard.

At Brailsford, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. John H. 41.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Mathersey Hill, John Barker, esq. 41.

At Newark, Mr. Biggs, master of the Cross Keys public house.

At Oxtun, the Rev. Mr. Rogerion.

At Clumber, Mr. John Marlon, 72, who, for fifty-seven years, had held various important offices under three Dukes of Newcastle, with great credit, reputation, and honour. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and for his various good qualities was beloved and esteemed, not only by the domestics at Clumber, but by every person who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The improvements at Clumber, under his sole inspection,

spection, will be a lasting memorial of his real and genuine taste, in converting a barren and unproductive soil into an absolute Paradise. It is worthy of remark, that on the day of Mr. Marlon's funeral died John Taddle, aged 81, a turnspit to the Dukes of Newcastle ever since Clumber was established. The poor old man for some years had been incapable of following his usual employment; but, in consideration of his past services and upright behaviour, has received every possible support and comfort from the present Duke of Newcastle and his mother.

At Nottingham, suddenly, Fielding Best Fynney, esq. surgeon, the last son of Samuel and Sarah F. of Fynney, in the county of Stafford. He was lineally descended from John Baron Fenis, hereditary constable of Dover Castle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports in 1083. None ever surpassed, and few equalled him as an affectionate husband, tender parent, and benevolent neighbour. His literary and professional talents are manifested in the Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, Philosophical Transactions, Gentleman's Magazine, &c. and in 1787 he was elected a member of the Medical Society.—Suddenly, Mr. Miller, an ingenious millwright.—Mr. Richard Gregory Stokes, 34.

At Beauchamp, C. Colclough, esq. cornet in the Newark troop of Nottinghamshire volunteer cavalry.

At Southwell, Mr. George White, many years a draper and mercer of Bingham, 90.

At Beeston, near Nottingham, Miss Henrietta Whitehead, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Mansfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

From a statement of the patients under cure at the Dispensary of Louth, between June 13, 1804, and June 13, 1805, it appears that 116 have been discharged cured, twenty-three relieved, one incurable; twelve have died, and fifty one remain under cure.—Total 201.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Grasswell, of the Horus public-house, to Mrs. Glenn, widow of Mr. Robert G.

At Gainborough, Mr. John Terry, of Huy, ship owner, to Miss Bellamy.

The Rev. William Broadbent, of Billinghall, near Tattershall, to Mrs. Fowler, of Lincoln.

Mr. Cox, sheriff's officer of Lincoln, to Mrs. Dickinson, of Burgh in the Marsh.

At East Kirkby, Mr. Swinn, to Mrs. Ferrace.

At Bollingbrooke, Mr. Harrison, flax-dresser, to Mrs. Turner.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Collinson, at the Reindeer Inn.—Mr. Paul Parnell, surgeon and apothecary, 67.—Mr. William Wright, joiner, late manager at the Assembly Rooms, Above-hill.

At Gainborough, Mr. Rogers, publican,

42.—Mr. Duncan Cooper, 62.—Mr. William Tomlin, chair-turner.

At Carlton, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. J. farmer, 37.

At Helpringham, Mr. John Presgrave, druggist.

At Louth, the Rev. James Bollon, A. M. rector of Kelftern. 54.—Mr. Thomas Hobson, maltster, 46.—Miss Holdsworth.

At Haugham, Mr. Pearson Cartwright, an opulent farmer and grazier, 31.

At Saxilby, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of Mr. Zachariah M. farmer, 60.

At Raithby, near Spillby, Mr. Overtop, late of Belleau, near Alford, farmer, 74.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Robert A. farmer, of Bleebby, near Market Rasen.

At Market Rasen, Miss Coppin.

At Great Barton, Mr. James Frost, many years rider and stud-groom to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart.

At Edenham, Mr. John Steel, senior, late of Scutcliffehorpe.

At Gretford, Mrs. Roden, 7.

At Toynnton, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. William A.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very respectable meeting of the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Leicester, was lately held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a charity-school in that parish. The sum of 200l. was immediately subscribed towards the undertaking.

The late sale of breeding ewes of the new Leicester kind, belonging to George Penrice, esq. was attended by many respectable breeders from different parts of the kingdom. It was universally allowed by competent judges, that one hundred sheep so generally good were never brought to the hammer; nor can any instance in the annals of breeding be produced by which the prevailing opinion of the first breeder this kingdom once had to boast (the late Mr. Bakewell) was so strongly corroborated. It was the regular practice of Mr. Penrice to hire his rams of Messrs. Stones, without objecting to consanguinity, which was Mr. Bakewell's first principle; and there is no doubt that if this system were more generally attended to, the breed of sheep would be brought to greater perfection.

Married.] At Hoby, the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, rector of Bedworth, Warwickshire, and of Saxilby, in this county, to Miss Browne, only daughter of the Rev. Henry B. rector of Hoby.

Died.] At Beeby, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Jonathan K.

At Norton Overy, Mr. Ashby, 45.

At Loughborough, Mr. R. Shuttleworth, 54.—Mrs. Barra, wife of Mr. Walter B.

At Leicester, Mrs. Price, wife of Alderman P.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society, held at the Swan Inn, Lichfield, a great number of premiums for cattle were adjudged, nine of which, exclusive of sweepstakes, were obtained by Mr. Meek. The following premiums were also given to labourers in husbandry:—To John Makin, for 52 years service with Mr. Matthew Parkes and his father at High Onn, in the parish of Church Eaton, three guineas.—To Thomas Willot, for 46 years service with John Smith and predecessors at Longdon, two guineas.—To Thomas Nash, for 50 years service with the late and present Mr. Gilbert & Cotton, three guineas.—To John Startin, for 45 years service with the late and present Mr. Levett of Wichnor Park, two guineas.—To John Bakin, for rearing thirteen children without parochial assistance, three guineas.—To John Booth, for rearing eleven ditto ditto, two guineas. In the course of the afternoon the following bets were made, viz. Mr. Bayliss undertook to shew a Hereford bull against a long-horned bull to be produced by Mr. Meek at the next meeting at Lichfield, in July 1806, for one hundred guineas. Mr. Crofs also betted twenty guineas against the Hereford bull.

Married.] At Handsworth, Mr. Thomas Rhodes of Upper Stamford street, London, to Miss Hodges, daughter of John H. esq. of Soho.—The Rev. Charles Botterell Hawkins, L.L.B. fellow of All-Souls, Oxford, and vicar of Leek, for, Oxfordshire, to Miss Maria Bratt, of Show House.

At Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, Mr. Job Meigh, jun. manufacturer of earthenware, to Miss Mellor, daughter of the late Mr. William M.

At Tamworth, the Rev. John Haynes Townsend, to Miss S. Wright.

Mr. Joseph Pitt, of Walfall, to Miss Eliza Bennett, of Dudley.

At Lichfield, Mr. Jager, one of the vicars-choral of the cathedral, to Miss Smith, grand-daughter of the late Mr. Saville.—Mr. George Wilday, to Miss E. Paine.

At Ailstonefield, Mr. William Billinge, 85, to Miss Hannah Wheldon, 15. On the morning of their wedding the happy couple walked fifteen miles in three hours and a half.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. T. Wayle Wright, assistant-furzeon to the Lichfield volunteers, and a few days afterward his mother, Mrs. W. relict of William W. gent. alderman of that city.

At Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. Warrington, butcher.

At Stafford, Mrs. Bentley, formerly of London.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the anniversary-meeting of the governors of the Birmingham General Hospital, it appeared from the report presented by the

auditors, that, notwithstanding the donations and legacies which are continually adding to the funds of this excellent charity, at midsummer last the treasurers were 3*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* in advance, chiefly owing to the arrears of the annual subscriptions. The Committee reported that premiums had been given, since last year, to several persons for delivering from imminent danger of drowning, or restoring to life when apparently dead, thirteen of their fellow-creatures; and they earnestly recommended that all persons would hang up in their houses and shops the printed Directions (which may be had, gratis, at the Hospital) for the Recovery of those apparently dead from Drowning, Suffocation, or other Accidents.

A new prison and public offices for the convenience of the magistrates, the accommodation of the town, and the more tranquil and private conveyance of prisoners, are about to be erected in Moor-street, Birmingham.—The first stone of this necessary and important undertaking was lately laid by the high-bailiff.

At a general annual meeting of the subscribers to the Sunday-schools at Birmingham, the treasurer's report of the monies received and expended between the 1st October, 1804, and the 1st October, 1805, was presented.—From this it appeared that the total of the receipts and balance on hand amounted to 25*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* and of the disbursements to 253*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* leaving a balance of 4*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The number of children now educated in these schools is 1100. It is therefore earnestly recommended to the subscribers and the public to exert their best efforts for an immediate improvement of the funds, in order that this institution may not only be supported on its present scale, but that its important advantages may be extended in proportion to the demands of this populous town.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Anderton, to Miss Isabella Waldron.—Mr. John Thomas, of Curdworth, to Miss Mary Shaw.

At King's Norton, Mr. George Palmer, of St. James's-street, London, to Miss Mary Ann Gill, of Balfall Heath, youngest daughter of the late Thos. G. esq. of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Susannah Whitehead, daughter of Mr. John W. banker, of the former place.

At Exhall, Mr. John Webb, of Alcester, to Miss Reynolds.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Hodgson, jun. merchant, 23.—At Mr. Hobday's, Mrs. Mary Hobday, of Feckenham, 59.—Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Mr. Robert W.—Mr. Dowler.—Mrs. Buckfield, wife of Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. John Hill, glider.—Miss Osborne, of showell-green.—Mr. Benjamin Parkes, factor.—Mr. Richard Lawson, of the Waggon and Horses.—Mr. Richard Evans, a member

member of the loyal Birmingham volunteers.
—Mrs. Tolley, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. Sheaton, shoemaker.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Samuel Danks, 79.

At King's Norton, Mr. William Cartwright, eldest son of Mr. Thomas C. engineer, 17.

At Luddington, near Stratford upon Avon, Mr. John Pickering.

At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Harrison, a respectable farmer, 63.

At Allesley Park, near Coventry, Mrs. Neale, relict of John N. esq.

At Buxton, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. William R. of Birmingham, 65.

At Stratford upon Avon, Miss Easthorpe.

At Coventry, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. P. maltster.—Mr. Alderman Carter.

SHROPSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for inclosing all the commons and waste-lands in the townships of Duddeston, Ifton Rhyn, and Weston Rhyn, in the parishes of Ellesmere and St Martin, and within the manor of Traian;—and for inclosing the commons and waste-lands in the manor and township of Seaton, in the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury.

Lord Berwick, understanding it to be the wish of the parishioners to make some improvements in the body of the abbey-church, Shrewsbury, by putting up a window of stained-glass at the east end, over the communion-table, and by erecting an organ of suitable dimensions for the service of the church, has expressed his intention of contributing one hundred pounds towards both these objects; adding, at the same time, that if both could not be undertaken at present, he was desirous of providing, at his own single cost, for the stained-window over the communion-table. The estimate of the expence, according to the best calculation that can be made, is, for the stained window, 50*l*. and for the organ, 400*l*. The salary of an organist can be provided for out of the funds of the parish, without any farther assistance.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. William Hudson, mercer, to Miss Margaret Pugh.—Mr. T. Bray, of Welshpool, to Miss Lane.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mitton, wife of Mr. M.—Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. D.—Mrs. Penelope Seddon, widow of Mr. Samuel S. attorney, of Liverpool, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Griffith Evans, formerly vicar of Llanfainsfrid, in the county of Montgomery.—Mr. Price, landlord of the White Horse Inn.

At Stoke upon Tern, George Corbet Cotton, esq. third son of the Dean of Chester, 23.

At the Ile Farm, near Shrewsbury, Mr. Joseph Gittins, son of Mr. G.

At Hanwood, Mr. Theophilus Blower, youngest son of Mr. B. miller.

At Cheney Longville, Mr. Marston.

At the Old Park, Mr. Mordecai Lane, grocer.

At Cloverley, near Whitchurch, John Dod, esq.

At Minsterly, Mr. E. Green, a member of the Shrewsbury corps of yeomanry.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Malvern, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, to Miss Bowen.

Mr. S. Burden, of Worcester, to Miss E. Roberts, daughter of the late Mr. R. of White Lacy Aston.

At Worcester, Mr. Mann, of the Tything, to Miss Margaret Dent, of Sibbury.

John Willan, esq. of Kenwick, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. S. of Broad-house, Herefordshire.

Died.] At Worcester, Captain Hardcastle, of Bath. This gentleman had only arrived on Saturday from Malvern, in the company of a friend, with whom he was walking up Broad-street, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit; he was immediately conveyed to an inn, where he expired.—In the Tything, Mrs. Radcliffe, 8*l*.—In St. John's, Mr. Joseph Williams.—Mr. Corlett, of the Hare and Hounds Inn.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, as he was returning from Droitwich to Worcester, Captain J. Bird, of the 96th regiment, 22.

At Shipdon on Stour, Mr. Richard Parry, auctioneer, and master of the Bell Inn, 60.

At Powick, Mrs. Dorrell, widow of Mr. D. formerly a coachmaker, of the Tything, adjoining to Worcester.

At Wolverton, Mr. Humphry Emus, farmer.

At Great Shildley, Miss Holt, daughter of Mr. Richard H.

At the New Inn, on the Ombersley road, Mr. Sampson Manley.

At Upton, Miss Mary Skey, second daughter of the late Mr. Wm. S.

At Sanfom Fields, near Worcester, James Christie, esq. formerly a captain in the first regiment of royal dragoons.

At Clifton, Mrs. Baylis.

At Lenchwick, near Evesham, Mr. Harris.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society was more numerously attended on the 19th of October than on any former occasion.—Among other eminent graziers and breeders were noticed A. Lechmere, esq. Mr. Pester, from Somersetshire, Mr. Westcar, &c.—Nearly one hundred head of two and three year old heifers were exhibited.

Married.] At Weston, Mr. Matthews, currier, of Ross, to Miss Parker, eldest daughter of Mr. P. paper-maker, of Bill-Mills.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. William Underwood, son of the Rev. Richard U.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. flax-dresser.—At the house of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, Mrs. Elizabeth Gainborough, 65.—Mr. Ravenhill,

hill, one of the senior members of the corporation, 69.—Mrs. Mayo, wife of Mr. M. of the Pack Horse.

At Evebatch Court, William Brewer, gent.

At Munderfield House, near Bromyard, Joseph Severn, esq. a gentleman of the most active benevolence, 65. His loss will be severely felt by a number of families to whom he rendered essential medical assistance during upwards of forty years practice in that neighbourhood.

GLoucestershire.

Married.] Francis Hamilton, esq. of Belvidera, county of Antrim, to Miss Lucy Reilley, youngest daughter of the late John R. esq. Scarrow House, county of Down.

At Hope Mansel, Mr. Joseph Rudge, of Weston, near Ross, to Miss Bettam.

At Cam, John Vizard, esq. commander of the Dursley Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Weight, daughter of the late Daniel W. esq. of Clinger, near Dursley.

At Horsley, Henry Moor, esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Remington, daughter of John R. esq.

Died.] James Rooke, esq. of Bigsweat House, a general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 38th foot, and member of parliament for Monmouthshire. The circumstances attending his dissolution, afford an awful lesson of the uncertainty of all human enjoyments. He was sporting on the Trellick Hills, and had just fired at a bird, when he fell dead from his horse in an apoplexy!—As soon as the event was made known at Monmouth, by the servant who attended him, Dr. Baran and Wm. Powell, esq. set off immediately to the spot; but all the efforts of medical skill to restore animation, proved ineffectual. The general had represented Monmouthshire in several successive parliaments; and might be truly styled a gentleman of the Old English School, being of an open, social, and most affable disposition; in the extensive circle of his acquaintance, no character could be more esteemed or more respected. During the last war, he had the command of the Severn District; on relinquishing which, the mayor and corporation of Bath voted him some superb pieces of plate, as a mark of the high esteem they entertained of his private worth and public services. On the return of peace, he retired to his estate in the country, where he spent his time in the enjoyment of sports, and the pleasures of social intercourse with the families of fortune in his neighbourhood. The event of his sudden dissolution occasioned equal regret and surprise; for, though far advanced in years, he possessed a considerable portion of activity, and the full use of his faculties to the last period of life.

At Gloucester, the Rev. Edward Benson, an account of whose life and labours will be given at large in our next number.

At Nailsworth, Mrs. Mary Deverell, author of a volume of Sermons, Miscellanies, in prose and verse, &c.

At Cheltenham, David Scott, esq. M. P. for Perth, a gentleman equally respected in the private circle and in the commercial world.

At Cromhall, Mr. Robert Marklove, 83.

At Berkeley, Mr. Jacob Watkins.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Waterperry, Mr. John Right, of Worminghall, to Miss Neighbour, daughter of Mr. James N.

Died.] At Ambroden, Mr. J. King, 74. His loss will be severely felt by the poor of that parish.

At Oxford, Mr. William Hanwell, book-feller, 44.

At Broxham, John Counce, esq. 86.

At Forest Hill, Mr. John Osmond.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Francis Parsons, of Northampton, to Mrs. Coates, of Barnwell.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. Bever, confessor.

At Daventry, Miss Waterfield, only daughter of Mr. W. Furgeon, 12.

At Chapel Brompton, Mr. Nathaniel Pearce, eldest son of Nathaniel P. esq. 11. Uncommon virtue endeared him to his friends, and uncommon sufferings reconciled them to his removal.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miss Watford, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander W. land-surveyor.—Joseph Merrill, esq. many years an eminent bookfeller of this place. He possessed considerable property, and dying a bachelor has left a great number of legacies, among which are the following: To Storey's charity in the 3 per cents 1667l.; to Addenbrooke's hospital for general uses 200l.; to the same for erecting iron palliades in front 300l.; to the charity schools in Cambridge 200l.; to Hobson's charity for general uses 400l.; to the same for fencing and securing the water-course 300l.; to the public library, the interest to be laid out yearly in buying books 200l.; to the poor of St. Mary's the Great in Cambridge 20l. per annum for 4 years; to the poor of St. Michael's 10l. All the above legacies, with the exception of the first, are to be paid in sterling money.

At Ely, Mr. John Pond, an eminent boatwright.

NORFOLK.

At the general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Swaffham, the following premiums were voted for the promotion of agriculture in Norfolk. A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any person who shall convert the greatest number of acres, not less than nine, into water meadows, in the most complete manner, between July 1805, and July 1806.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any person who shall convert

convert the greatest number of acres, not less than five, into water meadow, in the most complete manner, as above, and subject to the same conditions.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any person who shall produce upon his farm, in March 1806, the greatest number of acres, not less than ten, of turnips, protected and preserved in the cheapest and best manner; one fourth of which shall be carried from the turnip land, and preserved upon land to be summer-tilled. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at least a week before the first Friday in 1806.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any person who shall drain the greatest number of acres, in the cheapest and most effectual manner, between July 1805, and July 1806. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at least a week before the meeting of the committee previous to the anniversary in 1806.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any person who shall have growing in the year 1807, the best piece of Lucerne, upon not less than three acres. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at least a week before the first Friday, 1807.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any person who shall have growing in the year 1807, the best piece of Sainfoin, upon not less than twenty acres. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at least a week before the meeting of the committee previous to the anniversary in 1807.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any person who shall have growing in the year 1807, the best piece of Sainfoin, upon not less than ten acres. Notice to be given as in the last premium.—To those persons who shall produce, at the general meeting in February, 1806, three of the best shearing wethers, fed with vegetable food only, of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds; for each three of the respective breeds, being the best in competition, a piece of plate, of seven guineas value; or being the second best, or without competition, of five guineas value.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for the better lighting, paving and watching of the city of Norwich.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. John Buffham, grocer and draper, of Methwold, to Miss Rayner, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. R. vicar of Calthorpe.

Mr. Johnson, farmer, of Thurning, to Miss Fakenham, of Heydon.

At Norwich, Mr. W. Clarke, shoemaker, to Mrs. S. Langley.—Mr. Joseph Turner, to Miss Ann Young.—Mr. Heafell, baker, to Miss Sarah Hardesty, second daughter of Mrs. H. of Sco Ruston.—The Rev. Mr. Hunt, to Mrs. Butler, of Easton.

At Seething, Charles Thompson, esq. of Bergh Apton, to Miss Juliana Kett, youngest daughter of Thomas K. esq.

At Tasburgh, Mr. Wm. Brown, farmer,

to Miss Stacy, eldest daughter of Mr. George S. droggit, of Norwich.

At Dunston, Mr. Robert English, to Miss S. Brandford.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mrs. Payne, wife of Captain P. of the 24th regiment.

At Wereham, near Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Mary Harvey, widow of Mr. Edmund H. grocer and draper.—Mrs. Sherman, relict of the Rev. Rowland S. and last surviving daughter of the late John Howes, esq. of Mourningthorpe.

At Dis, Mrs. Whaite, of the White Horse Inn.

At Sprowton, Mr. Robert Jackson, 80.

At Fakenham, Mrs. May, widow of Mr. James M. postmaster of that place.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Buttivant, hairdresser, 47.—Mrs. Mary Forder, 65.—Mr. Fakenham, linen draper.—Mr. Thomas Ivory, stone-mason, 39.

At Ludham, Mr. John Rust, maltster. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, in a ploughed field near his house: he fell in such a manner, as to fill his nose and mouth with mould, and died before any one could render him assistance; he was twenty-five years of age, and on the eve of marriage.

At Hemphall, at Mr. Thirkettle's, Mrs. Hickson.

At Waterden, Mrs. Hill, mother of W. M. Hill, esq.

At Thetford, Mr. Thomas Naylor.—Mrs. Cracknell, widow of Mr. Robert C. formerly an eminent butcher.

At Hetherhet, Mrs. Eliza N. wife of Mr. Wm. N. farmer, 65.

At Helleston, Miss Elizabeth Clements, of Holt, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John C. of Norwich.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Walter Horder, of Mansell street, London, to Miss Strutt, daughter of William S. esq.

At Bury, Mr. Samuel Oldman, of the Fox Inn, to Mrs. Manning, late of the Tollgate Inn.

Mr. John Rollinson, farmer, of Stanningfield, to Miss Ann Plume, daughter of Mr. P. of Stansfield.

Mr. Wm. Buck, upholsterer, of Beccles, to Miss Page, of Hardwick.

Richard Waring, esq. of Edwardston Grove, to Miss Anna Warner, third daughter of John W. esq. of Edwardston House.

Mr. J. Crisp, merchant, of Beccles, to Miss Prentice, of Bungay.

Died.] At Beccles, Mrs. J. Carpenter, a maiden lady, 80.

At Chillesford, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer.

A Harleston, Mr. Robinson, of the Crown,

70. Gazely, Mr. Ambrose Ruffle, farmer,

70. At Norton, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. furgeon,

surgeon, and daughter of Peter Chambers, esq. of Bury.

At Bexford, Mrs. Wynne, wife of Mr. W. surgeon.

At Ipswich, Mr. J. Crawley, late in the East India Company's service.—Benjamin Russel, gent.

At Bury, Mr. Charles Brown, butcher.

ESSEX.

The noblemen and gentlemen assembled at the late assizes at Chelmsford, having taken into consideration the absolute necessity of providing better accommodation for those who attend to transact the business of the county, as well as the public at large, resolved that a commodious hotel or inn should be built in Chelmsford, and that in order to obtain a sufficient fund for that purpose, a lottery should be opened to raise the sum of 50,000 l. in shares of 50 l. each. As soon as the subscription is full, a committee is to be appointed from among the subscribers to conduct the business.

Married. At Rochford, Mr. Henry Matlocks, coach-master, to Mrs. Warner.

Mr. James Livermore, of Juneville Cottage, Little Baddan, to Miss Ann Spurgeon, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Hatfield Peverel.

W. Coxhead Marsh, esq. of Park Hall, to Miss Sophia Swaine, of Castle Hedingham.

Mr. Wm. Bulwer, linen-draper, Romford, to Miss Joslin, daughter of Mr. John J. late of Billericay.

John Wyatt Lee, esq. of Maldon, to Miss Dunkin, daughter of John D. esq. of Woodham Mortimer.

Died. At Colchester, Mr. Francis Maffett, chemist.

Mr. Bacon, of the Queen's Head, died after an illness of 23 years. He dropped down on his bed while dressing himself, and immediately expired.

At Pleshey Lodge, Mrs. Mathams.

At Ford Place, Stifford, Zachariah Button, esq. a magistrate for this county, 65.

At Saling, Mrs. Leapingwell, widow of John L. esq. of Chelmsford.

At Terling Place, William, youngest son of J. H. Strutt, esq. M. P. for Maldon.

At Bramford Hall, Mrs. Acton, relict of Nathaniel A. esq.

At Sudbury, Mr. Samuel Spring, sen. crape manufacturer, 69.

At Inworth, Mrs. Paxton, relict of Dr. P. of Maldon.

At Prittlewell, Mrs. Rennefon, 81.

KENT.

Married. At Boughton Monchelsea, William Wilkins, esq. to Miss Tomkin.

At Lower Hardes, Mr. G. Elwyn, attorney at law, of Canterbury, to Miss Ann Terry, daughter of Mr. T. of Harmansole.

At Wickham, Mr. Perkins, of Willesborough Court Lodge, to Miss Champion, of Groves.

At Canterbury, Mr. A. Trotman, to Miss Eliz. Ratcliff.

At Rochester, Francis Lott, esq. of Boxley, to Miss Eliz. Green, of Stockbury.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. D. Chapman, watchmaker, of Hythe, to Miss Elliott.

Joseph Newell, esq. assistant fire master of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, to Miss Frances Maria Hindman, niece to Richard James, esq. of Ightham Court Lodge.

At Ramsgate, Lieutenant Rowland Money, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Maria Money, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Walthamstow.

At Speldhurst, Mr. John Nash, bookseller, of Tunbridge Wells, to Miss Booker, of Ram's Hill, Petersfield.

At Wingham, John Briggs, gent. to Miss Sarah Marsh.

Died. At Tenterden, Mr. Thos. Winfer, 40.—Mrs. Samson, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 76.

At Boughton Monchelsea, Mr. W. Martin.

At Snodland, John May, esq.

At Dover, Mr. M. Hedgecock, 73.—Mr. W. Morris, 72.—Mrs. Pascall, wife of Mr. John P. shipwright, 34.

At Staplegate, Mr. John Forster, carpenter.

At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Eastman, basket-maker.—Mrs. Jezzard, of Broad Oak.

At Stone Castle, John Talbot, esq.

At Deal, Captain Francis Martin, barrack-master.—The eldest son of Mr. William Elwin, grocer, 17.

At Longport, Mrs. Mary Spindler, only surviving daughter of the late Alderman S. of Canterbury, 85.

At Brompton, Mr. Ambrose Bryant, formerly a purser in his Majesty's navy, whose many years faithful and active services, acquired him the esteem of the different commanders under whom he served; and the regard and respect of all those with whom he associated in his nautical situation, 82.

At Hawkhurst, Mr. Thos. Young, youngest son of Mr. Y. surgeon.

At Hellingbourn, Mrs. Peckham, relict of Richard P. esq. 68.

At Boughton Place, near Maidstone, Ingram Rider, esq.

At Lenham, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. S. of the Dog and Bear inn.

At Buttridge House, Plumbstead, John Marum, esq.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Hammond, widow, 72.

At Ashford, Miss Elizabeth Pulford, 17.

At Ramsgate, Miss Virior

George Grenville Marshall, esq. of Charing. He was out on partridge-shooting, and reaching over the muzzle of his gun to gather some nuts, the piece went off and killed him on the spot. He was the son of the late worthy vicar of that place, well known on account of his political sentiments, and also as the

the author of "Edmund and Eleonora," a novel wholly founded on facts and living characters.

SURREY.

Died.] At Nonfuch Park, Mrs. Farmer, wife of S. Farmer, esq.

At Gatton, A. Wood, esq. eldest son of Colonel Wood, a senior cornet of the 11th light dragoons, 15.

At Reigate, Mrs. Paul Tatlock, 25.

At Streatham, H. Cole, esq. of Bexwell Hall.

At Farnham, R. Allen, esq.

SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for the following purposes:—For paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, repairing, improving, and regulating the roads, streets, lanes, &c. within the borough of Lewes, and the adjoining parishes of St. Thomas in the Cliff, and St. John the Baptist, Southover;—for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal, with a sea-lock, from the deep water in the channel of Chichester harbour to the Upper Southgate Field; and also for making a dock, or basin with a quay, in the above-mentioned field, at the termination of the intended canal; and for making a highway from the quay to communicate with that leading from Kingham farm into the Eastgate of the city of Chichester, and another road to communicate with that leading from Del Quay into the Southgate of the same city;—for extending the navigation of the river Adur from Binebridge to Baybridge, in the parish of West Grinstead and Shipley;—for inclosing the open and common fields in the parish of Tellefcomb;—for inclosing all the common fields and waste grounds in the parishes of Amberley and Coldwaltham, containing altogether, by estimation, about 2000 acres; and for inclosing the common fields in the parish of Angmering.

Mr. Augur's sale of live stock, at East Bourne, was most respectably attended, many of the principal breeders of this and the adjoining counties, being present. As the cattle sold were the entire breeding stock of a well known and justly estimated breeder, we insert, for the information of our agricultural readers, the prices which the several lots brought, with the names of the purchasers. —A heifer calf was sold to Mr. Langford, for 61. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Denman, 31. 2s. 6d.; ditto to Mr. Putland, 11. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 121.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 131. 10s.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 171.; a bull calf to Mr. Elphick, 111. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Shoefman, 161.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 351.; a yearling heifer to Mr. Denman, 121.; ditto to Sir J. Dyke, 161. 5s.; ditto to Sir J. Dyke, 161.; ditto to Mr. Putland, 181.; ditto to Mr. Huit, 141. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Hurst, 181. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Noakes, 171. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 191. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Noakes, 131. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 161. 5s.;

a two-year old heifer to Mr. Rhodes, 151.; ditto to Mr. Wheeler, 191.; ditto to Mr. Gorringe, 201.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 301.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 361.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 231. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 301. 10s.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 291. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Hurst, 231.; ditto to Mr. Lambe, 281. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 201.; a three year old heifer to Mr. Cripps, 151. 10s.; a three year old ditto to Mr. Langford, 241.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 321. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 371.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 321. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Gilbert, 401.; ditto to Mr. Elphick, 421.; a four year old cow to Mr. Langford, 251. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Harrison, 311. 10s.; a five year old cow to Mr. Gorringe, 261. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 301.; ditto to Mr. Ellman, 361. 10s.; a six year old cow to Mr. Ellman, 201.; ditto to Mr. Cripps, 251. 10s.; an aged cow to Mr. Elphick, 211.; a cow eight years old to Mr. Elphick, 431.; a yearling bull to Mr. Hurst, 251. 4s.; a three year old bull to Mr. Elphick, 731.

At Lewes Cliffe fair the show of sheep and lambs was unusually great. The number was estimated at 30,000, and ready purchasers would have been found for at least 10,000 more, as but few of the jobbers could get supplied with the numbers they had commissions for. Two tooth wethers fetched 30s. four-tooth ditto 32s. to 40s. Ewes from 25s. to 35s. Lambs from 15s. to 25s. Those who sold in the forenoon regretted their contracts, as the prices after dinner were from 2s. to 4s. per head higher.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Robert Barker, cutler, to Miss Heath.

Died.] At East Bourne, Mr. Woollett, master of the New Inn. He went to bed about eleven o'clock on the previous evening, apparently in good health, and was found about two in the morning, by Mrs. Woollett, a corpse by her side. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head.

At Southover, Mr. Rogers, gent.

At Standard Hill, Mr. William King, a wealthy yeoman.

Mr. Caffyn, farmer, and minister of a Baptist church at Shipley, 70.

At Plumpton, near Lewes, Mr. Tulley, maltster.

At Chichester, Mr. W. Bishop, grocer, formerly of Portsea — Mrs. Steed, 84.

HAMPSHIRE.

Arrangements have been carried into execution for forwarding letters from Portsmouth to the eastern part of the Isle of Wight, so as to be delivered every morning, and thus afford an opportunity to any person to return an answer on the same day.

The bridge from Gosport to the Royal Hospital at Haslem, built some years since by Robert Forbes, esq. is ordered by government to be taken down, on a supposition that it may be of injury to the harbour.

Married.]

Married.] The Rev. T. Lyman, curate of Boyton, to Mrs. Lambert, widow of the late E. L. esq. of Boyton-house.

At Winchester, Mr. Stubbington carpenter, to Miss Boys, niece of the late Mr. Chark, apothecary.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Captain Moore, of the army, to Miss Pike.

At Portsea, Mr. Watts to Miss Ann Lean. —Mr. W. Tollervey, grocer, to Miss Knott, sister to Mr. K. wine and brandy-merchant.

Mr. James Warner, jun. of Botley, to Miss Barnard, only daughter of Mr. B. of Ropley.

Died.] At Upton House, near Romsey, Mrs. Anne Leisly, widow of Thomas L. Esq. and eldest daughter of Stephen Blizard, Esq. deceased, late chief justice of the Island of Antigua, 78. The mild and tranquil temper which had ever marked her character, supported her in her last moments, and she expired with a piety and resignation, highly consoling to herself, and to her nearest and dearest connections.

At Winchester, Mrs. Benyon, wife of Mr. B. of the Cross Keys public-house.

At Wittering, Mr. Pittis, jun. son of — P. esq. He was seized with a fit while hunting, and after languishing a few days expired.

At Harley, in the Hundred of Christchurch, Martin Dean, a youth of 19, his brother Stephen, and his sister Hannah. Martin, having eaten of some mushrooms at a neighbour's house, liked them so much, that he determined to obtain some for himself; accordingly he procured a quantity of toadstools, mistaking them for mushrooms, and carried them home.

When his mother, being also ignorant of the mistake, prepared them for breakfast, and, with her husband, departed on business to Ringwood. In the meantime, Martin, with his brothers and sisters (five in number, partook of them; but their poisonous quality was soon experienced, for the whole of the family were, in a short time, in the greatest agonies; and death the next day put a period to the life of Stephen, one of them, and the day following to that of Hannah, and Martin, the sad cause of this unfortunate accident. The other three children have been recovered by the unremitting attention of Mr. Goddard, surgeon of Christchurch.

At Lymington, of a decline, in his 19th year, Mr. Anthony Davidson, midshipman in the royal navy, a son of the Rev. Mr. D. of the above place. He was a young man of a good disposition and promising talents, which, if he had lived, might have formed a character ornamental to his profession and useful to his country.

At Portsea, Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. B. jun. grocer.

At Portsmouth, Mr. J. Garnett, master of the Green Dragon Inn.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Weeks, 74
WILTSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to par-

liament for an act for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the liberties of Whitley, Winnerth, Broad Histon, and Hinton Pinar, in the parish of Hurst in the counties of Berks and Wilts.

At Wilton St. Giles's great Sheep Fair, the numbers of sheep pounded amounted to from fifty to fifty-two thousand. The sale was as dull, and the prices on an average not higher than at the last Britford Fair. Wetters fetched from thirty shillings to fifty-three shillings. Ewes from twenty-eight shillings to forty-three shillings, and Lambs from seventeen to twenty-eight shillings. Mr. Flower, of Charlton, obtained the price of twenty-nine shillings per head, for two hundred of Horn Lambs. The demand was in favour of South Downs. William Powlett, esq. of Somborne, Hants, and H. Biggs, esq. of Stockton, Wilts, exhibited a large number of South Down Lamb tups, from their own choice flocks, which were greatly admired. There was a small shew of Horses, and those that were good met with a quick sale, and at a high price.

Married.] At the Devizes, Mr. Richard Bolton, an eminent corn-factor, to—his wife! —They, for family reasons, had been several years privately married, but an obstacle having been removed by the ordinary course of nature, the ceremony was again publicly performed. As a proof of the sincerity of the lady's affection, for upwards of fifteen years she had borne the sting of calumny, and without repining beheld the finger of scorn pointed at her—the secret was religiously observed, and detraction at length blushes at its own deformity!

At Longbridge, Deverel, the Rev. Henry Goddard, rector of that place, to Miss Henrietta Hare

At Devizes, Mr. Flower, plumber and glazier, to Miss Gover, only daughter of Mrs. G. of the White Hart Inn.

Died.] At Newton, suddenly, Mr. W. Cave, son of Mr. C. His death was occasioned by imprudently venturing into a cold bath the preceding evening; and he was buried on his birth day, aged 22.

At Arlebury, after a short but severe illness, Mr. James Bloxham, eldest son of the late Mr. William Bloxham, Surgeon of that place, 22.

In Fisherton Anger, Mr. Joseph Maton, late a maltster and corn factor of Salisbury, 65.

At Dinton, Mr. Henry Saunders of Ridge.

At Chicklade, Mr. John Harding, jun. son of Mr. H. of Hindon, 24.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Marshall, widow of Captain M. of the Marines.—Mrs. Raikes, housekeeper to W. Hussey, esq. M. P. in whose service she had lived upwards of forty years.

Mrs. Jane Brown, late of Benden Mills, near Wareham, aged 58, and four hours afterwards Mrs. Susannah Trim. They were both

both born in the same year, died in the same night, and were buried on the same day.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] P. J. Reeve, esq. of Reading, to Miss Vaughan, of Farnborough.

Mr. Hilditch of Reading, to Miss Bew, of Newbury.

At Thatcham, Mr. Druce, to Miss Tull.

At Fawley, Mr. T. Fisher, of Bockmer, to Miss Cooke, of Fawley-court farm.

Died.] At Speen Hill, near Newbury, Mr. Mason, formerly a clothier in Gloucestershire.

At Trunkwell, Mrs. St. Leger.

At Farringdon, Mrs. Vincent, 67.

At Shaw, Mr. Lamb, 79. About three years since he had a very large cancer taken from his lower lip.

At Reading, Mrs. Oldfield, wife of Mr. O. of the White Hart.—Mr. Lovegrove, jun. bricklayer.—Mrs. Westbrook, wife of Richard W. esq. banker.—Mr. Fardon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new theatre at Bath, has been completed within the space of one year, and has been opened. This structure within the main walls is above one hundred and twenty five feet in length, sixty wide, and seventy high; the walls of the foundation six feet wide, and at the upper part three feet; the exterior buildings, containing dressing rooms, scene-rooms, wardrobe, and every other convenience, for the performers, artists, servants, &c. anti-rooms and saloons to the lobbies, rooms of accommodation to the private boxes (which are numerous) tavern, &c. are very extensive. In the erection of the building, expence and elegance have gone together in happy association; and throughout the execution of the whole plan liberality has been conducted by the hand of taste. The solid judgment of Mr. Palmer, the architect, has been advantaged by the classical ideas of Mr. Dance; and to the customary decorations of these temples of Thespis, the delicate pencil of the celebrated Cassali has added the grandest specimens of the pictorial art. The plan of the whole building is most judicious; the disposition of its various apartments highly convenient; the arrangements of the interior accommodations in the greatest degree comfortable; and the *coup d'œil* from every part of the house, most beautiful and magnificent.

Married.] At Bath, John Haley, esq. of Lansdown Place, to Mrs. Richardes, youngest daughter of the late James Rivett, esq. M. P. for Derby.—The Rev. James Way, rector of Aldwell, Oxfordshire, to Miss Crosbie, daughter and sole heiress to John Crosbie, esq. of the Island of Antigua, and niece to General Crosbie, colonel of the fifty-third regiment.—Mr. G. Ingram, of Salisbury, to Miss Jemima Whittle.—Edward Gordon, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, to Miss J. Halliday.—Thomas

Roberts, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Lee, daughter of the late Benjamin L. esq. of Merriion, county of Dublin.

At Henbury, Mr. James B. Carey, of Shepton Mallet, tanner, to Miss Sophia Atkins, daughter of W. A. Esq. of Passage, in the county of Cork.

At Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Warren, student of Christ-church, Oxford, to Miss Jan Powell.

Died.] At Bristol Hot-wells, the Rev. Samuel d'Elbæuf Edwards, of Pentre, in Montgomeryshire, an acting magistrate of that county, and rector of Mainstone, in the county of Salop, 87.—In him were fully displayed during a very long and painful illness, the manly fortitude and pious resignation of a true christian, and in the discharge of every moral and religious duty, few such examples are to be met with. To the poor he was ever a zealous friend, and few were the objects of charity within his sphere, that did not experience his benevolence and bounty, and of those institutions which tended to promote their comforts, and soften their disputes, he was ever the liberal but unostentatious supporter.—Mrs. Shirreff, wife of Alexander S. esq. of Fenchurch-street, London, and only daughter of Robert Cavil, esq. 22.—Mr. Edward Harris, 68.—Mr. Harding, haberdasher.—Mrs. Collins.—Mr. Thomas Harding, 25.

At Philips'-Norton, Mrs. Mary Milham, wife of Mr. Joseph M.

At Widcombe, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Thomas B. baker.

At Upper Easton, near Bristol, Mrs. Rogers, relict of Mr. George R. 77.

At Berkeley, Mr. Jacob Watkins.

At Ashley, Mrs. Martha Jane, wife of Mr. John J. salt refiner of Bath.

At Bath, Mr. John Walton, late of Kelston, 72.—Mrs. Marder, relict of John M. esq. captain of the royal marines.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. surgeon of Walcot.—Mrs. Power, wife of colonel P. of the thirty-second regiment.—Alexander Ellice, esq.—Mr. Coleman, of Newgate-street, London.—Mrs. Dimock, wife of Mr. D.—Mrs. Strange, grocer.

Mr. William Rexworthy, corn-factor of Crockby, near Wells. He was returning from that city when he fell off his horse, and survived the accident but a few hours. He belonged to the Wells troop of yeomanry cavalry. As a soldier he was highly respected, and in his dealings manifested the utmost integrity.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] John Perkins, esq. of Henley, Somerset, to Miss Sampson, of Chetnole.

Mr. John Cox, of Bourton, tick manufacturer, to Miss Dunn, of Silton.

Shroton, Mr. Gould Smith, of Blandford, to Miss Andrews, eldest daughter of John A. esq. of Shroton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Topsham, Mr. Wm. Thomas of Exeter, to Miss Elizabeth Carter, co-heiress and grand-daughter of the late Richard Coplestone, esq.

At Kingbridge, Samuel Holditch Hayne, esq. of Slade, to Miss Mary Manning, second daughter of the late Mr. Manning, surgeon.

At Thorncombe, Mr. William Hawkins, clerk of the parish, aged 73, to Miss Frances Baker, of the same place, aged 34.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Wills, druggist of Plymouth, to Miss Eliz. Norrington, daughter of Mr. Joseph N. linen-draper of Exeter.—Mr. Thomas Nofworthy, builder, to Miss Skinner, only daughter of Mr. S. Silvermith.

At Collyampton, Mr. Joseph Pannell, hair-dresser to Miss S. Matthews.

At Plymouth, Mr. C. Allen, to Miss Ivory.

Died.] At Moortown, Mrs. Ridout, wife of John R. gent.

At Mamhead, the Right Honourable Dorothy Countess of Lisburne, relict of the late Earl of L. and daughter of the late John Shaftoe, esq.

At Topsham, Mr. Mason, chemist, 70.

At Exeter, Mr. Bisgood, one of the proprietors of the Clarence coach.—Mrs. Ann Ware, sister of Mr. Gideon W.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. hellier.—Mrs. Salter, wife of Mr. S. pressman.—Mrs. Deane, widow of Mr. D. maltster.—Mr. Thomas Peters, mealman.

At Crediton, Miss Rifdon.

At Plymouth, Miss Lloyd, the wife of Mr. J. Lloyd, who was in the late war to Rear-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, K. B.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Coutts, widow of the late Captain Coutts, of the royal navy, 61.

At Stratton, Mr. Tooke, surgeon and apothecary.

At Chaddleswood, near Plympton, Mrs. Bird, relict of H. Bird, esq. formerly of Ridgeway.

At Teignmouth, Major Gomonde of Bath.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Gluvias church, captain Fellowes of the Royal Navy to Mrs. Spurge of Penryn.

At Liskard, William Rawle, esq. to Miss Hingston, daughter of Mr. Richard H. merchant.

At St. Kew, Mr. Richard Tucker, to Miss Rebecca Knight.

At Helston, Mr. Thomas Roberts, baker, to Miss Penhall, grand-daughter of the late Henry P. Esq. many years returning officer of members to serve in parliament for the borough.

Died.] At Lostwithiel, Miss Clapp, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Scilly, Mrs. Mary Gibbon, 67.

At Padstow, Mr. John Symonds, comptroller of the customs.

At Fowey, Captain Dormer.

At St. Kew, Miss Curgenvven, daughter of Mr. C.

At Falmouth, Mr. Samuel Tregallan, merchant, 79.

WALES.

At a meeting lately held at Llanelly, by the committee for the improvement of the navigation of the Burry River, a plan and estimate were exhibited for making a capacious dock or basin, on the east side of the present pier at Llanelly, and the committee have earnestly recommended the adoption of this beneficial measure to the consideration of the Carmarthenshire rail-way company. If it should be carried into effect, it cannot fail to render the port of Llanelly as safe and commodious an harbour for vessels of considerable tonnage as any in the principality.

A rail road on a new principle is now at work at the Penclawdd copper-works. Its capability of obviating friction renders it much superior to those in general use. The construction is that of an edge rail, a yard of which is nearly as light again as those now made, and it has been found capable of carrying the usual weight.

Died.] At Haverfordwest, the Rev. William Tasker, A. M. 84.

At Swansea, David Morris, Esq. banker, Carmarthen, 61.

At Gubalva-house, near Cardiff, the lady of Sir R. L. Blosse, bart.

At his seat in Montgomeryshire, Ambrose Gething, esq. one of the coroners for the county.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Lainslaw, Lord Ashburton, to Miss Anne Cunningham, daughter of the late William C. esq.

At Mousewald Maufe, Oswald Hunter, M.D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, Edinburgh, to Miss Janet Dickson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Glasgow, Mr. James Hardie, jun. merchant, to Miss Beugo, daughter of the late Gavin B. esq. of Lancefield.

At Edinburgh, John Bushby Maitland, esq. of Eccles, Sheriff-depute of Wigtonshire, to Miss Eliza Harriet Camac, daughter of William C. mac, esq. of Portman square, London.—Mr. John Turnbull, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Annabella Drummond, youngest daughter of Mr. Gregor D.

At Woodlands, Mr. George Douglass Park, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Eliza Douglass, daughter of George D. esq. of Woodlands.

At the Manse of Calder, Captain W. Fraser, of Brackla, to Miss Grant.

At Killmadrinny, Archibald Hamilton, jun. esq. to Miss Agnes Stokes.

At Paisley, Mr. John Holmes, jun. merchant, Greenock, to Miss Margaret Simpson, daughter of the deceased Mr. Claude S. writer in Paisley.

At Cardross, Mr. Archibald Langwell, merchant, Greenock, to Miss Elizabeth Macfarlane, only daughter of Mr. William M.

Wilton

Wilton Henry Lynch, esq. of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss Sarah Skene, third daughter of the late Captain James S. of Aberdeen.

At Greenock, Captain Archibald M'Niel, of the 86th regiment, to Miss Elizabeth M'Niel, daughter of the deceased Hector M'Niel, esq. of Capna.

At Glasgow, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Alexander, merchant in Greenock, to Mrs. Flora Shearer, relict of Mr. James S. merchant.

At Auchinleck, Mr. W. Jameson, farmer, aged 82, to Mrs. C. Murray, 67. The bridegroom has ninety-two children, grand-children, and great grand-children; the bride thirty-three children and grand-children.

Died.] At Barachney-house, Glasgow, Charlotte, duchess dowager of Athol, Countess of Athol, and baroness Strange in her own right, Lady of Mann, and sole heiress of that island. Her grace was daughter of James, second duke of Athol, widow of John the late duke, and mother to the present duke, besides whom she has left six younger children. She was in her 75th year.

At Perth, the Right Honourable George Kinnaird, Baron Kinnaird, of Inchture, 51.—His lordship was chairman of the British fire-office, a situation which he filled with great zeal and ability. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by his son Charles, member in the present parliament for Leominster.

At Edinburgh, Major George Hay.—Alexander Mackenzie, esq. writer to the signet.—Mrs. Helen Murray, 70.—Mr. James Watson, writer to the signet.

At Minard, in Argyleshire, Mrs. Rankins, widow of William R. esq.

At Selkirk, Mr. John Lang, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire.

At Guzerat, in the East Indies, in October last, Lieutenant George Thomson, of his Majesty's 65th regiment of foot, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, of Edinburgh.

At Dalwhat, Mr. Thomas Corson, second son of John Corson, esq. 34.

Miss Anne Crawford, daughter of the late Mr. James C. writer in Ayr.

At the Manse of Buchanan, the Rev. David Macgibbon, minister of that parish, in the 82d year of his age, and 49th of his ministry.

At Myothill, John Graham, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] Thomas Jackson, of Fanningstown, county Limerick, esq. to Miss Hall, daughter of the late Robert Hall, of Limerick, esq.

Lieutenant Jacob Hemmett, of the 5th foot, to Mrs. Susannah Bouchier, wife of the late James B. county Limerick, esq.

Lieutenant Fleming, of the 67th regiment, to Mrs. Ormsby, relict of Anthony O. esq.—In Cork, Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d West India regiment, son of the late R. Fitzgerald, of Castle-Richard, esq. to Miss Margaret Fortune, eldest daughter of Mr. Nicholas F. merchant.—Thomas Jenkins Smith, esq. M.D. to Miss Knight, daughter of the late Christopher K. esq.

Died.] Near Enniskillen, Sir James Rivers, a captain in the 3d Dragoon Guards. He was out on a shooting party at Nixon Hall, in company with Captain Fancott, and Captain Platt, of the 50th regiment, when Sir James's gun unfortunately went off, and killed him almost instantaneously. Sir James was son of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, and brother of the late baronet of that name.

In Dublin, Ponsonby Molesworth, esq. the last surviving son of the late Hon. B. M.—Mr. Woodgate, principal architect to the board of works.—Miss Lester, the wife of Charles L. esq. of Dundalk.—Mr. Burnett, bookseller.—Mr. Tuitt, proprietor of the Ulster hotel.—Mr. John Butler, printer.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE had occasion to notice in our last Report, the disgust which the exercise of the right of excluding neutral importations into the ports of our West Indian colonies had excited in the United States of America.

The Papers since received from thence, are full of animadversion and complaint on the late condemnation of several of their vessels, captured with the produce of states at war with this country. There seems, however, to be much difference of opinion as to the true grounds of their complaints: some report, that they merely furnished themselves with papers for the purpose of deceiving our cruisers; while others, in detailing the circumstance with more apparent plausibility, give a very different complexion to the case. As far as we are informed, it appears the Americans were uniformly in the habit, last war, of landing the cargoes they brought from belligerent ports, and paying the duties upon them in America; they were then re-shipped (generally) on-board the same vessel, and sent to Europe; they considered this a sufficient precaution to neutralise the property, so as to fortify themselves against the search of our cruisers; and as they had been tolerated last war, they imagined themselves completely protected by similar regulations this war. It is doubtless true, that these precautions were not always adopted; and much fraud and contrivance has been invented to save the heavy expences which must necessarily fall upon the cargo.

Our Government, aware of these circumstances, and the facility with which a mere compliance with a loose regulation, such as that, might be evaded, or made the cloak of artifice and deception, have judged it expedient to demand an authenticated certificate, that the cargo,

cargo, being the produce of states at war with England, had not only been landed and paid the duties, but could not, from the state of the markets, be sold in America without loss, before it should be re-shipped for Europe; and whenever this document could not be produced, seizure was directed, and condemnation ensued. But the manner in which the seizures have been executed, the Americans consider as particularly obnoxious; and they bitterly complain, that after having been permitted to proceed un molested last war, their vessels should now be seized, and condemned; and that, without any previous notice, or intimation, to any of their accredited agents, that it was intended to justify upon the production of this certificate, is a flagrant dereliction of good faith, and a violent breach of amicable relations.

Under this impression, the Government of the United States has remonstrated with our Ministry, in very energetic terms; threatening to suspend all communication with this country and the Colonies, and to detain an equal number of British vessels, till restitution is afforded and the practice discontinued. It is said Lord Hawkebury has promised that the subject shall be seriously investigated.

If our information is correct, we must indeed confess, that it is a matter of very critical importance; and from the sensation we anticipated it would excite in America, coupled with the jealousy and discontent created by the restriction on their exportations to the West India islands, much delicacy and forbearance is required in the examination and adjustment of this question. The generality of our politicians treat these threats with contemptuous indifference, from the apparent impossibility of the Americans existing without our manufactures; but supposing this to be granted (as we cannot affect to be ignorant), that America possesses in herself, every elementary article for the production of manufactures, we should not, by a narrow policy, compel them to try the experiment, for it must be recollected, that they are an industrious, persevering people, extremely jealous, and determined to undergo any privation for the assertion and maintenance of their national independence. We should then be careful how we force them to this great exertion, the practicability of which is not doubtful; for, if they once but partially succeed, that which necessity created, their interest and their dignity will nurture and support.

The effect of a suspension of intercourse to our Colonies in war, would be inexpressibly distressing, if not entirely ruinous; and to ourselves, a defalcation in the consumption of our manufactures to the extent of the annual supply.

We need have no additional cause to embarrass our manufactory trade, which is now in a wretched condition; and though it might have been politic to despise publicly the measures directed by the Emperor of the French as inefficient, to prevent the introduction of our manufactures on the Continent, it cannot be concealed that his regulations have loaded the trade with such exorbitant imposts and exactions, that it is almost annihilated. Recent letters from Holland repeat the strictness with which these measures are executed; and the Batavian Gazette is positively contradicting a report of one of our papers, that British manufactured goods would shortly be admitted into Holland at a duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent; announces the seizure of a large parcel of goods; and, so far from any relaxation of the official regulations, states the vigilance exercised to be more severe than ever.

The evacuation of Hanover, we hope, will restore us the old channel of communication with Germany. Lord Mulgrave has officially notified the raising of the blockade of the Elbe, and some life and activity begins to animate our markets; but till it is ascertained that the intercourse is unobstructed, the trade will not assume that steadiness which characterises unimpeded communication. At Hamburg, the merchants have been exceedingly distressed by the scarcity of money; and as it is now discovered that our Government mean to make their remittances in specie, instead of Bills, the Exchange has risen in London 3 per Cent. in one post.

Our importations of wheat from the north of Europe still continue; these, with expected arrivals of flour from America will, in addition to our own productive harvest, afford an ample supply, and may perhaps admit of still further reductions in this staple article of life. We also observe, with peculiar pleasure, that at all the large fairs throughout this country, many of the articles of the first necessity are on the decline in price, particularly cheese.

In our Report for the past month, we congratulated the commercial world on the safe arrival of the East India and other fleets. The present is scarcely less propitious to our national prosperity. The largest Leeward Island fleet that has come for some time (nearly 300 sail), are got safely into port; also the last Jamaica fleet for this year, the fleet from Quebec, and the valuable ones from Peterburg and the Baltic. These last are of peculiar importance at the present juncture, being laden with all sorts of naval stores, for the seasonable supply of our dock yards and increasing navy.

A comparatively trifling set off to these advantages is just announced, in the capture of some of our outward-bound Oporto fleet. The loss on this occasion, however, is not likely to be at all equal to what it was at first reported, as it is thought that not more than eight have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The West India market still remains heavy; and but for the gradual manner in which it has been latterly supplied by the fleets keeping out, it would have been deplorably dull.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure of congratulating our Readers on the Corn Harvest being finished in every part of the kingdom, in the most complete and perfect manner, and that the grain of both the White Corn and Pulse Crops has proved, in their kind, good and abundant; and what has been threshed weighs well, is found, and full grown. In England and Wales, Wheat averages 8s. 4d.; Rye, 4s. 3d.; Barley, 4s. 4d.; Oats, 2s. 4d.; Beans, 4s. 6d.; and Peas, 4s. 7d.

From the fineness of the season, the farmer has been enabled to sow his Seed-wheat, on a good tilth; the Fallows and Clover Leys working well, the Pea and Bean Stubbles may be well cleaned previous to their being sown.

Winter Tares have already been sown on a large breadth of land, as well as Rye and Bruin Turnips on light soils for Spring-feeding Ewes and Lambs.

The crops of Seed-clover have been harvested and well secured; they appear to be well-headed, and of a good quality. Potatoes are found to be every where a large crop, sound, and good of their kind. Turnips have lately thriven very much; and the Pastures never looked better at this season of the year: but Fat Cattle, from the coolness of the summer, are found not to die so well inside as they do in warmer seasons.

Lean Stock, at the late fairs, has advanced in price, although a great supply of Scotch and Welch Runts, as well as the larger breeds of cattle, have been offered for sale, and much on hand. Store Sheep are somewhat lower; as are also Milch Cows. Young fresh Horses are still in demand at high prices. The Swine markets are on the advance, particularly Porking Pigs. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Mutton, 3s. 3d. to 4s.; Veal, 4s. to 5s.; Pork, 4s. to 6s.; and Lamb, 5s.

The prices of Cheese and Salt Butter at the late great fairs have fallen considerably.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.; Clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.; Straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N.W. of St. Pauls.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.60.	Sept. 29.	Wind E.	Highest 64°.	Oct. 8.	Wind W.
Lowest 29.21.	Oct. 16.	Wind N.W.	Lowest 28°.	Oct. 12 & 14,	Wind S.W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 57 hundredths of an inch.			Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 17°.		
On the 10th the mercury stood at 29.50. and at the same hour on the 11th, it was as high as 30.07.			In the morning of the 11th, the thermometer was as low as 28°, the next morning it stood as high as 45°, and on the 14th it was again at 28°.		

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.162 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the past month is equal to a trifle more than 30 inches. On the 29th ult. it stood, as appears above, at 30.60. and remained at that height the greater part of 24 hours; which is a full tenth higher than it has been seen for several years past.

The state of the temperature has been lower than usual, being only on the average at about 47°; two mornings we have had very severe frosts, when the glass was full four degrees below the freezing point; and on two other mornings the mercury was as low as 32°. We have noticed some heavy fogs; that on the 20th was the most remarkable; it extended to some miles round the metropolis, and did not clear up till late in the forenoon.

The wind has blown chiefly from the easterly points.

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