

MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

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

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS AND ANECDOTES.

POETRY.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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NOTICES, OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN, LITERATURE.

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MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.

AND WEATHER.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 237.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1813.

[1 of Vol. 35.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

* * * Our Supplement, completing the 34th Volume, is published with the present Number.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCEPT the following easy method of dispelling noxious air from large beer-backs, cistpools, the shafts of mines, and such like places. It may be done in any situation, and with very little labour; without any expense, and it is said to be effectual. The method is this—Where it is known to be unsafe, or may be suspected of being dangerous for men to descend, it is only necessary for them to throw any cold spring or other water, which is not putrid, two or three pailfuls, into the place containing the noxious air, in such a manner as to break the water into a very heavy shower: and, if I am rightly informed, that will dispel most of the suffocating gas, and correct the air so much as to remove every degree of danger.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

Lambeth, Dec. 17, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with particular satisfaction that I am able to dispel the laudable anxiety expressed by your correspondent G. P. relative to the probability of means being found to ensure the safety of persons suffering the misfortune of shipwreck.

A patent has within these few weeks been granted to a gentleman of Gibraltar, for the invention of rendering seamen's beds complete life-preservers. In one character, this gentleman has united two most important objects—a comfortable bed or mattress, possessing in every respect the same appearance, convenience, softness, and pliability, as those now in use, and at the same time having the extraordinary property of floating the body for any length of time—the simplicity of the construction enables a person to adjust them, in less than two minutes, without any risk of their being removed by accidents.

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Experiments have been made before the following naval officers, whose unqualified approbation has been expressed in their certificates, now in my possession, recommending the invention to the immediate attention of the Admiralty, as of great national importance:

Commodore Penrose,	Gibraltar,	S. Juan.
The Hon. Cap. Fleming,	do.	Standard.
Cap. Digby,	do.	Lavinia.
Mr. Settle,	do.	Master of the St. Juan.
Admiral Martin,	Lisbon,	Impetueux.
Captain Inglis,	do.	do. Hoy Cap.

And by desire of the Lords of the Admiralty in the Downs, on 4th November last,

Admirals Young,	Lord A. Beaucherk,
Foley,	Cap. M'Kenzie.
Ferrier.	

There are many other advantages too numerous to be detailed here; but, as a prospectus will shortly be published, your correspondents, as well as yourself, will have an opportunity of appreciating the value of this discovery, in all its bearings.

J. BELL.

Maiden Lane, Battle Bridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEND a list of boroughs, either corporate, or simply parliamentary and prescriptive, the elective franchise of which is at present suspended.

Egremont,	do	Cumberland
Ashperton,	}	Devon
Sutton,		
Torrington,	}	Dorsetshire
Blandford,		
Alresford,	}	Hants
Alton,		
Basingstoke,		
Overton,	}	Herefordshire
Ledbury,		
Tunbridge,		Kent
Bambrough,	}	Northumberland
Caneborg,		
Axebridge,		Somerset

Bradford.

Bradford,	Wilts	
Brem,		
Duddeleigh,		
Kidderminster,		
Perthore,		
Farwall,		
Pickering,		
Tyckhull,		
		Total 22.

Agmondesham,		
Amersham,		
Marlow,		
Wendover,		
Hertford,	Herts	
Southampton,		
Town and County,	Hants	

were among the boroughs which had dis-
used the elective franchise; but have
been restored to the exercise of it, as
was also the town of Weobly, after a
discontinuance of 300 years.

Agmondesham, and the three next,
had discontinued this privilege from
28 Edw. I., Anno 1300, to 21 Ja. I.,
Anno 1623, being 323 years; when a
search by Mr. Hakevill, of Lincoln's-inn,
into the Parliamentary Writs in the
Tower, terminated in the restitution of
their suspended rights, in consequence
of a petition to the House of Commons,
and a report of their committee adopted
by the House: upon which warrant from
the Speaker, the Clerk of the Crown in
Chancery was directed by his Majesty
to issue Writs of Election for these se-
veral boroughs.*

I may probably trouble you hereafter
with the state of the present population
in some, at least, of these places.

It might be obviously possible greatly
to ameliorate the present representation,
by restoring and modifying the elective
franchise in these boroughs, adding to
them (as in the case of Shoreham) a suf-
ficient number of votes from the sur-
rounding hundreds, though I think it
ought to be greater than in that instance.
And, whether there be power by pre-
rogative of the crown or not, to create a
new borough; the right of election once
exercised cannot be lost by disuse:
though, for the public good, Parliament
may extend it to a greater number. As
to the equilibrium secured to the Scotch
and Irish nation by the Union, a simple
application of the Rule of Three solves
that difficulty, with addition of very
few members for each.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Tristram, Dec. 6, 1812.

* Pref. to Glanville's Rep. lxxxix. xcvi.
and the Reports 87—96.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your excellent Miscellany has an
extensive circulation on the contin-
ent of Europe, the information which
I here transmit, may be likely, by its
means, to meet the notice of the friends
and family of the unfortunate ROENTGEN,
whose fate this communication records.

He arrived at Mogadore in the Spring
of 1811; and, in consequence of letters
of recommendation from Sir Joseph
Banks, Mr. Mitford, and Mr. J. G.
Jackson, resided at my house. I was
not at home at his arrival, and but a very
few hours during his stay in Mogadore,
as I arrived home on the Friday noon,
and he set off on his journey for the in-
terior early the next morning.

His first intention was, to have re-
mained one year at Mogadore; but,
making a journey to Morocco about two
months after his arrival, he soon after
his return became extremely impatient
to commence his very arduous under-
taking. The plan which had been re-
commended by me was, to engage some
trader going to Combucoo to take him
under his protection, and bring him safe
back for a stipulated sum; but this pro-
posal carried with it too much the air of
restraint.

I had had in my service for about a
year prior to Mr. Roentgen's arrival, a
man born at Beverly, in Yorkshire, of
German parents. This fellow, when a
seaman on-board a British ship of war,
which put into Tetuan or Tangier, ran
away, and turned Moor; had been a
renegade some years, and was in my
employ as gardener. With this man,
Mr. Roentgen unfortunately contracted
a very close intimacy; which originated,
no doubt, from his talking the same lan-
guage, and the fellow's parents being
natives of the same part of Germany as
Mr. Roentgen. He therefore deter-
mined to take this renegade for his com-
panion; and, on my arrival at home, I
found them ready to set off.

I endeavoured to persuade Mr. Roent-
gen to put it off for a few days, as I did
not like his trusting wholly to a rene-
gade; but he said things were gone so
far; the man was in possession of all his
plans, and one day's delay might be
fatal.

Mr. Roentgen was accompanied out,
the first fifteen miles, by several Euro-
peans, who returned in the evening.
One remained the night with him, and

the next day until they reached the River Tansif, where Mr. Roentgen sunk his European clothes in the river, and put on the Moorish dress; and he then pursued his journey, accompanied only by the renegade.

They were provided with two good mules, a variety of beads, and other articles of merchandise; about five hundred dollars in money, and each well armed with pistols, swords, muskets, and daggers. Mr. Roentgen was also well supplied with drugs to pass as a physician when it might be necessary in the interior. He carried with him also a very fine copy of the Alcoran, on vellum, which might be of service to him in gaining the protection of some sheriff.

At parting, Mr. Roentgen promised we should hear of him by every opportunity, if only his name, date, and place, on a bit of paper. We, however, never heard from him.

When they had been gone about three weeks, it was reported here, that the renegade and a Moor were seen passing the river at Azaradre, a town to the northward of this; but, it appearing so improbable that they should have taken that route, no attention was paid to the report.

When Mr. Roentgen had been gone about seven weeks, accounts came from Morocco, that a Moor of the province of Shedma had been stopped, offering for sale a watch and various other articles apparently belonging to an European; and the rumour immediately went forth, that they belonged to Mr. Roentgen, who had been murdered. The governor of this place sent for the articles from Morocco, and they were all identified as having been Mr. Roentgen's, by my brother, and the watch, as one which he always wore suspended by a ribband from his neck. There was now but too much reason to suppose this unfortunate traveller had been murdered, and that within three or four days' journey of this place; but still no one suspected the renegade. We sent to Morocco, to have the examination of the Moor taken. He persisted in declaring that he found Mr. Roentgen dead, and in a very putrid state, under a tree; and that he took from his person the various articles which he had offered for sale.

About seven months ago, I received intelligence that the renegade had been seen at Arzilla, a town about 300 miles to the northward, where he was working as a gardener, and that he was going to

Oran to embark for Europe. Upon sending to Arzilla, however, I could not find him, or ascertain to a certainty that he had been there.

A month afterwards, a Jew who came from Mequinez told me, he saw him in that city, and spoke to him; and that the renegade was very shy of speaking to him.

There is, I think, little doubt but Mr. Roentgen was murdered by the man in whom he placed his entire confidence; and that man an European! The mules, the dollars, and the various articles with which the mules were loaded, were sufficient plunder, without taking the few articles from his person, which were of little value. It is probable, too, that although the wretch could murder his master when asleep, he might not have the courage to strip him afterwards. As Mr. Roentgen had taken uncommon pains to make himself fit for undertaking such a dangerous journey as to the interior of Africa; and, as he was a young man of considerable talents and of great perseverance of mind, it is very much to be lamented that he should have met with such an untimely end.

As a number of letters have been addressed to him at my house, the writers will have them returned, on signifying their wishes to that effect.

Mogadore,

A. W. COURT.

October 20, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

HAVING been engaged in a calculation of the great solar eclipse that will happen in 1820, and conceiving that some account of the same might not be uninteresting to many of your astronomical readers, I am induced to solicit a corner in your very instructive and entertaining Miscellany.

This eclipse will not be total, even where it is central, for, the moon being near her apogee, or at her greatest distance from the earth, her apparent semidiameter will be considerably less than that of the sun, leaving an annulus, or ring, of light, of nearly half a digit in breadth. The annular boundary will pass very near the eastern shores of England and Scotland; and, on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, this eclipse will be almost annular.

The central tract will commence in latitude $81^{\circ} 43' N.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 49' W.$; passing over Mayne Island, to the western coast of Norway, along the

North Sea, and entering Germany, not far from the mouth of the Weser, crossing that country to Trieste; thence down the Gulph of Venice, into the Mediterranean Sea; and, passing near Cape Matapan and the Isle of Candia, it leaves the Mediterranean to enter Palestine: passing between Jerusalem and Gaza, it quickly enters Arabia, where it quits the earth, with the setting sun, in latitude $27^{\circ} 15' N.$, longitude $46^{\circ} 9' E.$ But the penumbra will first touch the earth in latitude $59^{\circ} 40' 38'' N.$, longitude $91^{\circ} 5' 5'' W.$ and finally leave it in latitude $3^{\circ} 20' 33'' N.$, longitude $20^{\circ} 28' E.$ Owing to the great northern latitude of the moon, this eclipse will not extend farther south than latitude $13^{\circ} 20' S.$, longitude $32^{\circ} 6' E.$ But the penumbra will pass far above the earth in the other hemisphere.

At all those places where the digits eclipsed are $11 \frac{1}{10}$, the obscuration will be as great as where it is central, for the whole of the moon will, in such case, appear upon the disc of the sun. The sun will be central eclipsed on the meridian, in latitude $77^{\circ} 20' 43'' N.$, longitude $16^{\circ} 37' 45'' W.$

The centre of the penumbra will be 2h. 13m. in passing over the earth, and the whole duration of the general eclipse, or the time of the penumbra passing over the disc of the earth, will be rather more than five hours and a quarter.

After giving this outline of the general eclipse, I shall proceed to the calculation of it for the latitude and meridian of Greenwich; but let me premise, that the places of the sun and moon are computed with the greatest care, and from the best astronomical tables. Moreover, as the accuracy of all computations regarding solar eclipses, depends entirely upon the nicety observed in obtaining the parallaxes of the moon, I have been particularly careful on this head; and, not wishing to confide in any auxiliary tables, I have computed the parallaxes from the triangles themselves; for, in the present instance, the conjunction happens so very near the nonagesimal degree, a greater exactness was required, owing to the curvature of the apparent orbit; and I have ascertained no fewer than ten points of the segment of the said orbit, which is described during the time of the visible eclipse at Greenwich, so that the beginning, middle, end, and digits eclipsed, will be found to agree with the best observations to a surprising degree of exactness.

The apparent time of the true conjunction is September, 7d. 1h. 51m. 27th s., at which time the true longitude of the sun and moon is $5^{\circ} 14' 47' 41''$ (happening only $43' 14' 6''$ east of the nonagesimal degree) with the moon's true latitude $44' 37' 9'' N.$ descending the horary motion of the moon in latit de $2' 41' 94''$ and in longitude from the sun $27' 1' 58''$; the horizontal parallax of the moon from the sun reduced to the radius vector, for the given latitude is $53' 40' 38''$. Hence the longitude of the sun and moon at the visible conjunction is $5^{\circ} 14' 47' 37' 8''$; and the apparent latitude of the moon $3' 10' 73''$. At the time of the greatest obscuration, the angle of the moon's visible way from the sun is $16^{\circ} 56' 16''$; and the nearest distance of their centres $3' 2' 45''$. Now the apparent semidiameters of the sun and moon are $15' 54' 81''$ and $14' 51' 95''$; hence the parts deficient are $27' 44' 29''$, and the digits eclipsed $10^{\circ} 27' 30' 1''$ on the sun's upper limb; or $17^{\circ} 18' 22''$ to the east of the vertical point of his periphery; at the same time, the longitude of the nonagesimal is $5^{\circ} 14' 20' 23' 7''$, and its altitude $39^{\circ} 1' 18' 3''$, the parallax of the moon in latitude $41' 30' 72''$ and longitude $16' 54' 7''$. The moon is on the nonagesimal at 1h. 55m. 14s. or about 2m. 26s. after the time of the greatest obscuration at Greenwich.

At the beginning of this eclipse, the apparent latitude of the moon is $12' 11' 3'' N.$, and her visible difference of longitude from the sun $28' 17' 27''$; the moon's apparent semidiameter is $14' 53' 28''$, and the point of contact of the sun and moon's limbs is $49^{\circ} 9' 54' 3''$ to the west of the sun's upper limb. But, owing to the moon's decrease in latitude, and the position of the nonagesimal at the time of emersion, the apparent point where the moon's limb quits the sun is $86^{\circ} 56' 0''$, to the east of the zenith of his disc when the moon's apparent semidiameter is $14' 49' 83''$; the apparent latitude of the moon $5' 20''$ and the difference of longitude $80' 17''$.

Eclipse of the Sun at Greenwich, September 7th, 1820: apparent time P. M.

Beginning at	-	-	12	23	45
Visible conjunction at	-	-	1	50	11
Middle at	-	-	1	52	48
End at	-	-	3	16	20
Digits eclipsed	-	-	$10^{\circ} 27' 30' 1''$		

I shall here subjoin the elements of this eclipse, for such of your readers as may

into half its thickness, that is, $GL \times FE \times EG$. But, with the same respect to deference as before, I again contend, that the sum of this resistance is equal to $GL \times FE \times EG + LG \times \text{area of semi-arch}$; for, as the weight of the whole arch and covering must act upon the inside faces of the two piers, the weight of the semi-arch must act upon the inside face of one; and, this being admitted, I shall refer to Example the second, in the same proposition, and compare results.

By the admeasurements, as there set down, the distance of the centre of gravity from D, or DN, is 33.58 feet, which answers to the tangent of $33^\circ 15'$ of the curve DA nearly, and consequently the other tangent in the direction of the initial pressure being the same from the point of contact at B to N, the whole quantity of the curve to be considered as an arch, is $66^\circ 30'$. But the whole curve, from the apparent angle of abutment at A to D, is $77^\circ 20'$, and $77^\circ 20' - 66^\circ 30' = 10^\circ 50'$, a portion of the curve, which cannot be properly considered as part of the arch, in determining the thickness of the piers.

It will be found by calculation, that the distance between the apparent and virtual angle of abutment, will be equal to 2.24 feet; therefore the height of the pier to calculate from, will be $18 + 2.24 = 20.24$, and $NM 40 - 2.24 = 37.76$, $Nm.MA = 16.42$, and area = 809, remaining the same. Then, from those data, and the whole height of the pier = 64, its thickness may be deduced, and it will be found to be 6.912 feet, little more than half the thickness of Dr. Hutton's pier, which is 13.67 feet. Notwithstanding, the efficacious force of the arch is greater by our method than by

his: for by our's, it is $\frac{809 \times 16.42}{37.76} \times 20.24 = 7120.432$, and by his $\frac{809 \times 16.42}{40} \times 18 = 5976$.

Such opposite differences in cause and effect almost staggers belief, and, upon merely a superficial view of the subject, refuses its assent, to what I conceive to have been made sufficiently clear; and those doubts will be further strengthened when we recollect that the second edition of Dr. Hutton's work was published after a lapse of twenty-nine years, from the publication of the first; and at a time when the Commons of the United Kingdom had applied to him for his opinion upon the subject. This, together with

his well-known abilities as a mathematician, would have induced me also to think I was wrong, were I not convinced, both by theory and practice, that I am right. But we are now both before a discerning public, and it is for them to decide.

Here, Mr. Editor, I shall close this subject, and likewise our correspondence, for the present, as I know of nothing more that appears to me very reprehensible, or likely to mislead my brother bridge-builders in their pursuit to attain knowledge in their profession. But, if time and other circumstances will permit, I intend in another shape to furnish them with every information I am capable of affording them, both in theory and practice. And now, with thanks for the indulgence I have received from you, I conclude.

JAMES FARRY, Bridge-builder.
Bridgewater, Dec. 24, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I HAVE been too much gratified with the interesting account of the Honourable Henry Cavendish, in your Number of December last, to be inclined to find any fault with it; but there is one statement in that memoir which is calculated to make a wrong impression, and which a desire to do justice to my excellent friend, Dr. Hutton, induces me to correct. The assertion to which I advert is, that, at the top of column 2, page 421, where the determination of the mean density of the earth is ascribed to Dr. Maskelyne, and no mention whatever is made of Dr. Hutton, though he was undoubtedly the first person who ascertained that point. Had Dr. Maskelyne been living, I am persuaded that distinguished astronomer, and truly amiable man, would not have suffered so mistaken an assertion to pass without correction: but, as he has passed to other regions, and higher employments, and as Dr. Hutton is, I believe, too much engaged in other concerns at present to enforce his own claims, perhaps you will indulge me with the insertion of the following hasty sketch of the leading proceedings relative to the matter in question.

If the attraction of gravity be exerted, as Newton supposed, not only between the large bodies in the universe, but between the minutest particles, of which those bodies are constituted, it becomes exceedingly probable that the irregular

rities in attraction, occasioned by protuberances and depressions on the surface of a planet, will in some cases be perceptible and appreciable: and hence it has been naturally inferred, that, where mountains are of a favourable magnitude, shape, and position, their attraction may actually be determined by experiment. Newton himself gave the first hint of such an attempt in his "System of the World," (*Principia*, lib. 3.) where he remarks, "that a mountain of an hemispherical figure, three miles high, and six broad, will not, by its attraction, draw the plumb-line *two minutes* out of the perpendicular." In truth, the effect of its attraction would not exceed $1'' 18''$.

The first actual attempt to determine the attraction of a mountain, was made by the French academicians, who measured three degrees of the meridian near Quito, in Peru, and who found Chimborazo, a very high mountain in that vicinity, to draw the plumb-line $8''$ from the vertical, by its attraction. This result, however, fell far short of what theory might lead us to expect; and, therefore, M. Bouquet expressed his wish that the experiment might be repeated in other places, and in more favourable circumstances.

Nearly forty years after, namely, in the year 1772, 3, and 4, the confirmation that such an experiment properly conducted, would furnish to the theory of the universal and mutual attraction of all matter, was the subject of frequent discussion among the fellows of the Royal Society of London, at their meetings; and it was at length determined, that an extensive experiment should be undertaken under the superintendence of a person suitably qualified, both for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the attraction of a hill, and, if possible, of inferring from thence, the mean density of the earth. The first business was to fix upon a hill favourably situated for the purpose. Dr. Maskelyne, in a paper published in the *Phil. Transactions* for 1775, recommended two places which he thought would be found very convenient; the one, on the confines of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where, within the compass of twenty miles, are four remarkable hills, Pendle-hill, Pennygant, Lingleborough, and Whernside; the other a valley, two miles broad, between the hills Helwellin and Skiddaw, in Cumberland. It was found, however, on closer examination, that neither of these localities possessed all the advantages that

might be wished; and a committee was in consequence appointed, among whom were Dr. Maskelyne and Dr. Hutton, "to consider of a proper hill on which to try the experiment, and to prepare every thing necessary for carrying the design into execution." Mr. Charles Mason, (well known for his astronomical tables,) and Mr. Smeaton, were among the most active in making the inquiry; and the latter, at length, informed the committee, that, in his opinion, *Mount Schellien*, one of the Grampian hills in the north of Scotland, possessed the desired properties in a very eminent degree; "being a very lofty and narrow ridge, very steep, extending a great length east and west, and very narrow from north to south."

Mount Schellien being thus determined upon, it became necessary to provide for the expense of the undertaking, and to appoint duly qualified persons to conduct it. As to the expense, it was defrayed out of a surplus remaining from the benefaction of his Majesty, that enabled Dr. Maskelyne to observe the transit of Venus in 1769; and no fitter person could be wished for to superintend the proceedings than Dr. Maskelyne himself, provided he could obtain leave of absence from the Royal Observatory, for a sufficient time to take all the nicer and more delicate observations. "This permission," says the Doctor, "his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant;" and, accordingly, the Astronomer Royal immediately prepared for the operations. He had two assistants, Mr. Reuben Burrow, who had previously been assistant astronomer at Greenwich; and Mr. William Menzie, a land-surveyor in Perthshire. These gentlemen measured all the lines, angles, elevations, sections, &c. which were judged necessary; and Dr. Maskelyne made a few of the nicer astronomical observations, as well as determined the deflection of the plummet from the vertical line, at convenient stations, on both sides of the hill. This business being accomplished, he returned to Greenwich, and prepared the general account of the measurements and observations, which is inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1775.

From this memoir, in the *Transactions*, we learn that the sum of the deflections on both sides, occasioned by the attraction of Schellien, was $11'' 6''$. Dr. Maskelyne adds, "The attraction of the hill, computed in a rough manner, on supposition of its density being equal to

the mean density of the earth, and the force of attraction being inversely as the square of the distances, comes out about double this. Whence it should follow, that the density of the hill is about half the mean density of the earth. But this point cannot be properly settled till the figure and dimensions of the hill have been calculated from the survey, and thence the attraction of the hill, found from the calculation of several separate parts of it, into which it is to be divided, which will be a work of much time and labour." After this, Dr. Maskelyne presents a few general corollaries; but leaves the main difficulty to be surmounted, and the grand and much-looked-for result to be presented, either by himself or some other person, at a future time.

The person who first effected this, then, is clearly entitled to the principal honour arising from the solution of this intricate and interesting problem. And that this honour is due to Dr. Hutton, and to him alone, is evident from his elaborate paper published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1778. Such of your readers as have not an opportunity of consulting the Transactions, will not be displeased to see the Doctor's own account of his labours, as given in the 38th volume of the Philosophical Magazine.

"The next consideration was, whether and how these observations and measurements could be employed, in comparison with the magnitude and effects of the whole globe of the earth, to determine its mean density, in comparison with that of the mountain. This indeed was the grand question, a point of the highest importance to natural philosophy, of novel and of the most delicate and intricate consideration, as well as a work of immense labour. Here were to be calculated, mathematically, the exact magnitude of the hill, its shape and form, in every respect, the position and situation of all its parts, the various elevations and depressions, and the attraction on the plummets, by every point and particle in the hill, as well as of the neighbouring mountains on every side of it. Then there was to be calculated, in like manner, the attraction of the whole magnitude and mass of the earth, on the same plummets. Lastly, the proportion of these two computed attractions was to be compared with that of the observed effects on the plummets, viz. the lateral

deviation by the hill in comparison with the perpendicular direction of gravity, which comparison of the computed and observed effects, would give the ratio of the densities, namely, of the hill and the earth.

"The magnitude and novelty of these nice calculations, the requisite portion of science and ingenuity for making them with effect, were such as appalled every mind, and every one shrunk from the task; when, at the request of the President and Council of the Society, I undertook the performance; and after incessant labour, during the course of a year, produced the result of the whole, to the entire satisfaction of all the Society. The account of these calculations was published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1778, and in volume xiv. of my Abridgment of these Transactions; and, though in a very condensed form, occupied no less than a hundred quarto pages in that work, containing only the results of many thousands of intricate calculations."

Indeed, the ingenuity called into exercise in the course of those computations, and the labour requisite to carry them through, are greater than have been manifested by any one man, since the invention of logarithms, and the computations that were required to ensure the utility of that admirable invention.

The conclusion inferred by Dr. Hutton from the complete investigation, was, that the mean density of the whole mass of the earth is to that of the mountain as 9 to 5. Assuming this as the correct ratio, and at the same time assuming the mean density of the hill as agreeing with that of common stone, or being about $2\frac{1}{2}$, the doctor by compounding the two ratios, obtained $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, for the ratio of the densities of the earth and of rain water; and from the whole made this deduction: "Since then the mean density of the whole earth is about double that of the general matter near the surface, and within our reach, it follows, that there must be somewhere within the earth, towards the more central parts, great quantities of metals, or such like dense matter, to counterbalance the lighter materials, and produce such a considerable mean density."—*Phil. Trans.* 1778. This notion, then, of the much greater density about the central regions of the earth, or indeed to nearly two-thirds of the earth's diameter, was originally the suggestion of Dr. Hutton, M.

Cavies,

Cuvier, and many other persons, err in ascribing it to Dr. Maskelyne or to Mr. Cavendish.

I cannot conclude without remarking that, though Dr. Hutton had no reason to doubt the accuracy of his computations, he expressed in the paper, from which I have last quoted, some doubts as to the correctness of the assumption of *the density of the hill*, and pointed out methods by which that assumption might be corrected. He went farther. Feeling constantly a desire to give the finishing and correcting stroke to these computations, I very well remember hearing him, about nine or ten years ago, urge the learned Mr. Professor Playfair, of Edinburgh, either to make, or to procure and communicate to him, such more accurate observations upon the geological structure of the hill, as would enable him to give the utmost precision to his results, of which they were susceptible. From the information transmitted by Mr. Playfair, the doctor inferred that the mean specific gravity of Schistallien is about 2.7 or 2.8, its constituent varieties being reduced to three kinds, the specific gravity of one being 2.4, of another about 2.75, and some parts as high as 3, and even 3.2. Thus, the taking 2.75 as the mean, he obtains $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{20}{9}$, or almost 5, for the mean density of the whole mass of the earth; a result which was first given, I believe, by the doctor himself in part 55 of the New Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, published in 1808, and repeated in the re-publication of the whole paper, in the second volume of his 8vo. Tracts.

Professor Playfair has recently gone over all the computations necessary to determine this point, *de novo*, making use of his own observations as to the mineralogical constitution of the hill; and his results confirm, in a remarkable manner (see Phil. Transac. for 1811) the accuracy of the calculations and deductions made by Dr. Hutton.

I have dwelt longer upon this subject than might otherwise have been necessary, in order that here, as well as upon other topics, "Honour should be given where honour is due." One of the strongest incitements to men of science is, "the quiet and peaceable possession" of the fame accruing from their inventions and discoveries; and one of the greatest mortifications to which a man of virtue and ingenuity can be subjected, must be to see the result of his learning,

his science, his labours, and investigations, ascribed, however unintentionally, to another.

OLINTHUS GREGORY.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich,
Dec. 14, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM induced, by that liberality which has often afforded to an author assailed by some bandit of literature, a small space for defence and triumph, to ask the like favour for one, who knows not (exclusive of the advantageous respectability, independence, and great circulation, of the Monthly Magazine) where else to apply. I will strictly confine myself to this wretch's discomfiture, and my charge shall be single, clear, and concise—that, the British Critic's Review (in February 1812, which by chance I heard of) of JOSEPH, a religious Poem, is FALSE.

The work is of considerable extent, and aims to embrace the whole of the Jewish dispensation; the Preface clearly defines the plan; yet the Reviewer, (what an incongruous name, and yet it is the only one he ever dare own,) after a few desultory remarks, quotes *part* of a short speech, so as to destroy both sense and grammar, and then cries—*"Here certainly is no rival to Moses."*—Rival to Moses! I suppose then he reckons Milton a successful rival—and Louth likewise of Isaiah—and Klopstock and Cumberland victorious over Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John!

But, in my case, sir, it happens that his quotation is not even the paraphrase of a Mosaic passage: it is Joseph's *supposed* introductory account of himself to Potiphar. Was the critic only ignorant that there is no such scene in the Bible? I know not: the false view of the work, which he immediately adds, cannot so easily be excused. "Afterwards (continues this critic) we find him writing what Moses, without a very extraordinary gift of prophecy, could not have written; and, it may reasonably be doubted, whether he would if he could." He then quotes three lines, chiefly names of modern missionaries. Now, sir, I beg leave to ask, does not this critique (without further troubling you or your readers) draw the direct inference that I speak in the name of Moses, or of some person of that period, or that I have made a prophetic attempt, or, at least, been guilty of an anachronism? It is

neither of the cases, sir, but a plain apostrophe in my own character to the missionaries; and, out of my respect for their labours, I introduce their names, though of different churches, and "not formed for metre."

It is remarked in the Preface, "critics not only condemn an author for what he has and has not done, but for what he does not profess or wish to do." These reviewers, I trust I have shown, go beyond this strong accusation, and falsely insinuate that I do that, which I neither directly nor indirectly have done. If it were to be asked, what could possibly induce any writers so to commit themselves? I answer, that they are anonymous,—that they have no idea I can reply to them,—and that their narrow and bigotted notions are doubly offended; first, that in my Preface I should treat reviewers lightly—and, secondly, that I, a clergyman of the Church of England, should write a work professedly religious, upon the broad basis of Catholic Christianity, and not to the exclusive honour and praise of our own establishment, and to the anathema of all other.

To expose these malaperts will aid, I hope, the cause of every independent author, and gratify every reader, who has a mind of his own; and, still further to show their worthlessness, I could refer to half a dozen other articles in the same Review, which (I know not if all are alike false, but one concerning Henry Kirk White is,) are yet more illiberal, trifling, and erroneous, than that which has required an exposition from

Alexander Wills, CHARLES LUCAS.
Dec. 2, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over the works of Bernardin de St. Pierre, the other day, my attention was arrested by his *Voeux d'un Solitaire*; and particularly by those entitled, *Voeux pour une Education Nationale*. Among some pertinent observations are the following, to which I am not disposed to assent; he previously observes, that emulation should be banished from our schools. "*L'Emulation*, (says he) *est la cause de la plupart des maux du genre humain. Elle est la racine de l'ambition; car l'émulation produit le désir d'être le premier; et le désir d'être le premier, n'est autre chose que l'ambition, qui se partage, suivant les positions et les caractères, en ambitions po-*

sitive et négative d'où coulent presque tous les maux de la vie sociale."

Before I offer any remarks on these sentiments, I would premise that, in all probability, and from what we have lately seen and heard, the science of education is yet in its infancy; and that the way in which it has been conducted in Europe for many centuries, is not that which is calculated to produce the best and most permanent impression upon the human mind. I am the more willing to enter into a disquisition concerning the propriety of the stimulus of emulation in our schools, from having observed, that a worthy friend of mine, whose writings are well known and esteemed by the public, has hinted, that such a feeling ought to be discouraged; now, although I may be disposed to allow a due weight to his opinion, yet we are not, I think, called upon to sacrifice our judgment against the evidence of facts: it will be well therefore to examine a little into the nature of the case.

If there be any truth in the doctrine of motives, of cause and effect, of praise and blame; and, if the human mind be governed by motives; if, from one end of the earth to the other, we constantly see the same causes producing the same effects; and that, consequently, without motives, man cannot act at all; so, we must admit, that the minds of children, which are simply full-grown minds in miniature, must have some motive presented to them to stimulate them to exertion. I say stimulate them to exertion: now, if emulation be taken away, what stimulus are we to apply in its place? "Attach pleasure to their learning," says St. Pierre: and so, *manibus pedibusque*, say I: and where will you be able to find any motive to apply to the human mind with more pleasure and force than emulation? The pleasure of excelling, in schools, does most assuredly lead to excellence; and I am of opinion that, as long as that feeling is not pressed to the injury or retardation of other boys, (and here only lies the difficulty,) such aspirations to fame and to excellence ought to be encouraged: but I am ready to admit, that if, instead of producing its proper object, Emulation become a means of introducing envy, bickerings, and strife, its proper object is lost, and it becomes, of course, a mischief. Hence, it is evident, that the wielding of this powerful auxiliary requires much skill, and the hand of an able master: and here it will be necessary that the master should take

into

into the account the capacity of his pupil—his disposition for this or that particular study—the length of time it is intended he should pursue it; and, indeed, a variety of *et cetera* to be known only by application in individual cases, without all which much valuable time will be irrecoverably lost. But, says St. Pierre, "Emulation is the root of Ambition," and therefore it must be torn up! It is an unfortunate circumstance for mankind, that Ambition is so often used in a bad sense, and in a bad cause; and to a benevolent mind, such as St. Pierre's appears to have been, it is no wonder that the only method which struck him as desirable, was to eradicate so base a passion as, in its worldly exemplification it is, I am sorry to say, too commonly found to be. However, we must not despair: St. Pierre might be mistaken; and so have been myriads of minds as benevolent as his. It is the province of true philosophy not to attempt to overturn, but to direct aright the powers of the human mind: if, upon investigation, it should be found that Emulation, or, if you please, Ambition, be a part of our nature, as I am inclined to think it is, the question will then be, not whether it should be eradicated or no, because if it be a part of our nature, that cannot be done; but, in what way may it be best directed? and that it may be directed both in youth and manhood, to the happiness and well-being of man, I entertain no shadow of doubt. If we could see this moral quality of the human mind, this scarecrow for the benevolent, the timid, and the well-meaning; this powerful steam-engine of intellect—employed only for the welfare, the good, and the happiness, of mankind, how different would it then appear!—Instead of carrying fire and sword into the dwellings of our neighbours—Instead of laying waste a country, and rioting in the blood of our fellow creatures, let us imagine Ambition prompting mankind in the glorious career of truth, justice, and benevolence: instead of our exclaiming "Behold an Alexander, a Cæsar, a Charles the Twelfth, or a Bonaparte;" imagine such characters held up to our execration, or at least to our pity, and the heroes of mercy, of peace, and of benevolence—such men as Milton, as Locke, or as Howard, crowned with the laurels of *Wisdom* and of *Peace*, then may we hail Ambition with delight, as its deeds should shine forth as the morning! Instead

of men's being ambitious to outvie each other in deeds of prowess, and, what is falsely termed, military glory, let us imagine men only ambitious to do good—ambitious to excel one another in deeds of charity, benevolence, and love—ambitious to listen to that still small voice of wisdom, which at times is heard, even by our heroes of blood—ambitious to assist in the progression of intellect and the diffusion of truth; let us imagine, I say, such ambition, and I am very much deceived if it would not be accounted virtuous, praiseworthy, and sublime.

If there be any truth in these remarks, I think it will follow, that emulation and ambition, when applied to the progression of intellect, and the happiness and well-being of men, are qualities of the human mind by no means to be despised or superseded:—that our rules for judging of the propriety of their application are to be formed by the effects which the use of them produces, as in other moral qualities; that, where the effects are bad, it is to be presumed that the use of them is bad, as in war, conquest, and desolation: that, where the effects are good, as in instruction, benevolence, and happiness, their assistance is sanctified, and their influence and use incontrovertibly good.

JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntsbill, Dec. 22, 1812.

P.S. Your readers will oblige me by correcting the following errors in my paper of your Magazine, for September last, page 104, column 2, line 11, for *were* read *are*—line 23, for *propitious* read *monstrous*—column 1, line 38, for *referred* read *deferred*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT is not difficult to analyse the causes of the ascendancy of Error among societies of Men; but to expose errors is dangerous, because, being engendered by deep-rooted prejudices of education, and fostered by self-interest, they are maintained by active and vindictive Passions.

An experienced Philosopher expressed his apprehension of those passions and prejudices when he declared, that, if his hand were full of Truths, he would not open it! Such an imperfect being is man—that Truth must always be exhibited in a way calculated to humour, and not to oppose, his prejudices—of those who are hardly enough to maintain it, must run the chance of being sacrificed to their temerity!

"Is

"Is there in Sodom five righteous men?—Is there in Israel fifty who are worthy to be saved?"—Lives there in Britain one in twelve whom it is useful to address in the language of Truth?—In other words, can a votary of Truth, with no other protection than the native fascinations of the goddess, make an appeal, at present, to any tribunal in England, and escape the vindictive accusations of venality and prejudice?

Is there, at this day, to be found in England, among twelve men indifferently taken, more than one or two who will uphold Truth against the blandishments of sophistry, falsehood, and corruption? In fine, are not many great Truths as obnoxious at this day, in England, as truth ever was, at any time, in any country in the world?—Might not any obstinate stickler for Truth meet with martyrdom in England, as certainly as did the prophets and Jesus Christ among the Jews, as the Apostles among the Gentiles, or as the great Protestant reformers among the Catholics?

Yet England, with almost the single exception of the United States of America, is the freest and most enlightened country in the world! In England there yet remains some scope for Truth! In an unrestrained, though terrified, press, she has here a stage on which to play a part; and she is not wholly fettered, banished, or strangled, as in many countries. Truth may still, therefore, solicit votaries in these islands, provided she deport herself with sufficient prudence and modesty!

Truth then, O Britons! presents herself before you! She invites you to dismiss passion; and to discharge yourselves from the slavery of self-interest! She desires, in a choice of public difficulties, and at a crisis when your eternal fate, as a people, depends on your active intelligence and virtue, to point out your duties to yourselves and your neighbours! Will you listen to her, and give her countenance?—Will you respect or despise her warnings?—Will you create a new era in your submission to her reign; or will you reject her till the ascendancy of wisdom becomes useless to your prosperity?—Listen then to the voice of Truth—and, let her declarations, principles, and counsels, sink deep into your hearts!

Truth then, without adulation, admits that you are a great people; but that you have risen to greatness by means of commerce, like the Tyrians, the Carthaginians, the Venetians, the

Genoese, and the Dutch; that those nations have fallen one after another, and that you may be in danger of falling also, from the operation of similar causes.

Truth tells you that all those fallen people were corrupted by the influx of foreign wealth; were intoxicated by foreign power; and were, finally, ambitious of universal dominion.

Truth informs you that their wealth enabled them to intrigue in the councils of foreign princes; that they sought to direct the governments of the whole world; and that they were constantly meddling in the quarrels of their neighbours.

Truth declares that, to serve the sinister purposes of their commerce, they stirred up wars among other nations; and considered that their welfare was best promoted by the strifes and calamities of all other people.

Truth informs you that they were jealous of all competition; that they aimed at universal monopoly; and that they thought the only means of perpetuating their prosperity, was to allow no rivalry in matters of trade.

Truth tells you that, in consequence of their overgrown wealth, inordinate ambition, and jealous policy, they were first envied, then feared, and, finally, hated and opposed, by the whole world.

Truth records, that, to maintain their ascendancy and pretensions, it became necessary to augment their fleets and armies; and to carry on wars against the nations which previously had been their customers, and the means of their aggrandizement.

Truth warns you that their acquired wealth was soon dissipated in the maintenance of fleets and armies in foreign countries; that such drains were not resupplied by balances of trade as formerly; that credit was soon substituted for wealth; that paper, or alloyed money, took the place of the precious metals; and that the solid basis of public prosperity, founded on industry and balances of trade, gave way to temporizing projects and artifices.

Truth records, that in those countries, as the Pride of the government increased, the miseries and oppressions of the people accumulated; and that, as the exigencies of the state augmented, pretences became necessary for diminishing the liberties of the people.

Truth tells you that, as the necessities of the people accumulated with the public distresses, so individuals became

more willing to sell themselves to the government, and to assist in oppressing and enslaving their independent and less crafty fellow citizens.

TRUTH records that, during the internal and external contentions of those people, the energetic, industrious, and useful part of the community, emigrated to exercise their talents and experience in foreign countries, thereby transferring to them the foundation of their native country's greatness.

TRUTH illustrates that, in the climax of their national misfortunes, all the fences and securities of civil liberty were destroyed one after another, so that public freedom, public spirit, public glory, public prosperity, and often national independence, were extinguished together!

TRUTH reminds you that Tyre fell a victim to its meddling policy—Carthage to its ambition—Venice to the tyranny of its government—Genoa to foreign wars—and Holland to the corruptions consequent on overgrown wealth.

TRUTH admits that your geographical position and territorial circumstances are more advantageous than the territory and position of those people; and that the prolongation of your national independence rests less than theirs on extraneous circumstances and warlike achievements.

TRUTH tells you, however, that all the prosperity, wealth, and power, which arise from foreign commerce, are subject to *common laws*; and that in these respects, without increased caution and wisdom, you are doomed to follow the fate of other great commercial powers, and sink to the secondary rank prescribed by your territory and population.

TRUTH proclaims, that the commerce and power of the British Islands arise out of their insular security, their commanding geographical position, their political liberty, their staple commodities, and the characteristic energy and industry of their inhabitants, all existing antecedently to their present ascendancy.

TRUTH declares, that, as the ascendancy of the British empire has arisen from the gradual and unpremeditated operation of natural and inherent causes, those efficient causes are adequate to sustain the ascendancy which they have conferred, without the hazard of wars to assert abstract powers and commercial rights, which did not originally tend to raise the country to its present eminence.

TRUTH reminds you, by a never-failing experience, that wars are alien to

the prosperity, and dangerous to the very existence, of those nations whose strength is founded on their commerce; and that public distress is unfavourable to public spirit, and fatal to the energies of public liberty.

TRUTH tells you that, without liberty, there is no security for person and property; and that, without security of person and property, individual industry, the soul of commerce, can never exist in any country.

TRUTH reminds you that, in Britain, the security of public liberty depends on the free and independent Representation of the people in the legislature; and that the security of personal liberty and property depends on the unbiassed convention and full powers of Juries.

TRUTH declares, that public liberty and personal security must be lost to the people of England whenever any considerable part of the House of Commons is nominated by the minister of the day, and becomes identified with the executive government; and whenever Juries, who are to try questions between the crown and the subject, can be picked from among the freeholders by an officer of the crown, instead of being returned by the sheriff in regular rotation.

TRUTH then suggests it as your duty to hold sacred those Bulwarks of your freedom as the bases of your public prosperity; to treat as public enemies those who dare to impair them; and to despise, as unnatural sycophants of power, those who decry your unremitting and zealous exertions to maintain them.

TRUTH, in like manner, calls your attention to the confusion and uncertainty of your laws, which have been the growth of a thousand years, of bad as well as good time, and of ages of superstition, ignorance, and despotism, as well as of epochs of liberty; and it tells you that your entire legal system demands a radical reform and regeneration.

TRUTH tells you that the liberty and glory of a country must be utterly destroyed, if, after the great barriers of liberty are undermined, slavery is made palatable by the corruptions and subjugation of the public press, thereby reconciling the people to their chains, holding up truth and virtue to the scorn of ignorance and credulity, and hunting down and persecuting all the honest exertions of expiring patriotism.

TRUTH declares that the exportation and disappearance of your specie, is symptomatic of the decay of your public wealth.

wealth and external power—it warns you of increasing domestic and foreign difficulties from that cause—and it adduces that fact as a proof that you ought to have sanctioned, by your voice, those overtures for peace, which have been so often made to your government.

TRUTH likens the operations of your government, subject to the incumbrances of an enormous public debt—to those of a trader who has issued a large amount of accommodation-bills. The progress of both is similar—is attended by similar difficulties—and, unless such anticipations of means are liquidated by timely sacrifices, they are, in both cases, likely to be followed by similar effects.

TRUTH asserts, without the hazard of refutation, that, as taxes on the people cause the people to indemnify themselves upon each other, so it is impracticable that great public debts can be overtaken by any fund growing out of taxes, because the taxes which generate the fund, augment the expenditure of the government in a higher ratio.

TRUTH proclaims the precarious pursuit and dependent character of commerce in any country where the possession of currency depends more on intrigue, sycophancy, and factitious credit, than on real trade and capital. It tells you that, in such a country, speculators overwhelm capitalists, that merchants become the humble tools of power, and that the spirit of trade and honourable enterprise must soon be destroyed.

TRUTH declares, that increased taxes, levied to carry on wars and pay the interest of enormous public debts, have unduly increased the nominal value of all commodities; so that many of those comforts are consequently abridged which are usually enjoyed by industry in wise and well regulated communities.

TRUTH tells you that, as a consequence of uncertain foreign relations, and of fluctuations in trade and property, the reward of industry and enterprise is rendered precarious; that the education of youth in trade and habits of industry has greatly abated; and that trade ceases every day to present its usual inducements and its advantageous prospects to industry.

TRUTH reminds you that your commercial system has drawn THREE MILLIONS of your population from agriculture to manufactures, and that those manufacturers have no adequate means of subsistence till the restoration of commerce by a general peace.

TRUTH indicates that the fluctuations of prices, of employment, of credit, and of foreign trade, demand an increase of sympathy towards your own poor, most of whom have been created by public circumstances not within their controul, rather than by vice and idleness.

TRUTH calls your attention to the rapid progression of the nominal value of all commodities, at a time when you are without specie; and proves, that to advance farther or to fall back is equally dangerous to your welfare.

TRUTH solemnly proclaims the rapid progression of your annual public expenditure within twenty years, from 16 to 20, 24, 36, 48, 60, 80, and 100 millions, affording incontrovertible evidence that in a few years it must advance to 120, 150, 180, 240, and 300 millions, provided the currency and the augmented taxes can continue to sustain such accumulating claims.

TRUTH reminds you that this enormous augmentation of taxes is called for at a moment when your foreign trade and your sources of wealth are comparatively annihilated.

TRUTH tells you that your true means of defence and offence, lie in your great and invincible NAVY; that a mistaken policy and false notions of glory stimulate your ministers to emulate the military establishments of the great continental powers; and that your condition under such policy, is that of the Frog of Esop, attempting to swallow himself to the size of the Ox.

TRUTH whispers that your public enemy rejoices in the policy which leads your ministers to spend a million per week in maintaining an army in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal; and it tells you that your true policy, in regard to Spain under a French dynasty, (if it is necessary to interfere in any way,) should have been to detach from old Spain its extensive colonies, and erect them into independent free governments.

TRUTH reminds you of the primary objects and principles of colonization; and teaches you to seek no other colonies than islands whose dependence and produce you can secure by means of your invincible navy.

TRUTH tells you that, as the most powerful of free people, you ought every where to sustain public liberty; and, in all your alliances and foreign connections, never to support despotism against exertions of the people made to assert or recover their civil liberties.

TRUTH

TRUTH quotes the example of all history to prove that, to maintain your national independence, it is necessary to husband your resources, and to maintain your prosperity as the source of your public welfare and power.

TRUTH declares that no great nation can ever be conquered till its resources have been drained and exhausted by the long continuance of wars; and that the strength which results from the prosperity of peace is the only perfect security which any country can acquire.

TRUTH asserts, that one country has no right to meddle with or disturb the government established in another; it recognizes the peaceful authority of the Chinese and Japanese, to restrict and forbid intercourse with foreign nations; it legitimatizes the alliance of free states with the tyrants of Algiers and Morocco; and it denies the justice or necessity of wars founded on changes of other governments or dynasties, on the internal policy of other countries, or on the reported character of the heads of other governments.

TRUTH solemnly declares, that, if wicked and corrupt ministers of a free people, at any time, involve their people in foreign wars, with no justifiable object; such free people, so abused, are not bound to become partizans in the war of such ministers, which is not a war of the country, or for the country; on the contrary, they are bound to exert themselves to procure the speedy restoration of peace, by all constitutional means.

TRUTH declares it to be a great crime to carry on war without some assignable cause of sufficient magnitude, and commensurate with the evils of war; and that none but defensive wars, provoked by notorious and definable aggressions of the enemy, are justifiable in a moral or religious sense.

Such, O my countrymen, are the dictates of Truth! May they sink deep into your hearts and govern your practices! It is, however, too certain, that such truths, incontrovertible as they are, will find few votaries! Passion, Prejudice, and Pride, will vigorously resist and assail them! Sophistry will employ all its arts against them; and, great Truths as they are, they will be often denied before their authority is established! Unhappily they do not appear with a Royal signature, nor have they the sanction of any Church, or of any Cabinet Council. Their only recommendation is their absolute Verity! There

is, however, this prodigious difference between the effect of eternal truths, and the influence of frauds and falsehoods, that at the end of a thousand generations, the former will retain their original force and vigour; while the sophistry of corruption and the trumpery of dishonest statesmen are generally detected, exposed, despised, and rejected within the passing year!

Their most active enemies will be those traders in politics and great events who mislead the public, and pollute, by their sordid calculations, all the ordinary channels of Truth. These persons are the conductors of our venal newspapers, a race of people who live upon public credulity, and who foster all the unhappy prejudices and passions of mankind. Never was a blessing so perverted as the power of the press by these venal speculators in news, many of whom care not whether they blast and wither half the world, if they can but procure the sale and ascendancy of their newspapers.

Such are the struggles of Truth, even in its connection with its grand agent and natural guardian—the Press! Can we wonder then at the unhappy fate of men, who in different ages have had the temerity to attack the public prejudices, aided by no weapons besides those of a good cause? Can we be surprized at the poisoning of Socrates—at the roasting of Cobham—at the perpetual imprisonment of Galileo—or at the martyrdoms of Truth and Virtue, which have disgraced all ages?

Public ignorance, generating prejudices which are humoured by statesmen, cherished by the priesthood, and pampered by unprincipled writers and editors, is consequently that many-headed monster which in all ages has opposed itself to the progress and ascendancy of Truth. The first considerations of every political statesman, are not what would be right—and what would be consistent with Truth; but, what is the most agreeable to the public feelings—and in what degree can right conduct be reconciled with existing prejudices! He would be deemed a rash statesman whose measures preceded, rather than followed, the prejudices of the public; and, if his conduct is measured by any other consideration equally powerful, it is only that of his interest. A public wrong is perpetrated, but the statesman who inflicts it excuses himself by referring to the public opinion and voice, by which he says, he is governed—the priest, who often becomes the moral apologist of the statesman, consults

consults in like manner the prejudices of the public—and the Journalist, the echo of the public voice, in like manner consults the public wishes! A concordant result is thus produced at the very moment in which great public errors are committed! Discords may arise, followed by repentance and mutual accusations; yet the mischief cannot be recalled. Hence the Histories of Human Life, and of the Transactions of Nations, are composed almost entirely of a catalogue of Errors, Calamities, Repentance, and often of Vengeance, for crimes which arise less from the fault of individuals than from a defect in the constitution of human society.

Perhaps the justice of these reasonings will be generally admitted, and the writer may probably have credit for purity of intentions and moderation of language, in making the exposition. Far be it from him by any asperity of invective to confirm or irritate the prejudices which he is anxious to diminish and subdue by a sober appeal to the reason and good sense of his readers!

Should his arguments tend further to prove the necessity of educating the whole population, as one means of emancipating the majority from the dominion of the prejudices of crafty men—should it tend to rouse statesmen to think for themselves, and to *instruct*, rather than *mislead*, those whose interest they are appointed to direct—should it develop to pious and well-intentioned Clergymen, the mischiefs to which they may contribute by fostering prejudices; they may probably be led to think that they shall better serve their country, and obtain the more substantial gratitude of their superiors, by enlightening, rather than blinding, those whose mental powers they govern—should Journalists perceive that truth is the most easily maintained, and may, if perseveringly supported, become as advantageous to their interests, as the gratification of the public prejudices; they may perhaps be led to try the experiment for a limited period, till Truth becomes fashionable—should it lead the numerous creatures of their prejudices, the primary authors of public wrongs and errors, to examine themselves in regard to the grounds and origin of those opinions which, at any time, disturb the repose and happiness of the world—should it establish more correct views of the cause of the overwhelming influence of prejudice, and illustrate the moral phenomena which accompany the rise,

progress, and decay of national Errors—should it, in fine, tend to promote the influence, or establish the authority, of Truth in the great questions which arise in the progress of society—the Ambition of the writer will, in either of those results, be abundantly gratified!

COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMORANDA LUSITANICA; by JOHN ADAMSON.

Anacade Caminha.

PEDRO DE ANDRADE CAMINHA was a Fidalgo, descended from an illustrious family in Castile, from whence his ancestor Fernão Caminha emigrated, in 1367, to Portugal, and was presented, by King Dom Fernando, with the seignury of S. Estevão, for the services which he had rendered that monarch.

The family of Caminha had, after this event, made frequent alliances with the Portuguese gentry, and was, at the birth of the poet, divided into two branches.

Afonso Vaz Caminha, the grandfather, had two sons. Vasco Fernandez, the elder, was Alcaide Mór* of Villa-Vieosa, chamberlain to Dom Theodosio, Duke of Braganza, and father of Afonso Vaz Caminha, a very celebrated and learned man. João Caminha, the younger, served under Afonso de Albuquerque, in India, where he gained great reputation, and, returning to Portugal, was nominated Comptroller of the Household of the Infanta Dona Isabel, afterwards the consort of Charles V. João espoused Dona Filippa de Sousa, and, after living many years with great felicity, died on the same day as his wife, leaving several children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the eldest.

He entered early into the service of Dom Duarte, Duke of Guimarães, and employed his time in the cultivation of literature, and the attentions required by his office. Dom Duarte was a prince of extensive erudition; he was a sincere friend and patron to men of ability, and his death was deeply felt and regretted. In his service, Pedro de Andrade, corresponding with some and mixing in the society of others, secured the friendship of the most enlightened poets of Portugal. Enjoying a life dedicated to literature, Andrade lived contented and quite unambitious of that advancement, to which his residence in the palace of a prince might have raised his expectations.

* Chief magistrate.

In the Royal Archives, a grant is enumerated, bearing date 15th July, 1556, from João III. to him, of part of the duties imposed upon the wines at Oporto, which had been before conceded to his mother, as a recompence for the services of her brother Gaspar de Andrade, who was slain by the Moors.

It appears, from the singular marks of esteem conferred upon him, that Pedro de Andrade was the favourite of his princely master. Sometime previous to the death of this nobleman, he gave him the Alcaidaria of Celorico de Basto, and a pension of 200 mill-reas, both of which grants were confirmed to him by King Dom Sebastião. In the will of the prince, the name of Pedro de Andrade frequently mentioned in terms highly in his favour. Besides recommending him to the Infante Cardinal Dom Henrique, amongst the Fidalgos, of whose services he approved, he desires that no account should be demanded from him of the gold, silver, and jewels, which might be entrusted to his care, and bequeaths him his favourite horse Lima.* In a codicil, he leaves him seven hundred mill-reas, a pension of which the king had given him the power of alienation, and concludes with the following approving and commendatory sentence. "Pero de Andrade hath served me, as is known to all, for a length of time, and without ever displeasing me in any thing; wherefore I beg the Senhor Cardinal, that in all things, wherein he can conduce to his advancement in the favour of my lord the king, he will. For the doing this I confide in his highness. Of this notice, Pero de Andrade is deserving, and it will be a great consolation to my soul."†

Our poet survived his affectionate master nearly thirteen years, and died

* It is not improbable that Pedro de Andrade was indebted to his friend Antonio Ferreira, for some part of the favour shewn him by the prince. Ferreira, in a letter to his Highness, and also in an eclogue, speaks of Caminha in high terms of praise and recommendation.—See *Obras de Ferreira*, *Canta*, xiii. liv. i. eclog. x.

† "Pero de Andrade me tem servido, como todos sabem com umita continuação, e sem nunca me dar desgosto em nada; peço umito per mercê ao Senhor Cardial, que em tudo o que o puder favorecer em suas cousas com el Rey meu Senhor, faça como en de S. Alteza a confio, e me Pero de Andrade merece, porque será grande consolação para nuístra alma."

on the 9th September, 1589, as appears by a memorandum in the Chancery of Philip II. attached to a grant made by that king to him; whereby he is allowed to alienate his pension of 200 mill-reas, in moieties, to his daughter Dona Marianna and his wife Dona Pascoalina de Guzman.

The works of Pedro de Andrade remained in MS. until the year 1791, when they were arranged for publication and printed at the press of the Royal Academy, in Lisbon, in an octavo volume. They consist of almost every description of the minor species of poetry; but epigrams, of which he wrote two on the death of his parents, and several on his brothers, sisters, and relatives, appear to have been his favourite compositions.

His poetry is severely criticised by Francisco Dias;* yet that author urges, in extenuation, his ignorance of the learned languages, which conducted, at that time, so much to the improvement of Portuguese literature, and bestows upon him praise for some of his performances. He studied the poetry of Sa de Miranda and Antonio Ferreira, and, where he followed these authors, he has succeeded best.

Although, perhaps, no solid advantage may be derived from the publication of the works of Caminha, by the Royal Academy; yet considerable merit is due to the poet for contributing towards the advancement of his native language, at a period when every effort was required for its amelioration.

The specimen which follows is a sonnet, written by Caminha, in praise of the Segundo Cerco de Diu (second siege of Diu) of Jeronimo Cortereal, a contemporary poet, of no very brilliant abilities, though much esteemed in his day; and who, besides this poem, wrote the *Naufragio de Sepulveda*, and the *Austrada*, upon which Caminha composed a sonnet, commencing

Heironymos aqui escreve, e d'aqui canta, &c.

Cortereal wrote in the *verso scioltto*, a measure at that time much used by the poets of Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

SONETO.

Espritos valerosos, e esforçados,
Que tanto ao mundo tem de si mostado;
De hum valeroso espirito e esforçado,
Deviao dignamente ser cantados.

* *Memorias da Lit. Port. publicadas pela academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa*. Tom. iv. p. 104.

E a feitos com razão tam celebrados,
 Se devia alto verso e celebrado;
 E que tudo a alto som fosse cantado
 Em branda voz, e com cantos desusados:
 A tudo isto respondes igualmente,
 Rarissimo Heironymo! e em cores
 Vivas, mostras aos olhos quanto cantas:
 Deste louvor alheo, mil louvores
 Instantemente vem, nam só da gente,
 Mas dos que entendem mais, que mais es-
 pantas.

SONNET.

With equal force should swell the poet's lyre,
 As grac'd the spirits of those sons of Fame,
 Whose val'rous deeds secure the world's
 acclaim;
 When those brave actions form the poet's
 theme:
 And in the cadence of his verse, should
 gleam
 The hero's ardour and the warrior's fire.
 For them to deeds of bold emprise belong
 Harmonious sounds, unknown in vulgar
 song —
 Full well thy lay, Jeronimo! displays
 In lively tint, revealing to the eye,
 T' achievements great that bear thy muse's
 praise.
 To thee from all the meed of loud applause
 is due; but most from those who can descry
 The beauties of thy verse, and know its
 laws.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. EDGEWORTH will thank the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, to insert the annexed letter from Lady Colambre to the Quarterly Reviewer, in the Monthly Magazine for next month.*

"Lady Colambre presents her compliments to the Quarterly Reviewer. She begs that he may be more careful in future, in speaking of her character.

"The Reviewer says, p 341, of the Quarterly Review for last June, 'Grace Nugent surely deserved to be a Christian.'

"Lady Colambre refers the Reviewer to p. 148, of the second volume of the Absentee, where she says that her mother, whom she so loved and respected, had

carefully instilled into her mind, the principles of virtue and religion.

"Lady Colambre did not think it necessary to make a public profession of her faith; she trusted that, in this 'Christian land,' none would have so little Christian charity, as to suspect her of being an infidel."

Clonbrony Castle, Aug. 26, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS FROM ATHENS; by M. FAJVEL, VICE-CONSUL OF FRANCE at that CITY, and CORRESPONDENT OF the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Athens, April 4, 1811.

SIR,—I have had considerable diggings made in this city, and some foreigners have caused still greater excavations to be undertaken; we have been fortunate enough to make some interesting discoveries. Our search took place on the great road which leads from the Hippades gate to Acharnes, to the left, on going towards those suburbs, at about 130 fathoms from the gate just mentioned, and nearly 140 from the present gate. We there found some ancient burying grounds, about fifteen feet below the surface.

It may not, perhaps, be irrelevant to inform you, that the spot in which are the remains of the Hippades gate, is still called by the Greeks and Turks the Race-gate, because it is here that the diversion of foot-races is still performed. One circumstance worthy of notice is, that the competitors run naked, with only a simple piece of linen round the middle. There are three prizes, or, more properly speaking, two, as the third is nothing but an enormous radish, or carrot, which causes the gainer to be rewarded by the booings of the populace. These roots are here two feet long, and about three inches in diameter.

You know that the moderns have their wrestlers, the same as the ancients had. These persons are naked, except a cloth round the loins, which is steeped in oil, with which the body is likewise rubbed. They also roll themselves in the sand, that they may take a firm hold of each other at the time of the contest. The prize is gained by him who throws his adversary.

I found, as I have told you, the ancient soil at fifteen feet below the surface; the tombs were close together. We saw several cippi of different forms, which were overturned, as well as sarcophagi of marble,

* We insert this communication out of respect to Mr. Edgeworth; but we think he condescends too much, in noticing the wanton misrepresentations of an anonymous writer in a trading Review. It begins now to be pretty generally felt, that perversion is deemed as necessary to the success of an hireling critic, as exaggeration is to the eclat and extensive patronage of a Newspaper.—EDITOR.

ble, and others of common stone; there were some tombs formed of fine tiles, three feet long, which had belonged to grand buildings. On some of these were painted handsome ornaments, as was also the case with those marble tombs, the stones of which must have belonged to grand temples; a fact which it is difficult to make our architects comprehend, as they will not believe that the ancients painted their statues and bas-reliefs. In these sarcophagi I generally found the skeleton lying on a thick bed of olive-leaves, in a burnt state: I also found in them several thin pieces of beaten gold, in the shape of serpents' tongues; and likewise blades of copper, on which was inscribed the name of the deceased. On the ends, or the small columns affixed to these tombs, were brief inscriptions, the letters of which were alternately black and red. There were also bas-reliefs, which were painted. On one of these columns I read,

ΟΡΟΣΗ
ΜΑΤΟΣΟ
ΝΗΣΙΜΟ

On another was,

ΟΡΟΣΗ
ΜΑΤΟΣΟ
ΝΗΣΙΜΟ

On a third,

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΙΟΝ
ΗΠΕΡΤΙΣ

On a fourth,

ΗΟΡΟΣ
ΗΕΛΙΚΗΣ

On some tiles were,

ΙΕΡΑΝΜΙΤΡΙΘΕΝ
ΔΙΟΝΤΣΙΟΣΚΑΙΑΜΜΟΝΙΟΣ.

On another, in burthephedon, was,
ΤΟΙΕΑΙΜ.

Many of these tombs contain only the ashes of burnt bones, or handsome urns, in which are likewise ashes. Amongst these I have frequently found the *obolus*, which has not been paid to Charon.

Respecting this pilot of the shades, I have a representation of him on a vase. He is painted in the act of pushing his bark ashore with a pole, which indicates that the infernal rivers were not very deep. He has no oars in his boat, which is exactly similar to the *Piades* employed at Constantinople for the conveyance of passengers at that port. This proves that the people of Asia have not changed their customs: hence I am convinced that the large boats of the Hellespont, which are towed along here, and which I have seen on the very parts where were for-

merly those of the divine Achilles, are still of the same shape as were those of the ancients; so that, if the son of Thetis could return to earth, he would think he was again beholding his fleet at the Sigeum.

But a circumstance more curious than old Charon is an *obolus* which I found fixed in the mouth of a skeleton, between the last tooth on the right side and the jaw; I retained it in this situation. Here is an incontestable proof that it was customary to put the coin in the mouth of the deceased; a practice still kept up in some villages of Boeotia, as I was informed by one of the inhabitants of those parts. I also found in one of these tombs a thin sheet of lead, about five inches long by three broad; it was folded in four folds the long way, and then doubled in half: it contained an inscription of ten lines, which proved to be an imprecation against one Cleophrades and his whole family. (This inscription has been translated by M. Visconti, and will be printed in some of the early Reports of the Proceedings of the Institute.)

The following is a description of a handsome vase which I have found:—A winged Genius, in a car drawn by four white horses with wings, has arrived at an altar, on which is a tripod: he is using all his strength to restrain his coursers. Another Genius is flying before him, as if to check the horses and seize the tripod, the prize of the race. Another, richly dressed, follows the car, and appears to be watering, from a vase, a laurel, which has grown up in the path of the car. On the car is written ΧΡΥΣΟΣ; on the victorious Genius ΝΙΚΗ, and on the third one ΠΛΟΤΟΣ.

I also found some superb urns about two feet high. On one is a figure of Ceres, sitting, the little Plutus at her feet, near a great fruit basket; by the side of the goddess is a Ceryx, with his caduceus, two Dadouchi, and a Bacchante. On the other side of the vase is a beautiful woman, dancing between two Fauns. On another part Mercury appears, bringing the little Bacchus to Silenus. An Ethiopian king is seen at table, served by winged genii, and by a kind of clownish master of the ceremonies. On another part are Isis and Serapis; Isis is lying in the lap of Serapis, and playing on the lyre: a youth is bringing fruit, dates, and a species of ananas: the place appears to be lighted by a candelabra; on one table are vases, crowns, and vine-leaves.

I am translating an inscription which I

saw on a cippus, amongst the tombs, about fifteen feet below the surface. It alludes to a man of Megara, who saved a corps of Athenians in one of the wars. (It is in Greek verse, and will be printed in the Reports of the third Class of the Institute.) I have likewise met with many other curious inscriptions.

LETTER II.

Athens, August 26, 1811.

SIR,—I must apprise you, and request that you will make known the circumstance to the Third Class of the Institute, of a discovery of great importance to the arts, which has just been made in the isle of Egina. Four young artists and architects, two of whom, Baron Haller and M. Liuk, are Germans, having met together in this country, and being in pursuit of the same object, caused some excavations to be made at the foundation of the Temple of the Panhellenian Jupiter; and they have found the statues which ornamented the front of this temple. These statues are of Parian marble, and they are as interesting on account of the subject they represent, as from their great antiquity and the beauty of their sculpture. It appears that this temple was overthrown by an earthquake, and the statues, falling first, were covered by the rest of the ruins: the lapse of time added heaps of vegetable strata to the rubbish, and the roots of large trees had shot amongst the buried architraves and cornices. Our young artists caused the whole to be brought to light, and they have found the statues, which have not been much injured by the fall. The limbs, which were broken from the trunks, were lying beside them, and they can be easily replaced. There are seventeen of these statues, all of the finest specimens of sculpture: the heads alone are a little degraded, but they are highly beautiful, scarcely any of the fragments are missing. These figures much resemble those which are seen on the most ancient medals of Corinth, Thebes, and Athens. They are of the old school of Egina, one of the first which became distinguished in Greece.

I went to Egina in order to profit by this discovery, which much interested me: I measured this ruined temple, so as to gain all the particulars of its plan. The pediments were five feet in height. Over each pediment were two statues of Isis, which were attached to the border; and at the four angles of the edifice were Sphinxes. These figures were exactly

similar to those of the pretended tomb of Achilles, in the Troad; and from this circumstance I am inclined to think that the temple in question is not that of the Panhellenian Jupiter, but that it was dedicated to Isis. In the middle of each pediment was a statue of Pallas, armed with a lance and shield, and her breast covered with the aegis. She was standing in the midst of combatants, who surrounded her on every side, and she appears as if animating them by her looks. This figure of Minerva is of the most antique style, and of the kind which we improperly call Etruscan, with regular folds.

On each side were the combatants, all of which appear to be the heroes of the Iliad. The faces seem to have been portraits, and the bodies are scientifically correct. These warriors are covered with offensive and defensive weapons, such as were in use at the time of the Trojan war: they are shaped with great nicety, and consist of quivers, helmets of different sizes, lances, shields, &c. The figures are rather less than the natural size. We thought we could discover Priam, with his sons, like a Phrygian archer, resting one knee on the ground and drawing an arrow. His dress appears to be of leather, and made to fit close to the body; pantaloons, likewise tight, which descend to the ankles; the helmet has over it a leather bonnet, which terminates in a point, and falls over behind: this is the only figure that is dressed. Another is taken for Philoctetes; it is in the same attitude as Paris, and is opposed to the one just described: it is armed with a bow. The front of its helmet represents a lion's muzzle; perhaps the figure is meant as a friend of Hercules. He wears a cuirass of a single piece, which could only open on the left side, which leads to the opinion that it was thin and elastic. Hector, or another Trojan Prince, is overthrown; he has received a large wound in the breast; his hair, twisted symmetrically on the forehead, and fastened by a kind of diadem, falls over his shoulders. One head, with a small beard, and the casque thrown back, seems to be Ulysses. Of these figures, the archers alone are clothed; the others are of the heroic kind; that is to say, literally naked, and armed with casques and shields; some have also swords, others have lances and pikes.

On the western pediment is a young girl, such as Venus is represented on the
most

most ancient silver medals of Corinth; she wears a large diadem, raised above the forehead, and which seems to imitate the roughness of metal. The head of a fine young man, who is supposed to be Achilles, has an elegant helmet, raised over the top of the head, falling backwards, and ornamented with a large crest. Beneath the casque the hair appears twisted over the forehead, and fastened by a kind of diadem. Another figure appears in the attitude of a rower, and is rising from his seat, that he may pull with greater force. This statue has no hair, except on the forehead. Amongst these ruins we found an eye of ivory, four inches long, and the ball of which was blank, which indicates that it belonged to a colossal statue.

In this same isle of Ægina, towards the north-western end, near a great oval tumulus, which I took for the tomb of Phocus, and about a quarter of an hour's walk northwards from the temple of Venus, is a square place, regularly cut in the rock, sunk about fifteen feet, and at least a hundred fathoms in diameter; it seems to have been nothing but a mere quarry, from which stone has been taken for building. On this subject, however, there may be a difference of opinion. Near the spot are a number of cisterns cut in the rock, which is tolerably soft; there are also many large blocks of stone, regularly squared.

LETTER III.

Athens, Dec. 19, 1811.

SIR,—I have received your fine map of Greece. It is very neat and clear, and I dare say very exact. But why place Phygalia at the temple of Apollo Epicurius, on Mount Cotylius? I assure you that Phygalia is at present Caritena. Pausanias has so well described it, the steep rock, on which was the citadel, which rises in the middle of the town, and the river Limax, which runs through a deep ravine, that one cannot mistake it. Besides, on Mount Cotylius there are no ruins of a town; and the neighbouring village, Andritzena, has nothing of the antique. Caritena, indeed, is six hours journey from Mount Cotylius, which is three times the distance laid down by Pausanias: but Pausanias is sometimes in error.

I have already said, that I do not believe the Temple, around which the diggings have been made in the isle of Ægina, to be that of Panhellenian Jupiter, and that it rather appears to have been

dedicated to Isis. But I have now renounced this idea. I have since found, in the excavations that have been made at Athens, a vase, on which is represented a marriage, and whereon is a figure exactly similar to those which are on the border of the pediment of the Temple of Ægina. The figure is that of Juno, in a bridal dress; so that this Temple may have been that of the Panhellenian Jupiter, and not dedicated to Isis, as I at first supposed. All these figures serve to elucidate that which was found in the tomb of Achilles, and which has been so much metamorphosed by different writers. It is exactly the same as the one on my vase, and those which are on the border of the Temple of Ægina: the same sex, the same attitude, and the same folds of drapery. Sphinxes were at the angles of the Temple of Ægina, and Sphinxes are on the head and arms of the figure of the tomb of Achilles. Hence we know the great antiquity of this figure, and of that of the tomb in question; though many efforts have been made to diminish it. If the Temple on the isle of Ægina be that of Panhellenian Jupiter, I can say, that I have seen the altar on which the Greeks vowed the destruction of Troy. I have observed, that I assisted at several of the excavations which were made near the Hippades Gate, at Athens: some others have since been made near the Gate Dipylon; and at the depth of twenty-five feet, some fine vases have been discovered, particularly several which appear to be of Phœnician manufacture. I have also dug behind the Museum, and afterwards all round the ancient walls; and the contiguity of the sepulchres which were discovered, leaves no doubt as to the ancient site of the town. I found a bas-relief, and manyippi, of different forms: the inscription on the bas-relief speaks of a man named Aristotle; but who, without doubt, is not the philosopher of Stagira.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to those catastrophes of our strata that have produced the valleys, a point to which I shall return more directly afterwards, for the purpose of answering Mr. FAREY's objections; these catastrophes are impressed in the coal-beds, as much as in all the other strata. I have visited a great extent of coal-fields in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Oxfordshire, descending into the coal-pits, and

and conversing with the colliers. I have seen in many places the coal-seams repeatedly broken, so that they asset-cut many times at the same level. In general the greatest expense for working the coal-beds is occasioned by the numerous faults, the change of inclination and of level of the same seam, and the depth at which they are obliged to follow them, whence the water is to be pumped out. I have given an instance of this, with many details, in p. 216, of the first volume of my Travels in England.

In the beginning of the above quoted passage Mr. Farey says: "Mr. De Luc mentions having proved in his works, that coal-beds are submerged peat mosses—a position from which I must entirely dissent, after having examined large tracts of carboniferous strata." Thus far I have followed him in all that he has said to prove his opinion, but I am going to adduce such a proof of mine as I cannot doubt will convince him. For this I must again refer to my Geological Travels, now in the press; but they will be soon published, and the facts which I shall now relate will be found in them, with all their particulars.

I have described many hills in the countries of Hesse and Brunswick, and indicated some in other parts of Germany, where are found beds of what is called in those countries *Surturbrandt*, or brown coal, which is absolutely fossil-peat, with very little alteration. Mere peat occupies the upper part, and mosses, branches, and roots of trees, are found in the lower part, as in the recent peat mosses. These beds, of evident vegetable origin, lie on lime-stone strata, containing marine bodies, and are covered with stony strata of other kinds, exactly in the same manner as the coal beds. They have been discovered on the sides of valleys, in the sections of the strata produced by subsidence. This will appear evidently by the description which I give of these valleys.

These beds are worked for fuel; I entered three of them, from thirty to sixty feet thick, and of an unknown extent, because they dip under the superficial ground. Now the following circumstances will be found, with many details, in my descriptions. 1. In some places these beds are worked for the wood at the bottom, and are entered at that part in their section towards the valley. 2. In other places they are entered by the upper part, where, to a certain depth, the peat is almost mineralized into coal,

having shining fractures like coal, and being intermixed with pyrites, as are some coals, and as I have seen peat in some parts of North Holland, in which pyrites are found. 3. The same faults, and with the same characters as in coal-beds, are found in the fossil peat, and evidently by a greater subsidence of one side of a fracture than the other; which faults also extend through all the stony strata, above and under. 4. These beds abut against stony strata, both of lime-stone and grit, in such a manner, that the miners must cut their way through these strata sidewise, to arrive at the peat bed. 5. The convulsions of the strata, in which blocks had been thrown on the surface, had preceded the formation of these peat mosses or islands; for large blocks of primordial stones are found at the bottom of this fossil-peat.

I persuade myself that, when Mr. Farey shall have seen such precise facts, and many others, in these Travels, he will conceive to how great an extent the observations should be carried previously to the formation of any geological system: he will judge also that I had solid reasons for all my assertions; and, in particular, that, in my explanation of the origin of coal-beds, I had been directed by incontrovertible facts.

The author comes next to an object, referring to my answer to Common Sense, which deserves examination, he says, p. 516, "That the internal parts of the earth are cavernous, is pretty completely disproved by the general gravity of the whole mass; and that it was ever cavernous, as Mr. De Luc asserts, p. 414, as an essential point of his theory, I see the strongest reasons to disbelieve; and to think that the valleys having been occasioned by the angular motions and depressions of parts of the strata into these caverns, is alike a mistaken imagery."

Mr. Farey has noticed my Travels in England, but I may judge that he has not been sufficiently attentive to all their parts. In the first volume, being the second of my Travels, describing, at p. 129, & seq. the hills and quarries of Swinage, and after having explained how the actual caverns in our continents must absolutely have proceeded from the subsidence of parts of the strata in pre-existent caverns underneath, I described external phenomena in all the parts of these hills, which demonstrated it as a fact.

But in the same volume I gave an accurate description of a ridge of calcareous mountains,

mountains in Somersetshire, named the Mendip-hills. I ascended these hills by the remarkable cleft called Cheddar-cliffs, in which I pointed out indisputable proofs of a fracture, with angular motions, different in its opposite sides; and in particular I mentioned the openings of three caverns, at different levels, on these sides, relating what a well-informed inhabitant of the country had described to me of the interior form of these caverns. Afterwards I described the top of these hills, on which the lime-stone strata are basetting-out: then I came to a great intersection of these hills, near the town of Wells, in which intersection is the opening of a famous cavern named Wookey-hole; whence, as well as at the foot of Cheddar-cliffs, issues a clear stream of water; a proof that there are in these hills large reservoirs, where the waters, muddy when they enter the crevices of the surface in time of rain, deposit their sediments. I went some way in that cavern with the guide who is accustomed to attend the curious, and he gave me the same description of the internal parts of the hill, as I had heard at Cheddar-cliffs; for he told me that these caverns also were interrupted by great faults, branching off in various directions; and he gave me a proof that all these caverns communicated to one another from Wookey-hole to Cheddar-cliffs; that a dog, entering at the former, and losing its way to return, had come out some days after at Cheddar-cliffs, quite emaciated.

After having related all these circumstances, I came at p. 429 of the same volume, to shew that these caverns, in our continents, demonstrated the pre-existence of cavities in the globe. It is impossible to doubt that these caverns have been produced by some catastrophes of the strata, that catastrophe must have been occasioned either by the subsidence of the parts now the lowest, as in my system; or by the lifting up of the parts now the highest, which appears to be Mr. Farey's sense, when he speaks of lifts in Derbyshire. But, whatever be the case in this last respect, I decided that absolute dilemma, by the following pre-emptory argument. If the highest parts had been raised, there could not have existed any vacancy in the mass thus lifted up; since the pressure exercised from below, would have been communicated in succession to every part of the mass. Whereas, in the subsidence of the strata, there must have remained vacancies with

all the characters observed in our caverns, in the manner which I have explained.

In a journey after this, proceeding from Totness, along the river Dart, I described the singular changes, at the same level, between the lime-stone and the schisti, with grey-wacke; the former of which, in that country, are called slate; and the latter, dun-stone. Such a situation of strata, so different in their kinds, cannot have any other cause than catastrophes. I stopped at Buckfastleigh, a small town, situated in a dale, behind a small insulated hill, which attracted my attention; for I saw it consisting, on one side, of lime-stone strata, much broken; and on the opposite side, of slate and dun-stone.

In walking quite around this hill, I met with a gentleman of the place, whom I found kindly disposed to answer my questions; his informations are related from page 104, of the second volume of my Travels in England; therefore I shall only give a short account of them. Having inquired of him, whether that mixture of different kinds of strata extended to a great distance, he answered me: "That in this country every thing indicated that there had been some great revolution, which had produced, not merely external disorder, but also great effects in the external parts of the ground." He then informed me, that in the mass of the calcareous strata, in parts where, being too deep, they did not appear externally, there were many caverns, of which he gave me the following particulars:—"They are divided into different chambers, adorned with pillars of stalactites. It is very dangerous to proceed far in these caverns, on account of fissures so deep, that, if a large stone is thrown down them, it is heard for some time to strike against the sides, after which the noise generally dies away; but in some chasms, where, after some time, the stone can still be heard to reach the bottom, the sound is that of falling into water." This is again a phenomenon of the caverns of our Continents, which cannot be explained but by the subsidence of the broken strata, occasioned by previously existing cavities in the globe.

This gentleman told me farther: "That these caverns communicated with each other, by passages, more or less wide, forming a kind of subterranean labyrinth, where no body durst venture far, and of which, therefore, the extent remained unknown."

unknown." As an instance of this, he related to me, "that some time before, when he had been out shooting, one of his dogs, pursuing a rabbit, had entered a hole in a rock; that he waited for him, and called him a long time, but in vain; so that he had concluded him actually lost in some cavern; however, after some days, the dog returned home, but excessively Jean and almost dying; so that, though much care was taken of him, it was a great while before he recovered." This is the same case as the dog in the caverns of the Mendip hills, and shows precisely the nature of those caverns.

In the same part of my *Travels*, I described many other phenomena which I recommend to the attention of M. Farey, as they led me to the following conclusion, (repeated in many parts of my *Travels*, after similar descriptions:) "That no doubt can remain, that all the strata of that country have undergone subsidences, with angular motions of their parts divided by fractures; and that the low space through which the Dart now winds, is the part where this subsidence was the greatest."

Windsor.

J. A. DE LUC.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN reply to an inquiry that might well be made, respecting the utility and superiority of the notation of musical intervals chosen by Mr. John Farey, that gentleman remarks, that logarithms represent ratios "only when an indefinitely great number of places of figures are used, the least or the greatest musical intervals, those having the most simple ratios (as 1:2) having just as long a sound and complicated a common logarithm as the largest, most incommensurate, or complicated ratio." Now, I wish to ask the ingenious Mr. Farey, what he means, in this sentence, by a long sound; and next, what the length of a sound has to do with musical intervals? By the length of a sound, is generally understood its duration, or the length of time, which it continues audible; and the most ignorant in harmonics will admit, that an interval is the same whether the two sounds which form or constitute that interval, continue audible for one minute, for half an hour, or for any portion of time whatever. As Mr. John Farey writes for the public, your readers have a right to expect, that he will "descend" to give some explanation.

Notwithstanding Mr. F.'s former en-

deavours at explanation, I remain one of the many who cannot perceive the superiority of the notation which he has derived from the manuscripts in the Royal Institution. I still think, with Lord Stanhope and the author of the *Retrospect* (vol. iv. p. 4, 1809), that his way of expressing an interval by $\Sigma. f.$ and $m.$ is as unnecessary as to express the number 8691 by $8000 + 600 + 3 \text{ score} + 2 \text{ dozen} + 7$. If any of your readers have reasons for holding a different opinion of Mr. Farey's would-be-thought improvement in the calculation of intervals, they would afford me, and others, much pleasure by making those reasons public. Mr. Liston indeed calls the notation ingenious, but no-where employs it in his large folio of 144 pages, wholly on musical intervals, entitled an "Essay on Perfect Intonation;" 1812.

There is another practice of Mr. Farey's which, I am pleased to observe, is as little followed by respectable writers as the preceding. The practice to which I allude is the needless, or worse than needless, introduction of such words as the following, for which he seems to entertain a father's fondness: "Douzeave, quatorzeave, seizeave, dixseptave, dixneufave, vingtunave, vingtdixave, vingtquatreave, et quarteneufave." *Philos. Mag.* No. 170, &c.—Are these terms French or English? If French, why should we prefer French words to Latin or Italian? Italian terms, it would appear, should have the preference, on account of that language being so much connected with music, and being, in the judgment of the great Dryden, the most musical of all languages, living or dead. If he is desirous to Frenchify our musical terms and to press the French cardinal numbers into his service, let him do so uniformly, and write *huitave* instead of *octave*, &c. Perhaps, however, he may aspire to the reputation of a Hudibras,

who
 "Could coin or counterfeit
 New words, with little or no wit,
 Words so debased and hard, no stone
 Was hard enough to touch them on."

These long words remind me of the terms "superparticular, subsuperparticular, sesquialterate, subsequalterate, superpartient, subsuperpartient, submultiplex, superparticular," &c. &c. in *Euclid's Section of the Canon*, and in some old and useless Treatises on Music. Mr. Farey's term *douzeave*, if I understand him, denotes a system in which there are eleven sounds differing in pitch, between

tween any given sound, as C and its octave. Now a-days, when we have so many scales, as Hawkes', Loeschman's, Dr. R. Smith's, Liston's, &c. some new terms may be useful; but I do not like that they should be more than half French; nor do I approve of their having the termination in *ave*, because *octave* and *septave*, two established terms, are not employed to express that the interval 1:2 or viii. has so many different sounds between the two that constitute that interval as to divide it into eight or seven smaller intervals, but they are employed according to the musical degrees,—according to the literal names of the terminating sounds of the interval. The nomenclature of no science is so much in need of reformation as that of music, and, the longer Mr. F. may persist in the use of his mongrel names, the more will reformation be necessary: it will make him the jest of the learned, though he may become the wonder of the ignorant.

April 29, 1812. A. BODORGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SORRY I am to witness such a mistake relative to rice bread; and, in order to prevent farther imposition on your readers, be pleased to insert a few remarks: philosophers say, Look before you leap, which "F. S. S." has certainly omitted to do; for in the first place he, probably like Colonel Holmes, doubted the truth of its marvellous effects when he read of them, and he most likely set out with a mind filled with prejudice against rice; or, what is still more probable, he is a rice contractor for the British army in Portugal, or a regrater of bread corn, and is fearful of diminishing its consumption, as well as increasing the demand for rice. In the second place, he will recollect that rice is like most other things, composed of good and bad, and most likely he procured very bad rice, in purpose to endeavour to frustrate Colonel Holmes's well-meant intentions. Exclusive of that gentleman's recommendation, in your Magazine for June, there was another under the signature of "Philanthropist," in the number for May; nor is this all, for I have seen it (with mine own eyes) recommended in twelve Magazines, which I could and would specify were it necessary, exclusive of several country and London Newspapers; and what, sir, have they all been "deceived by their servants?" for they were all under signatures.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 237.

Now, to a moral certainty, (which some folks say is no certainty at all) I have not been deluded by my servants, for none can I afford to keep; lastly, as to its extreme unwholesomeness, I can only say that, I have eaten freely of it, and never felt any of the injurious effects; and, if it is so very unwholesome, how comes it to be used so much in our boarding-schools as it is, for puddings, &c. Again, I am acquainted with a very worthy gentlewoman, mistress of a small family of children, who have eaten rice-brad for the last nine months, which I am sure would not have been the case, had it been judged in any degree injurious to the health. S. LUKE.

Newbury.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberality which first induced you to afford me an opportunity of submitting to an impartial public, through the medium of your highly valuable publication, my claim to be considered the actual inventor of the improvements on the piano-forte, for which Mr. Loeschman obtained a patent, will, I trust, be extended, to allow me, for a moment, to trespass further on the patience of your numerous readers, whilst I briefly offer a few remarks on the conduct of the two gentlemen Mr. L. mentioned in his reply to mine of February last.

In these Mr. L. made a feeble attempt to invalidate my statements, and to remove the impression they were calculated to make on the public mind, by endeavouring to establish two points: First, that he was under no obligation whatever for any assistance from me in the construction of his instrument, either scientific, original, or mechanical; for, at the period when he first requested my attention, "though he had not one completed, yet he had many in hand with six pedals."—Secondly, That all the scientific knowledge I pretended to have afforded him, as something exclusively my own, was to be found in Kercher's and Dr. Smith's Harmonics; though he omitted to inform your readers at what part of either of these authors' works, the knowledge in question is to be found; and stating that, "it was from repeated interviews with an Honourable Gentleman and Dr. Kemp, he was induced and enabled to perfect his invention."

My circumstantial refutation of all these particulars, by a full detail of facts, dates, and an explicit statement of the information

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information

information I actually afforded Mr. Loeschman, through your kind indulgence, appeared in your Magazine for June last. And I flatter myself, I must have fully substantiated my claim, and satisfied your readers of the veracity of all my respective statements.

And, so conclusive, so unanswerable, were these statements, that Mr. Loeschman has never since ventured the slightest animadversion on any one of my charges or observations.

That Mr. Loeschman should introduce the name of Dr. Kemp, and allude to an Honourable Gentleman, in the hope of prejudicing the public by their united respectability against crediting my single assertion, is not at all surprising; but, that these gentlemen should seem by their tacit acquiescence to give currency to his misrepresentations, is what indeed does surprise me! Particularly, as soon as I had read Mr. Loeschman's answer to my statements, and found their names implicated as supporting his misrepresentations, I waited upon Dr. Kemp and requested a few minutes' conversation with him; but received for answer, "he was so much en-

gaged, he could not see me." In consequence, I communicated my business by letter, requesting he would have the goodness to inform me what instructions he had afforded Mr. L. in the construction of his six-pedal instrument, and at what time. Though this was at the beginning of April, I have never yet received any answer.

About the same time, I also addressed a letter to the Honourable George Pomeroy, the gentleman to whom Mr. Loeschman alludes. It was delivered at his residence to a person who promised to give it him the moment he returned. The contents was similar to the one addressed to Dr. Kemp, but I have not been favoured with any reply.

I, therefore, thus publicly call upon the Hon. George Pomeroy and Dr. Kemp, either to disavow all participation in Mr. Loeschman's misrepresentations, or to substantiate by indubitable evidence, that; previous to October 1808, they furnished Mr. Loeschman with the precise instructions which enabled him to construct his "six-pedal patent piano-forte."

THOMAS GRENVILLE.

No. 24, Store-street, Dec. 2, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWENTY MONTHS at CARLISLE.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain. ¹ Inches.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.			
	High.	Low.	Mean	High.	Low.	Mean.			W.	E.		
									S.W.	N.E.	S. & S.E.	N. & N.W.
January	50	10	36	30.85	28.85	29.818	1.41	14	21	10		
February	52	32	41.05	29.95	29.00	29.53	4.62	22	21	3		
March	53	23	36.65	30.42	29.11	29.811	2.75	19	9	22		
April	51	30	40.97	30.27	29.30	29.972	1.12	11	7	23		
May	72	35	55.3	30.34	29.31	29.887	1.71	17	13	18		
June	76	46	55.8	30.53	29.17	29.932	5.81	14	20	10		
July	68	47	56.81	30.51	29.37	29.969	1.61	15	16	15		
August	68	47	57.8	30.30	29.62	30.045	2.58	16	10	21		
September	64	38	51.4	30.51	29.75	30.04	2.91	14	21	9		
October	60	33	48.5	29.71	28.13	29.407	2.72	22	20	11		
November	53	20	40.2	30.35	29.28	29.842	2.02	18	17	13		
December	48	15	31.72	30.63	29.25	30.017	6.61	11	5	26		
Annual Mean	46.14			Ann. Mean			29.856	26.87	438	180	186	
							Total	Tot.	Tot.	Total		

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1812.

January.—The beginning was mild and moist; the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, were intense frost, with falls of snow, which amounted to about four inches in depth; on the 5th the frost was unusually severe, the morning temperature being

11°, noon 18°, and night 10°, average 19° below the freezing point. The weather afterwards, with regard to temperature, was variable, but chiefly mild. On the 16th we had a heavy drizzling fog. From the 19th till the 25th, the atmosphere was remarkably serene and pleasant. The winds were very moderate, and for several successive days we experienced

experienced a dead calm. The range of the thermometer, this month, gives the excessive variation of forty degrees.

February was most unseasonably mild, and extremely wet. The average temperature $41^{\circ}05$, and density 29.53 inches, are in unison with the quantity of rain, 4.52 inches. The surrounding mountains were sometimes covered with snow.

March.—The average temperature of this month $36^{\circ}05$, is $4^{\circ}4$ lower than that of the last, and nearly as low as January, excepting one mild day (28th.) the weather was throughout extremely cold. Much snow fell here, and in the surrounding country it was drifted to an immense depth. Not a mild shower of rain fell; the quantity 2.75 inches, is sleet and melted snow. Two brilliant parhelia were observed here from eight o'clock till near eleven on the morning of the 9th; the sun was in the centre, and the parhelia on each side, distant about twenty-five degrees, in a line exactly parallel to the horizon; the sky, during this period, was streaked with horizontal lines of thin white vapour; the parhelia were tinged with prismatic colours, like those of the rainbow. Barometèr at the time 30.37 , and rising.

April.—The weather continued with unabated severity during the whole of this month. The highest degree of the thermometer 51° , and the average for the whole month $40^{\circ}97$, are unprecedented here; the snow which fell frequently covered the ground, and a great quantity lay on the neighbouring mountains. On the 26th we had a loud peal of thunder, and a heavy shower of hail.

May.—The first week was extremely cold and ungenial; between the 7th and 8th we experienced an increase of 37° of temperature. The weather afterwards was seasonable and pleasant, with light showers till the middle of the month, when it again became cold and very droughty, which continued till the 23d. The remainder was exceedingly fine, with refreshing showers, when vegetation began to make rapid progress.

June.—The former half of this month was temperate, but very droughty, not a drop of rain having fallen. The latter part was wet, gloomy, and exceedingly cold for the season; the rain which fell was generally mixed with hail. On the 17th and 25th we had some peals of thunder. The great quantity of snow which fell in March, and drifted on the sides of the mountains in this neighbour-

hood, was not all dissolved before the end of this month.

July.—The greatest height of the thermometer this month 68° , and the average $56^{\circ}08$, are unusually low for the season. The weather was invariably cold; from the 3d till the 19th it was very dry, with parching northerly winds.

August.—The weather during this month was also cold for the season; the average temperature $57^{\circ}03$ is only half a degree higher than that of the preceding month. The quantity of rain 2.58 inches, fell chiefly in moderate showers. On the 3d we had some peals of thunder; and on the night of the 18th, and the following morning, distant thunder, with incessant gleams of lightning.

September was fair and seasonable till the 9th; the remainder of the month was often showery and drizzling, and rather unfavourable for the harvest. In the latter part of the month, the temperature was very variable; on the morning of the 29th we had a hoar-frost, when ice was observed.

October.—The weather, during this month, though moist and gloomy, was not marked by violent winds, or heavy rains, yet the barometèr continued unusually low, the average being 29.4 . On the 19th, the mercury sunk to 28.13 , and, excepting on the 15th of December, 1809, when it was 28.06 , is the lowest ever observed here.

November.—The 7th, 8th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, were severe frost; on the 21st the thermometer was 12° below the freezing point. The rest of the month was moist and drizzling, and at times rather stormy. On the 17th, snow was observed on the mountains.

December.—The first six days were very mild and moist; on the 7th, a severe, but dry and pleasant frost, commenced, which continued without intermission till the 16th, when that and the two following days were rather stormy, with showers of snow. On the 22d, upwards of three inches depth of snow fell. The weather continued varying between frost and thaw from the 16th till the 28th, when the snow was all dissolved. The last four days of the month were extremely mild and stormy.

In the Monthly Magazine for February 1809, page 19, will be found a summary of the temperature, density, and quantity of rain at Carlisle for the eight preceding years. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to bring into one point

of view, the average for the whole of the last twelve years.

The annexed meteorological summary of the last twelve years, may be considered as sufficient to establish the temperature, density, and quantity of rain of this place. The instruments are very superior, and the times of registering have been attended to with a mechanical exactness. The barometer has a large open basin, and the column of

mercury is perfectly free from air and moisture. The rain-gauge is a copper vessel, the cylinder of which is four inches diameter, and the area of the funnel is ten times that of the cylinder; consequently, when there is ten inches of rain in the cylinder, it is one inch of surface. Other particulars, with respect to the hours of registering, local situation, &c. will be found in the former volumes of the *Monthly Magazine*.

	Thermometer, Annual Mean	Barometer, Annual Mean Inches.	Barometer, Annual Range. Inches.	Rain, Annual Quantity Inches.
1801	48.3	29.796	1.73	31.403
1802	47.5	29.817	1.89	28.504
1803	47.456	29.895	2.10	27.52
1804	48.656	29.862	2.02	35.845
1805	47.965	29.859	2.20	26.355
1806	48.944	29.770	2.29	31.54
1807	46.164	29.819	1.04	27.75
1808	47.4	29.875	2.12	27.86
1809	47.4875	29.817	2.51	31.77
1810	47.57	29.8563	2.03	28.73
1811	49.	29.81425	1.90	34.53
1812	46.14	29.856	2.59	26.87
Mean for the whole twelve years.	47.7271	29.83555	2.115	29.895

Carlisle, Jan. 4, 1813.

WILLIAM PITT.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE prevalence of chronic complaints in that class of disease which arises in an almost imperceptible way, and advances by slow degrees, will naturally induce the inquirer to ask for the cause of that prevalence, as the increase of those maladies within late years fully evinces that there are some very active agents engaged in their origin and existence. To ascertain this cause is perhaps a very difficult task, as it is veiled in some obscurity; but it is the wish and intention of the writer, in the prosecution of the subject, to point out some of the most general causes. To discover the exciting agents of disease is certainly gratifying to the physiological inquirer, and must afford instruction and amusement to the man of general science; but it ranks far behind in respect to importance, to possessing a knowledge of the plan of treatment best adapted to combat disease, or to stay its progress when only in a state of commencement; and, though it is far from my intention in these pages to enter into the minutiae of disease or its treatment, I conceive, that the observations I have proffered, will have the effect of giving the unprofessional reader a more rational

and scientific view of those diseases termed *bilious*, than is vulgarly entertained; and that the hints suggested will tend to warn him of the first encroachments of disease in the animal system; by which means he may place himself under medical treatment, ere the malady becomes established; as it is a fact, I believe, generally admitted, that many diseases, which have baffled and rendered void all the efforts of professional skill, and which, in the event, have proved fatal, might have been checked and restrained in their commencement, had their first symptoms been watched and early treatment adopted. I could adduce many striking instances, within my own knowledge, of the truth of this assertion; but it is needless, as it is a fact too well known to be doubted. Medical assistance is seldom resorted to, until symptoms become desperate, and a disease confirmed; consequently, much more time is required, and less chance of a perfect recovery, than if the first advances were watched and attended to. Bile, as is vulgarly known, is a very undefined term; and, as there are so many misconceptions, which will be taken notice of respecting the term *bilious*, among the unprofessional public, I conceive it as absolutely

absolutely necessary, in order to substantiate my future observations, to give the reader a general idea respecting the true nature of bile, and the mode of its secretion, not with any view to particularize, but merely to state what is sufficient to correct any errors he may have imbibed upon the subject; without this previous explanation, it is impossible the unprofessional peruser could perfectly comprehend the remarks suggested.

27, Carburton-street, D. H. DAVIES,
Fitzroy-square.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations of an ingenious commentator on Shakespeare, in your *Miscellany*, some months since, drew my attention to the beautiful lines:

"Blow, blow, thou winter's wind;"

and reminded me of a translation, in Latin sapphics, I had made of them many years since. I found the two words *cæcos* and *visus* marked underneath; which, with the word *temerè*, sufficiently shew how decided I must have been at that time for retaining the reading "seen." I cannot recollect what could induce me so pointedly to maintain the text; though my prejudice runs strongly on all occasions in that direction, unless the case is absolutely desperate. Possibly there may have been some discussion on this subject, about the year 1787. I subjoin a copy, and, with great deference to your correspondent, must beg to be excused for continuing in the same opinion.

Blow, blow, thou winter's wind—

Æstuent imbres hyemale, venti

Dira bacchantor: furias nivales

Vincit ingratis malus ille mentis

Crimine sædus.

Pente mordaci rabidæ procellæ,

Ingerunt cæcos temere dolores;

Visus ingrati feriora pangit

Vulnera cordi.

Jupiter durus rigeat pruina,

Aura brumalis gelidum rigescat;

Contulisse, cheu! benefacta frustra,

Acrius urit.

Tu heet rugis glaciale flumen

Asperas, pejora hyemis nivosa

Spiculis imum peredunt omissi

Pectus amici.

Leek'umstead. J. T. A. REED.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing Voltaire's edition of Corneille, we find, (in his speaking of

Shakespeare's mixture of Buffoonery and Solemnity,) that he says, This mixture is intolerable. These severe criticisms of Voltaire might have been, perhaps, the result of wit; more than of judgment and precision; I should be inclined to think, that these criticisms on our immortal countrymen may fail, as well as that of his knowledge of our history: of the latter, his own pen has dropped glaring evidence.

In his Preface to Thomas Corneille's *Earl of Essex*, Monsieur de Voltaire allows, that the Truth of History has been grossly perverted in that piece; in excuse, he pleads (which is natural for him) that, when Corneille wrote, the Noblesse of France were much unread in English story; but now, says the commentator, that they study it, such misrepresentations would not be suffered. Yet, forgetting that the age of ignorance is elapsed, and that the learned may yet be corrected, he undertakes, from the overflowing of his reading, to give the nobility of his own country a detail of Queen Elizabeth's favourites; amongst whom, (he says) Robert Dudley was the first; and the Earl of Leicester, the second. Is it possible that we must inform Voltaire himself, that Robert Dudley, and the Earl of Leicester, are the same persons! This fully certifies, that the greatest minds are subject to error.

Enfield,

M. COGAN.

Nov. 13, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you the subsequent composition for insertion in your repository of useful and entertaining varieties. It was written in a few minutes, by a young man who is diffident of his own abilities. He has composed various other short pieces, both in rhyme and blank verse; and, as your Magazine is perused by many readers of great taste and discrimination, I am desirous of the opinion of some of your correspondents, upon this communication, to ascertain whether the author ought to cultivate his powers of fancy, or turn his attention to other subjects of a different nature and importance.

Sept. 14, 1812. HENRY ENFIELD.

MORNING.

"Now darkness rolls up this vast black scroll to the end of the West, and leaves this mighty cavity of air, and the expanded earth, to the majestic God of day, who pours from his golden urn, exhaustless, a wide-spreading flood of silvery light. All things rejoice at his beautiful presence, at the beautiful presence

ence

sence of the King of the East. Roses open their ruby lips, and breathe soft their choicest fragrance; birds praise his powerful beauty, pouring forth sweetest notes of thrilling eloquence; earth smiles, well pleased; air dances in many a curious maze; and the lake and the river receive, with shining face of joy, the soft impressions of the lovely light.

Shall man, Lord of earth and sea, who walketh erect in the majesty of his form, who stampeth on the earth, and saith, "it is mine;" who stretcheth out his right hand for a sceptre, and commands the beasts and the fowls; whose eyes span the Heavens; whose voice is the thunder of terror; whose thought pierces through the Heaven of Heaven, and follows the comet's course, and reaches into the fathomless cavern of futurity; shall God-like man lie buried under the darkness of his eye-lids, in unprofitable and monotonous oblivion, dead to the countless felicities of light!—Awake! thou who art so capable of varied happiness, call into life thy numerous powers—thy senses, shake off old sloth, rouse up thy vigour like a lion, go forth, and inhale, at every pore and every sense, the pleasures of the morn, unspeakable in beauty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent "Philaethes" has contradicted a statement made by me, in my sketch of the former and present state of Lambeth, &c. I can have no disrespect for the writer, but I do not like noticing anonymous replies, and, indeed, have but little inclination, or time, for controversy.

In the hasty sketch which I gave of remarkable objects or occurrences, I might have mentioned the quarrel between Mr. Carpenter and Joanna Southcott; but felt no wish to dwell more particularly on that subject. But it might not have occurred to your correspondent, that negative information is not always satisfactory or candid: he has told us that neither Mrs. Southcott nor her friends ever attend Mr. Carpenter's House of God; but has neglected to inform us in what particulars their doctrines now differ; and the ambiguity of his language might lead some to doubt whether Mr. Carpenter had ever been the supporter of the awful pretensions of this extraordinary female, who considers herself "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, and the Woman clothed with the Sun." I think my information sufficiently correct to permit me to say that the chief cause of the dispute originated in Mr. Carpenter's belief in the visitations of the Youth of Neckinger-Mills

notoriety. Mrs. Southcott, feeling a natural wish to monopolize fame, could not endure that another should also become popular as a dealer in dreams and visions. However, the zeal with which Mr. Tozer defends the opinions of the prophetess at his chapel, near the Obelisk, Saint George's Fields, in some measure perhaps counterbalances the loss of Mr. Carpenter. The multitude are fond of the marvellous; and absurdity is sure to be sanctified by Scripture proofs.

I was once present when Mr. Carpenter explained the representations of the vision, said to be seen by the aforesaid youth: they were then drawn and coloured on large paper, and held up under his pulpit, while he named to the audience, the time and place at which those wonders were seen. The absurdities he related, and the confidence with which he declared his firm belief in them, almost induced me to doubt the evidence of my own senses.—Mr. Ham, who was formerly one of Mrs. Southcott's followers, has, since his recantation, taken up the pen to expose her impudence and falsehoods: according to him, "she opened her commission in 1792," and declared herself to be the woman spoken of in the Revelations; that her business is to warn the world of the near approach of the Millennium, and to seal the people for the enjoyment of the same to the amount of 144,000, &c. &c. (See his *Life of Joanna Southcott*, Letter to the Bishop of London, &c.)

With respect to the letter, or seal, as it is termed, which has excited so much inquiry among the curious, the following is a description of one which was profanely broke open, and presented to me as a curiosity.

In the centre of an oval which occupies one side of the paper, is the name of the disciple who is sealed, on the other side appears the following words, "The sealed of the Lord, The elect precious Man's Redemption, To inherit the Tree of Life, To be made Heirs of God and Joint Heirs with Jesus Christ. May 21, 1803." To this, in a scarcely legible hand, is signed, "Joanna Southcott."

One of the seals, intended to secure the contents, appears to represent a lion: the other impression has I. C. with two stars, the explanation of which, she says, was given her by the spirit. On the face of this letter appears again the name of the person sealed; and some of

them have these words added—"Not to be opened." J. M. FLINDALL.

November 15, 1812.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INDIGNATION always arises in my bosom; when I view, in the Royal Exchange, the statue of that most profligate monarch, Charles II.

Greece and Rome erected statues to their heroes, patriots, orators, &c.; when these were seen, their noble actions were recalled to memory. Beholders thought of them with gratitude. The sight of them encouraged others to love their country; reflected shame on self-interested men; and despicable traitors; and stimulated youth to obtain such honors. But, when any one sees, in the first place, in the centre of the first city in the world, the statue of this man, how will he be astonished to hear, that he, whom it represents, was a drunkard—a profligate—a traitor—whose court was a seraglio—who was a patron of vice; who, to support his vicious courses, sold Dunkirk to Louis XV. of France!*

Would it not be more grateful to En-

glishmen, to have one of our great men grace this noble emporium, one whom people of every nation may view and admire, instead of one who is a disgrace to our nation, and an object of contempt?

Herts, Sept. 15, 1812.

W. BEEK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN order to ascertain, by an annual Exhibition, which breeds of oxen, sheep, and pigs, respectively, will improve the most in weight of meat, of good quality, for the market, in a given time, and with a given consumption of food, the Smithfield Club, which was instituted in 1798, through the patriotic endeavours of the late Duke of Bedford, distributed their annual prizes in December last, on the award of Mr. George Guerrier of Poplar, Essex; Mr. Wm. Harrison of Folkington, Sussex; and Mr. Emanuel Pester, of Yeovil, Somersetshire, the three judges appointed for examining the animals exhibited, and considering the several particulars in the certificates of their breeds, ages, food, &c.—Below is a return of the particulars*.

* Hume, vol. vii., p. 394—Rapun, vol. ii. p. 619, 640, 653, 675.

* See a similar account last year, in vol. xxxiii. p. 209.

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Hide & Horns. lbs.	Head. lbs.	Fat. lbs.	Blood lbs.
Mr. John Westcar's 6-year old Hereford Ox, fed on hay and 600 oil cakes	1646	217	128	53	34	—
Mr. John Jenner's 7-year old Sussex Ox, fed on grass and hay, only	1230	187	104	54	27	—
Mr. John Westcar's 6-year old Devonshire Ox, fed on grass, hay, and 500 oil cakes	1274	190	105	54	30	—
Mr. John Westcar's 5-year old Hereford Ox, fed on hay and turnips	1156½	170	112	48½	23	46
Mr. James Tibbit's 5-year old Scotch Ox, fed on grass and hay	677	100	70	31½	15	34
Mr. Robert Hughe's 5 years and 8 months old Devon Cow, fed on grass and hay, which has borne three calves	952	144	92	38½	18½	45

PRIZE SHEEP.	No.	Mutton & Head. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Skin. lbs.	Blood. lbs.	Entrails &c. lbs.	Wt. alive lbs.
Mr. John Arnold's three 32-months old long-woolled New Leicester Sheep, fed on grass only	1	153	18	17	6	23	217
	2	158½	16	19	6½	22½	222
	3	154½	19	16	7	25	221½
Mr. James King's three 40-months old South-Down Wethers, fed on grass only	1	99	14½	12	10	13½	149
	2	86	12	8½	8½	11½	127
	3	92	16½	10½	9½	12½	141

PRIZE

PRIZE PIG.	Pork, Head, and Feet. lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Blood. lbs.	Entrails, &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. James King's 29-weeks old Suffolk) Pig, fed on barley-meal and water. }	141	4	9	18	172

The conditions and premiums offered by the Club, for the ensuing year, differ in no material degree from those of last year; and the bills, with printed forms for the certificates required from candidates, may be had as usual.

Jan. 16, 1813.

J. FAREY, Sec.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately seen Mr. Gardiner's paper on Modern Music, my admiration of the great master of the old school, has drawn from me a few remarks, which possibly you may deem unworthy your notice; though I feel some encouragement in offering them, from recollecting your reception of a former communication, containing an inquiry concerning the poetical contributors to Handel.

In your Magazine for April, 1807, amongst other replies to it, the one from Mr. Evans, of Bristol, by communicating considerable information, laid me under an agreeable obligation to that gentleman, for which my thanks are but a poor return.

Your correspondent W. G. whose musical genius and eccentricity equally delight and amuse his friends, has spread over his first paper a blaze of imagination, through which it is somewhat difficult to discern the justness of his criticism, as resulting from the soundness of his judgment, and the purity of his taste. Some suspicion of an obliquity of judgment, or of an aberration from the truth of nature and good taste, can hardly be avoided, when an enthusiast talks of a "menstruum" chord, in which all the chords are chemically changed; of chemical "precipitation," "volcanic eruptions," &c. It opens a new expectation to me, that the next discovery of musical science will issue from St. H. Davy's laboratory. Let not Mr. G. take exception at the word enthusiast; I mean to dignify, not degrade, him in it; esteeming enthusiasm in music to have an alliance with the great and good of human character.

To speak of either of the mighty masters of harmony, Handel and Haydn, as having attained the *ne-plus-ultra* of musical excellence, would be equally idle; but we may give the palm to one or the other without an imputation of blind attachment to either. Those of your readers, Mr. Editor, who can understand the scientific points between Orensis and Mr. Gardiner, will perceive the merits of the question do not rest upon them. No one would measure the powers of Newton's mind by a philosophical trifle; nor of Locke's understanding by a metaphysical subtlety; nor of Shakespeare's genius by a point of grammar; nor would I decide between Handel and Haydn by a chord of the 13th, or 4 minor 3ds.

Admitting that they possessed equal science, or even that Haydn refined on that of Handel, I cannot but prefer the latter, on the basis of his truth to nature, and his faithful, powerful, and most affecting language of human sentiments and passion, which the genius of the former has not equally expressed. This is the ground on which we must compare these great composers. They have, in their works, addressed themselves to the most profound, dignified, and amiable emotions of man: query, which of them with most complete success? Thousands have felt something like inspiration after a sacred performance of Handel's, — a holy sentiment and impression, as though a celestial ambassador, with a choir of angels, had been speaking to them; and there has been a consciousness of an exercise of the soul under it, similar in purity and elevation to the enthusiasm of devotion and virtue. A grand sentiment and a high tone of feeling have also been communicated to many by the Creation; but, I do not think it so obvious, Mr. Editor, that Haydn's ambitious splendor, "theatrical" air, elaborate ornament, and brilliant science, have eminently inspired the hallowed feeling, that bears so powerful a testimony to the genius of his rival.

I cannot but feel, sir, there is a degree of sophistication (if you will allow

the term in music) in the compositions of the new school; and the admiration they have drawn from me has not always had the according approbation of moral feeling, or religious sentiment; any more than the imposing, but false, sentimentality of a Kotzebue; or the grand, but pernicious, morality of a Goethe or a Schiller.

It might be supposed the continental philosophers and musicians had discovered some new region of human nature, to which their works were addressed; bearing some relation perhaps to the sensation, intellect, moral sense, and imagination, we generally ascribe to man; yet not expressly referable to any one of them; for they certainly often succeed by the magic of talent to raise a great feeling, which with difficulty we can define, approve, or account for.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that, with all our exotic follies and mimicry, there is less adulteration of natural sentiment in this country, than on the continent; and I would wish a jealous veneration of Handel long to remain at once an evidence of it, and a pledge of security to the distinction.

Matchless in sublimity as Handel's chorusses are, I conceive, sir, the test of his inspiration and powerful genius is less in them than in the profound emotion he produces by a few simple notes in his sacred songs; as in the three following, of the minor key: "Behold and see," in the Messiah; "Farewel, ye limpid Springs," in Jephtha; and "Total Eclipse," in Sampson. There is no language to describe the feeling these compositions give me; none will be necessary to those who have felt them with a kindred spirit, to that which inspired them. To the grace and sweetness of Haydn's melodies, we can scarcely conceive a rival excellence; and, accompanied as they are with such refinement of scientific skill and exquisite beauty of ornament, they will ever be a feast of the first order to a cultivated taste; but this, sir, is very distinct from the soul-moving awful simplicity of Handel, and certainly evinces a mind of a different order, with less of the divinity stirring within it.

Venerating Handel as I do, conceive, sir, how it moves one's spleen to hear, as I have done, quacks in the art deny that Handel has any music of characteristic expression, and then perhaps amble on the keys a scrap of Italian inanity, and call it perfection. There is, indeed, a great deal of quackery in musical science,

and inferior writers frequently debase it with tricks and prettinesses, that make sensible men ashamed of it: refinement too has nearly made it incapable of speaking to the honest and genuine affections of the human bosom: it is more frequently the language of affectation than of truth; of a sickly sensibility than of good feeling. But I would allude more particularly to a special quack conceit of musical expression, with which some composers have played strange fantastic gambols, and nearly exposed by them the whole science to derision and contempt; but it is, Mr. Editor, a straining of musical sound to represent mechanic motions in nature, which were never intended to be so represented. That there is some relation between sound and motion, I acknowledge; and great beauty and effect in one accompanying the other; but, to take one to express the other, is using the former at some hazard—as the ludicrous is ever close at hand to mock the foolish attempt.

Many of your readers will recollect the most notable "Battle of Prague," and the imminent danger they have been in from the *flying bullets and charge of cavalry*, as exhibited on the keys of the piano: instances might be mentioned, sir, ten times more absurd than these. The greatest masters are in equal danger when they desert the proper sphere of musical expression, and cease to use it as the language of strong or amiable passion. My reverence for the "Creation," (which surely has given to Haydn a deathless name,) restrains my pen; and will not permit me to particularize incongruities of a similar kind, which I would have ever offensive to good taste, and scouted by all who have at heart the true dignity and honour of musical science.

Beethoven (whom Mr. G. names with great honour) mocks all criticism; a wild insanity of genius bears him to some supra-lunary region, where human judgment and feeling are equally at fault.

Of the greater works of Mozart, I am too ignorant to form an opinion; the elegance, pathos, and chastity, of his minor ones challenge a more general study of his refined genius.

Had Mr. Gardiner spoken in much stronger terms of the emasculated character of the Italian opera, many, with myself, would have heartily coincided with him; for certainly that prostituted form of a noble art and science, subserves merely to voluptuousness, and to a spurious refinement of sentiment, which

erects itself on the ruin of all manly feeling, pure taste, and virtuous sensibility.

In concluding this paper, which I fear, Mr. Editor, you may think tedious, I would express my feeling of the distinction between the ancient and modern school, by observing, that the performance of Handel's sacred compositions, I always refer to a Christian temple; while Haydn (did I worship Jupiter) would be

equally admired in the Pantheon; and, in my preference of Handel, I fear no ridicule in declaring, it is a necessity of my nature to bow to the power of his genius, and that I am pressed to bear my testimony to it under a persuasion that it was pre-eminently touched by the spirit of Deity. W. MARSHALL.

Star Cross, Devon,
July 28, 1812.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT of the LIFE of DON MARIANO MORENO, SECRETARY of the JUNTA of BUENOS AYRES; including a SKETCH of the REVOLUTION of the SPANISH PROVINCES in SOUTH AMERICA.

THE subject of this memoir died on the 4th of March, 1811, while on his voyage to England, as deputy from the Revolutionary Junta of Buenos Ayres, to this government. His eloquent exertions in the cause of liberty, and more especially his memorial on the policy of opening a free trade with England, caused him to be regarded by his countrymen as the Fox of South America. This title testified the opinion they had formed of his talents, and perhaps more particularly tended to express the hopes they had formed of his political career, which unfortunately terminated ere he had completed his thirty-second year. As an accomplished scholar, a bold and enlightened orator, an undaunted and incorruptible champion of liberty, and a decided friend to England, he is an object of interest and respect to the readers of this Miscellany; and, it is hoped, they will gladly admit a few pages as a biographical tribute to his memory. Don Mariano Moreno was the eldest son of Don Manuel Moreno, one of the officers in the Treasury of the Royal Chest, at Buenos Ayres. He received the rudiments of education under his father's roof, and gave early proofs of extraordinary capacity and keen sensibility, a quality which almost uniformly characterizes men of superior minds. From his very infancy, he displayed a spirit which could neither brook humiliation, nor give way to violence; and this noble temper was the more remarkable in him, because, being born to a slender patrimony, and in a Spanish colony, he must have been often tempted to descend to the usual arts of rising in the world. At

a proper age he was sent to the King's School, (*Escuela del Rey*.) a seminary supported by funds from the Royal Treasury. At the age of eight years, he had nearly fallen a victim to the small-pox, which, as vaccination nor even inoculation had then been introduced, was a mortal plague, carrying off at least a third of those who took the infection. At twelve, he was sent to study the classics at the college of St. Carlos, supported also by the crown, and, further, by the property which devolved to it on the expulsion of the Jesuits.

This establishment is quite monastic; it is calculated to make friars and curates, rather than good citizens. At five in the morning, in summer, the pupils are called up to go to the chapel and perform mental devotions, or hear mass; in winter, at seven. They mess all together, and are lodged three or four in a room, in a very homely way. They have a number of out-students, at least double that of the collegians. This seminary, compared with any of the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge, would make a vile figure. The course of studies pursued, tends to form the youths into intolerant theologians, who waste their time in agitating and defending abstract questions on divinity, angels, &c. And spend their lives in supporting the ridiculous and exploded systems of the schoolmen. The injury done to the minds of the pupils by these exercises, might be compensated by the lectures on logic, mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and ethics; which are given to the students for three years, as preparatory to their studying theology; which, as it is the science they ought to preserve most fresh in their memory, is served up the last. It is painful however to add, that, in these branches, the scholastic system is maintained in all its rigour, and the theories which have been abandoned in Europe

for these fifty years, are warmly maintained. The ignorance of the professors in practical science is such, that there are many among them who, though they can speak with ability on any subject in physics, are quite embarrassed on attempting to use a pneumatic machine, or the apparatus for evolving the gases; the theory of which they can explain admirably, but cannot perform the operation. This shameful state of education is attributable to the system of despotism and oppression constantly pursued by Spain, especially in her colonies; and is a natural consequence of the exclusive title which the ecclesiastics have maintained ever since the time of the monks, of presiding over every literary establishment. Under the pretext of possessing that virtue, which it was requisite the pupils should possess, the clergy and friars have occupied all the collegial chairs, and have dexterously cultivated this powerful means of augmenting their credit and their power.

At the end of each year there is a private examination before a tribunal formed of all the professors in the college, under the presidency of a chancellor; and the students cannot pass to the higher lectures without having received approbation on their advancement. The same forms are observed in the halls of theology; these are governed by three professors, who give each day an hour's lecture in turns: all degrees are obtained by public disputation, in the presence of a magistrate, commissioned by government.

Dr. Moreno soon acquired a thorough knowledge of Latin, spoke it with ease and elegance, and produced some tolerable verses in that language. He went through the higher classes with singular success. At a yearly meeting, in which were assembled the principals of all the convents in the city, young Moreno was chosen to sustain the honour of the school, in an act or *conclusiones* in philosophy; for such this ceremony is called; and, on another occasion, he did the same in theology.

He was a most voracious reader, and his father at times found it necessary to keep books from him, out of regard to his health. His zeal for knowledge, and the talents he displayed, enabled him to form connections with literary persons of consequence, who treated him with particular distinction, and opened their libraries to him: among these was a respectable Franciscan friar, Cayetano Ro-

driguez, now provincial prelate of Buenos Ayres. This worthy ecclesiastic gave him access to the library of the convent, introduced him to his friends, and contributed to prepare the way for the honourable career he afterwards commenced.

Dr. Moreno had now spent eight years in study, and had reached the twentieth of his age. His father, possessed of small property, and having other children to provide for, found it difficult to furnish the money necessary to establish him in a profession. The church was the usual resource for young men of small fortune in that colony, for a military life there involved them in indigence and corruption. Mariano long hesitated, whether or not to take orders, as his father and mother, who were pious people, desired him.

At length he decided on going to the city of La Plata, capital of the province of Chuquisaca, in Peru, in order to be made a priest. There then resided in Buenos Ayres, a rich curate of the Archbishopial jurisdiction of La Plata, who had come as deputy from his brethren to conduct a lawsuit against the Royal *Audiencia*, which had oppressed them; and, from this act of oppression, an appeal lay to the Council of the Indies in Madrid: this individual came invested with the powers of his compeers, and had at his disposal a sum of eighty thousand dollars, which had been subscribed to defray the costs of the suit; and, as the war then prevented all intercourse with Old Spain, he remained long in Buenos Ayres. He had been present at the last *conclusiones* which Mariano defended in the college of San Carlos; admired his talents, and took him under his protection, promising to use his influence with the prelate for his advancement. The father of Mariano, who had just been promoted to a higher situation in the tribunal of accounts, and received an advance of twelve hundred dollars a-year, found means to provide the young doctor with the necessaries for his journey.

On his arrival at La Plata, he found that the good curate had franked his board and lodging, in the house of his intimate friend, the canon, Dr. Mathias Terragas, to whom he gave him every kind of recommendation, and an open letter of credit.

The city of La Plata is head of the province which bears the name of Chuquisaca, in Peru, and is the seat of a government, an intendancy and presidency.

of the Royal Audiencia of the district; it is subject, in civil and judicial matters, to the authority of this local tribunal; but it acknowledges a dependence, in matters of government, on the city of Buenos Ayres, capital of the whole viceroyalty; there is an University in it, rather ancient, in which jurisprudence, theology, and philosophy are studied; but no degrees are conferred, except in the two first faculties. At this time it was the only establishment of the kind in the whole viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and those students who were inclined to decorate themselves with the title of Doctors, or really wanted the distinction which is necessary for the exercise of certain literary functions, had to traverse a large tract of country through roads entirely destitute of the conveniences of life, or to pass the dangerous Cordillera of the Andes, which separates Buenos Ayres from the provinces of Chile, where there is another college less celebrated, though it is the first in point of the imperfection of its instructions. There was another establishment in Cordova, the capital of the province of Tucuman, distant two hundred and fifty leagues from Buenos Ayres, and the first among the cities of the interior; but that institution is so insignificant, that the students avoid it as involving the reproach of bad discipline and abandonment. It is only since the time of the establishment of the present Junta, that this college has retrieved its credit.

The protection of government has often been solicited for making the college of San Carlos, in Buenos Ayres, an University, but to no purpose. Indeed, there is some inconvenience in forming such an institution in a capital; which is, that the bustle and corruption of large towns are decidedly inimical to the studies of youth. Since the military efforts which the country was obliged to make to resist the invasion of the English troops under Beresford and Whiteloe, the young men of Buenos Ayres have lived in a state of licentiousness, which was unknown before; and have been strongly tempted to embrace a military life, which gives them a kind of independence on their parents, and a figure in society much more attractive than that of a poor student in a cloister. It is painful to see that the halls of surgery and medicine have suspended their lectures for want of students, and that more than twenty professors, who went out to supplant the

empirics and quacks, who infested the province, will have no successors to support their exertions, though the profession is lucrative and honourable.

Dr. Moreno set out for Peru in the middle of November, 1799. The reader will be surprised to learn, that a road so much frequented as is that to the interior provinces, with which a continual communication is maintained for trade, as well as on government business, has been to this very day so much neglected, that there is not to be found on the whole of it, any tolerable accommodation for a traveller. The whole course of it is distributed into miserable *postas*, situated at great distances from each other, under the management of rude and poor Indians, who, far from being able to relieve the traveller from his fatigue on arriving, afflict him with the sight of their extreme indigence; and, with the exception of those in the villages, on the line of communication, such as Luxan, Cordova, Santiago del Estero, Salta, and Tucuman, which are better managed; there is not one which affords either food, bed, or any thing but horses; and these, though the country abounds with them, are of a perverse description. This reprehensible neglect of a point so interesting to the internal and external trade of the Viceroyalty, arises from this circumstance: the maintenance of the *postas* is an establishment belonging to the administration of the Post Office, which branch is one of the rents of the royal family; and hence the administrators think of nothing but the mere transport of the mail, and for this purpose they have fixed, at each distance of twelve and fourteen leagues, a miserable hut, with a small yard for the post horses. Subsequently perceiving the profit that might result from supplying travellers with their horses on the road, they extended that benefit to the public on very moderate charges. Consequently the traveller cannot require more than relays of horses, and a guide from one post to another; and, if he must necessarily be subject to great inconvenience and privation for the space of a month and a half, which is occupied in travelling to Lower Peru, he suffers no less in the immense extent of desert plains and steep mountains, without any other safeguard than that of the Indian who conducts him. Equal inconveniences attend the weighty convoys of money belonging to the king and to the merchants, which frequently go the same road to Buenos

Buenos Ayres, and the loads of merchandise and valuable effects which are sent from that city to the interior provinces, without any other guard than the Peons who take charge of the burdens.

A journey attended with such disagreeable circumstances, could not but be prejudicial to Dr. Moreno's health, which was always very precarious. Ere he had proceeded half way, he was attacked at Tucuman with a cruel disorder, which confined him fifteen days to his bed. No medical aid could be procured, for the bodies of the inhabitants of that place were entirely left to the mercy of quacks. He owed his recovery to an accident. One day when he was desperately ill, and parched with thirst, neglected by the persons who pretended to nurse him, he seized a large jug of water, which had been left within his reach; as he could not sit, he was obliged to incline the vessel over his body while he drank; his arms failed him after having swallowed a large draught, and the rest of the water flowed over his whole body. This sudden bath speedily banished the disease, which must have been some kind of fever. The reader will, no doubt, account for the phenomenon by reference to the cures performed by Dr. Currie, in cases of typhus, by cold affusion.

In two months and a half from the time of his departure, he arrived at La Plata, where he was well received by the archbishop, and particularly so by the canon Terragas, who took him into his house with all the warmth of hospitality and friendship. By his intelligent manner of conducting affairs, as secretary to the see, he possessed the entire confidence of the prelate, and hence was of great service to Mariano. Though a native of Cochabamba, in Peru, he was particularly attached to the natives of Buenos Ayres, because he discovered in them a more elevated and ingenuous

character than in his own countrymen, who are distinguished by their taste for intrigue, and their narrowness of mind.

The city maintains itself by the produce of the salaries of the civil officers, and by that of the archiepiscopal see, and of the other ecclesiastical dignitaries resident there. It was founded in the time of the Indians; and this country was the last conquest which the Incas had added to their empire when they were supplanted by the Spaniards. It then assumed the name of Chuquisaca, which it long preserved; and then changed it for that of City of La Plata, though among the vulgar it retains its old appellation, and the whole district of its province is called the Province of Charcas. The population may be reckoned at 18,000 soul. Its jurisdiction has six departments; namely, Yaamparez, which comprehends 16 doctrinas, including in that number the two parishes of San Lorenzo and San Sebastian, situated within the capital; that of Tomma, with eleven villages; Pileya and Puspaya, with seven doctrinas; Oruro, with four villages; Paria with eight, and Caranga with six. Its government has always been an object of ambition among the military, because it is better endowed than the others, and comprehends the presidency of that *audiencia* which determines the civil and criminal causes of the provinces of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Potosi; the others, comprehended under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, being subjected to the particular jurisdiction resident in that city. All these circumstances, and that of its having been long regarded as the next step to the viceroyalty, have rendered it a most desirable situation for those whose avarice and ambition urges them to seek the favour of the Spanish court.

[We are promised a continuance of this interesting article in our next.]

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

PUBLIC SPIRIT OF LOCKE.

MR. WADE, who was taken up for Monmouth's rebellion, stated, in his confession, that the equipage of the Duke of Monmouth cost five thousand pounds, and that four hundred pounds was given by Mr. Locke. There seems to be truth in this, as James II. demanded Locke of the States, on account of the part he had taken in that editious movement.

BELON.

Belon travelled into Egypt, Judea, Greece, and Italy; and, on his return, published, in 1558, *Remonstrances sur l'Agriculture*. Though an ill-written book, it proclaimed in France many exotic arts of culture. Among other things, he says, that the Swiss already raised orange and lemon trees from the seed, but the Parisians did not. He recommends the importation

portation of various fruit-trees, which were still rare in France. The monks of Port-royal appear to have listened to his hints, and to have obtained from the Italian monasteries many new fruit-trees. One of these cenobites, Amaud d'Andilly, wrote the first good book on Horticulture in 1652.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD CANDIDATE.

It was resolved to propose a law, forbidding any pretender to the superior offices to go about, as had been the custom, in garments of an extraordinary whiteness (whence they were called candidates), to solicit the people's votes.—*Hooke's Rom. Hist.* 2d. v. 8vo. p. 446.

CHARACTERS OF THE JUDGES OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM HEATH'S "CHRONICLE OF THE CIVIL WARS;" BEING A SPECIMEN OF PARTY REPRESENTATION.

Colonel Thomas Harrison, the son of a butcher, at Newcastle-under-line, in Staffordshire, once servant to Mr. Hulker, an attorney. He betook himself to the army in the beginning of the wars, and, by preaching and such-like sanctity, came to be a major; where his pragmatical spirit, cherished by Cromwell, preferred him to a colonel, and the custody of the king's person, when taken from the Isle of Wight; which he most irreverently abused, by no less saucy behaviour than reasonable speeches. He was afterwards the great captain of all the schismatiques, especially Fifth-monarchy-men; in whose love, and no others, he died, and was expectedly executed at Charing Cross, in that expiatory month of October, 1660.

John Carew, brother of Sir Alexander Carew, beheaded in 1644. This person was no doubt deluded by the mistaken impulses of Satan for those of the spirit, being a rank Fifth-monarchist, and so predisposed against all government and authority, which he helped to strike at in the death of the king.

John Cook, the solicitor of the High Court, whose plea (charitably taken) is his best character,—that his crime was not out of malice but avarice; being a poor man, and in a wanting condition before he undertook this most scelerate piece of service.—Better be out of practice than in such as this.

Henry Ireton, commissary-general of horse, Cromwell's second, espoused his daughter as well as his designs,—so, like father-in-law, like son-in-law, and venerated in the same manner, and at the same time—1660.

Hugh Peters, the shame of the clergy, a pulpit-buffoon, a seditious abominable fellow, trumpet to this pageantry of a High Court of Justice, the most unparalleled ecclesiastic in all story or times.

Thomas Scott, a brewer's clerk, then turned country-attorney, and, by countenance of the grantees, was chosen a recruit for the borough of Wickham, in the county of Buckingham; so violent an enemy of the king, that he wished for no other epitaph or inscription on his grave, than, Here lies Thomas Scott, one of the king's judges;—but he should first have wished for a grave.

Gregory Clement, a merchant, who procured and purchased a place in Parliament, by the same means as he did his lustful debaucheries, for the notoriety of which, his fellow-villains discarded him their company. He contributed to the destruction of his sovereign, that he might reign in his own wickedness.

Daniel Astell, a kind of country-mercator, in Bedfordshire, obeyed the call (as he said) of the pulpits, and went forth some small officer to fight against the mighty, after many traverses, was made lieutenant-colonel, and employed by Cromwell, out of favour to him, as the ready way to greatness, to be captain of the guard at the king's trial; where he made his janizaries, by blows and threats, to cry out Justice and Execution. He was guilty of a great deal more blood in Ireland, and had gotten a pretty foul estate.

Colonel Thomas Pride, a brewer, to which he ascended from a drayman, by the same steps as from thence he became a lord: he was a resolute ignorant fellow, but of very good success, and therefore fit to partake with Cromwell, and to venture on that prime and hardy work of garbling the parliament for him. That done, he deserved any employment from his master, and was put upon this, which he discharged with as much brutishness.

Francis Allen, once a goldsmith, in Fleet-Street, where he leaped into a pretty estate by marrying his mistress; was chose recruit of the Long Parliament, and adhered to the jesuits for their admission of him; was made one of the treasurers at war, a customer, and had Crow-house given him, and held it in *Capite Regis*; after that murder, was made one of the committee for sale of his majesty's lands, &c.

Anthony Stapely, a Sussex gentleman and colonel, and governor of Chichester, strangely

strangely wrought into this wicked conspiracy.

Nicholas Love, Doctor Love's son of Winchester, chamber-fellow with the Speaker Lenthall, made one of the six clerks of Chancery;—a violent enemy against the king and his friends, from the very beginning of our troubles, and an army-partaker in this horrible act.

Cornelius Holland, a servant to Sir Henry Vane, and preferred by him to the Green Cloth, in the king's household. His father was a poor man, and died a prisoner in the Fleet: but this fellow got a vast estate by his disloyalty against a good master, whom he not only robbed but murdered.

John Hewson, a broken shoemaker, who by degrees rose to be a colonel: a fellow fit for any mischief, and capable of nothing else, as his story will declare, and therefore no wonder that he was a partaker in this impiety. He is since dead, in exile, and buried, by report, at Amsterdam.

Thomas Wait, a Rutlandshire man, a recruit to the parliament, chosen by the army's influence; and, from a mean person, made by them governor of Burlington, by which means he became engaged to their interests and designs.

John Allured, a soldier of fortune, promoted (for his hand in this villany) to be a colonel; died just before His Majesty's restitution.

SCANDINAVIAN WORSHIP.

The introduction to Frederic Ruh's History of Sweden, contains some curious particulars of the early religion of the north. *Liv. i. § 8.* In the great temple at

Upsal, three divinities were adored: Thor, whose image stood in the middle and held a mace; Wodan, who stood on the right in complete armour; and Fricka, or Frey, as he is called in the Edda, who stood on the left, and was represented with the indecorous nudity of the Roman god Priapus. Thor ruled the weather; Wodan influenced the events of war; and Frey bestowed fertility on the marriage-bed, and was the patron of peace. An account is referred to in Olaf Tryvason's Saga, of the travelling priests and priestesses of Frey, who, in the villages where they stopped, put up stalls, or moveable temples, in which this god was worshipped with lewd rites: a youth, on being initiated, was said to be made a Frey-man. Frey was also held to be god of the sun, and was very popular throughout the north.

TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

The French poet, Pavillon, addressed a metrical epistle to Madame Pelissari, in which he describes a visit to Tunbridge: here are some of the lines.

Ces eaux magiques font naître l'enjouement;

Ceux qui les prennent

Sont à jouer assidument,

A caqueter sans cesse, ou toujours se promèment.

Mille fraîches beautés parent la promenade;

Et l'on trouverait en ce lieu

Plus malaisément un malade

Qu'un homme sain à l'Hotel-dieu.

Ces lieux sont pour moi pleins d'appas;

Je n'y vois ni procès, ni moine, ni misère,

On y sonne très peu, l'on n'y travaille guère,

Et l'on y fait de longs repas.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SWALLOWS.

SOON as th' all enlivening sun

Has thro' the sign of Virgo run,

And balances the day,

'Tis known that winds tempestuous blow,

And clouds in thick succession grow

Athwart the ærial way.

The Swallow tribe the warning take,

And instant preparation make,

To quit this fickle clime;

Assembled thick, in loud debate

Settle the business of their state,

And fix th' important time.

For this th' younglings oft essay

Their strength to skim the liquid way,

For this exert their powers;

Exertion soon new strength supplies,

They glide along their native skies,

Nor fear th' approaching hours.

At length th' important day arrived,

And each arrangement well contrived,

Their little hands unite;

With one consent they wing their way,

Where brighter sunshine cheers the day,

And warmer skies invite.

Sometimes, 'tis said, a few remain,

Regardless of the cold and rain,

Till all their tribe are flown:

Perchance a warm or sunny day,

With tempting aspect, caused delay,

'Midst dangers yet unknown.

But soon they feel their dire mistake,

Soon too their little bosoms ache,

And throb with fear and pain;

For wintry winds with fury blow,

Sure harbingers of rain or snow,

And Winter's gloomy train.

Their pinions, now with cold oppress'd,

Scarce bear them to their place of rest.

Some

Some cavern, dark and drear;
Where in a torpid state they lie,
Till warmer sunbeams gild the sky,
And renovate the year.

Thus some, despising common sense,
To wit superior make pretence,
And chuse a trackless way;
Such e'er with Nature are at strife,
Reject the social sweets of life,
And scarce exist their day.

H. B.

SONG.

SWEETLY the poet sings, when he
On beauty's charms would dwell,
Sweet sounds of heav'nly harmony
The magic numbers swell!

Yet Beauty is the sickliest flower
That braves th' inclement skies;
That buds and blossoms in an hour,
Then quickly fades and dies.

The brightest hue the rose can wear,
To woo the zephyr's kiss,
Is but a prelude to the care
That terminates the bliss.

For unsuspected winds may blow,
In many a dreadful gust;
And lay the flower's beauties low,
To mingle with the dust.

Then Emma, dearest maid! reflect,
Ere Caution's hours are past;
And beauties of the mind select,
That will for ever last.

WM. TAYLOR.

SONNET

TO CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ.

On his sending to the Author his "APHORISMS
FROM SHAKESPEARE."

A CASK of jewels rich, from SHAKES-
PEARE'S mine,

Thou and thy Lady—bless'd with sense and
taste,
Around whose brows the bays and ivy
twine—

Selected have, and in fair order plac'd.

O Lofft!—With Truth and Wisdom's beams
they shine,

Illuminate the mind, and form the heart
To act the upright and the manly part,
And light the path to Virtue's holy shrine.

Here may the youth, here may the virgin
gaze,

No spot appears to hurt the modest eye,
But Knowledge here concentrates heavenly
rays,

And paints each object in the brightest
die.

I thank thee, LOFFT, for this bright, match-
less prize,

In which a treasure vast, in narrow compass,
lies.

Woodbridge, Dec. 11, 1812.

JOHN BLACK.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Spirit of a Departed Friend.

BLEST spirit of my sainted friend,
Which, in this vale of misery,
So oft with mine was wont to blend,
With all an angel's sympathy;
Bending from Heav'n's exalted sphere,
Ah! deign my voice again to hear.

When gloomy Sorrow gives her tear,
Deep o'er my darken'd eye to roll,
O then, as thou didst oft, appear,
To tranquillize my troubled soul;
For soon as I perceive thee nigh,
I know the shades of grief will fly.

When, as calm evening o'er the bowers,
From golden clouds her dewy doth shed,
I cult the loveliest sweetest flowers,
And, weeping, wreath them round thy bed;
O then, light hovering o'er the soil,
With smiles of love reward my toil.

And, when my voice and lyre combine
To swell the vesper hymn of praise,
O let me hear thy harp divine,
That sounds on high to Zion's lays;
And thro' the silent air, my song
In strains of sweeter tone prolong.

When on thy monumental stone
I lean, and mourn in accents low,
Whilst o'er the church-yard still and lone
The watchful stars of midnight glow;
O then, on Pity's wing descend,
To whisper comfort to thy friend.

And let me hear thee softly say,
"Repress those tears, and hush that sigh,
"Soon will arrive the happy day,
"When here by mine thy dust will lie;
"Then in the beams of endless light,
"Our blissful spirits will unite."
Fairfield.

J. CONNOR.

AN ADDRESS TO THE RIVER DART.

By ABRAHAM KYNE.

SPIRIT of the DART! to meet the vernal
year,

Whose early blossoms deck the frozen plain,
Glide o'er the surface of thy limpid sphere,
Led by thy Naiads and their lepid train.

Arise, bright Pow'r! behold Favonius springs,
To rend the fetters of a brumal spell,
To strip its demon of his frigid wings,
And bind him to an hyperborean cell.

Smile on the boundaries of thine oozy bed,
Diffuse the treasures of thy copious urn;
For, blest by thee and Flora's fairy tread,
Earth's slumbering stores with varied
charms return.

Translucent stream! clad with the robe of
spring,

Elysium reigns where'er thy branches roll;
Deen in the dell, where soft-ton'd echoes sing,
Thy wildest murmurs elevate the soul.

And

And where the shepherd tunes his Doric reed,
Blest with the glow of sweet serenity,
To Fame unknown, yet known to virtue's
meed,

Be mine to dwell with solitude and thee !
London, 1812.

TO THE RAINBOW.

A PARAPHRASE ON THE 10th PSALM.

By Mr. TUCKER.

TH' Almighty's finger taught the beauteous
bow,
That crowns the clouded concave, where to
glow ;

Tip'd with ethereal hues his compass bright,
Swept its grand arch of variegated light,
That not alone displays its ample round
Above, but winds its radiance o'er the ground.
Wide o'er the heav'ns the blooming cycle
bends,

And none can say just where each tincture
blends,

Where one begins, or where another ends !
With transport beaming from his grateful eye,
The shepherd views the signal in the sky,
Dwells with delight upon its form sublime,
And hums its praises in proverbial rhyme :
To him the charm a welcome token shines
To the low vale whose bloom with drought
declines,

Of fertile showers, that bring reviving health,
And all the pride of vegetable wealth ;
For purpose such, its lucid form is giv'n,
A curve of glory, and the crown of heaven !

TRANSLATION OF AN ODE OF JORTIN ;

By PHILIP PERKINS.

AS thro' the shade of silent groves,
Irriguous vales, and coverts green,
Yon stream with gentle murmur roves,
And glides along its path, unseen—

Awhile—the fields, where first it rose,
With playful sinuous course it laves,
At length with sifter foot it flows,
And mingles with the ocean waves.

So may I pass life's devious days,
Not where Wealth's rankling cares annoy
From troubled Discord's noisy ways,
From Glory's sanguinary joy.

When darkness o'er mine eyes expands,
And weary nature seeks repose,
May Sleep's grim brother's icy hand
My lifeless limbs with care compose !

Coventry, June 1.

FREEDOM,

By M. PRENDERGAST.

BLEST is the man who dares, unaw'd by
fear,

The passions of the patriot soul to feel,
Who dares his Country's hallow'd rights
revere,
And wields, in their defence, the conquer-
ing steel.

When tyrants rise the freeborn to enslave,
And trample, uncontroll'd, the slighted
laws,

He risks his all, his native land to save,
And fearlessly maintains his righteous cause.

Boldly he rushes to the glorious strife,
For Freedom's flame within his bosom
glows ;

Then at his Country's shrine resigns his
life,

And falls o'er mangled heaps of conquer'd
slain.

The hero dies, but still his honour'd name
Enkindles in each breast his patriot rage ;
He lives recorded in the rolls of Fame,
Belov'd, rever'd, by every after age.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

This celebrated Society has just published at Calcutta, a new volume of its interesting Researches; and we hasten to lay before our readers, an uncommonly interesting portion of its contents.

It is now twelve years since we announced Capt'n, now Major, WILFORD'S curious discovery of some Sanscrit Manuscripts, which described the BRITISH ISLANDS at periods of very remote antiquity, under the name of the WHITE ISLANDS, or SACRED ISLANDS OF THE WEST. Major Wilford has now fully gratified the world, by presenting these interesting records with his reasonings upon them, through the ASIATIC SOCIETY,

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of which he is a distinguished member. His Paper is of too great length to be reprinted entire in the Monthly Magazine, and is mixed too much with the details of Hindoo Mythology, to be commonly intelligible; we have therefore given only his general results and conclusive paragraphs.

An ESSAY on the SACRED ISLES in the WEST; by MAJOR F. WILFORD.

Of SWETAM, or the WHITE ISLAND; called also SACAM.

THE western Tri-cūta, or the Three-peak-land, is the most famous of the two among the PAGRANICS, and also the most interesting to us, as it includes the British empire in the west.—As a further illustration of this subject,

G considered

consulted a rude map of the north-west quarter of the old continent, from the Purānas.

The shape and general outlines of the western shores, bear no small affinity with those of Europe, which they were intended to represent. We may there trace the Bay of Biscay, the German Sea, and the entrance into the Baltic. But, above all, the greatest resemblance is in the arrangement of the British Isles, Iceland, and the adjacent shores of America; and this surely cannot be merely accidental. The islands of Shula, or Thule, now Ferro, Cländica, the Shetland Isles, Intradwipa, or the Orkneys, are placed beyond the British Isle; and I have arranged them in the manner they are in the map, on the supposition that they really answer to the above islands.

Another striking peculiarity in the north-west quarter is the threefold gap of Crancha, which I conceive to be three bays leading into the Baltic. These were made by Scanda, called also Canda in many of the spoken dialects, and Candaos by the Thracians or Goths. As he is a form of Hara, he is really Haraja, and Hara cula, or Hercules; and the Croman straits were known also in the west, under the appellation of Straits of Hercules, according to Tacitus; and the denomination of Scandia, and Candavia, may be derived from him.

The first passage to be examined is from the VARAHAPURANA. South (it should be north) of Nila, and north (south) of Sweta, or the white mountain, is Vayavyam-Ramyaam, or the country of Ramya in the north-west. (Vayavyam is derived from Vayu, or Æolus, the guardian of the north-west; and of course is used here to designate that quarter.) To the south (north) of the range of the Sweta, or white mountains, and north (south) of the range called Sringavan, is the country of Hiranyamaya. There is Tri-sringa (or Tri-cuta) in the ocean in the west. There is the Cshira tree, and land 4000 *yojanas* in circumference. There is the Chandra-varita, a great river: its banks are covered with trees, and it receives many other streams. This is Curuvarsha, or country of Curu; (or this is part of, or belongs to, Curu.) To the north is Surya-dwipa, or the island of the sun, in which gods abide: it is in the middle of a sea full of waves, like so many garlands. It is 1000 *yojanas* in circumference: in the middle is a mountain 100 *yojanas* high, and as many broad. From it flows the river Surya-varita. There is the *sthan*,

or place of the sun: there they worship the sun. To the west of it (north,) at the distance of 4000 *yojanas*, is Rucra-cara; read Bhadra-cara-dwipa: there is Bhadrasana-Vayu-Vigrahavan, or the seat of Vayu, with the epithet of Vigrahavan, or in a human shape. This last part shews positively that Tri-cutadri, of which Sweta is part, lies in the quarter of Vayu, or the north-west quarter of the old continent.

In the Vayu-purana, the author, having described the country of Cetu-Mala, which includes Europe, the northern parts of Africa, the lesser Asia, Iran, &c. informs us, that south of the range of Nila, and north of that of Sweta, is the country of Ramanacam, or Ramyaam, inhabited by white men, who live 1500 years; do not grow old, have many servants; and there is a famous Nyagrodha tree*. North of the range of Sweta, and south of that of Sringa, is the country called Hiranyavata. There is the river Haimavati, or full of snow. People live there 1100 years. There are the peak lands of Hiranya-maya, Manimaya, Ratnamaya. South of the shores of the northern Ocean are the two Curus, (or north and south Curu:) it is a holy country, inhabited by Siddhas, or saints; men, falling (or returning) from heaven, are born again there, and live 1300 and 1500 years.

Jatudhi, and Sala-raja, abounding with caves, are two large mountains. There are also the two famous mountains called Surya-canta and Chandra-canta. Between them flows the river Bhadrasona, &c.

In the SANTIPARVA, one of the greater divisions of the Maha-Bharata, section of the Mocsha-dharma, Narada is introduced, saying to Narayana, "Thou who wert incarnate through thy own power, now perform that for which thou wert born. I am going to see thy Adhyam, or first and original form, (which resides in Sweta dwipa, in the commentary,) to perform the *puga* in honour of him who is Guhya, or concealed. Narayana said, Go. Narada made his obeisance, and flew through heaven to Meru. There he remained about two hours, when he looked towards the north-west, and descried at a great distance an object of an astonishing size. He saw, in the north of the Cshirodadhi, or White Sea, the island Sweta, thus called, which, as every body knows, is very great."

In the VAYU-PURANA is to be found

* Ficus Indica.

the following passage: "Know ye, that to the south of Uttara-Curu, or North-Curu, in the ocean with waves like so many garlands, at the distance of 5000 *yojanas*, is the Suraleyam, or abode of the gods, famous for the various sorts of deities living in it, and Chandradwipa thus called. There is the Mandalam, or sacred road of Lunus. To the west of this western island, in the Mahodadhi, or great sea, is an island called Bhadracara, where is the Bhadrāsana, or throne of Vighneshwara-Vayu, who resides there in a human shape, and is worshipped as a god."

Vayu, or Yah, is Æolus, and the guardian of the north-west quarter of the world. By the country to the south of Uttara-Curu, or North-Curu, we must understand here South-Curu, and which is bounded on the north, as I have shewn before, by the arctic circle; I mean the sensible one, where there are days of 24 hours, and which passes through the meridional parts of Iceland, or Pushcara; which island is declared to be in Uttara-Curu, or in the same climate. This distance from Uttara-Curu, or from the arctic circle, to Chandra-dwipa, or Swetam, is equal to nine degrees of latitude; for 5000 is the twentieth part of 100,000 *yojanas*, the length and breadth of the superior hemisphere, answering to 180 degrees. These nine degrees will bring the White Island between the parallels of 50 and 55 degrees of north latitude.

In the passage from the VARAHAPURANA, which I mentioned before, the name of Sweta is not very obvious: but its identity is ascertained from the famous Cshira tree growing there; and the river Chandra-varita: and the passage seems to imply that the island was also called Cshira, as it is constantly denominated in the Trai-locya-derpana. "There is the Three-peak-land in the ocean; the Cshira tree and island to the west of the continent, 4000 *yojanas* in circumference: there is the river Chandra-varita." To the north of the island of Cshira is the Surya-dwipa, or the Island of the Sun, called also Hiranya and Suvarna, or Ireland, and placed to the north of Britain, by Strabo and Mela. Bhadracara-dwipa is placed to the west of Surya-dwipa erroneously. Scotland is not noticed by Strabo; otherwise he would, in all probability, have placed it also to the west of Ireland. The compiler has placed, however, the three islands in a triangle, which was his chief, if not sole, object.

In the Vayu-purana there is some inaccuracy with regard to the names of

these three peak-lands, which are said to be Hiranya, Mani, and Ratna; whilst Mani and Ratna are considered as the same, and are really so.

The White island, Sweta-dwipa, or Swetam, simply in a derivative form of the neuter gender, is called also Sula, which is synonymous with Sweta. Cshira-dwipa, or Khira-dwipa, in the spoken dialects, signifies the Milk Island, from its whiteness. All names signifying White are applicable, and occasionally applied, to the White Island. Sweta-saila, or the White Cliffs, is often used, and is literally the Leucaspetra of Homer, and Al-Fionu in Galic.

It is called the Silver Island, because it is supposed to abound with that metal, and more probably from a supposed affinity between the moon and silver. Gold, says Proclus, is a solar, and silver a lunar, form. Rupa and Rajata are Sanscrit names of that metal: hence the White Island is called Rajata-dwipa, or the Silver Island; Rajata-cuta, the Silver-peak-land. Raupya is used in the Bhagavata in a derivative form; and Raupya-bhumi, or Silver Land. Arajata, or Arjata, in Sanscrit, implies full of silver, abounding with silver. This word is pronounced, in the west of India, Aryata; and in this manner the word *argentum* is pronounced *argentum* in Germany; *argata*, *argid*, and *argel*, in Irish.

The White Island is called Chandradwipa, or the island of Lunus, or the moon, because he was born there; and it is also the place of his residence: Chandram-Sula, as it is called, I believe, in the Bhagavata, signifies also, resplendent like the moon. Sasi-chanda, the Canton or country of Sasi, another name for Lunus, is mentioned in the Vrihat-catha. The White Island is called also Ratna-maya and Ratna-dwipa, the island of jewels: because, at the churning of the ocean, fourteen invaluable *ratna*, or jewels, were produced by the churning, and deposited there till disposed of. Gomeda and Mani, which signify jewels also, are denominations of the White Island. All these names are often met with in composition, with Sula, cliff, or cliffs; for, in composition, a noun in the singular has often the force of the plural number. Thus, Sweta-Sula signifies the White Cliffs: Chandra-Sula, Soma Sula, the cliffs of the moon: Ratna-Sula, the cliffs abounding with jewels, &c.

The third peak-land, or Scotland, is called Aya-cuta, or the Iron peak or island. It is called Ayasa in the Bhagavata, a word of the same import. In a

derivative form we might grammatically say *Arcya*, though this term he never used: but that is no reason for supposing that the term never was in use: for it is the Island of *Aiaia*, or *Aza*, of the western mythologists. It might be called also *Loha-dwipa*: but this denomination is never found in the *Puranas*; though there is every reason to believe that it was used also formerly: and I believe that it was really the original name, as we shall see when we come to treat of that country. We have seen before that England is called *Chandra-canta*; Ireland, *Surya-canta*. Scotland is likewise denominated *Ayascanta*.

We read in *Plutarch*, that a certain *Thespesius* of *Soli*, was transported in the spirit to the islands of the departed, where he saw three *Genii* sitting in a triangle. He saw there also three lakes of melted gold, lead, and iron. The first looked like gold. The second, of lead, though in fusion, was exceedingly cold, and looked white. This was meant perhaps for white-lead or tin. The third lake, of iron, was black, and its surface very rugged, as if full of scoriae.

The three *Genii* were *Vishnu*, *Brahma*, *Siva*, or rather their *Señtis*, or female energies, which are the three *Parcae* of the western mythologists. This relation of *Thespesius* alludes visibly to the ternary number of these islands; and the three lakes have an obvious reference to the three peaks.

"The famous *Atlantis* no longer exists," says *Proclus*, in his commentary on the *Timæus* of *Plato*: "but we can hardly doubt but that it did once. For *Marcellus*, who wrote a history of Ethiopian affairs, says, that such and so great an island once existed, is evinced by those who composed histories of things relative to the external sea. For they relate that, in their time, there were seven islands in the Atlantic Sea sacred to *Proserpine*: and besides these, three others of an immense magnitude; one of which was sacred to *Pluto*, another to *Ammon* (*Jupiter*), and the third, which is in the middle of these, and is of a thousand *stadia*, to *Neptune*. And, besides this, that the inhabitants of this last island preserved the memory of the prodigious magnitude of the Atlantic Island, as related by their ancestors, and of its governing for many periods, all the islands in the Atlantic Sea. From this isle one may pass to other large islands beyond, and which are not far from the *Firm-land*, near which is the true sea,

Whether the *Atlantis* ever existed or not, is immaterial; but this description of seven islands, of a great magnitude, in the external or in the Atlantic Sea, and from which one may pass to the other islands beyond, and which are not far from that *Firm-land* which incloses all the world, is applicable to the British Isles only, beyond which are several other islands, such as the *Orkneys*, *Shetland*, *Fero*, and *Iceland*, which last is near that famous *Firm-land* of which the ancients had some notion, and, with the *Hindus*, conceived it to be the boundary of the universe. The sea towards it, or the Atlantic, is the only true sea; for the other seas are really but gulfs and bays.

These three islands constitute the seventh division of the world, according to the followers of *Buddha*; and the sixth only according to the *Pauranics*, who divide the world into seven, as the former do into eight, *dwipas*. The three superior deities, according to the *Hindus*, are *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Siva*, who preside over these three islands. To *Brahma* belongs *Suvarneya*; and it is also the abode of *Yama*, or *Pluto*. *Vishnu* presides over the *White Island*; he who is *Narayana*, or abiding in the waters, and consequently often mistaken for *Neptune*. The third island, says *Marcellus*, belongs to *Jupiter Ammon*, who is the same with *Siva* in the character of *Barcara*, or with the head of a he-goat. The word *barcara* was formerly used in the west for a ram and a sheep; for in the Latin of the middle ages, *barcuria*, or *bercaria*, signified a sheep-fold, *bercurius*, a shepherd: hence the French word *berger*.

Besides the three principal islands, there are four inferior ones, according to the *Hindus*, and five, according to the followers of *Buddha*. Hence, in the peninsula, the islands of *Lanca* are called *Yail-Lanca*, or the seven islands of *Lanca*; and these are the seven islands of *Jambulus*. In the north-west there are either eight or sixteen, according to the *Buddhists*. The *Pauranics* are silent on that subject; but the mythologists in the west reckon seven islands under the dominion of *Æolus*; and the British Isles are the original and real *Æolian Isles* of the ancients. The three islands are asserted, by the followers of *Buddha*, to be three and four: the three are certainly four; yet these four islands really make but three: and with such quibbles they are highly delighted. According

ording to them, the names of the three islands are *Suvarna*, *Rupavari*, and *Vajra*.

In the *Harivansa* we are told, that *Vishnu*, for the good of mankind, having assumed the shape of a boar, rescued the earth from the waters, and secured it on all sides. Upon it he made *Méru* of solid gold: towards the east he placed the *Udaya* mountain, with others. He made also *Vaidurya*, (Scotland,) *Rajata*, (England,) *Canchana*, (Ireland,) high and divine mountains. He then made the *Chacravan*, or *Chacraman*, a very high mountain: (this is *Pushcara*, or *Iceland*, like a ring, or coil, as implied by the appellation of *Chacr*.) Like a shell, and abounding with shells, with a thousand peaks, is *Rajata*, or the silver peak; hence it is called *Sancha-parvata*, or the mountain of shells. The trees there are all white: the juice of the *Parijata* tree is like liquid gold. There is the *Ghritadhara* river, its waters are like clarified butter. *Prabhu*, or *Vishnu*, made many rivers; called *Varahasrita*, or the streams of the boar; and these are the most holy. Thus he made a mountain, the name of which is omitted, but it is obviously *Sveta*, with a thousand peaks abounding with jewels; the *Tamra*, or *Vaidurya*, peak of copper; and a mountain of gold, *Canchana*, according to rule.

Under the name of *Cshira*, the White Island appears to be the *Scheria* of *Homer*, and other ancient writers. The word *Cshira*, in Sanscrit, signifies milk; but it appears that its original meaning was white, pure, clear, *sheer*. *Skirr* in the *Edda* signifies exactly the same thing; and *Xiroi* in Japanese signifies white also. *Skeiras*, *skiras*, *skirra*, in Greek, signified white, and for that reason it became the name of chalk. There were the *skiror theoi*, the white gods, or the gods of *Skerr*, or *Scheria*, mentioned by *Plutarch*.

The White Island is well known to the inhabitant of the Philippine Isles; who believe that it is the receptacle of good men after death. Lastly, the aborigines of Britain call it to this day *Inis-Wen*, or the White Island; the *Inis-luna*, or *Inis Uir* of Caledonian bards, who, by it, understand England, or at least the southern parts of it. *Al-Fionn*, in Gaelic, answers literally to *Sveta-Saila*, in Sanscrit, and to the *Leucas-petra* of *Homer*, or the white cliffs; and Britain is called *Alvion* by *Ptolemy*, and *Albion* by others. Yet it is doubtful whether Britain was thus called from the appearance of the

country, or from a German tribe which probably invaded it under the command of *Skirr*, son of *Niord*; the *Skirus*, son of *Neptune*, mentioned by *Hesychius*: for *Niord* was *Neptune* among the Scandinavians. But, as this will be the subject of a separate paragraph, let us return to the White Island, the terrestrial moon, and amber-like, or *Electris insula* of *Sotacus*.

The White Island is called also *Chandra-dwipa*, or the island of *Luna*; *Soma-parvata*, or the mountain of the moon; *Sasi-chanda*, or the country of the moon. In the *Puranas*, the White Island is called *Amritcara*, which in an active sense signifies producing, making, amber; but, in a neuter sense, it implies that it is made of amber. This is then the original island called *Electris*; and *Sotacus*, as cited by *Pliny*, asserted, that amber was produced from certain trees in Britain. This idea of *Sotacus* originated probably from some ancient legend concerning the first appearance of *Amrit* in that island. The isle of the moon was called *Electris*, and so was the moon itself.

Lohaguru, called also *Swarnaguru*, or gold-like *Aguru*, is our *succinum* or amber. *Lohaguru*, or *Lohagur*, was also the name of amber in the west, where it was called *Lugurium*, *Lygion*; according to *Josephus*, *Lyguriun*, *Lagurium*, and corruptly *Lyngarium*, *Lyacurium*, &c. Hence all the western parts of Europe were called *Leguria*, or *Lyguria*, or the amber country. *Sotacus*, whom *Pliny* calls an ancient author, insisted that amber came from Britain, which of course is the original *Electris*, or amber island, and *Liguria*.

The name of *Lyguria*, as belonging to Britain, or at least a part of it, was formerly used in that sense; for *Humboldt* says positively, that the inhabitants of Britain, and from the context it appears that they were aborigines, were *Lyguriens*. Their country was of course called *Lloegyr* or *Lyguria*. In France there is the river *Liger* or *Ligeris*, now called the *Loire*, by dropping the quiescent letter *g*; which practice is pretty general; but more particularly affected by the Celtic language, its dialects, and the modern languages partly derived from them. On the highest grounds in *Lloegyr* was a city of that name, called afterwards *Leger-Ceaster*, *Ligora-Ceaster*, *Legra-Ceaster*. It is now called *Leicester*, for *Leir-cester*. The learned *Sommer* says, that the river which runs

by it was formerly called Lear, by the same contraction; and it is probably the river Liar of the anonymous geographer. Mr. Somner, if I be not mistaken, places the original town of Liguria near the source of the Lear, now the Soar, on the most elevated spot in England, and in the centre of the Chandra-Mandalum, or sacred road of Lunus, called also Electris, or Lohaguru, Lyggufos, Lloegyr; and I believe that Lloer, the Welsh name of the moon, is derived from Lloegyr, by a similar process congenial to that language. Thus, from the Latin *luere*, or *lukere*, the French have made *luire*.

As Swetam is the residence of Vishnu, and of the Supreme Being also, for they are generally considered as one, it is called his Teja-sthan, or the place of the refulgence of Vishnu; or, in other words, his Ghrita-sthan; for teja and ghrita are synonymous, and signify refulgence, resplendence. It is true that Sweta is never called ghrita; yet it is declared to be ghrita, or a resplendent place or island.

As *eshira*, Sweta, and ghrita, are synonymous terms, it is highly probable that England was called also Ghrita, or Creta; and indeed it is declared to be Ghrita, not as a proper name, but as an epithet. This probably, and vanity also, induced the Greeks to attribute to their own Creta, whatever legends belonged to the other and original Creta. Thus Sweta is represented floating at random on the surface of the ocean, like Delos; and, in my humble opinion, it is the original Delos. Δελος, or Δελος, in Greek, signified originally light, a lamp, resplendent, manifest, conspicuous as light itself. The learned and ingenious Mr. Bailly was of opinion that the primeval Delos did not belong to Greece, but to the Hyperboreans; and Lucian ridicules the idea of those who asserted that Delos was a mass detached from Trinacria, or Tri-cudatiri. The Cretans asserted that Jupiter was born in their island. The Pauranics insist, that the manifestation of Vishnu, in the character of Crishna, happened in Swetam, on Tri-Cuta; and the two rams, mentioned in the legends of the Cretan Jupiter, are placed, by the author of the *Vrihat-Catha*, in *Sakarna-dwipa*, or Ireland. In short, Sweta was called by the Greeks and Romans, *Ultima Creta*, or *Leuce*.

The White Island was also denominated *Rajata*, *Arjata*, *Rupa-vara*, *Raupya*, or the Silver Island: to these names we must also add that of *Tara* or *Tar*, which implies the same thing. The

name of the whole country is *Tar-desa*, or silver country, and it is represented as such; and though it be not mentioned under that name in any Sanscrit book, yet from the context it is certainly admissible.

The Tin Islands were certainly within the tir of Swetam and of Cachha; from that circumstance they were probably denominated *Cachha-tir*. Thus they say in India, *Jungle-terry* (*Jangal-terri*), or districts within the tir, or on the borders of the jungles or woods. Hence the white-lead or tin that came from those islands, was called *cassiteris* by the Greeks; kaster in *Soio-Gothic*; *castira* in Chaldaic and Arabic. In India, at least in Sanscrit, tin is called *tiram*: *tir-trapu* and *rangam* are also other names for it; but *rangam* is generally used in the spoken dialects; and *tir-trapu* signifies the tin that comes from the tir or *tiram*, or extrinities of the world.

It is declared in the Puranas, that the White Island is incapable of decay, and is never involved in the destruction and ruin which happens at each renovation of the world; except the last, when every thing will be absorbed into the Supreme Being, who will remain alone.

The White Island is also called the *dwipa* of *Saca* or *Sacam*, which is the same with *Seaxum* or *Saxum*, as it was pronounced by our ancestors; or, more properly, the White Island was part of *Sacam*, as it is positively declared in the *Matsya* and *Varaha-puranas*. From these two Puranas, it is put beyond doubt, that the British Isles are to be understood by *Sacam*: perhaps some adjacent parts of the continent are also to be included under this denomination. According to the context of the Puranas, the White Island was called *Sacam* from the *Sacas*, who conquered that island, and settled in it.

Truly religious people transmigrate at once from *Jambun*, or India, into *Sacam*, or the British Isles in general: and, after remaining a long time there, they ultimately go to Swetam, which is here represented as the *Ultima Creta*—the wished-for goal, where they are to remain, with a divine body, in the presence of the Supreme Being; never to transmigrate again till the dissolution of the world. Besides, there are three paradises called Sweta, the celestial Sweta in the air, the terrestrial and also the infernal one.—The meaning of which is, that truly religious men go at once into *Sacam*, the terrestrial Swetam; after which they are translated into the heaven

of Vishnu, or Swetam the celestial, called the Go-locas.

Swetam was denominated Sacam from the Sacas, or Sacs, who conquered that island, and settled there. The fact of the Sacas being in possession of that island at an early period, is mentioned in this same Purana, called Varaha.—Bhagavan, or Vishnu, says, “every one of those who attach themselves to me, and die at the Coca-mandala, go to Swejadwipa, or the White Island.” The inhabitant of Saca-nandana-pura, on hearing of this wonderful and miraculous account, renounced the world, and obtained mocsha, or eternal bliss. Thus ultimately the fish and the bird or prey were reunited to me. Thus I have related to you the wonderful story of king Saca. Whoever, like him, goes to the Coca-mandala, obtains the eight Siddhis.”—The king of the Sacas, being simply called Saca, or Maha-Saca, implies, that he was the first king of the Sacas in Swetam; otherwise he would have been called Saca-pati. There is no date affixed to this legend; neither is there any circumstance which might assist in fixing the time of the conquest of Swetam by the Sacas. The Sacas are often mentioned in the Puranas as a most powerful nation; their name is often introduced, but in general terms only, and any thing material or interesting is seldom recorded of them. They are spoken of in terms by no means derogatory or disrespectful; though they are considered as heretics, and ranked of course among the impure tribes. They are represented as living originally in the countries bordering on the Chacslu or Oxus. We find them afterwards spreading themselves into Persia; and in the Harivansa, section the 13th, we find that Raja Bahu was worsted by the Sacas, and the greatest part of his country taken from him by them.

It was at that time, according to learned Pandits, that the Sacas began their emigrations towards the west; and this is certainly probable enough. Raja Bahu, and his son Sagara, according to the genealogical scale prefixed to my essay on the chronology of the Hindus, lived about 2000 years before the Christian era. The Sacas, who lived to the north of the Danube, declared to Herodotus, that from their first settlement in that country to the invasion of Darius there were exactly 1000 years, neither more nor less. This shews that they did not speak at random, and that their

reckoning may be depended on. This places their permanent settlement in that part of the country exactly 1508 years before Christ.

Though we cannot fix the time of the conquest of the White Island by the Sacas, yet we find it asserted in the Puranas, that they were in possession of it, at least of a great part of it, in the time of Crishna. Crishna lived 1370, B. C. and he was born probably 1429 before our era. He married at the age of twenty; and his son Samba was about twenty also, when eighteen families of Brahmens went from the White Island to India, and these were Sacas. This partial conquest is attested by the Pauranics: for the king of Indra-puri, whose daughter married the son of king Saca, was not a Saca or Saxon, but a native prince of the White Island.

Nothing but conjecture has ever been advanced, concerning the colonization of the British Isles. The opinion of the monk of Cirencester is a mere surmise, and of course is of no weight, for he could not have had more lights on this subject than we have. I acknowledge that he had the Roman itinerary, ascribed to Antoninus, in a more perfect state than we have it now; and we are much indebted to him for preserving that part which relates to Great Britain: but I can never believe that there ever were Memoirs of a certain Roman general, containing any thing about the first population and settlement of the British Isles. It was not customary among the Romans to notice such things: and these boasted memoirs are nothing more than the military roads through Britain, which he has preserved, and which we had before, but in a more imperfect condition. Should it appear hereafter, that the Pheacians were Goths, or Sacas, and that the island of Scheria is Britain, it may settle nearly the time of the first emigration of the Sacas, and other Gothic tribes, into the British Isles. The Pauranics consider the Romacas (Romaicoi in Greek) or Romans, and the Yavanas, as tribes of the same family with the Sacas, being alike descended from the cow Sabala. The name of the famous cow Adumbra, or Udumbra, seems to be derived from the Sanscrit D'habala, which signifies a white cow: in Greek, Damala is a heifer; and in Sanscrit, Udd'habala signifies the most excellent and perfect cow, the famous cow Camad'henu.

The next legend from the Bhavishya-purana

purana is most curious and interesting to us. It certainly tends to prove, not only an early connexion between the White Island and India, but also that there is a tribe of Brahmens in India, to this day, actually descended from a sacerdotal race, residing originally in the White Island. There can be no question about the genuineness of this legend, as it is well known to learned, and even unlearned Brahmens in general. Learned men in India readily acknowledge, that the Brahmenical tribes are by no means native of that country; they came from the north, and entered India through the pass of Hari-dwar; and their first settlement was at Canya-cubja, or Canoge. They also acknowledge, that the light of revelation came from the west, and that the Vedas reside in the White Island in human shapes. This notion is openly avowed in their sacred books; as well as, that the fundamental mysteries of their religion are intimately connected with the White Island; and that the momentous events which took place in consequence of them, either to create the world, or to bring on the regeneration of mankind, and show them the path to Heaven and eternal bliss, actually came to pass in the White Island, or its adjacent sea. However explicit this legend, and several others may appear, yet we are too well acquainted with the Pauranics to put any reliance upon them, and to consider them as sufficient authority. The White Island is the holy land of the Hindus, and to it they refer every thing; and they have made of it a sort of fairy land. Even the chalk with which they mark their foreheads must come from the White Island, no other would answer their purpose. Accordingly, they suppose that Vishnu, and several holy men brought numerous lumps of it at different times; and some of these, particularly that at Dwaraca, are as large as any county in England.

Thus we see that the Magas, or Magi, extended from the White Island, in the west, to Persia, India, Aracan, and the Borman empire. Pliny says, that from the great resemblance of ceremonies in religious worship, and other practices among the Persians and Druids, one might be induced to believe, that Magia, or Magic, had passed from Britain into Persia. According to Lucian, the priests, not only of the Persians, but those of the Parthians, Bactrians, Chorasmians, Arians, Scythæ, or Saxons, and other barbarous nations, were equally called Magi.

Indeed, all those nations were so many tribes descended from the Sacas.

The sacred Vedas are declared in the Puranas, to have been found in the White Island by Narada, where they reside in human shapes. The Brahmens from Sacam, in return, accuse the others of ingratitude, and give no understand, that they imparted much more knowledge than they choose to confess, and even communicated the Vedas.

In the legendary tales of Crishna, Cansa, and Yudhishtira, we have the history of the Cretan Jupiter, Saturn and Minos: for Yudhishtira, was called Dharma-raja, or the king of justice. Like Saturn, Cansa wanted to destroy the offspring of Vasudeva, and had already destroyed seven of his children; but the eighth, or young Crishna, was concealed, like Jupiter, in his infancy. Then we have the wars of the Titans, who were, according to some, descended from Cres: and Crishna waged a long war with the descendants of Curo, his relations. Crishna at last killed Cansa; and died at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty-five years: Jupiter died at the age of one hundred and twenty, or, according to others, one hundred and twenty-two years. Thus we have, in the true style of the Pauranics, the same actors, the same historical events, re-appearing at this renovation of the world, as came to pass, in more remote ages, under the elder Saturn.

Hindus, Vishnu, or Jupiter, riding upon the eagle, left the White Island, in order to be born in a human shape in India, in the character of Crishna. It was also the opinion of the ancient Greeks, in conformity with the notions of the Hindus, that Jupiter came from the islands of the blessed, which, according to Homer, were near the White Cliff, at the western extremity of the world, as acknowledged by the ancients. The White Island is considered in the Puranas, as the abode of the mighty. Thus Ravana, anxious to signalize himself, is introduced in the Ramayena, inquiring from Narada, in what part of the world the mighty ones dwell, that he might go and fight them. The mighty, says Narada, live in the White Island. The most ancient inhabitants of Britain, in their romances, still call the White Island, Ynys-y-Cedeirn, the island of the mighty ones. The White Island is declared to be the abode of the gods, or Suraleyam. This would have been expressed, in the west, by the Gothic tribes, by As-burgh, in some

some of the dialects in that language. Another name for it would be As-gard; and we find that both were in use in that sense. As-gard is constantly used in the Edda; and As-burgh is the name of an ancient city, called, by Ptolemy, Asburgum, in the eastern parts of Europe; and the learned agree, that it is the same with As-gard.

Isa, or Iswari, is the name of the Supreme Being, in Sanscrit. This word was pronounced Hesus, by the Gauls; Aise, by the Irish; and Galic tribes; As, and Esir, by the Goths; Esar, by the Etruscans; and Asios, also by them: and the Greeks used the latter term. Thus, probably, Is-puri, As-burgh, As-bury,* came to point out the west; and the western countries were denominated by the Greeks, Hesperia, &c. As it is the universal opinion of the Pauranics, and Budd'hists, that the abode of Vishnu, and of the Supreme Being, is in the White Island, I shall not crowd passages here, from their sacred books, to illustrate this assertion. Hence it is that Vishnu is called repeatedly Sweta-dwipa-vasin—Nara-Narayanau, or Nara-Narayana, who resides in the White Island, (which is sometimes called emphatically, Dwipa, or the Island, by way of pre-eminence,) and Vishnu Dwipasthab-Nara, or the man who resides in the Island. Vishnu is introduced in the Brahma-vaivartta, section of the Crishna-Janma-c'handa, saying, "In the White Island, the abode of justice, I shall return with portions of the gods and goddesses, to live among the Golocas, or shepherds, near Mat'hura. This shall most certainly happen, and nobody shall ever be able to prevent its taking place." All the Avatars, or principal emanations of Vishnu, ten in number, came originally from the White Island. This is also acknowledged by divines, according to this text from the same book and section: "There are many manifestations and forms of Bhagavan, O Muni: but the form which resides in the White Island, is the primitive one. Vishnu, says the author, recalling all his emanations into the White Island, went into the womb, in the house of Vasi-deva; and on this grand occasion, he recalled all his emanations. Ram and Nrisinha, are complete forms, O Muni; but Crishna, the most powerful king of the White Island, is the most perfect and complete of all Vishnu's

forms. For this purpose, Vishnu from Patala rejoins the body of Radhiceswara, the lord of Radha, he who dwells in the White Island with the famous snake Sesha, a portion of his essence.* The gods sent there portions of their own essences, to be consolidated in the person of Crishna, who was going to be incarnated at Gocula."

In the centre of the White Island resides Vishnu, at a place called Narayanapura, or the city of Narayana, called also Vairavati or Vairamati, for both may be used correctly. In the Padma-purana, section of the Uttara-chanda, is the following description of this place: "In the northern parts of the Toyambudhi, or sea of fresh water, in Sweta-dwipa, the Sanacadicas went to see Bhagavan or Vishnu. Their names are Sanaca, Sananda, Sanatana, Sanatacumar, Jata, Vodu, Pancha-sicha, all children of Brahma, and these, with many others, reside there, near Hari. The White Island is like the *su-bhransu*, or mild beams of a thousand moons; like shining jewels. Many Maha-Yogis, or great penitents, reside there, without fear or molestation. There is a beautiful garden of Parijata† and Chandana trees. There is the city Vairavati, or Vairamati, beautiful and full of jewels: the consorts of the gods reside there in houses shining like the morning sun. Its greatest ornament is a divine *mundapu*, or house, made of precious stones and amber, (Carpura,) and adorned with flowers. The Apsaras reside there; and there is a throne supported by lions, and resplendent like fire, brilliant like the sun, &c. It consists of eight portions, like so many moons, placed like the petals of a flower. In the centre, within the calix, Janardann, or the devourer of souls, is seated with his insignia in human shapes. His clothes are like the foam of the White Sea when it is churned; and Devi, with a divine countenance, is on his left. Devout prayers and religious rites are the only means to obtain admission among the servants of Vishnu, and a seat at Vishnu-padam, at the feet of Vishnu, called also Paramapadam, or at the place of the most excellent feet."

With regard to the religion of the

* At Abury was a temple in the form of a snake, made of six hundred great stones; and near it is Silbury Hill, perhaps Sive-bury Hill.—EDIT.

† A sort of Nycanthes.

* Had Major Wilford in his eye, the Druidical Temples at Abury?—EDITOR.

Druids, very few of its tenets have been preserved, and transmitted to us, either by the Greeks or the Romans, of whose religion and fundamental tenets we know also but little, except what relates to the exterior worship; for the sacred college at Rome, and the augurs, kept the whole, as a secret themselves, as closely as the Druids did. But there is every reason to believe, that the religion of the Druids was fundamentally the same with that of the Greeks and Romans, Scythians or Goths, Egyptians and Hindus, with no greater deviations than those which are found in the Christian religion among its numerous sects. A Hindu, after visiting Rome and Geneva, could never be made to believe that the religion of these two places is fundamentally and originally the same, and that they have the same scriptures.

The White goddess, whose abode is in the White Island, in the middle of the White Sea, is the *Leuco-thea* of the Greeks, which implies the same thing

exactly. The Greeks called her also *Bone*; the Latians, *Al-Bona* and *Al-Bonea*.* The root of these denominations is no longer to be found in the Greek language; but it still exists in the Celtic and its dialects. *Fionn, wen, ven*, signify white, shining. *Al-urn, Al-fionn, Al-Ben*, remarkably white. In several dialects of the peninsula of India, as in the Tamuli, and also in Ceylon, *ben* and *ven* signify white.

These islands are obviously the Sacred Isles of *Iesiod*, who represents them as situated an immense way (*μαλ' α τ' αλε*) toward the north-west quarter of the old continent. From this most ancient and venerable bard I have borrowed the appellation of Sacred Isles, as they are represented as such by the followers both of *Brahma* and *Buddha*, by the Chinese, and even by the wild inhabitants of the *Philippine Islands*.

* Hence *Albion*.

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

WE deviate from our usual arrangement to announce a fact which, in these gloomy times, will serve as a ray of sunshine to cheer the friends of Humanity. In conformity to the 51st of George the third, cap. 23, which renders it felony to deal in slaves, Samuel Samo, Joseph Peters, and William Tufft, have been brought to trial, at Sierra Leone, for this atrocious crime. The proceedings were carried on, with a solemnity becoming the occasion, before DR. THORPE, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone; Grand Jury found true Bills against the accused; and, after trials of considerable length, a Petit Jury pronounced them severally GUILTY. Samo's Counsel pleaded, in arrest of judgment, that he was a Dutchman, which was overruled by the Judge; but, as several African chiefs petitioned for his pardon, and it appeared that he had it greatly in his power to assist in suppressing the trade, he was PARDONED. Peters was sentenced to be transported to Botany Bay for seven years; and Tufft to be kept to three years' hard labour on the public works. The Trials at large have been printed in London; and we think they ought to be translated and republished also in various languages.

Some account of the circulation of the London and Country Newspapers was promised in the last Monthly Magazine, for the purpose of completing the information which we have already submitted to the public, in regard to the circulation of the Periodical Press. In having made this pledge, we feel that, we have undertaken an onerous task, because none of the Proprietors or Editors will be gratified except those who stand at the head of the lists. To remove, therefore, all invidious feeling, we shall not name the several papers, the legitimate purposes of literary curiosity being served by giving the respective numbers in general terms. There are at present published in London, EIGHT MORNING PAPERS, whose gross sale is 13,000 copies per day, and whose average ought therefore to be 2250 copies each. Two of these (one the trumpet of the war and anti-social faction, and the other a paper of business for publicans), more than double the average. A third considerably exceeds the average. A fourth, which deserves much better of a thinking people, is somewhat below the average. A fifth

falls in sale with the public opinion of its patrons, and is about two-thirds of the average. The sixth, a paper of business, is not quite half the average. And the two junior, though conducted with much energy, are not quite a third of the average. There are also SEVEN EVENING PAPERS, of which the gross sale is 15,700 per day, giving also an average of 2250 copies nearly to each. One of them, distinguished for its zeal in stimulating the unhappy passions and prejudices of the great and small vulgar, has attained a circulation which is midway between a double and treble average. A second, which emulates the first, much exceeds the average. A third, less ardent, is likewise above the average. A fourth, in the popular interest, approaches the average. Two others are at a half average. And the Junior Paper has attained a third of the average. Besides these every-evening Papers, there are seven published EVERY OTHER EVENING, whose average sale is 1500 each. Sixteen SUNDAY PAPERS, whose average is 2100 each; one of which circulates above eleven thousand, two above four thousand, and one three thousand. Likewise eighteen WEEKLY PAPERS, having an average of 1600 each, one of which exceeds 5000. The weekly recurring sales of the whole are therefore nearly as follows:—

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Total copies weekly	296,100

Such is the prodigious activity of the periodical press in London only. Yet this is but half the weekly circulation of the Empire, there being 280 weekly publications throughout the provinces in Great Britain and Ireland, two of which equal 5000 copies, and the whole average about 1000, making a total weekly circulation of provincial papers of 280,000 and a grand WEEKLY total of London and Provincial Papers, of the almost incredible number of 576,100 copies! For these, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, the public pay the enormous annual sum of eight hundred thousand pounds; yet never were liberal patrons so abused as the British Public, by

by most of these vehicles of intelligence!—The sums paid to them for advertisements, are fully equal to that which they receive for papers. They consume 60,000 reams of printing paper, at 2*l.* per ream; and, the production of 425 papers per week, gives employment to nearly three thousand persons. The total of their net returns to the revenue, is at least 800,000*l.* per annum! What a powerful engine then is the newspaper press, with which to work good or evil—to mislead or enlighten a people! What a novel and peculiar feature does it present in the economy of a state! How dangerous may it be rendered to the public weal if systematically corrupted; and how salutary may be its influence if left under the independent direction of Reason, and if governed by the spirit of Patriotism and Truth! Our development of its vast and incalculable power and energies, may perhaps lead some wise legislator to consider of the means of securing this vivifying arterial stream from the malignant experiments of designing State Physicians. It must, indeed, be evident that, until the Law has declared it a high Crime to employ the public wealth and patronage in poisoning these arteries of public spirit, there is great and increasing danger that they will more and more corrupt and vitiate the entire system, till they produce a paralysis and atrophy of the whole body politic. Mr. ROSCOE, in treating of the origin of the present War, in the mischiefs and sins of which the British Newspapers have incurred a heavy responsibility, eloquently characterizes the conductors as “*an innumerable band of journalists and hincel writers, who feed upon the credulity, and fatten upon the calamities, of the nation; men who flourish most in the midst of tumults, to whom the disasters of the country are as valuable as her triumphs, a destructive battle as a rich harvest, and a new war as a freehold estate.*” ROSCOE’S TRACTS, page 137.—Wars and Tumults are undoubtedly seasons of harvest to Newspaper Proprietors; yet their opinions and invectives would be likely to balance each other, were not the scale turned by the distribution of places among them, and by the payment of large sums to favoured Papers for the insertion of ministerial paragraphs. The newspaper press will therefore continue the BANE of the country, till some Law prohibits proprietors of papers from holding places of profit, and ministers

from applying the public money to pay for the insertion of articles written purposely to impose upon and mislead the public.—It is to expect more virtue in Newspaper Proprietors than belongs to human Nature, to require them to resist temptations like CATOS and MARVELS; but, as no class of men more abound in public spirit, or are more distinguished for intelligence in whatever regards the true interests of the country; so, none would be more ready to make any common sacrifice of their personal interests for the purpose of removing that disgraceful influence which for many years has rendered the newspaper press the willing advocate and apologist of any men and any measures, however UNPRINCIPLED, DISHONOURABLE, or PERNICIOUS.

As another proof that the increased thirst for knowledge and the improved taste for elegant literature happily counteracts the deleterious effects of war and stagnant trade, we are called upon to announce a new and Fifth Edition of that justly celebrated Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. The new edition is to consist of twenty-four volumes, and to be published in half parts monthly till it is completed; and the names of the proprietors, Messrs. Constable and Co. of Edinburgh, are a sufficient guarantee for the punctual and able performance of their engagement. It is purposed as a peculiar feature, and for the advantage of the possessors of former editions, to arrange the four last volumes in a distinct alphabet, consisting wholly of the latest discoveries in all Arts and Sciences; and for this portion of the work the assistance is engaged of Mr. DUGALD STEWART, Mr. PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR, and SIR HUMPHREY DAVY. We are informed that in forty years there have been four editions of this great work, one of 3,500 copies, another of 4,500 copies, and a third of 13,000 copies, and a fourth of 3,500 copies.

The Epic Poem of Charlemagne; or, Rome Delivered; in Twenty-four Cantos, by LUCIEN BONAPARTE, will be superbly printed in two volumes, imperial 4to., with Plates, engraved in the best manner, by Charles Heath. The subject of the poem is the deliverance of Rome from the Lombards, by Charlemagne, and the establishment of the second Western Empire. With this the author has mixed a description of the warlike exploits of Charlemagne against the

the Saxons and Huns, a representation of the heathen worship of the Saxons, and the conversion to the Christian Faith of their leader, Witikind, who is regarded in history as the ancestor of the third dynasty of French kings. The excesses of the Greek Iconoclasts, the civil and military habits of the Moors in Spain, and the achievements of Roland, and other knights, are likewise introduced into the work. The machinery of the Poem has nothing in it of Pagan Mythology, but is founded entirely on the Catholic Creed. All the principal ceremonies of that religion are successively introduced into the course of the narrative, and made subservient to its developement. The Poem is of considerable length, and is divided into twenty-four cantos. Its composition, and the prosecution of the various studies connected with it, have formed the chief occupation of the author during eight years which have elapsed since he retired from public life. They continue to engage him at present, and many months will not elapse before the manuscript is in a fit state for the press.

A new Life of Nelson is announced by Mr. ROBERT SOUTHBY, in two volumes, 8vo. with Plates.

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL is preparing Critical and Biographical Notices of the British Poets, with Occasional Selections from their Works. To be printed uniformly with Mr. Ellis's specimens.

Mr. TURNBULL is printing a new edition of his Voyage Round the World, in a quarto size, with considerable additions and improvements, bringing down the History of Botany Bay, the South Sea Islands, &c. to the present period, and containing the notice of some newly discovered islands.

The GAS LIGHT and COKE COMPANY, seem at length to be maturing, after a series of the most unforeseen difficulties, and the most violent opposition. By the perseverance, and, we may add, skill, of several gentlemen who are become its directors, the objects of this company, which were some years ago thought absurd and visionary, are now proved both practicable and useful; and, in a few months from this period, parts of the metropolis will be actually lighted with gas. But it will not be confined to the streets. Gas can be so purified, that houses may also be elegantly lighted by it; with a display of taste, and at the same time with an economy, that must insure its general preference.

Mr. PARK'S Parochial History of Hampstead is in progress, and will be published early in the Spring.

Sir HUMPHREY DAVY will shortly publish Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures delivered before the Board of Agriculture.

The Second Part of Mr. PLAYFAIR'S Outlines of Natural Philosophy, is announced as in the press; also a new edition, with additions, of his Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory.

A new edition of Mr. SMEATON'S Edystone Lighthouse, is in forwardness.

A new edition of Dr. HUTTON'S Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, is prepared for the press: the additions are very numerous, and the work is brought down to the present time.

In the press, and speedily will be published, in an elegant quarto volume, price 1l. 11s. 6d. in boards, the History of the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an account of the Government, Laws, and Religion, the Manners, Ceremonies, and Character, of the Inhabitants, and demonstrating the importance of these valuable Islands to the British empire. Illustrated by maps and other engravings.

Mr. CARSTAIRS announces his intention to deliver, at the King's-Arms Hall, Cornhill, a Course of Six Lectures on the Art of Writing in general, and on a new and universal principle, by which the most incorrect and illegible Penmen may be taught, in *six Lessons*, a free, elegant, and expeditious hand; and may thus be enabled, with ease and pleasure to themselves, to teach, in a few lessons, their children and their families, the Art of Writing with correctness and dispatch.

A new Mural Quadrant of extraordinary precision, has been erected by Mr. POND, in the observatory at Greenwich; and other new instruments are preparing, most of the old having been in use since the time of Dr. Bradley.

Early this month, Messrs. LONGMAN, HURST, and Co. will present to the Public, *Bibliotheca Illustrata*, a Catalogue of Illustrated Books, containing the greatest variety, and most splendid collection, ever offered for sale.

Messrs. BARTLETT and NEWMAN, of Oxford, (successors to Messrs. COLLINGWOOD and Co.) are engaged in printing an edition of Livy, in 4 vols. 8vo. under the direction of a gentleman of the University of Oxford. It is from the text of DRAKENBORN, and will contain

the various readings, and the whole of the notes, both of the 4to. and 12mo. editions, of CREVIER. The *Note Posteriores* will be introduced in their proper places at the bottom of the page.— This description of the materials of their edition, the Printers have thought it incumbent on them to furnish, in order to distinguish it from another *Livy*, now printing at the press of Messrs. N. Bliss and Baxter, in Oxford. Messrs. Bartlett and Newman have the satisfaction to state, that in this undertaking they are countenanced by Mr. Cooke, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Robert Bliss; who have each subscribed for a share. The work is proceeding with as much celerity as the time and attention necessary to its correctness will allow.

Their edition of Tacitus Oberlini, in 4 vols. 8vo. announced some months ago, printed uniformly with the Cicero Ernesti, in 3 vols. will soon be ready for delivery to the subscribers.

In the next number of this Magazine, we shall be enabled to lay before the public an account of the progress of the invention of the *Vertical Bond*, for which a patent has been obtained by PETER MOORE, esq. the independent member for Coventry. We noticed the patent in our September number, and we now recal attention to it, because we rank the invention which it describes, as highly useful to society, and as the greatest improvement that has taken place in the art of building for several centuries.

The Rev. Mr. MORELL, of Little Bad-dow, has in the press a small work, entitled "The Excursions of Vigilus," which is intended to be published in the ensuing month.

Mr. ALEXANDER BOWER will publish, early in March, a History of the Life of Luther, with an account of the Reformation in Germany.

A Paper on Near Sight, and the best remedies for Defective Vision, was lately read to the Royal Society, by Mr. Ware. There is reason to believe, from the observations of Mr. Ware, that this disease is much promoted by the use of concave glasses; and, that if glasses are not employed, it would soon wear off and disappear. Hence it is much more common among the higher ranks than among the common people. In the regiments of life-guards, Mr. Ware did not find a single person afflicted with the disease, and not above five or six recruits had been dismissed on account of defective vision; while in one of the

colleges at Oxford, consisting of 125 students, no less than 37 were near-sighted!

The Rev. S. CATLOW, master of the academy at Wimbledon, and late of Mansfield, announces a new edition, with improvements, of *Collins's Guide to School Books*.

A new edition is in the press, with considerable additions, of the Life of AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE TOPLADY, A. B. late vicar of Broad Henbury.

A Treatise on the Motion of Rockets, by Mr. W. MOORE, of the Royal Academy, Woolwich, will be published in the course of the month.

We are requested by an experienced dissector to state, that, on lately weighing a number of human brains, he found that some weighed as much as fifty ounces, the smallest forty, and that the average weight appears to him to be about forty-five ounces.

Mr. J. S. HAWKINS's History of the Origin and Establishment of Gothic Architecture, including an Inquiry into its Principles, and an Investigation of the Mode of Painting upon and Staining Glass, which has some time occupied his attention, will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

The third Part of WILD's Cathedrals, containing an Illustration of the Architecture of the Cathedral Churches of Lichfield and Chester; on sixteen Plates, engraved in aquatinta, by Dubouche; will be delivered in April, price three guineas in boards.

In the Autumn of last year, Dr. THOMSON travelled through Sweden, principally for the purpose of making geological, and other scientific researches. He is about to lay before the public an account of his tour; and, in the present peculiar relations of this country with Sweden, his political observations cannot fail to excite much interest.

On the first of March will be published, at Hull, No. I. of the Quarterly Visitor: a Periodical Miscellany, which is intended to comprize original literature, sometimes poetry, entertaining biography, &c. &c. It will, we understand, be conducted by several gentlemen who have engaged to supply the work with a succession of valuable and interesting matter.

A new Biographical List of the House of Commons is in a forward state for publication.

A new Novel, entitled "The Heart and the Fancy," is in the press.

The following subjects are proposed for

for the Chancellor's prizes at Oxford, for the ensuing year; viz. For Latin verses—*Alexander Achillis tamen in viscos*. For an English Essay—*Etymology*. For a Latin Essay—*Quam vim in moribus Populi Romani corrigendis habuerit Potestas Censoria*. The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven. Sir Roger Newdgate's Prize—For the best composition in English verse, not containing more than fifty lines, by any under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from his matriculation—*The Patheon*.

We are informed by Dr. George Pearson, that in one of the midland counties there is at this time a family who have two children with all the characters and features of the *Albinos*. Neither father nor mother have any such characters. There are many rabbit-warrens in the above country; and, it is said, *Albinos* are not uncommon in that part, which the common people impute to living so much upon rabbits.

A new edition is preparing of Wakefield's *Lucretius*, in octavo. The scarcity of the original quarto is well known to every classical scholar; and the avidity with which a copy is bought up, when it occasionally makes its appearance in a catalogue, shows how highly the copious notes of the erudite Commentator are prized by the learned. These, and other considerations, have encouraged the publication of a second edition; and, that it might become more extensively useful, by being more moderate in price, the publishers have printed it in octavo, and in such a manner as to combine elegance with utility.

Dr. BRADLEY has a small volume nearly ready for publication, on *Worms and other Animals that infest the Human Body*; with the most speedy, safe, and pleasant means of cure.

A Critical and Satirical Exposition of the Errors and Prejudices of Mankind, translated from the French of J. B. Salgues, is in the press, and will be published in the course of the present season. It will be illustrated by numerous anecdotes, calculated to display the folly, credulity, and superstition of ancient writers, and of those persons who have improperly obtained the appellation of

Philosophers. The translation will be accompanied by elucidatory and general notes on the errors and prejudices of the English, which have escaped the notice of the French authors.—How can he get them into two volumes?

On Thursday, Feb. 4, a course of Lectures on *Materia Medica*, Practice of Physic, and Chemistry, will recommence, at No. 9, George-street, Hanover-square, at 8 o'clock in the morning, by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. F.R.S. Senior Physician to St. George's Hospital.

Dr. REID will commence his next course of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, on Monday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

It is ascertained that the principal difference between the water of the ocean and that of the Dead Sea, consists in the remarkable circumstance, that in the latter the earthy muriates, which give the water its great sharpness and bitterness, exceed the proportion of common salt $4\frac{1}{2}$ times; while, on the contrary, the common salt exceeds the others nearly as much in the water of the ocean.

The frequent accidents by fire in manufactories have excited the attention of scientific men. By two papers published on this subject, one in the *New York Medical Repository*, by Dr. Seybert, and Dr. Coxe, Professor of Chemistry, it appears that a multitude of substances are capable of spontaneous inflammation, and that others evolve caseous fluids which suddenly inflame on the approach of fire. Among the articles mentioned by Dr. Seybert are the following:

Candle-wick made of hemp-yarn, accidentally impregnated with oil.

Cotton goods on which linseed-oil had been spilt.

Roasted bran in a linen cloth.

Wet hay, corn, and madder; especially if any portion of iron should be intermixed.

Sail-cloth, smeared with oil and ochre.

New-cloth, and fire wood soot immersed in hemp-oil varnish.

German lamp-black.

Vegetables boiled in oil or fat, and left to themselves, after being pressed.

Heaps of linen rags in paper manufactories.

Pyrites, and cinders from the furnaces of glass-works, when exposed to a moist atmosphere.

Cuttings of iron, which had been previously immersed in water.

Paint made of Derbyshire wood.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

* * Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.

MR. WILLIAM GILPIN'S (LITCHFIELD),
for an improved Method of making
Augers.

THE specification now before us, cannot possibly be understood without the aid of the drawings attached to it. The general principle of the invention is, that the augers are made by means of dies, placed in a frame, upon which the metal intended for the auger is placed; a heavy block of iron, called a hammer, is let fall on it from a certain height, and thereby giving it the impression required. One of the dies is made in the form of the outside of the auger, or other required tool, and the other die is inserted into the hammer, and is of the form of the inside of the tool. The action of the machine is this, (something like that of the pile-engine,) there is a stirrup in which a man puts his foot, and by a sudden motion of his body elevates the hammer several feet high as may be required, which hammer, thus elevated, falls upon the metal placed between the two dies, and makes it of the form required.

MR. JAMES NEEDHAM'S (ISLINGTON),
for a Portable Apparatus for Brewing
Beer and Ale from Malt and Hops.

This invention may be thus described: there is an iron frame supported by iron legs, containing in the centre a fireplace, a door in front for supplying the fire, and, opposite, a neck projecting, on which is placed a funnel to convey the smoke where convenient. Above the fire place is an iron rim with two handles for removing the whole machine. This rim has a horizontal ledge fixed close to the circumference, a little below the top, on the inside, for the boiler to rest on. The iron cylindrical boiler is tinned within: its bottom is a little convex within and concave without, with a discharging cock near the bottom, and two handles for taking it off the frame. The contents of the boiler, when filled within two inches of the top, are about eighteen gallons to every bushel of malt contained in the cylinder. There is also an iron cylinder to be placed within the boiler, and ranging with the top of it, and to stand about three inches from the bottom of the boiler, having a horizontal projecting rim fixed to its bottom, and

reaching to the circumference of the boiler, but so as to admit of the cylinder passing easily in and out; and to the extremity of this rim, or a little within, underneath, is fixed a vertical rim, which when the cylinder is placed within, rests upon the bottom of the boiler: there are two handles at the top for lifting it out of the boiler. In the centre of this cylinder is a smaller cylinder without a bottom, fixed to the bottom of the large one, the whole tinned throughout, and the inner and the outer cylinder and horizontal and vertical rims perforated with holes $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch in diameter, and the bottom with holes $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch, or any less or greater magnitude, so that the malt does not fall through, nor the extraction be impeded; and from $\frac{3}{4}$ ths to an inch apart, or any less or greater distance, so that the extraction is not impeded. The relative dimensions of the cylinder to the boiler may be varied according to the proportion of malt and hops to the water. When it is intended to make about eighteen gallons of beer in two worts from one bushel of malt, and one pound of hops, the cylinder should be about $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of the diameter of the boiler, and the inner cylinder about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the diameter of the larger one. There is of course a cover for the cylinder: there are also iron coolers, tinned within, with a plug-hole to let out the wort or liquor; one cooler made to rest within the other, for the convenience of packing or putting away. They have each two iron shifting legs, which pass inside iron collars, fixed on the outside of the cooler, and have eyes at the top, for the convenience of lifting the cooler, which is made of sufficient length to admit the legs to lie within it when not in use.

The method of brewing beer or ale with the apparatus is this: the ground malt is put into a cylinder, not the centre one, the hops in the space between the cylinder and the boiler, and cold water poured through the centre cylinder till it just covers the surface of the malt. The fire being lighted, an increasing heat is applied, that it may boil in about four hours, and kept boiling an hour longer, and then drawn off into a cooler. If more worts are required, cold water is supplied as before, and brought up to the

the boiling heat, &c. When the extraction is completed, the grains, hops, and cylinder, are taken out of the boiler and the fire withdrawn; and, as soon as the worts are sufficiently cooled, they may be returned into the boiler with yeast to ferment, in the usual manner of working a tun.

Mr. Needham observes, That his apparatus is also applicable to the purpose of extracting the virtue of grain for wash, and vinegar; the process of which, is the same as brewing beer, omitting only the hops.

MR. CHARLES RANDOM DE BERINGER'S (PALE MALL), for certain *Methods of producing a valuable Oil; also Soap and Barilla, and a Black Pigment.*

This invention consists in producing the oil, soap, barilla, and pigment, from the plants or vegetable known by the name of Euphorbia, particularly from the "Euphorbia lathyris." The patentee says, he either cultivates the said euphorbia, or, seeking them in their wild state of vegetation, collects the ripe seeds or fruit, which he presses, in the usual way employed to obtain oil from seeds, and thus obtains the oil that proves useful for a variety of domestic purposes. The pulp or dregs remaining after the oil has been pressed, may be made into soap, by the addition and mixture of barilla, and a little of the oil just referred to, to which animal fat and grease may or may not be added at pleasure. The stalk, branches, leaves, and other parts of the euphorbia, being burnt, produce also a kind of barilla; and, to obtain the black colour or pigment, the dregs or pulp, from the expressed seeds must be burnt in a crucible, watching it carefully, to ascertain its perfection in the usual way to obtain a pigment by burning.

M. LOUIS HONORE HENRY GERMAIN CONSTANT'S (PORTMAN SQUARE), for a *Method of Refining Sugar.*

The method consists in making a very

pure syrup, and causing it to pass slowly through the raw or loaf sugar to be refined. This process is said to drive out the molasses or coloured syrup, while the very fine syrup take its place. The pure syrup is made by dissolving raw sugar in water, heating the solution, mixing it with five pounds of finely-pounded charcoal for every hundred weight of sugar, adding the usual proportion of blood, bringing the syrup to boil, stopping the heat by means of a metal plate drawn under the boiler, and then skimming off the albumen and charcoal, which collects on the surface. This gentleman claims also as part of his invention, the peculiar structure and method of heating his furnace. "I do further declare," he says in the specification, "that, as part of my said invention or method, I have constructed and do use a furnace for heating, boiling, and evaporating syrups, in which I do not only avail myself of doors and registers to the grate, chimney, and ash hole, as used in other works for regulating, damping, and extinguishing the fire; but I do also in particular, and as a peculiar and important part of my said invention, construct and use a plate of metal or other fit material, which can be otherwise changed as to the situation thereof by motion upon bearers, or slides, or rollers, or trucks, or wheels, or other similar supports, or upon a joint, or axis, or pin, so that the same plate when requisite or needful shall be suddenly interposed between the bottom of the boiler and the fire and burning fuel, and shall immediately suspend or prevent the effect of the heat upon the contents of the said boiler, and in like manner, by a contrary or different motion, shall at pleasure be withdrawn or restored to the former or original position or situation thereof; and shall again immediately allow the fire or burning fuel to exert its action against the bottom of the said boiler, and upon the contents thereof as before.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

THE aspect of affairs during a season of hostility is so perpetually changing, that it becomes necessary to take a frequent view of our position; and, if ever there was a period when this was

more peculiarly necessary, it is the present, in which a series of events, occurring in the short space of the few months that have elapsed from the dissolution of the late parliament to the close of the

year, has considerably altered the state of public affairs, and opened the way to considerations of the highest importance to the interests of the country.

The three grand points, upon which the attention of the public is at present fixed, are those of Russia, Spain, and America; and it is with these that the principal difficulties to a pacific negotiation arise. In their superior importance all other interests seem now to be absorbed; yet it must be recollected that these difficulties are all of very recent occurrence, and have entirely arisen since the failure of the negotiation for peace in 1806. The blood that might have been spared in every quarter of the globe, and the distress that might have been prevented in every country, and in this amongst the rest, if a reconciliation had then happily taken place, are considerations too obvious to be dwelt upon; but which ought at least to induce us, whilst we lament the past, to look to the future, and to endeavour, as far as in our power, to prevent that continual accumulation and extension of misery and of slaughter, which are the natural consequences of rooted enmity and long-continued warfare.

The character of the war can no longer either be concealed or denied. On our part, it is an attempt to destroy the present government of France, by the overthrow of Bonaparte and his dynasty, and either to place the Bourbons upon their ancient throne, or to regulate the government in such a way as may be consistent with our own views of interest and of safety; an attempt which we designate under the name of the Liberation of Europe from the yoke of France. On the part of France, it is an attempt to cut off and destroy the resources of Great Britain, so as to deprive her of the means of carrying on the war; a project so extensive in its nature, and so difficult in its execution, as could only have been suggested by a total despair of being able to make any effectual impression upon this country by direct hostilities.—Which of these will be first accomplished, is the great question that two powerful nations have undertaken to try; this is the *experimentum crucis*, or rather the experiment so well typified by Mr. Rose! There is, however, a third result, which seems not to have been sufficiently contemplated, and which is not only possible, but much more probable than either of the others, viz. that we shall neither be able to impose a govern-

ment upon France, nor France be able to destroy the resources of this country; but that, after an indefinite length of hostilities, and an additional profusion of blood and treasure, we shall be compelled, like wearied and exhausted combatants, to give up to the weakness of nature what we refuse to its claims, and, because we can no longer be at war, consent to be at peace.

If such be the true state of affairs, would it not be wise to anticipate the season of reconciliation, and to listen to terms of peace before we are reduced to the necessity of accepting them? Even, if we were to succeed in our wishes, by the destruction of the power of Bonaparte, how are we to be assured that our influence in the affairs of France will be in the slightest degree increased? Or, if any person, in a state of sanity, could admit the idea of this country regulating the concerns, and distributing the governments, of Europe according to its pleasure, how is he to be assured that the derangement of a continental system, which has now been twenty years in forming, would not be attended with as much difficulty and bloodshed in its overthrow as it was in its establishment? On the other hand, it sufficiently appears, that, although Bonaparte may diminish the resources and cripple the exertions of this country, he can neither destroy the one, nor prevent the other. Thus, the two nations are to be compelled, by the false views and inordinate jealousies of their rulers to drag on a hateful contest, of which it is difficult to say whether it is more injurious to the interests of the people, or more disgraceful to their common religion and their common sense!

Taking it then for granted that, in every view of the case, nothing is likely to be obtained, but that much may yet be lost, by the continuance of the war, let us again recur to the circumstances which oppose themselves to a reconciliation: and first with respect to Russia.

Russia! what a train of awful reflections does that name suggest to every considerate mind! The shock of hostile armies, more powerful by the skill of the leaders and the means of destruction, by the numbers of the combatants, and the spirit by which they are animated, than any that are recorded in history; the conflagration of an immense capital; the desolation and dispersion of its inhabitants in a severe season and inhospitable clime; the destruction of the ancient

ancient palace of the czars; and all this effected at such a distance from the enemy, and so powerfully defended, as seemed only a short time ago to place it beyond the possibility of danger! On the other hand, the overthrow and ruin of the finest army that has been collected in modern times, overwhelmed and destroyed by the joint effects of an exasperated adversary and an irresistible natural calamity; the horse and his rider perishing by thousands and tens of thousands in the trackless wilds; stiffened into sudden death by the Gorgon power of frost, or finding a living grave under sepulchres of snow; and the audacity and aggressions of the invader repaid upon his own head, and upon the heads of his followers! And what is the real and immediate ground of such a contest? what the direct cause of such dreadful catastrophes? Neither more nor less than to compel the Emperor of Russia to close his ports against British merchandize! For this have mighty armies been called into action, and populous cities been laid waste; and thus those commercial arrangements that might have been accomplished by a just spirit of temperate conciliation, to the infinite advantage of all parties, yet remain unaccomplished, probably to be the abundant source of yet greater calamities.

Whether the French emperor may or may not be able to recruit his armies, so as to recommence vigorous and successful hostilities in the spring, may be made matter of doubt; but there can be no doubt that, if he can arrange matters with this country, by which he can be freed from the dangers he apprehends from its hostility, he will be glad to be released from the necessity which he conceives himself to be under, of renewing his attack upon Russia; an attack which, after what he has suffered from the climate, cannot hold out to him any prospects of a very propitious result; but which, like the former, will certainly be attended by infinite bloodshed and distress. The retreat of the opposing armies into winter-quarters, affords however, as far as Russia composes a part of the general question, a favourable opportunity for discussion. And, if England and France should be fortunate enough to adjust all other differences, the contest respecting Russia affords not a single obstacle, but must naturally terminate with the causes that gave rise to it, and open to us a free intercourse with the northern states.

The present situation of this country, with respect to the contest in the SPANISH PENINSULA, in some degree resembles that of our enemies with respect to Russia; and, at the moment when Bonaparte was compelled to retreat into Poland, and relinquish the prize which he had obtained, Lord Wellington was under the necessity of withdrawing from the scene of his victories, and retracing his steps to the confines of Portugal. More fortunate, however, than the French ruler, the British commander had to contend against an enemy which had no ally in the climate. Hence the contest in Spain admits also of a temporary pause, which affords the contending parties an opportunity for deliberation. At what time, or whether at any time, Lord Wellington will be able again to undertake offensive operations, and to penetrate into the interior of Spain, is a subject on which persons will reason differently, according to the temperament by which they are animated, or the information they may possess; but, after the dispositions manifested by the great body of the Spanish nation, all men in their senses must agree, that, if this country can admit the idea of a pacification with France, as far as regards its real interests, and can accomplish any tolerable terms with respect to Spain, it would be highly culpable to neglect any favourable opportunity of effecting it; and this as well for the interests of that nation as of our own.

Another branch from that tree of bitter fruit, the contest with France, is the war with AMERICA. Of the contagious effects of war, and the difficulty of avoiding being implicated in it, this is a most remarkable instance. That the ancient governments of Europe should have been drawn into the vortex, is not surprising; but that a young and unwarlike country, separated by the Atlantic from the seat of War, whose essential policy and earnest desire it was to preserve its neutrality, should at length have been betrayed by impatience, or compelled by necessity, to resort to hostilities, is a subject of astonishment no less than of regret! As the war with that country is however, in fact, grafted on the war with France, so, whenever that shall terminate, the chief causes of hostility between Great Britain and America must terminate also. The obnoxious tenor of the Orders in Council, and of the French Decrees, prohibiting neutral states from extended lines of coast, by what are justly called paper

paper blockades, must naturally cease with the cessation of hostilities, and the terms upon which any two nations are to continue their commercial intercourse, must be regulated by themselves, without the intervention of a third. One point only could then remain for discussion between Great Britain and America—the validity of the right, exercised by the former, of impressing British seamen found serving in the navy of the latter; and, if this be the only cause of dissension, it would surely be disgraceful in the highest degree, that two countries, connected by such ties, should be compelled to submit to the calamities of war, from an inability in their rulers to devise the means of adjusting a difference so capable of accommodation.

Such being the principal objects that present themselves on a negotiation for peace, we will now, for a moment, consider them in an aggregate point of view, in order, if possible, to arrive at some useful conclusion; and here it is in the first place evident, that, if a reconciliation can be effected between Great Britain and France, with respect to the primary causes of the war directly subsisting between the two countries, (and that those causes, if any such ever existed, are long since done away, must be universally acknowledged,) the collateral or secondary causes of hostility will terminate of course, except so far as other countries may be involved in the discussion. That the Emperor of Russia will be happy to be relieved from the formidable attack with which he is yet threatened, and to become a party in a general pacification, can admit of no reasonable doubt. America will also join, if she be wise, in the restoration of her commerce, and the accommodation of her maritime disputes. It appears then that the chief difficulty is occasioned by the present situation of the Spanish Peninsula; by the determination of Bonaparte to establish his brother on the throne of Spain; by the resolution of this country to prevent it, and the alliance formed for that purpose with the constituted authorities of the resisting part of the Spanish nation.

In every attempt to adjust this difference, it is obvious to remark the very different situation in which Spain and Portugal stand with respect to Great Britain. The latter of these is an ancient ally, to the protection of whom we are bound by the strongest ties of duty and interest. The former is a power with

which we have had a more remote connection, and in whose concern we could have no legitimate motive for interfering, except for the purpose of preventing the further aggrandizement of our already too-powerful enemy. There are, it is true, persons who talk of contending for the liberties of Spain, but these are, in general, persons who have never been known to contend for the liberties of any country, and who well know that, by effecting the restoration of Ferdinand VII. they will not subject themselves to the reproach of inconsistency. If any thing is to be done for the liberties of Spain, it will not be by carrying the contest to extremities, and subjecting that country to the absolute will of a conqueror, but by a pacific negotiation between the contending parties, in which alone the real interest of the people of Spain can be considered and secured.

We shall conclude these observations with a brief statement of the various Offers that have been made by, or at the instance of, France, to this country, since the recommencement of the war in 1803, for entering into Negotiations for Peace. We wish we could counterbalance them by showing what pacific overtures had originated with this country; but this our ministers have not out it in our power to do. We trust, however, that they now begin to see the true interests of the nation, and we will not carry our distrust of them so far as to believe, that, when they are once convinced of the indispensable necessity of Peace, they will not sincerely endeavour to obtain it. After the many propositions that have been made by Napoleon without success, it is not very probable that he will repeat them, particularly as he cannot but consider this as a season of disappointment and depression. But the same reasons that render it unlikely that he will propose a pacific negotiation, strongly call upon this country to seize so favourable an opportunity of securing a peace on honourable and advantageous terms; and we are convinced that an incalculable majority of the nation will unite with us in the sincerest regret, if this opportunity should be lost.

I. On assuming the imperial title, Bonaparte addressed a letter to the King of Great Britain, dated 2d Jan., 1805. In this he stated that, *His first wish was for peace, and that he considered it as no disgrace to make the first step.* He observed that *the war was without an object, and that it was a melancholy business*

ness to cause two nations to fight merely for the sake of fighting.—In answer, Lord Mulgrave, then Secretary of State, informed Bonaparte, *That there was no object which his Majesty had more at heart than to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure aid for his subjects the advantages of a peace founded on bases which might not be incompatible with the permanent security and essential interest of his dominions; but, that his Majesty felt it impossible to answer more particularly to the assurance that had been made to him, till he had time to communicate with the powers on the Continent, with whom he was engaged in confidential connections and relations; and particularly the Emperor of Russia, who had given the strongest proofs of the wisdom and elevation of the sentiments by which he was animated, and the lively interest which he took in the safety and independence of the Continent. Of course no further correspondence took place.*

II. On the 8th March, 1806, M. Talleyrand transmitted to Mr. Fox, an extract from a speech of Napoleon to the Legislative Body, to the following effect:—"I desire peace with England. On my part I shall never delay it a moment: I shall always be ready to conclude it, taking for its basis the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens." This led the way to the negotiation carried on by Mr. Fox to the time of his death, and afterwards by Lord Grey, and which was broken off by our refusing to negotiate otherwise than in conjunction with Russia; Lord Lauderdale having declared, that England was resolved not to make peace, without obtaining for Russia all the objects on which she insisted, which were more interesting, if possible, to England, than those points which might be considered as peculiarly connected with her own interests.

This result was the more to be regretted, as it had been proposed on the part of the French Emperor not only to restore Hanover to His Majesty without any compensation, but also to give up Malta and the Cape of Good Hope; his minister, Talleyrand, having observed, that *Hanover was for the honour of the Crown, Malta for the honour of the Navy, and the Cape of Good Hope for the honour of the British Commerce.*

III. On the 15th April, 1807, the Austrian Ambassador in London, Prince Staremberg, transmitted to his Majesty's minister, a proposal from the Emperor of Austria, of his friendly intention

for effecting a reconciliation between the belligerent powers. Mr. Canning, then Secretary of State, replied, that his Majesty would willingly accede to such negotiations, whenever the consent of the other parties interested in them should be obtained; and, that His Majesty would lose no time in communicating with such powers, and, if their views should be favourable to his Imperial Majesty's proposal, in concerting with them the mode in which such negotiations should be opened. It does not appear that the British ministry ever adopted any measures for consulting their allies on this subject, and consequently the proposal was of no avail.

IV. On the 1st August, 1807, M. Alopeus, the Russian Ambassador at London, notified to the British ministry, that the Emperor of Russia had, by the treaty of Tilsit, offered himself as a mediator of peace between England and France, provided his mediation was accepted within the space of one month.—In reply, Mr. Canning required, as a preliminary, the communication of the treaty of Tilsit, and the statement of those equitable and honourable principles, upon which his Imperial Majesty expresses his belief that France is desirous of concluding a peace with Great Britain.—The negotiation was afterwards carried on by Lord G. L. Gower, at Petersburg, with the Russian ministry; in the course of which it was conceived, that an opportunity was afforded of detaching Russia from the interests of France. The discussion was accordingly continued with other views than those of peace.—In the official correspondence it appears, that Mr. Canning informed the British Envoy, that the establishment of future good understanding between this country and Russia, and the concert of measures to be taken, with a view to future coercion, were alone the proper subjects of discussion between the two governments. This negotiation was, however, suddenly terminated by our attack upon Copenhagen; which so exasperated the Emperor of Russia, that he declared, that no arrangements should take place between Russia and England, until the latter should have given satisfaction to Denmark; at the same time expressing his expectation, that his Britannic Majesty, instead of permitting his ministers, as had lately been the case, to scatter anew the seeds of war, would lend his assistance to the conclusion of peace with France.

V. On the 20th of November, 1807, Prince

Prince Stahremberg, the Austrian ambassador, officially and earnestly requested his Britannic majesty, to declare his intentions in evincing his disposition to enter into a negotiation for a maritime peace, upon a basis suitable to the reciprocal interests of the powers who might take a part in it. To this Mr. Canning replied, that his Majesty was then, as he had all times been, prepared to enter into a negotiation for the conclusion of such a peace as should settle on equal terms the respective interests of the powers engaged in the war; as should be consistent with his Majesty's fidelity to his allies, and should provide for the tranquillity and security of Europe. In consequence of this answer, the Austrian minister, about five weeks afterwards, informed the British ministry, that, in consequence of the pacific disposition of his Britannic Majesty, he was charged to propose to the British ministry to send immediately plenipotentiaries to Paris for the purpose of treating for the establishment of peace between all the powers at war with England; adding, that this must furnish a proof of the good faith and of the sincere intention of France to put an end to the calamities of war. He notified, at the same time, that he was authorized to give passports to the ministers appointed for that purpose. After a long correspondence Mr. Canning informed the Austrian minister, that his Majesty could not again consent to send his plenipotentiaries to a hostile capital. The further interference of Prince Stahremberg was, at the same time, effectually prohibited by Mr. Canning informing him, that his Majesty had not given him any authority to speak in the name of his Majesty to the government of France. The Austrian ambassador immediately demanded his passports; and Austria was added to the list of our enemies.

VI. In October, 1808, the Emperors of France and Russia met in amity at Erfurth, for the purpose of adjusting the peace of Europe, and avoiding the delays and alleged equivocations, which had attended former negotiations; and, as England had recently declared that she continued the war for Russian objects, the participation of Russia in the first overture appeared likely to remove every difficulty. The two emperors accordingly addressed the following perspicuous letter to the King of England:

SIR.—The present circumstances of Europe have brought us together at Erfurth. Our first thought is to yield to the wish and the wishes of every people,

and to seek, in a speedy pacification with your Majesty, the most efficacious remedy for the miseries which oppress all nations. We make known to your majesty our sincere desire in this respect by the present letter.

The long and bloody war which has torn the continent is at an end, without the possibility of being renewed. Many changes have taken place in Europe; many states have been overthrown. The cause is to be found in the state of agitation and misery in which the stagnation of maritime commerce has placed the greatest nations. Still greater changes may yet take place, and all of them contrary to the policy of the English nation. Peace, then, is at once the interest of the Continent, as it is the interest of the people of Great Britain.

We unite in entreating your Majesty to listen to the voice of humanity, silencing that of the passions; to seek to conciliate all interests, with the intention of arriving at the object, and by that means to preserve all the powers which exist, and so insure the happiness of Europe and of this generation, at the head of which Providence has placed us.

ALEXANDER.—NAPOLEON. To this venture, characterized by a frankness which has perhaps no example in ancient or modern history, Mr. Canning, the English secretary, replied to the Russian minister, that, "however desirous his Majesty might be to reply directly to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, he found it impossible to adopt that mark of respect towards the Emperor of Russia, without at the same time acknowledging titles which his Majesty never had acknowledged; that his Majesty will hasten to communicate to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and to the existing government of Spain, the proposals which have been made to him; and that it is absolutely necessary his Majesty should receive an immediate assurance that France acknowledges the government of Spain as party to any negotiation, and that such is the intention of the Emperor of Russia his Majesty cannot doubt.—To this unhappy answer the Russian and French ministers replied in a style which bordered on remonstrance, in which the Russian minister exclaimed that, *after fifteen years of war Europe had a right to demand peace*; and the French minister contended, 1. that the French government had as much right to demand the admission of the Irish insurgents to be parties to the negotiation as the English had to claim the admission of the Spanish

Spanish insurgents. Mr. Canning, in his reply to the Russian minister, appealed with much energy to Russia against France; and, in his answer to the French minister, he insisted that the cause of the Spanish insurgents was that of the Spanish nation, and the legitimate monarchy of Spain, and that the central and supreme government, acting for Ferdinand VII. must be a party to the negotiation. No answers were given, and thus the alleged purpose of the imperial meeting at Erfurth was unfortunately deprived of its effect.

VII. In the month of February 1810, Bonaparte gave the government of Holland to understand, that its political existence as an independant state would depend upon the dispositions of the British government with respect to peace with France. In consequence of this Mr. Labouchere was dispatched, at the instance of Louis Bonaparte and the Dutch government, from Amsterdam to London, to lay this state of affairs before the British ministry, and to impress upon them how much it would be for the advantage of England, that Holland should not fall under the sovereign dominion of the French empire, but remain an independant power. On his arrival in London, he had an audience with the Marquis Wellesley, to whom he communicated the substance of his instructions, and on whom it appears he endeavoured to impress the conviction, that the general interest, well understood, and the lasting prosperity of every commercial state, imperiously required that the crisis in which Holland was, should not be looked at with indifference. To this application no official reply was made; but, from the verbal communications of Lord Wellesley, and the general observations and information of Mr. Labouchere, it appeared to him, as stated in his report to the Dutch government, "that the main question of peace or war engaged little of the public attention. That they were reconciled by habit to the continuance of the war; and that its consequences, far from being felt, were rather favourable to private interest. That it must not, however, be inferred that a settled resolution had been taken to reject all proposals for peace, but that probably, if France showed any inclination of this kind, the British ministry would afford every facilities; but that, under all the considerations of the times, those which related to Holland were only of a secondary and very remote interest; and that the conviction of the impossibility that any convention respecting that

country, could ever, under the influence of France, offer any chance of security to England, unless it was connected with a general arrangement, had blunted all the feeling which Holland could otherwise have inspired—so far indeed as not to draw any attention to the very important motives which should induce them to consider this question separately, and under an immediate point of view. In consequence of this, the Dutch envoy took his departure from this country, and Holland at this moment composes an integral part of the dominions of France. Thus the very object for which the war was ostensibly commenced, was given up without an effort. On this singular transaction, which was not publicly known in this country till about twelve months after it had taken place, and which we believe never became the subject of parliamentary discussion, we shall only remark, that, although Holland was acting under the influence and control of France, yet, whilst she existed under a separate government, there still remained a possibility of detaching her, under favourable circumstances, and even of directing her power against our enemies. She was an implement, grasped for the present by the French ruler, but which might possibly have been wrested from, and turned against him; whereas she is now annihilated, and her population and resources added to the immense mass of the French empire. And thus, whilst we are interesting ourselves with the capture or the loss of a frigate, alterations are silently suffered to take place in the affairs of Europe, which consolidate the dominions of our enemies, and confirm that power which we consider it as the object of the war to destroy.

VIII. On the 17th of April, 1812, the French minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a letter to the English Foreign Minister, stating, that Napoleon, "constantly actuated by sentiments friendly to moderation and peace, again made a solemn and sincere attempt to put an end to the miseries of war." In proof of the sincerity of the overture, the French minister submitted a project of the terms on which peace might be concluded, stating that, as the affairs of the Peninsula, and the Two Sicilies, were the points of difference which appeared least to admit of being adjusted, he was authorized to propose an arrangement of them on the following basis:—The integrity of Spain to be guaranteed; France to renounce all idea of extending her dominion be-

yond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty to be declared independent, and Spain to be governed by a National Constitution of her Cortes. The independence and integrity of Portugal to be also guaranteed, and the House of Braganza to have the sovereign authority. —The kingdom of Naples to remain in possession of the present monarch, and the kingdom of Sicily to be guaranteed to the present family of Sicily; and, as a consequence of these stipulations, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, to be evacuated by the French and English land and naval forces. —With respect to the other objects, he proposed that each power should retain that of which the other could not deprive it by war; and stated that, the Emperor, in taking this step, did not look either to the advantages or losses which France might derive from the war, if it should be prolonged; but was influenced simply by considerations for the interests of humanity, and the peace of his people; and, if this fourth attempt should not be attended with success, like those which had preceded it, France should at least have the consolation of thinking, that, whatever blood might yet flow, could be justly imputable to England alone." To these overtures Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that "If, as his Royal Highness feared, the meaning of the proposition was, that the royal authority of Spain, and the government established by the Cortes, shall be recognized as residing in the brother of the head of the French government, and the Cortes formed under his authority, and not in the legitimate sovereign Ferdinand VII. and his heirs, and the Extraordinary Assembly of the Cortes, now invested with the power of the government in that kingdom in his name; he was commanded frankly and explicitly to declare, that the obligations of good faith do not permit his Royal Highness to receive a proposition for peace founded on such a basis — But, if the expressions apply to the actual government of Spain, which exercises the sovereign authority in the name of Ferdinand VII. upon an assurance to that effect, the Prince Regent will feel himself disposed to enter into a full explanation upon the basis which has been transmitted, in order to be taken into consideration by his Royal Highness; it being his most earnest wish to contribute, in concert with his allies, to the repose of Europe, and to bring about a peace which may be at once honorable, not only for Great Britain and France, but also for those States which are in relations of amity with each of these Powers.

We might fill a volume with observations on these successive proposals and their respective answers—on the spirit indicated by the two parties—on the impossibility of peace being at any time concluded if the overtures of one party are coldly rejected, without some proposed modification, or some conciliatory counter-project—in the magnitude of the concession made by a soliciting party—on the presumption of sincerity, afforded by a first overture—on the impropriety of carrying a pre-existing hostile spirit into negotiation—on the unreasonableness of demanding concessions as a basis which involves the consequences of successful war—on the ungraciousness of not recognizing the dignities of those who represent a nation, and are competent to wield its powers of aggression—on the impracticability of concluding any peace, if all the real or assumed allies and auxiliaries of the principal Belligerents are to be made assenting parties to the preliminary basis—on the impossibility of peace being negotiated, as long as either party envelops itself in general demands of undescribed satisfaction, and in sweeping accusations of undefined, and perhaps of *undefinable*, aggressions—and finally, on the interminable duration of war, if its unhappy and destructive consequences in one year, are to be assumed as justifiable causes of its continuance during succeeding years. We, however, submit these and other considerations to the intelligence of our readers, having discharged our duty to our own consciences, to our country, and to suffering humanity, in thus collecting into one point of view, the results of the attempts that have been made to put an end to a War, which has already covered with blood the fairest portion of the **CIVILIZED WORLD**, and carried sorrow and misery into every family of all those countries which, by eminence, bear the name of **CHRISTIAN**.

In estimating the pecuniary expenses of the campaign in our last Magazine, we placed the Russian losses at 103 millions; this, their subsequent losses and devastations may have extended to 120 millions; but the *Moniteur* carries their loss up to 4 milliards French, 665 millions sterling. In like manner, the loss of the French magazines, and of other 38,000 men, must have doubled our estimate of the French losses, and have raised them from 6 to 12 millions sterling.

To repair this horrible waste of human life, Alexander has ordered new levies, of 3 in every 500 males; which, from the 12 millions designated, will give him 192,000 recruits; and Napoleon, at Paris, has produced decrees of the Conservative Senate, by which 350,000 French are placed at his disposal; and it has also been arranged, that 40,000 cavalry shall be raised by the cities and communes, at their own expense. Thus, without the intervention of some kind Angel of peace and benevolence, the world is likely to witness in April and May, the shock and mutual carnage of a million of exasperated men in arms!

In the mean time, the public are likely to be the dupes of stock-jobbing, and all kinds of sinister reports, against which we caution our judicious readers, and invoke them to exert all their energies and influence to one point only, THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

Of a contrary character, however, is the new declaration of the Regent's Government against America, which, amidst much accusation and recrimination, contains the following paragraphs:

"After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded; and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

"His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land.

His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalised.

"His Royal Highness can never admit, that Great Britain can be debarred of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interests of a neutral.

"His Royal Highness can never admit, that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed a violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

"There is no right more clearly establish-

ed, than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume, at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey: it began with their birth and can only terminate with their existence.

"If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstance make also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.

"But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory as within it, it is obvious that, to abandon this ancient right of Great Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

"Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit, which has long unhappily actuated the councils of the United States; their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavours to inflame their people against the defensive measures of Great Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils, that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against Great Britain."

The following Proclamation of the Emperor of Russia has lately appeared. The moderation of his language accords with our ideas of the great personal virtues of Alexander; but, as *asurden friends of Peace*, we solemnly deplore his avowal of a design to restore the equilibrium of Europe, according to Russian views of that equilibrium. This chimerical design threatens Europe with UNIVERSAL DEVASTATION, and with the continuance of the war, during the lives of the present generation, or till all the remaining governments are destroyed.

PROCLAMATION.—"When the Emperor of all the Russias was compelled, by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his Imperial Majesty, from the accuracy of his calculations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have

led to a series of triumphs; and, when the commander-in-chief, Prince Kutusoff Solensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art, too much resorted to in modern wars, of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But, with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed it is difficult to conceive that in a campaign of only four months' duration, one hundred and thirty thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the wagon-train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken. It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men, (exclusive of Austrians,) who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favored by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the Emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy, for that policy is fixed to his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their Government whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable again presents itself, and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence not to take advantage of this crisis to re-construct the great work of the equilibrium of

Europe, and thereby to insure public tranquillity and individual happiness."

List of Generals taken during the Campaign.—
 "St. Genies, general of brigade; Ferriere, chief of the Neapolitan Staff; Bonami, general of brigade; Almeires, general of division; Burth, general of brigade; Meriagne, ditto; Klingel, ditto; Preussing, ditto; Camus, ditto; Billiard, ditto; Patrone, general of division; Delitre, chief of the staff; Tyszkiewicz, general of brigade; Wasilewski; Augereau, general of brigade; Kamenski, ditto; L'Entantain, ditto; D'Orsan, ditto; Sanson; Pelletier, general of division; Freir Pego, general of brigade; Matuszewicz, general of artillery; Konopka, general of brigade; Eliser; Blamont, general of brigade; Cordelier, ditto; Pouget, ditto; Prowask, ditto; Gauthrie, ditto; Dziwanowski, ditto; Lefebvre, ditto; Zajonczell, general of division; Guillaume, ditto; Vrede, ditto; Seran, ditto; Vivier, ditto; Gussaint, ditto; Norman, ditto; Jwanowski, ditto; Rodder, ditto; Troussaint, ditto; Valenchin, ditto; Borstell, ditto."

Those who make the War an affair of mere calculation, will, perhaps, be moved to think of Peace by the actual state of revenue. In the winter's quarter for 1812, the consolidated fund produced 9,658,000*l.* with extras 11,353,000*l.*; and, in 1813, but 8,755,675*l.* with extras 10,338,340*l.*: being a deficiency of above a million; while there has been an increase on the charge of 900,000*l.* so that the charge exceeded the produce by 1,382,000*l.*, and, on this fund, the annual deficit will be above five millions!

The war taxes too have fallen in the same quarter from 4,064,000*l.* to 3,422,000*l.*, making a total deficit of nearly EIGHT MILLIONS on the average of the year!

These returns make the total year's revenue 59 millions, to meet an expenditure nearly double! We desire every friend to his country, and every father of a family, to meditate on these FACTS.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Seasons, composed by Joseph Haydn, Mus. Doc. Adapted for Voices and the Piano-forte, by Niccolò Clementi, fig. 10s. 6d.

THE name of Clementi, in original composition, is a sure passport to the confident avidity of the public, much more so, then, will it be, when it ushers into the world the less arduous offering of adaptation and arrangement. The Seasons of Haydn have long been admi-

red on the Continent, and well deserved the sedulous attention Mr. C. has employed upon them, in order to render their merits familiar to the ear of the British public. The original score is multifarious and comprehensive; we here find it most ably consolidated, and made productive of every effect of which voices accompanied by a single instrument can be supposed capable. The beauties of the

the various melodies are numerous and striking: a happy relief is afforded by the contrast of their style; and the constant combination of profound science, with the felicities of a facile and florid conception, will recommend the work to universal attention. With each air a translation of the original words is given: and an elegant and emblematical engraving, executed by Hopwood, from a design by Schobert, adorns the title page.

Divero Sonato for the Piano forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Henrietta Russel, by G. E. Griffin. 3s. 6d.

This sonata is founded on one of the most favourite airs in Midas. It has an introductory movement, in which Mr. Griffin has successfully exercised his fancy. The subject of the movement which constitutes the sonata is variegated and worked upon with ample resources of novelty, and relieves, without abandoning, the character of its prototype.

Variations on the Bay of Biscay. Composed and inscribed to Muzio Clementi, Esq. by Samuel Wesley, Esq. 3s.

With Mr. Wesley's science and ingenuity, the public are too well acquainted not to anticipate our approbation of these variations. They are none in number, and are conducted with that attention to a proper relief, that the last of them is listened to with as much interest as the first. The execution is lively, the style is chaste, and the original is never too widely departed from; the ear is never suffered to forget it.

A Set of Psalm Tunes, with some Select Pieces, and an Anthem, composed in a familiar style, and figured for the Piano-forte, &c. by Thomas Clark, Canterbury. 5s.

Of this collection we cannot speak in terms of distinguished praise. The melodies are deficient in originality, and the combinations are not those of a master. An anthem, properly so called, is one of the noblest productions which music is capable of producing; and, if the piece here presented to us under that title, merited the denomination, we should not withhold our applause.

A Duett for Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Sarce, by I. G. Graeff. 5s.

This duett, in which Mr. Graeff has introduced the popular Scotch air "Pinky House," comprises three movements. The subject of the first is marked with originality, and the concluding rondo is lively and engaging. "Pinky House" is one of those melodies in which a few

notes are made to tell a pretty and interesting tale; and Mr. S. has treated them as if he comprehended the simplicity of their character, and knew how to augment and adorn, without disguising.

Twelve Rondos, Marches, &c. selected from the Works of Mozart, and arranged for the Piano forte; by S. F. Rimbauld.

The public are obliged to Mr. Rimbauld for this useful little collection from the treasures of Mozart. It is obviously formed for the use of young practitioners, and will not fail to be as acceptable to their ear as improving to their finger. Mr. R. has indeed been so judicious in his choice, as to have brought together as many of the familiar beauties of Mozart as could possibly be comprised in the present pages.

A favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin. Composed and dedicated to Miss Frances Sheer, by James Hook, Esq. 2s.

Mr. Hook has displayed in this sonata, much of his well-known ingenuity. The thoughts are sprightly, are intermixed with some ingenious imitations, and flow with great ease and natural effect. This is our description of the first movement: the second is a minuet, *andantino*, and is elegant in its style, though lively, unlaboured, and free of studied ornament.

A favourite March and Irish Step for the Piano-forte; composed by H. R. Bishop. 1s.

This march is striking in its subject, and is conducted with spirit. Its character is of a light cast, but martial; and bears throughout evident marks of real talent, as well as of the possession of the secrets of good composition.

L'Assemblée, or Forty-eight elegant new Dances for the Year 1813, arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp. 3s.

These dances, which have single and doubled figures to each, by Mr. Wilson, possess considerable life and animation. More variety than is usual in collections of this kind, forms one of the features of the publication, and marks the inventive fancy of the composer.

"The Voice of her I Love," a Ballad sung with universal applause by Mr. Braham, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Written and arranged by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

"The Voice of her I Love," is a pleasing and interesting little ballad. It has been introduced by Mr. Braham in the Castle of Andalusia with great and deserved success. The air is regular and connected,

connected, and evinces more taste and feeling than the generality of the vocal composers of the present day are found to possess.

The Warsawian Polonaise, for the Piano-forte.

Composed by S. Webbe, jun. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Webbe has furnished in this little piece, a pleasing practice for piano-forte students. The subject is not without

interest, nor is the additional matter unanalogous or uninteresting.

The songs in Mr. Walter Scott's new poem of "Rokeby," are setting to music. The composer employed on them is Mr. Whitaker, from whose muse the public has already been obliged with so many agreeable and truly original melodies.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of important Judicial Decisions.

CAP. XXIII. "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain new and additional duties of assessed taxes; and for consolidating the same with the former duties of assessed taxes."—9th July, 1812.

By this Act additional duties are granted on male servants, carriages, horses, dogs, horse dealers, game certificates; such duties to be consolidated with the former, and to be raised under the regulations of former Act.—Notices are to be left of the additional duties requiring returns; and persons liable are to return lists of articles kept in the preceding year; and the additional duties are to be assessed for the current year, except on game certificates, which commence from 5th of April, 1813.—In cases where a sufficient return has been made the additional duties may be assessed without further returns.—Commissioners are authorized in certain cases to make a separate assessment of the additional duties for the current year, and returns to be made of the consolidated duties in every future year.

SCHEDULE (C)—No. 1.

A Schedule of the additional Duties for every Male Servant.

NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		Amount of Duty for each Servant.		
		£.	s.	d.
For 1 such servant	-	0	4	0
2 Do.	-	0	6	0
3 Do.	-	0	9	0
4 Do.	-	0	9	0
5 Do.	-	0	9	0
6 Do.	-	0	9	0
7 Do.	-	0	9	0
8 Do.	-	0	9	0
9 Do.	-	0	10	0
10 Do.	-	0	10	0
11 Do. and upwards	-	0	12	0
Additional duty by bachelors for each servant, in addition to the duties by 48 Geo. III.		0	6	0
In addition to the duties granted therein by the Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of his present majesty.				

Rules.—Duties to be paid by the master, and to extend to every male servant, maitre d'hôtel, house steward, master of the horse, groom of the chamber, valet de chambre, butler, under-butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, house porter, footman, running footman, coachman, groom, postillion, stable boy, or helper in the stables of the master or mistress, gardener, park-keeper, game-keeper, huntsman, whipper-in, or by whatever name they shall be called acting in the said capacities, or whether employed in one or more of the said capacities, (except where other duties are imposed,) and to every servant let to hire with any carriage or horses for one year, or any longer period, and charged upon the greatest number kept at one time in the course of the preceding year.—And to all such servants employed in taverns, inns, alehouses, &c. and in hotels or lodging houses, although not licensed, except hostlers and helpers in the stables of such licensed persons, and drivers employed with horses let out to hire, and except waiters.—Also to every gardener contracting for the keeping of any garden where the constant labour of a person shall be necessary.—Also to all apprentices employed as aforesaid, except they are imposed upon a master by parish officers, not exceeding two, generally employed in husbandry or trade, and not wearing livery.—The duties on gamekeepers shall extend to persons employed to kill or preserve game for the use of another, whether lawfully appointed or not, to be paid by the person or persons retaining or employing such persons respectively for the uses aforesaid, except game keepers, the servants of other qualified persons duly returned and charged to the duties as servants of such other persons.—Also to every coachman, postillion, groom, or helper in the stables, although retained for the purposes of husbandry, manufacture, or trade, where the master shall be chargeable with duty for any carriage (other than a taxicab), or for two or more horses, kept for riding or drawing carriages.—Also to such servants to attend races.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE (C.)—No. 2.

A Schedule for Male Servants in the capacities under:

£. s. d.

Under gardener, gardener where his constant labour is not necessary, and gardener by contract where his constant labour is not necessary.

0 4 0

In addition to the duty of 16s. by 48 and 50 Geo. iii.

To be paid as in No. 1.

Exemptions as to Schedule (C.) No. 1 and 2.

—Day-labourers in agriculture employed in a garden to a farm house, and exempted in Schedule (B.) 48 Geo. iii. cap. 55, or to a house not chargeable to the duties in the said Schedule, such garden not requiring the constant labour of one person.

SCHEDULE (C.)—No. 3.

A Schedule for Male Servants not chargeable to the Duties in Schedule (C.) No. 1.

£. s. d.

Every rider or traveller, one only

0 12 0

In addition to 2l. 6s. by 48 Geo. iii.

Where more than one, for each

1 10 0

In addition to 3l. 10s.

Clerk, book-keeper, or office-keeper

0 16 0

In addition to 1l. 4s.

If more than one, for each

0 12 0

In addition to 2l. 6s.

Steward, bailiff, overseer, or manager, or clerk under a steward, &c. &c.

2 0 0

A shopman, warehouseman, porter, or cellarman

0 16 0

In addition to 1l. 4s.

And for every male person so employed, where the duty by the said Act shall not be chargeable, the annual sum of

2 0 0

A waiter in any tavern, inn, ale-house, hotel, &c. except occasional

0 15 0

In addition to 2l. 5s.

And where the duty by the said Act shall not be chargeable

5 0 0

And for an occasional waiter for the period of six calendar months in any year

2 0 0

If employed for a lesser period

1 0 0

Occasional man-waiter in any private house, six times in the year

1 0 0

Stable-keeper's man, to take care of running horses, except chargeable as grooms, by Schedule (C.) No. 1, each

0 16 0

In addition to 1l. 4s.

Every male so employed, where the duty by the said Act not chargeable

2 0 0

Every male retained for husbandry or trade, and at any time employed in any domestic employment, in any of the capacities enumerated

Schedule (C.) No. 1, and where not chargeable in the said Schedule, or in this Schedule

0 4 0

In addition to 6s.

Every male person so retained not chargeable by the said Act

0 10 0

Every male person retained for husbandry, manufacture, or trade, at any time employed as groom, stable boy, or helper, where master chargeable for one horse, in Schedule (E.) No. 1, or only a taxed cart, and such person not chargeable in Schedule (C.) No. 1. or in this Schedule

0 4 0

In addition to 6s.

Every male person so retained not chargeable by that Act

0 10 0

Every male person employed as in Schedule (C.) No. 1, and not a servant to his employer, where such employer chargeable to the duties in Schedule (C.) No. 1, or for any carriage, in (D.) No. 1, or No. 2, or for more than one horse, in Schedule (E.) No. 1,

2 8 0

And where employers not so chargeable

1 0 0

Exemptions to Schedule (C.) No. 3.—Any apprentice bound for seven years without premium.

SCHEDULE (C.)—No. 4.

Of Servants let to Hire.

£. s. d.

Every coachman, groom, postillion, or helper, kept to be let for less than one year, and so that the stamp-duty on horse hire shall not be payable by any postmaster, &c. or coachmaker

0 6 0

In addition to 2l.

Every stage coachman and guard to be paid by the employer

2 10 0

If not duly returned, then the progressive duty of 48 Geo. iii. cap. 55, and this Act, Schedule (C.) No. 1, shall be chargeable according to the number of servants.

Exemptions from Duties, Schedule (C.) No. 1 and 2.—Not payable for bona fide any male servant solely in husbandry or manufacture, or trade, not employed under Schedule (C.) No. 1 and 2, nor No. 3 and 4.—Not to be payable by any college or hall in Oxford or Cambridge, Westminster, Eaton, or Winchester, for any butler, manciple, cook, gardener, or porter, nor by the royal family.—Nor the Royal Hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, Bethlehem, St. Thomas, in the City of London and Borough of Southwark, or Guy's, or the Foundling.—Nor by any officer serving in the dragoons under the rank, nor not receiving the pay of a field officer, for one servant, actually a soldier.—Nor by any officer in any other regiment, for one such servant, a soldier in the regiment or company to which such officer shall belong.—Nor in his Majesty's

Majesty's Navy, under a master and commander, in actual employ, for one servant upon the books of the ship.—Nor by any officer on half pay disabled, for one male servant.—The said duties not payable for any persons retained, or in the room of others,

who may be called out under any Act for training a military force during the time of training.

(The length of this Act will not allow us to conclude it in the present Number.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 17th of December, and the 16th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [THIS MONTH 166.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

AYTON W. New Inn yard, Shoreditch, victualler. (Isaacs)

Austin B. Minorities, furnishing ironmonger. (Nettlefield)

Allam W. Reading barge builder. (Stevenson)

Benjamin B. Bridges Street, Covent Garden, dealer in wine. (Isaacs)

Bell J. Liverpool, auctioneer. (Windle)

Butler J. and Co. Salter Ironworks, Dewsbury, iron masters. (Bleasdale and Co.)

Butler T. and Co. Calden Ironworks, Dewsbury, iron masters. (Bleasdale and Co.)

Baker W. Briggwater, Somerset, salesman. (James, Little)

Belcher H. Sloane Street Jeweller. (Selby)

Browne E. Holborn, milliner. (Dimes)

Blake C. Witham Street, Faversham, miller. (Taylor)

Beecher E. Bilston, Stafford, maltster. (Kenderley and Co.)

Howers J. Stockport, cotton spinner. (Milne and Co.)

Braden J. Foston le moors, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Milne and Co.)

Ball W. Liverpool, merchant. (Milne and Co.)

Butler S. Rathfield Street, manufacturer of ottich feathers. (Fatham)

Bowyer J. Tooley Street, Southwark, linen draper. (Parton)

Bolton W. Oxford Street, tea dealer. (Hackett)

Bailey W. and J. Heaton, Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinners. (Longdill and Co.)

Bedford C. Norwich, brazier. (Burnett)

Barnard W. and Co. Spencer Street, drapers. (Parton, Wainwright)

Cook, W. Worthing, brewer. (Nettlefield, Norfolk Street, Strand)

Chappell J. and Co. Mayfield, Suffex, brewers. (James)

Cole N. Jun. Cirencester, carpenter. (Hamilton)

Cox J. Leominster, dr. keeper. (Jenkins and Co.)

Cox T. Chipping, sodbury, lunholder. (Whitcombe and Co.)

Crouch W. King Street, Southwark, painter. (Harrison)

Cropley W. Cambridge, hardwareman. (Blacklow and Co.)

Cockburn J. South Shields, Durham, greener. (Bell and Co.)

Cole J. Cather, victualler. (Ellis, Chancery Lane)

Crosley W. B. Tottenham Court Road, gold beater. (Orchard)

Coleman R. Grand Jeweller. (Smith)

Coleman M. Maidstone, apothecary. (Courteen, Walbrook)

Cals G. Rood Lane, wine merchant. (Highmore and Co.)

Cappin S. M. Great Precinct Street, merchant. (Pope)

Dunkley E. Fitzbark, tea dealer, cotton manufacturer. (Willis and Co.)

Davey N. Fore Street, soapmaker. (Howard and Co.)

De Symonds L. Billiter Square, merchant. (Forster)

Dyson C. Dunston-on-Wear, engineer. (Ingham)

Dixon M. Elmree Cowkeeper. (Milne and Co.)

Dwyer R. Whitechurch, victualler. (Kilgussey and Co.)

Devises H. Rotherham, clerk, Clerkenwell, watch case maker. (Jones and Co.)

Davis A. London Street, Southwark, carpenter. (Harrison, Lambart Road)

Evans M. W. Portsea, grocer. (Bleasdale and Co.)

Garthwaite B. Island, woollen manufacturer. (Wiglesworth)

Evans J. Lancaster, dealer. (Windle)

Edmeads W. and J. Loose, Kent, paper makers. (Abbott)

Forster W. Shiffall, Salop, threshing machine maker. (Price)

Porter C. Gainsborough, Chinaman. (Hannam)

Fox C. Old Street Working, River Smith. (Robins)

Feaver J. Cather Compton, linen draper. (Stevenson)

Good R. Worthing, Sussex, baker. (Nettlefield, Strand)

Gibben J. Dennis, corn, truck, tankkeeper. (Elkins)

Godfrey R. and J. Old Nichol's Street, Bethnal Green, silk dyers. (Doughty)

Gammair H. Bowell Court, Queen's Square, chemist. (Longdill and Co.)

Green T. P. Oxford Street, Ray miller. (Hamilton)

Griffiths D. B. Oswestry, Highmore and Co.

Griffiths M. Harely, maltster. (Willis)

Gordie J. Shields, ship owner. (Bell and Co.)

Griffiths D. Canterbury, mill draper. (James)

Greaser T. York, innkeeper. (Eyre)

Green W. Chapel Street, Grosvenor Place, dealer. (Howard)

Holland J. L. Wess, corn dealer. (Glynne)

Harfield W. Dewsbury, trader. (Kintlerley and Co.)

Honey H. Duke Street, victualler. (Beckett)

Hayes J. Rush Mills, Northampton, paper maker. (Abbott)

Heaton, W. S. Doncaster, money scrivener. (King)

Horton T. Dewsbury, linen draper. (Kintlerley and Co.)

Hills T. Sandway, ship builder. (Egan and Co.)

Harper G. and Co. Snow's Fields, blacking maker. (Stratton and Co.)

Hunt J. Jun. Cadnam, Southampton, dealer. (Sandys and Co.)

Hair J. North Street, Westminster, merchant. (Wilkinson and Co.)

Haywood J. Catcazon Street, warehouseman. (Holmes and Co.)

Hartley J. Whitechapel, wine merchant. (Tryants)

Havard T. Hereford, feedman. (Darke and Co.)

Hirby W. Small Heath, Warwick, sword maker. (Hirby)

Hughes T. Wood Street, Cheshire, dealer in lace. (Robinson)

Hughes T. Trots, Lapidary. (Hindman)

Hayman W. Ball, ready dealer. (Barnes)

Jones H. K. White Lion Street, Oilman. (Windsor)

Jackman W. Hinchey, butcher. (Ware)

Jackman J. Shephears Market, May Fair, dealer. (Few and Co.)

Jacobs T. and Co. Oxford, linen drapers. (Walker and Co.)

Ingram J. Haugh Hall, Halifax, and S. Haley, Bradford, woolstaplers. (Ozley and Co. London)

Knight H. Steyning, cooper. (Nettlefield, Strand)

King S. Ware, rope maker. (Oakley and Co.)

London H. and Co. Billiter Lane, wine merchant. (Robinson and Co.)

Laverack M. Kingdon upon-Bull, ironmonger. (Proffler)

Lewin K. Billingsgate Street, Jewellers. (Pearson)

Legg R. M. and Co. St. Mary at Hill, insurance brokers. (Swan and Co.)

Liptrap J. Bethnal Green, distiller. (Hindman)

Meany S. Manchester, merchant. (Duckworth and Co.)

Makewell J. Gosport, Dopteller. (Monney, Cheapside)

Manley R. Little Bolton, rope maker. (Windle)

Milner J. Hallam, bookbinder. (Mafin)

Mallum J. Christopher Street, merchant. (Vendercom and Co.)

Mason R. Norfolk Street, carver and gilder. (Williamson and Co.)

Malpas G. Southampton place, St. Pancras, builder. (Chapman and Co.)

Queen B. Liverpool, merchant. (Milne and Co.)

Mason T. Fretwell, cotton manufacturer. (Duckworth and Co.)

Mears J. Fenchurch Buildings, merchant. (Harrison)

Mason W. D. and Co. Silk Street, cotton manufacturer. (Duckworth and Co.)

Masters W. Brombead, victualler. (Debory and Co.)

Mills C. Red Lion Court, Halfpenny Lane, watch maker. (Dingy)

Mason W. W. Moffatt Street, City Road, Taylor. (Hughes)

Nodin H. Lime Street, merchant. (Harrison)

Nunn H. and Co. York Street, Covent Garden haberdashers. (Sweet and Co.)

Nowell R. Keat Street, soap manufacturer. (Sweet and Co.)

Neall J. Narrow Wall, Lambeth, Smith. (Huffley and Co.)

Napier T. Liverpool, merchant. (Middowcroft)

Nash W. Plymouth, carpenter. (Darke)

Phillips H. College Street, Portsea, ship builder. (Isaacs)

Pan W. Liverpool, merchant. (Strain)

Pearce R. Kirton in Lindsey, Lincoln, miller. (Leigh and Co.)

Priest T. P. City Road, Every Noble keeper. (Kernott)

Pether S. Billiter, maltster. (Whitcombe and Co.)

Palmer J. Station Lane, upholsterer. (M. Duff)

Palmer J. George Street, Oxford Street, ale brewer. (Stevenson)

- Robinson E. Beasley, York, cloth manufacturer.
 Ruffell T. Upper Seymour street, grocer. [Clarke
 Rumley J. Ipswich, maltster. [Burnett, Chatham
 Place
 Randall J. A. Maidstone, nurseryman. [Edmunds
 Richardson B. Euston square, St. Pancras, and E. Clarke,
 Gloucester place, Camden Town, brickmaker. [Lockett
 and co.
 Raffield J. Edward street, builder. [Dodd
 Selwick J. Sun Tavern Fields, vicar. [Whittons
 Stratford T. Holborn Hill, haberdasher. [Kearley and co.
 Sturgeon G. Dean street, Lambeth. [Blacklock
 See P. S. Ealing, St. Dunstons, butcher. [Feteh
 Sherratt J. Birmingham, shopkeeper. [Nicholls
 Stephenson W. Leeds, merchant. [Lambert and
 Scholten J. Weyke, York, and J. Lee, North Brixley,
 cotton manufacturers. [Nettlefold
 Simpson D. Chatham, brewer. [Nelson
 Smith R. Kent street road, Southwark, builder. [Lee
 Smith J. Fawcett, Weymouth. [Larant and co. Chan-
 cery lane
 Sharp N. Shill's, grocer. [Robinson and co. Abstin
 Stratford J. Holborn hill, book seller. [Taylor and co.
 Turner T. Birmingham, builder. [Egerton
 Thomson J. St. Mark's, Leeds, clothier. [Jukes
 and co.
 Todd F. Bury street, St. James's, dealer. [Richardson
 and co.
 Vidon J. M. Maidstone, Kent, stationer. [Walker
 and co.
 Wicks W. Worthine, fish buyer. [Nettlefold
- Walter G. Ledbury, Hereford, innholder. [Hartley
 Wilmott W. Goodge street, Tottenham court road, Hatfield
 corner. [Kentley and co.
 Walshaw T. Jun. Liverpool, draper. [Blackstock and co.
 Whit G. Worthing, brazer. [Nettlefold
 Williams W. Margaret street, coach maker. [King
 Wankin J. High Holborn, potato dealer. [Chaitor
 Walker F. T. Liverpool, merchant. [Cooper and co.
 Wighman W. Derby, hofier. [Kiddierley and co.
 Watkins J. Nottingham, grocer. [Berriidge, Hatton
 Garden
 Wright W. Rochester, innkeeper. [Debary
 Woods R. Harwich, fisherman. [Williams and co.
 Whitwell T. Liverpool, mariner. [Shephard and co.
 Wilkinson T. Cateaton street, warehouseman. [Holmes
 and co.
 Wicks R. Worthing, brewer. [Nettlefold, Norfolk street,
 Strand
 Withall C. and co. Tokenhouse yard, brokers. [Tucker
 White J. and co. Lime street, tea brokers. [Shawes
 and co.
 Wilson F. Shoreditch, haberdasher. [Taylor
 Winbury J. Fleet street, boot maker. [Temple
 and co.
 Willmott A. Shoreham, Kent, paper maker. [Egan and
 co. Gray's Inn square
 Wilkin H. and co. Liverpool, merchants. [Blackstock
 and co.
 Youngs, hand T. and co. Newgate street, warehousemen.
 Chalmers
 Yates L. M. Exmouth, and W. Good, Bridport, bankers.
 [Austice and co.]

DIVIDENDS.

- Atkinson W. Aulfin Priars
 Annes R. Walcot, Somerset
 Ayer G. Eadbourne
 Atkinson W. Liverpool
 Atchison J. W. Sm. field
 Ansell G. and J. W. Kingston
 Amburst S. Market street
 Andrews T. Newham Lodge, Somers-
 etshire
 Allen W. Birmingham
 Bland J. and co. Ken court
 Bath R. Anderton, Cornwall
 Bentley M. Wakenfield
 Brookman J. Winchester
 Barton J. Great Ryer street
 Berry W. Althington
 Bibb W. Hart street, Bloomsbury
 Batten J. Ryer street, St. James's
 Bewton G. New City Chambers
 Brown J. Jun. and co. Cannon
 street
 Barnes J. Newport
 Benwell T. Newman street
 Brown E. Bradford, Wilts
 Elyon G. H. Plymouth Dock
 Baily J. Leighton Buzzard
 Bayley T. London, and J. Toothbridge,
 Birmingham
 Bourne H. St. James's street
 Buckley J. Halifax
 Balfon J. Ryer street, St. James's
 Bolt J. Fortica
 Brown A. and co. Grand Junction
 wharf
 Cliff J. Aldon, Chester
 Conaberg A. Worship street
 Cogswell R. Jun. Pyms
 Crane T. Preston
 Carlisle T. P. Purley
 Cooke J. Jun. North shields
 Campeon W. Mumby, Lincoln
 Cooper H. and co. Lodgegate Hill
 Clarke W. Tower Lane, Wat. street
 Corbush S. New street, Bishopgate
 street
 Cowcher W. P. and co. Clement's lane,
 Lombard street
 Gales W. Mincing lane
 Campart G. J. Spread Eagle court
 Cook J. Holborn Division
 Carlisle B. E. Purley, Yorkshire
 Clarke J. Jun. Mertham, Kent
 Campeon W. Mumby, Lincolnshire
 Colby J. Ramothed
 Cockern J. Eadwick
 Cooke J. E. Brighton
 Cotton S. and co. Newby, Lincoln
 Durham J. Jun. Birmingham
 Davison A. and J. South Blythe, Nor-
 thampton land
 Davies G. Road lane, Fenchurch
 street
 Dawson T. and co. Algate High
 street
 Boxbury J. Manchester
 Deane J. F. W. White street, Spital-
 Fields
 Dick R. and co. F. Bury square
 Duckham J. and co. Broad street
 Davies B. Old street
 Duckham J. and R. Lankester, Broad
 street
 Ellis J. Corn Dean, Gloucester
 Ellison J. North shields
 French M. George street
 Fenner M. Fore street
 Evans P. Bedford row
 Fisher G. Dorchester
 Forbes W. and co. Liverpool
 Freer T. Leicester
 Golden W. Grand urne street
 Gray D. Long Melford, Suffolk
 Green J. Copthall Court
 Gaudier G. St. John's street
 Galsom J. Wood street
 Green J. Debting, Kent
 Hyams P. Ma cheser
 Holland S. and E. Liverpool
 Howe J. Maidford Forth
 Halls J. Leeds
 Harris G. Plymouth
 Hall G. Queen street
 Holbeck W. and co. Bath
 Hughes R. Doulty
 Henderson J. Chazartre street
 Herman J. Chatham
 Hancock J. Rotherhithe
 Howson J. Tickhill
 Howes J. Strand, Kent
 Hewitt S. Manchester
 Hall C. Chappine
 Jones T. North Shields
 Jarman W. Bishopgate street
 Halls M. Sheerness
 James R. New London street
 Krick W. and co. Leeds
 Kensington J. R. and co. London
 King J. Brick lane
 Lord H. Manchester
 Lamb W. Manchester
 Leas J. J. Holborn
 Lyle and T. Jun. Chelmsford
 Mince J. Fishbury square
 Morehall J. C. ale street
 Matthews P. Copthall Court
 Montiehl, J. and co. Gracechurch
 street
 Matthews R. Wood street
 McNaught R. Manchester
 McClure B. Manchester
 Muckleton R. Canon street
 Marsh W. Denmark street, Soho
 Newgate J. Stockport
 O'Brien W. and co. Jersey's square
 Owen T. White Cross street, Cripple-
 gate
 Ophiant J. Fleet street
 Pacey J. Worcester
 Peake P. Holborn Wall
 Porter N. Birmingham
 Pycroft J. Jun. St. Mary Axe
 Pollard and co. Bristol
 Porter and co. Copthall Court
 Phillips R. Chipping Norton
 Pick R. Wakenfield
 Plimpton B. Nottingham
 Pickett D. L. Artillery Place
 Palford H. Berkeley street, Piccadilly
 Prentiss W. S. Archam
 Perry R. Backlebury
 Richmond W. T. Church street, Rother-
 hithe
 Racey J. Lancaster
 Roberts W. W. Manchester
 Rolt R. New City Chambers
 Robinson J. Whitehaven
 Redman M. St. Martin's le Grand
 Robson M. Albemarle street, Piccadilly
 Roberts J. Cranbourn street
 Simpson W. Old Cook lane
 Sprague W. Brighthelm
 Slegg J. W. Arley
 Summers S. Birmingham
 Shephard J. Strand Hill, Lancaster
 Stracy T. and co. Prince's street
 St. J. T. Manchester
 Stott S. Little Chels, Lancaster
 Sea W. Kensington, Kent
 Seagoe J. Duke street
 Stone J. Featherbed buildings
 Syth J. and S. South Molton street
 Pulke R. Newcastle
 Smith J. Birmingham
 Stane H. Wilton, Herefordshire
 Silley J. Berke, Suffolk
 Brickman T. and co. Liverpool
 Sampson W. Tottenham Court road
 Smith J. Vere street, Oxford street
 Taylor W. Beccles
 Tins J. Worcester
 Town E. Gloucester
 Tope E. Bath Lane, Portsmouth
 Tribe R. Newmarket, Southampton
 Thomas W. Newport
 Taylor J. Liverpool
 Vewall W. Uxbridge
 Varicat A. W. R. R. Court
 Whit M. St. D. Dunmer, Somerset
 Wright W. Tewkesbury
 Ward T. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Webb J. Sheerness
 Weekes J. Salisbury
 Whall J. and co. Catherine street
 Wyle H. Mitre square, Aldgate
 Worrall W. and co. Liverpool
 Walker W. F. Chatham
 Wiberley J. and co. Nottingham
 Ward T. Liverpool
 Wells R. Farnham, Southampton
 Williams R. Salisbury
 Weller J. Jun. Maidhead, Somerset
 Williamson J. London place
 Winer W. Fowley
 Wood T. Martinefield
 Woodcock W. St. Mark
 Webb J. Salisbury
 Wood J. Brighton
 Weeks J. Salisbury

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

APPPLICATION is about to be made to Parliament, for leave to form a Canal, to be called the Royal Clarence Canal, and to be constructed from Erith to Woolwich, on the river Thames, the object of which is to prevent the damage to which shipping are subjected from the numerous shoals on the proposed line. A Dock is also projected on the Isle of Dogs, near Blackwall, which, by facilitating the discharge of coalliers, is expected to reduce the price of coals in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

A drying-house, for bending timber, in Woolwich Dock-yard, owing to the extreme rarified state of the air, lately blew up; by which accident six men were killed, and two who are missing are supposed to have been killed, and fourteen or sixteen are badly wounded.

From December 10, 1811, to December 10, 1812, there were christened within the bills of mortality, males 10,388, females 10,016; buried, males 9396, females 8899; increased in the burials this year 1282.

The Common Council of London have agreed to a wretched plan for enlarging Smithfield Market, so as to accommodate 8000 more sheep—the expense is estimated at 40,000l.—Why not remove so great a nuisance?

In Westminster a club has been established for promoting Parliamentary Reform, for returning members to Parliament for this city, free from expense or personal trouble, and for defraying such charges as may occur in the faithful exercise of their duty. Any elector may become a member, upon payment of not less than 6d. at his admission, and not less than 2d. per week so long as he continues a member. A payment of 20s. constitutes an annual member. Persons not electors, who desire to promote the objects of this club, are invited to become subscribers. Each of the seven parishes is to have a committee of three electors. One of the members is to be the treasurer; he is to receive the cash from the secretary and others; he must pay it to the general treasurer as often as it amounts to 5l. and the balance at every quarterly meeting. A general committee consists of the members of all the parish committees, and assembles every three months, on the third Monday in the month, and as much oftener as it deems necessary. The general committee must call a meeting of the whole club, by public advertisement, on the 2d Monday in the month of December in each year, to report to the meeting whatever it thinks worthy of being communicated.—The plan can, with very trifling alterations, be adapted to any city, borough, or county.

MARRIED.

By special licence, Edward John Littleton, esq. of Teddesley Park, Staffordshire, to Hyacinthe Mary, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Wellesley.

At Kilkenny, the Rev. John Vernon, to Frances, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Ossory.

At Edmonton, the Rev. W. Wise, B.D. vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading, to Ann, youngest daughter of John Henlock, esq.

Henry Lark, esq. of Upper Bellford-place, to Mary, only daughter of St. Albyn Grovenor, esq. of Taurion Castle, and sister to Langley St. Albyn, esq. of Alfrinton, in the county of Somerset.

The Rev. H. De Vaux, son of Sir C. De V. bart. to Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late D. Dalrymple, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

W. Bridall, esq. of London, to Margaret, daughter of the late W. Gosling, esq.

Major Lushington, to Mrs. Grant, of Upper Berkeley-street.

Henry Burrows, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex, to Miss Maria Rothwell, eldest daughter of the late T. R. esq. of Cannonstown, Meath, and niece of John R. esq. of Staffordstown and Lyme Regis.

The Rev. R. T. St. Aubin, second son of Sir John St. A. bart. of Clowance, Cornwall, to Frances, second daughter of the Rev. J. F. S. Fleming St. John, Prebendary of Worcester.

J. H. Tremayne, esq. M.P. to Miss Caroline Lemon, daughter of Sir Wm. L. bart. M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. N. Hinde, of Shiffnal, to Mrs. Elizabeth Crumer, daughter of the late Sir John Coghill, bart.

At Fawley, Sir P. Duncombe, bart. of Brickhill Manor, to Lady Alicia Lambert, daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

W. Nodes, esq. jun. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Catharine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sarah Sydenham, of London-street.

Lord Viscount Jocelyn, to the Hon. Maria Stapleton, daughter of Lord Le Despencer.

W. Johnson, esq. of Hunter-street, north, to Miss Gillespie, daughter of the late Rev. J. G. of Keils New, Galloway.

At Putney, T. Chapman, esq. surgeon, of Wandsworth, to Miss C. Chapman, of Putney.

At Fulham, Sir Richard Hankey, to Mary Higgins, daughter of the late Captain H. of Great Yarmouth.

DIED.

At Tendring hall, Lady Rowley, relict of Sir Joshua, and mother of Sir Wm. Rowley, bart. M.P. for Suffolk.

In Baker-street, in his 58th year, the *Rev. William Cole*, late rector of Broadwalk.

In Seymour-place, the *Countess of Aylesbury*, the youngest sister of Earl Moira.

In the New-road, Mary-le-bone, aged 82, the *Rev. Thomas Manners*, rector of Ailstone, in Leicester, and Willoughby, in Lincoln, second son of the late Lord William Manners, and uncle to the present Sir William M. bart.

In Bolton-street, in his 75th year of his age, *General Sir T. Musgrave, bart.* Colonel of his Majesty's 76th Regiment of Foot, and Governor of Cruesend and Tilbury Forts: whose meritorious services during the whole of his long military life, reflected honour upon himself and credit to his country; and whose private virtues endeared him to a numerous circle of friends. He succeeded in the baronetage to his late brother Sir William; and, having died unmarried, is himself succeeded by his cousin, James Musgrave, of Barnesley Park, in the county of Gloucester, esq.

Aged 79, *Herman Schroder, esq.* of Clapham.

At Stoke Newington, *Mrs. Tate*, wife of R. T. esq. 31.

On Richmond Terrace, *James Allan, esq.* 75.

At Sidmouth, *James Anyatt, esq.* He represented the borough of Totness, and latterly, in five successive Parliaments, the town of Southampton.

At his seat, Whiteway, near Chudleigh, *Montagu Edmund Parker, esq.* brother of the late, and uncle to the present Lord Boringdon. He served the office of High-sheriff of the county in 1769.

At Dundee, *Sir Alexander Douglass*, of Glenherrie, bart.

At Shephers Bush, aged 85, *Mr. Moody*, the father of the English Stage, having been upwards of forty years a member of Drury-lane Theatre, where his celebrity, in Irish characters, drew an encomium even from the pen of Churchill—

“Taught by thee, MOODY, we now learn to raise,

“Mirth from their foibles; from their virtues—praise.”

He ordered himself to be interred in St. Clement's burial ground, Portugal-street, with the following headstone—

“John Moody, Comedian, a Native of this Parish.”

Mr. M. passed a considerable portion of his last years in Bath; and a farewell letter, written by him, to a lady of that city, a few hours before his dissolution, shews how resigned and tranquil was his mind; and, in so advanced an age, how perfect and affectionate his recollection.

In Pall-street, Berkeley-square, *Edward Willes, esq.* in his 92d year; he was the eldest son of the late Right Rev. Edward W. D.D. many years lord bishop of Bath and

Wells, and brother to the present Archdeacon of Wells.

At the Retreat, South Lambeth, in her 69th year, *Mrs. Hale*, relict of Mr. S. H. of Calne, and mother of Messrs. Hale, of the Poultry.

At his chambers, in Furnival's Inn, *John Sidney, esq.* of Hunton, Kent.

Suddenly, at his house in Upper Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, *Wadham Wyndham, esq.* aged 75, formerly a Lieut.-Col. in the army, and elder brother of Henry Penruddock W. esq. late M.P. for the county of Wilts.

At Uxbridge, *Mrs. Bence*, widow of J. B. esq. and eldest daughter of J. Rich, esq. late patentee of Covent-garden Theatre, 86.

At Deptford, *Wm Goodbrow, esq.* a Deputy Lieutenant, and acting Magistrate for Kent.

P. Gibbs, esq. eldest son of Sir P. G. bart. and brother-in-law to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

On Ham Common, aged 72, *Lord Viscount Torrington*. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only brother the Hon. John Byng, now Lord Torrington.

At Hampstead, of an inflammation on the lungs, the wife of *François Freeling, esq.* of the General Post Office.

At Sion Hill, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, *Lady E. Spencer*, second daughter of his Grace.

At his house at Acton, *Mr. Wm. Pearce, sen.* ag. 193, father of Mr. W. P. merchant, of Liverpool.

At Ball's Pond, aged 53, *T. Goulding, esq.*

At Pentonville, aged 70, *T. O. Tenant, esq.*

In his 81st year, *J. Thackerall, esq.* of Tooley-street.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. *A. F. Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary for Scotland.

Sir D. Cope, bart. of Bramshill, Park, Hants.

At Coombe's Hill, Greenwich, *T. Norris, esq.* many years governor of Cape-Coast Castle.

Aged 80, *Major Hull*, Gentleman Usher to the King.

Edward Mason, esq. one of the Magistrates of Middlesex.

At her seat, Creedy, near Crediton, *Lady Dawie*, widow of Sir John B. bart. and daughter of Sir Wm Lemon, bart. M.P. for the county of Cornwall.

In her 88th year, *Mrs. Ann Bagot*, daughter of Sir Walter Wagstaff B. bart.

In Lemon-street, in his 70th year, *George Goldsmid, esq.* well known in the mercantile world for at least half a century.

In Upper Wimpole-street, *Mrs. Milbanke*, widow of the late Admiral Mark M.

At Colehill-house, Fulham, in his 86th year, *J. Madden, esq.*

In his 70th year, *P. Mourgue, esq.* of Fleet-street.

In St. Saviour's, Southwark, *Mr. John Coventry*, a man well known and much respected in the parish in which he had resided more than fifty years. He was not of an elevated rank of life, nor distinguished for his classical taste in literature; but was a man of an uncommon genius in the mechanical arts. About forty years since he was introduced to the acquaintance of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and Mr. William Henley; both well known for their great skill in electricity. Mr. Coventry was frequently with them, and assisted them in their electrical experiments. He had in his earlier days turned his attention to this branch of philosophy, particularly to medical electricity; and he had been useful in many cases of paralytic complaint, some of which came under the notice of the writer; though he does not recollect any instance of a complete cure, where the complaint was desperate or of long continuance. About thirty years since, observing that all the hygrometers he had seen were extremely erroneous, he contrived one upon a new principle. This was a balance; on the extremity of one of the arms was suspended a string of *very thin papers*, about the size of a crown piece; with a bead put between each paper, to keep them distinct; thereby permitting a free passage to the air. This curious instrument was extremely susceptible of every change in the atmosphere, which was shewn by an index at the extremity of the other arm of the balance, traversing a graduated scale of ivory; and was much approved. One of these hygrometers was presented to his present Majesty, by the late Mr. George Adams, of Fleet-street, London; and another to the Royal Society, by Sir John Pringle, the President. The principal advantage of this little instrument was its so quickly imbibing the humidity of the atmosphere, and again a readiness in its parting with it; herein excelling most of the other hygrometers then in use; but it was liable to be injured by dust, excepting it was covered with a glass case, and then it was greatly checked in its action. Mr. Coventry, when a young man, had been well acquainted with the microscope and its use; and had made some useful discoveries in the minute part of the creation. Some of the glasses of his microscope, and of the deepest magnifying powers, were ground and polished by himself. After many trials, he discovered a method of cutting very thin slices of the different sorts of wood, in order to exhibit under the microscope the wonderful structure of the air vessels; and the minute capillary tubes for the circulation of the sap; and these, when well executed, are most delightful objects for the microscope. About the year 1774, Mr. Coventry presented to the Royal Society several specimens of micrometers, drawn on ivory and glass. Mr. Baker, in his *Microscopical Essays*, had noticed some which he had

by him, and which were formed of parallel lines, drawn by a fine diamond, *one fiftieth part of an inch asunder*; but Mr. C. soon improved this art, by drawing *one hundred lines* in the space of an inch; and, after long and repeated experiments, he arrived at so great perfection in this art, as to draw *parallel lines on glass, the thousandth part of an inch asunder*. These lines he has likewise contrived to cross with the like parallel lines at right angles; thereby forming *minute squares* which are only the *millionth of an inch superficial*. The writer believes no one ever attempted this but himself. These micrometers are used with the microscope; and by the we may readily discover the magnitude of minute animalcules, the size of the globules of blood, and the dimensions of the various parts of insects, &c. The active genius of this valuable man was always engaged in contriving and making some useful improvement in the arts; and, though he was not much skilled in instrumental music, yet he has made, in the course of years, two chamber organs of several stops. He made likewise a twelve feet refracting telescope, for viewing the transit of the planet Venus across the sun's disk, in the year 1769; and, in company with him, the writer had that most pleasing prospect, which no mortal will again behold, until the year 1874. The last exercise of his inventive genius, was in the construction of several curious statical balances for the assaying of gold, which, for their neat workmanship and ready adjustment in practice, were perhaps never yet equalled; and, in all probability, will hardly ever be excelled. I think I have heard him assert, that, when these balances are properly adjusted, and inclosed in a glass case to avoid dust, and to prevent every motion of the external air, they would weigh to the extreme accuracy of *one thousandth part of a grain*. Most of these balances have lately been shipped for the different English settlements in the East Indies, by the order of the Hon. East India company. Mr. Coventry had two wives; the first died in child birth, in the year 1780; and his last in 1809, of a cancer. By the former he has left three sons and two daughters; by the last, two daughters only. This truly valuable man was of an agreeable disposition, and remarkable for his benevolent and patient temper of mind; strictly just in all his dealings with mankind; and has been, for many years, an example of piety to his children, and to all around him. For more than fifty years he was painter to his Majesty's Mint Office in the Tower of London; and his last work for government was painting the new office for coining silver tokens, on Tower-hill. He was born in the year 1735, in the parish of Christ Church, adjoining the parish of St. Saviour's, in which he died, on the 4th of December, 1812.

[W. BICKNELL, Tooling]

DEATHS

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, M. Legouve, the French Dramatic Poet.

On November 9th, at Paris, M. David Sintzheim, Grand Rabbi, and president of the Central Consistory of the Jews of the French empire, &c. at a very advanced age.

At Chouringher, in the East Indies, Lieutenant-colonel George Ball, adjutant-general of the Bengal army.

The Grand Duke of Hesse Cassel. The body was interred in the family tomb at Pforzheim.

Hor. A murder Abroad.—On the 22d of July, the family of Mr. Pierre Doucet, of the country of Ouelousas (Mr. D. and his eldest son being absent from home) were murdered by a young negro man, a slave on the plantation. The children had lain down to take an afternoon's nap; Madame Doucet was occupied in spinning, and had from the window observed the negro sharpening a broad axe on the grindstone, and inquiring what he was about, received for answer, in a very impudent tone, that he was preparing to run away. The fellow entered some short time after with his weapon, and advanced upon his mistress with such rapidity, that, notwithstanding her alarm, he instantly cleaved open her skull, and then repeated his blows across her face and in other directions, without her doing any more than to scream so as to awaken her eldest daughter, lying asleep on the table in the same room. The daughter flew, as by instinct, to the aid of her mother, but only came in time to receive the same fate. The

noise by this time produced, brought out of another room a young son, who, seeing the destruction dealing around, at once attempted his escape, but was pursued by the negro to an adjacent fence, and there put to death. The negro then returned to the house and murdered the little children in their sleep, and collected all the victims into one pile. He afterwards set out to catch the best horse on the plantation, apparently for the purpose of flight. The horse being somewhat intractable, carried him to the fence of a neighbour, and, some one observing the fellow, asked what he was doing with the horse, he replied, that some Spaniards had come and murdered his mistress, &c. The inquirer and his companions immediately proposed to go to the house, and one of them being more suspicious than the rest, thought proper to seize the negro, who, after being detected in several falsehoods, and finding particularly that no tracks after a recent shower of rain could be shewn of the Spaniards, confessed his crime. He said that his father was a warrior, and that he had inherited the family courage—that what he had killed before, he would not think of counting; but if they would only let him loose he would let them see how many he could kill. The same hardihood attended him through his trial—and, on being sentenced to the gallows in two hours, he appeared anxious to reach the spot, and, when there, would not wait for the cart to be driven from under him, but told the bye-standers to get out of his way and let him jump—which he did!

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

An enlargement of the Hospitals for aged Freemen, and the Widows of Freemen, of Newcastle, is likely soon to take place, through the active influence of Mr. ALDERMAN REED.—A building, consisting of twenty apartments, is to be immediately erected, and as soon as they become occupied another is to be erected, to contain twenty more, making in the whole establishment 100 members.

The usual meeting at Newcastle, on the 25th January, to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Fox's birth-day, has this year been postponed till September, on account of the ab-

sence from the county of several friends of the departed Statesman.

The Editor of that excellent paper, the *Tyne Mercury*, made in a late number the following distressful assertion.—“It will afford the public a singular picture of the present state of trade, when they are informed, that, in consequence of the appearance of an advertisement in our last paper, of a ‘clerk being wanted in a Counting-house,’—upwards of one hundred people, (half of whom at least had the appearance of gentlemen,) applied personally for the situation, only during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Besides these, there were 21 applications by post.”

—An

An *Antiquarian Society* has been formed in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to search into Antiquities in general; but more especially those of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and the Roman Wall.

Two shocking murders have been perpetrated within the last month, one at North Shields, the other at Barnard Castle. At the former place, the wife of John Thobourne, a journeyman miller, died by the ill-usage of her husband; and the body being taken from the grave, in consequence of the reports that were circulated, it afforded sufficient proofs to produce a coroner's verdict of *wilful murder* against the husband and his sister. The deceased was the daughter of a very respectable farmer in this county, was at times a little deranged, but quite inoffensive, and had brought him a genteel fortune. In the neighbourhood of the latter place, a respectable young woman, servant to a farmer, was murdered on the road, and her body thrown into a ditch, by some villain who had first, as circumstances indicated, attempted to injure her person: her head was nearly severed.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Petree, to Miss Davidson.—Mr. J. Sintor, to Miss Mary Ingo, of Benwell Hills.—Mr. W. Foley, of Waterford, surgeon, to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Crawford, of this town.—Mr. John Marley, of Fawdon, to Miss Ann Mason, of High Heworth.

Mr. T. Atkinson, of Sunderland, to Miss Stafford, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. S. brewer, of the same place.

At Wallsend, Mr. W. Hays, to Miss E. Turner, both of Howden Dock.

At South Shields, Captain J. Jeffels, to Miss Gordon.—Mr. T. Walker, of South Shields, to Miss Ann Smith, of Seaham.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Tilley, of London, to Mrs. Dobson, widow of Mr. C. D. of Monkwearmouth.

At Gateshead, Mr. George Hepper, of Newcastle, to Miss P. Rule, of Winlaton.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. Dodds, to Miss Strether.

At Lanchester, Mr. John Raine, of Nitley, to Miss Lovett, of Homeside-lane.

At Yarum, David Robinson, esq. to Isabella, eldest daughter of Thos. Fawell, esq.

At Lamberton, Mr. Simon Cramond, to Miss Steel, both of Belford.

At Glerun, Mr. E. Hodgson, to Miss F. Keswick.

Mr. G. Askew, jun. of Walwick Grange, aged 18, to Miss C. Pierson, of the Felling shore, aged 17.

At Tynemouth, S. Foulkner, esq. to Miss Campion, both of the North Shields theatre.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. John Parker, of Cross-gate, Durham, to Miss Sarah Hinds, of Chester-le-street.

At Gatehouse of Fleet, Mr. John Gardner, farmer in Drumtock, aged fifty-five, to Miss Mary Carson, of the former place, aged *thirteen*!!!

Mr. Wm. Redhead, of Hebburn Quay, to Miss D. Elliott, of Heworth Shore.

At Newton, Mr. Peats, of Kelbarrow, to Miss Pears, of the same place.

At Lazonby, Mr. John Scott, of Peteril Green, to Miss Esther Elliot, of Cawthwaite.

At Hesketh, Mr. Ed. Winthorpe, to Miss Atkinson; and Mr. Tho. Pattinson, to Miss Henderson, all of Cawthwaite.—Mr. Richard Bell, of Ainstable, to Mrs. Young, of Seough.

—Mr. John Thompson, of Blencow, aged 73, to Miss Johnson, of Unthank, 36.

Died.] At Durham, Frances, daughter of F. Smale, esq. a most amiable young lady, in her 21st year.—Aged 75, Mrs. Armstrong, mother of Mr. A.—Aged 83, Ann, mother of Mr. Cumming.—The wife of Mr. Oliver, who has left nine children.

The Rev. Mr. Lawrie, of Hexham, a dissenting minister.

At North Shields, aged 82, Mr. John Walker, master-mariner.

In her 87th year, Frances, relict of R. Smart, esq. of Belford, and sister to the late B. Farrell, esq. of Broome Park, Northumberland.

Isabella, wife of Mr. John Sheraton, of Lumley Park.

At White Hill Point, Mr. Wm. Stanton, agent at Percy Main colliery, and formerly a partner in the Wear Brewery, Sunderland.

At South Shields, much regretted, Mr. T. Robson.

Aged 41, Mr. W. Brown, of North Shields.

Mary, wife of Henry Richmond, esq. of Humshaugh, near Hexham, and daughter of the late Rev. W. Hall, of Haydon-bridge.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Gale, of Newgate-street.

At Alnwick, Mr. Matthew Kell.

At Castlelaw, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Dysart, of Eccles.

At Whitburn, aged 94, Mrs. Jane Purvey.

At Sunderland, Mr. Henry Barron, 73.—Suddenly, Mr. Robert Mattison, aged 65.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Mattison, aged 91.

At Coldingham Hill, Cecil, widow of Capt. A. Campbell, late of the 88th regiment.

At South Shields, Miss Sarah Steele, aged 20, niece to Mrs. Marshall, of Blyth.

At Acomb, Ann, wife of Mr. John Ridley.

In Hexham, aged 90, the Rev. Abraham Brown, nearly 60 years curate of Whitley Chapel.

Mr. Wm. Wigham, of Hindley-wray, in Allendale, 70.

At Peth-house, near Lanchester, Mr. W. Walton, 75.

At West Chilton, aged 77, Mr. John Mason, one of the greatest cattle-dealers in the county of Durham.

At Long Benton, aged 20, Wm. Brown, esq.

Mr. James Ranwick, writing-master to the corporation of Berwick, 61.

Mrs. Purdy, of Berwick, 80.

At Ancroft Greenes, Adam Sibbit, esq. 66.

At Anick, near Hexham, the wife of Mr. George Storey.

At Long Benton, William Brown, esq. aged 27, youngest son of the late W. Brown, esq. coal owner. It is with no common grief that we deplore the loss of so accomplished and worthy a member of society, one who possessed, in an eminent degree, all those virtues which alike ensure esteem, and adorn humanity. Endowed with a superior understanding, his demeanour was truly gentlemanly, and his colloquial talents such as ever rendered his presence most desirable to the social party. If the involuntary sorrows of a wide circle of surviving friends be a just testimonial of departed worth, the inestimable merit of this excellent young man, in the several relations of life, will long live in the breasts of those who knew him intimately; and his premature death will be justly lamented as a loss that admits not of reparation to his immediate relatives and connexions.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The stock of books in the Public Library at Kendal cost, it appears, 1188*l*. The amount of purchases last year, was 68*l* 15*s* 10*d*. It is managed by a committee, annually chosen.

A vast accumulation of mud and soil which had for years been formed on the banks of the river, near Kendal, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, was almost entirely washed away by a late sudden and tremendous fall of rain, which, in the above-mentioned town, was equal to 1:124 inches.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Fell, of Crook, to Miss Jane Graham, of Kendal.

At Carlisle, Mr. T. Hudson, steward to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, to Miss E. Young.—Mr. A. Routledge, to Miss Mary Young.—Mr. H. Pickthall, to Miss A. Sharpless.—Mr. J. Hilson, to Miss E. Pattinson.

At Penrith, Mr. G. Lancaster, to Miss Sarah Mountate.—Mr. W. Stamper, to Mrs. Elizabeth Todd.—Mr. R. Lazonby, of Dalemain, to Miss H. Sanderson, of Penrith.—Mr. T. Purdy, to Miss G. Mitchell, both of Penrith.—Mr. Isaac Warbridge, to Miss M. Bell, both of Penrith.

At Whitehaven, Mr. R. Berlet, to Miss B. Frears.—Mr. I. Taylor, to Miss E. Harrison.—Mr. J. Williams, to Miss A. Singleton.

At Windermere, Mr. Rt. Lowes, to Mrs. Forrest, both of Ambleside.

At Ulverston, Mr. Rose, of Kendal, merchant, to Miss Webster, of Ulverston.

At Alston, Mr. T. Gill, of Bleagate, to Miss M. Walton, of Nest.—Mr. T. Nattrass, of Slaggyford, schoolmaster, to Miss Mary Bowman, of Alston.

At Wigton, Mr. I. Drape, merchant, of Whitehaven, to Miss C. Relph, daughter of T. R. esq. of the former place.

At Lamplugh, Mr. A. Dickinson, of Lackens Wood, to Miss H. Nicholson, daughter

of the late Rev. C. N. several years curate of Lamplugh.

At Nathaniel Antrobus, esq. of Scutch-Hall-Green, to Miss Eddleston, late of Manchester.

At Aspatria, John Hodgson, jun. esq. of Blennerhasset, to Miss Donald, daughter of the late Wm. D. esq. of Aspatria, and niece to the late Rev. T. D., of Anthorn, vicar of Weyhill.

At Hutton, Mr. John Bell, of Thomas Close, to Miss Johnston, of Smothwaite House, Skelton.

At Hesketh, Mr. H. Winthorpe, of Cawthwaite, to Miss Atkinson, of the same place.—Mr. I. Pattinson, of Cawthwaite, to Miss Henderson, of the same place.—Mr. R. Bell, of Ainstable, to Miss Young, of Sceugh, near Hesketh.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Bell.—Aged 84, Mrs. Vearty, relict of Mr. V.

Mrs. Pearson, 80, mother of Mr. Alderman Pearson, of Kendal.

The wife of Thomas Wearing, of High-Birkrigg-Park.

Jane, widow of Mr. William Stockbridge, late of Kendal, printer.

Mr. A. Wilson, of Helsington, gentleman, 64.

Mrs. Bickerstaff, of Marton in the Fylde, 93.

At Cockermouth, Mr. John Johnstone, at an advanced age, many years an eminent teacher.

At Carlisle, Miss C. Cust, daughter of the late Captain C. of the Company's service.—Mrs. Stodard, 72.—Mr. W. Middleton, 57.—Mr. J. H. Heward, 23.—Mr. Joseph Nixon, 22.—Margaret, wife of Mr. John Slee, 47.

Mrs. Wilson, of Appleby, 87, the last of the family of Setrees, of Battleborough, near Appleby.

At Toxteth Park, Mr. Richard Brayshaw, 74.

Mrs. Dorothy Todd, 66.—Mrs. E. Robinson, 84.

Mr. Wm. Threlfall, of Freckleton, near Kirkham.

At Mockerkin, in Loweswater, Mrs. Graham, wife of Mr. W. G. schoolmaster.

At Ravenstonedale, Mr. Joseph Udall, 7.

At Hartley, Mr. Thomas H. Taylor, 90.—Mary Bousfield, widow, 83.

At Faber, Catherine, wife of James Bird, gent. 68.

At Orton, 73, Mr. Dodd, an extensive cattle-dealer.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Fell, wife of capt. W. F.—The wife of Mr. R. Collyer, 75.—Mrs. Mary Robson, widow, 72.

At Wigton, Mr. John Tiffin, 70; and on the Wednesday, his nephew, Mr. Thomas Tiffin, of Aikbank, was found dead in a field near his own house.

YORKSHIRE.

The Earl of Carlisle has presented the Cathedral of York with an elegant stained-glass window, to correspond with the admired ancient

ancient specimen of the art in that venerable pile: it is from a design by Antiquary Smith, and executed in a masterly manner by Pearson, in real vitrified colours. His Lordship's arms appear in two of the compartments.

The roof of St. Paul's church, in Sheffield, was lately discovered to be on fire, owing to the stove being over-heated. It happened during divine service, but was not known to the congregation. It was extinguished without material damage.

POSTERIOR ELECTION—At the final close of the poll, the numbers were,—For Lord Pollington, 355—Mr. Hodgson, 260—Mr. Thomas Hodgson, 7.

Bible Societies have been established at Doncaster and Ripon.

The special commission was opened at York on the 6th, when George Mellor, of Longroyd-bridge, aged 22; William Thorpe, of Huddersfield, 23; and Thomas Smith, of Huddersfield, 22, were indicted for the murder of Mr. William Horsfall, of Marsden, merchant and manufacturer, at Lockwood, on the 28th of April, 1812. They were convicted on the evidence of B. Walker, an accomplice; and afterwards executed.—Afterwards, John Hill, Joseph Crowther, Nathan Hoyle, Jonathan Deane, John Ogden, Thos. Brook, John Walker, John Sallow, John Batley, Joseph Fisher, Wm. Hartley, James Haigh, James Hey, and Job Hay, were severally convicted of participating in the attack on Cartwright's Mill, and in other riots which have, unhappily, for some time past disturbed the manufacturing districts. As the Regent's ministry appear to have concluded severe measures to be necessary in the present state of the country, these wretched and deluded creatures were in consequence hanged at York, on the 16th, seven of them at twelve o'clock, and seven others at two o'clock.

Married—At Guisely church, near Bradford, by the Rev. W. Morgan, minister of Bierley, near Bradford, the Rev. P. Bronte, B.A. minister of Hartshead-cum-Clifton, near Leeds, to Miss Maria Bromwell, third daughter of the late T. Bromwell, esq. of Penzance, Cornwall.—At the same time and place, by the Rev. P. Bronte, minister of Hartshead-cum-Clifton, the Rev. W. Morgan, minister of Bierley, to Miss Fennell, only daughter of Mr. John Fennell, head master of the Wesleyan Academy at Woodhouse Grove, near Bradford.

The Rev. J. Grose, M.A. vicar of Bradford, to Miss Hopkinson, of the same place.

At Almondbury, Mr. Stocks, surgeon, of Holmfirth, to Miss Shaw, second daughter of the late J. S. esq. of the same place.

At Beverly Minster, Mr. F. Edwards, of Thearce Cottage, to Mrs. Carter, of Sealecoates, widow of Captain R. C.

As Halifax, Mr. J. Bowerbank, of Millthorpe, merchant, and a captain in the Kendal

and Lonsdale local militia, to Miss Lawrence, of Halifax.

George Sherwood, esq. of Rosom Garth, to Margaret, fourth daughter of R. Bell, esq. of Ross, all in Holderness.

At Hayton, Mr. John Hill, of Poppleton, to Miss Jane Binnington, second daughter of the late Mr. B. of the former place.

At Hull, Mr. R. G. Terry, ship-owner, of this place, to Miss Ann Green, of York.—Mr. H. Jefferson, to Miss Mary Paxton.—Mr. John Waters, to Miss A. Dunn, only daughter of Mr. J. D.

At Craike, Miss Wanly, daughter of the late W. W. esq. of Ripon.

At York, Mr. Edmund Kay, of Leeds, to Miss Susan Nicholson, of the former place.

Mr. John Sykes, of Huddersfield, merchant, to Miss Gosley, of Wellborough.

Died—At York, aged 51, Mrs. Coke, wife of the Rev. Dr. C.—aged 67, Mrs. Stabler, relict of Mr. E. S.—Mrs. Priestley, wife of Mr. P.

At Rotherham, Walter Morgan, of that place, aged 99. This veteran fought under the late brave General Wolfe, at the taking of Quebec.

At Osbaldwick, aged 69, Mr. John Carlton, late of York. He was many years a member of the common-council for Monk ward.

Edmund Garforth, esq. of Whitewell, near Malton.

Mr. Edw. Leefe, of New Malton, solicitor. John Woolley esq. of Fithorpe.

Mrs. Grey, widow of J. G. esq. late of Morwick.

Mr. John Cockshat, of Kildwick Hall, near Skipton. One of 20 children, he has left 16, and a wife, to lament his loss.

At Hull, aged 70, Mrs. Jane Foster, relict of the late Mr. W. Foster.—Aged 70, Mr. Ross.—Miss Deborah Thompson, daughter of Mr. C. T. merchant.—aged 17, Miss Margaret Andrew, daughter of Mr. A. ship-owner.

At Kilham, Mrs. Watson, aged 80.

At Welton, 86, W. G. Ravenscroft, esq. captain in the marine corps.

The wife of the Rev. John Kay, rector of Nunnington.

At Early Lodge, near Greta-bridge, Daniel Pierson, esq. aged 80.

At Leeds, Mary, the third daughter of Mr. Backhouse.—Miss Sarah Motley, youngest daughter of James M. esq. of Osmanthorpe-house.—Miss Mary Strotter, aged 81, who, by a parsimonious system, had accumulated a decent fortune.

LANCASHIRE.

It affords us great pleasure to find that the illustrious historian of the House of Medicis, has condescended to vindicate the enlightened inhabitants of his native town from the stain which had been fixed upon them by their reported admiration of the imposing eloquence and paradoxical reasoning of the truly ingenious Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING!

CANNING! The only point on which we differ from Mr. Roscoe, is, in his admission that these speeches expressed the *genuine* sentiments of Mr. Canning, or were addressed by him to the worthy electors of Liverpool! His Return for that great and respectable town, was doubtless one step in the ladder always present in the mind's eye of the orator, but now egregiously were his partizans in Liverpool deceived, if they fancied those speeches were so sedulously addressed to their passions and prejudices. Unappoly for mankind similar failings to theirs, prevail in higher quarters, where the power exists to lift Mr. C. to the summit of his ambition! Time, we doubt not, will verify our surmises.

In his published address to the electors of Liverpool, at the close of the late contest, Mr. BROUGHAM stated the following as the objects of his public labours, and we think them worthy of being placed on record.—

1. *The abuses of public expenditure.*
2. *The appropriation by the Crown of unconstitutional funds, alike injurious to the character of the nation abroad, and to its liberties at home.*
3. *The increase of military influence.*
4. *The corruptions of the court.*
5. *The derangement of our currency.*
6. *The imposition of impolitic and unequal taxes.*
7. *The inroads on the freedom of the press.*
8. *The invasions of domestic security.*
9. *The dangers that menace our colonial system, from mis government and injustice.*
10. *The mischiefs that have befallen the constitution of Parliament from abuses in the representation.*
11. *The ruin that has overtaken the trade of the country from the lust of war.*
12. *The lavish waste of our vast resources in military projects, which lead neither to real conquest, nor to the command of peace.*

It must strike every friend to the honour and prosperity of Britain; that an able advocate of such opinions, ought not to be without a seat in the House of Commons, if there remain an independent body of electors, or a patriotic borough proprietor! We prognosticate that, if Mr. Brougham devote his talents to the *unequivocal* support of those opinions, he will triumph over all the court sycophants of his time, and be the brightest and most fortunate public character recorded in our annals.

On the 13th of December, twenty-six persons were drowned by the breaking of the ice, at Duxbury, near Chorley. It was occasioned by two men fighting, when, the people gathering to witness the fray, the ice gave way.

A society of ladies has been formed at Liverpool, for converting female Jews to the Protestant Religion. An agent from the Metropolitan Society is travelling the

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country, for the purpose of raising similar associations.

Married.] At Liverpool. Mr. Luke Swain, printer, to Miss Eliz. Winstanley.—Mr. G. Ball, printer, to Miss Juliana Webster.—Mr. John Sedgwick, of Prescott, to Miss Hannah Anderson, of Liverpool.—Mr. Jones, to Miss Ashley.—T. Mayor, of Penwortham, to Miss Jolly, of Liverpool.

Captain John Hogarth, to Mrs. M. Williams, both of Lancaster.

William Wetherall, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Lawrence, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

Mr. James Smith, to Miss Ellen Bell, both of Scotforth.

Henry Warbrick, son of the late George W. esq. to Dorothea, daughter of William Roe, esq.

Mr. Whatley, surgeon, to Miss Willan, daughter of Mr. J. W. both of Hornby.

Mr. John Brownhill, to Miss Mary Tarleton, of Woolton.

Captain Thomas Rogerson, to Miss Mather, of Lancaster.

At Warrington, Mr. A. L. Howorth, of Bolton-le-Moors, solicitor, to Susannah, youngest daughter of the late John Woodcock, esq. of the former place.

S. Smith, esq. of Heyrod, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Swanwick, esq. of Cranage, Cheshire.

Nathaniel Antrobus, esq. of Scutchall-green, to Miss Eddleston, late of Manchester.

John Harrison, esq. to Miss C. Jackson, of Ambleside.

At Manchester, Mr. Francis Sanders, of Derby, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Satterfield, of the former place.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 17, Madeline, the eldest daughter of Major-general Dirom, of Mount Annan.—Aged 83, Mr. John Woodhouse, Lodge-lane.—Mr. John Michael, —Mr. Charles Howard, 57.—Mrs. Wainwright.—Mr. T. Knowles, tea-dealer.—Mrs. Gibson, wife of Captain G. G.—Lieut. Roach, late of his Majesty's guardship Princess.—Mr. Robert Fox.—In her 82d year, Mrs. Shanks, mother of Mrs. Hargreaves, Highfield-street.—Mrs. Nelson, Ormond street, 71.—Mrs. Ann Unsworth, aged 66, mother of Captain T. Nuttall, of Liverpool.—Mr. John Parr, stay-maker and whalebone-manufacturer.—Mr. John Forrest, of Daulby-street.—Mrs. Agnes Roscoe, of Thomas-street, 78.—Mr. Michael Renwick, surgeon, 24.—Mr. George Septon, father to Mr. E. S. merchant, of Liverpool, 83.—Mr. John Walworth, attorney.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Cowdroy, of Oldham-street, druggist, second son of Mr. C. printer of the Manchester Gazette. He fell a victim, in his 33d year, to that insidious enemy to health and life, a pulmonary affection, with which he was first attacked four years past; the slow but fatal effects of which, though procrastinated, could

not be averted, by the most rigid attention to temperance and simple diet. He survived a departed wife, who fell by a similar affliction not more than five weeks ago.—William Hardham, esq. 67.—Mr. Thompson, law-stationer.—In his 68th year, Daniel Burton, esq. of Rhodes.

The Rev. John Hargreaves, of Tank, near Burnley.

Miss Mary Czerden, of Preston.

Mrs. Wildman, mother of Mr. W. of Caton, 71.

Mrs. Grimshaw, wife of N. G. esq. of Higham.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Tomlinson, relict of the Rev. R. T. 87.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dobbie, relict of Mr. T. D. 79.—Mr. R. Postlethwaite, youngest son of the late R. P. esq. of Lancaster, 28.

Mr. John Aldred, late of Heysham.

CHESHIRE.

Edith Morrey, the woman convicted at the last Chester Assizes, of the murder of her husband at Hankelow, and respited on her plea of pregnancy, has been delivered of a male child in the castle. Her execution will take place in one month from the time of her delivery.

A stone church is about to be built at Everton, by voluntary contributions. A gentleman has given half an acre of land for the site, and 11,000l. have been already raised.

Married. At Wallasey Church, Mr. H. Meadows, of Boulton, to Miss Betsey Smith, of Lizer Side, Chester.

Mr. Charles Walker, of Over, to Miss Bowcock, of Wilderspool, Cheshire.

At Neston, the Rev. W. Curwen, son of J. C. C. esq. of Workington Hall, Cumberland, to Miss Margaret Ewing, niece of Robert E. esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

At Alderley, Charles Gibson, esq. of Quernmore Park, to Miss Stanley, sister of Sir John S. Bart.

At Peever, Major Beath, of the 3d Royal Lancashire Militia, to Jane, daughter of the late Edward Antrobus, esq. of Scutch-Hall-Green.

Mr. William Lawton, of Gayton, to Catharine, daughter of Mr. Richard Roper, of the same place.

At Great Budworth, Mr. Nickson, of Nether Tabley, to Miss Groves.

Died. At Chester, Mrs. Currie, wife of Dr. C.—Mrs. Barth.

Mr. R. Timmis, of Weston Hall, on returning from Lawton market, at great speed and in company, the night being dark, he was thrown from his horse, and died in consequence: he had been married only a few months.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Crich, Mr. S. Tabberer, of Alppleton, to Miss Redfern, of the Holdings.

Died. At Wilne, Mr. Rowlstone, 46.

Mr. Eden, of Breason.

Mr. John Duesbury, late of Derby, 55.

Mrs. Barker, of Darley Hall, near Matlock, 57.

At Middleton, Mrs. Bridgman, wife of Mr. S. B. 52.

Mrs. Sarah Fritchley, of Shuttle, 85.

Mr. John Vickers, of Derby, attorney.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Monday, the 4th, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Nottingham, convened by the Mayor, took place in the Town Hall, to consider on presenting a petition to the Prince Regent and the legislature, for peace. Resolutions, stating the necessity for peace, with copies of the petitions, were read and unanimously agreed to. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and described the situation into which the country had fallen by the continuance of this unnecessary and ruinous contest. One of them drew a picture of the nation as it was at the commencement of the war, when the *penny loaf* weighed nine ounces, and contrasted it with the present times when it is little more than three ounces; and the paupers in one parish alone had increased from 2 or 300, to near 9000. The three county towns, Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham, and the market towns in these counties have now done their duty: it remains for the manufacturing districts in other parts of England to follow their example. It were perhaps too much to expect the agricultural districts to do so, as they are alone profiting by the increased price of all the necessities of life, consequent on the waste and consumption which war occasions; but a more enlarged view of the subject might convince agriculturists that the ruin of our manufacturers must be ultimately destructive to themselves.

A Mr. Drury, of Nottinghamshire, has discovered a new method of feeding all kinds of grazing stock, by which an immense saving will accrue to the farmer and grazier, in hay, corn, potatoes, &c.

The number of persons receiving parish pay in the parish of St. Mary's, in Nottingham, is at present between nine and ten thousand, out of a population of twenty-four thousand! The number of paupers in the other parishes is nearly in the same proportion. Thus more than one-third of the population of this once flourishing town, is reduced to a state of extreme poverty.

Married. At Newark, T. T. Terwest, esq. major of the 4th Nottingham local militia, to Miss Stansall, daughter of Alderman S. of that borough.

At Nottingham, Mr. G. Sharp, to Miss Higgins.—Mr. J. Pollard, to Miss S. Ercarson.—Mr. W. Parsons, to Miss Mary Rowbotham.

Died. At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Blatherwick.

therwick.—Mr. John Crompton, of Narrow-marsh, 72.

At Plumtree, the Rev. James Williamson, M.A. rector of the above place, 72.

At Bingham, Mrs. Skinner, relict of Mr. R. S. late of that town, 56.

At Wysall, Mrs. Eliz. Griffin, 66.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lincoln has, within the last two years, made several successful essays in literature. There is now published in it THREE weekly newspapers, two at Stamford and one at Boston; a quarterly magazine, and a periodical work illustrative of the county history. Of the magazine intitled *The Enquirer; or, Philosophical and Literary Repository*, two volumes are completed, and the first number of the third volume will be published on the 1st of February.

Persons have lately been travelling the counties of Lincoln and York, offering 26s. for every guinea they can get. Under pretence that they are employed by Government, they more easily obtain gold from those who possess it.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. Charles Mander, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Small, of that place.

At Grantham, Mr. Benjamin Cort, to Miss Cam, only daughter of the late James C. esq.

Died.] At Auckbro', Mr. Theophilus Hill, of that place, 86.

At Baston, W. Spicer, esq. He had been blind many years; but, before this visitation he was one of the three persons who had the particular care of his Majesty during his illness in 1789.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to make an improvement to the entrance into the west-side of Leicester, between the West Bridge and Applegate-street, where the turn is sharp and the street narrow. A subscription is set on foot to effect this purpose, at once useful and ornamental to the town.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Yates, to Miss Kir', second daughter of the late Capt. K. of the 17th foot.—Mr. John Reynolds, to Miss E. Spencer, of Oadby.—Mr. John Jones, to Miss Alice Langton, daughter of Mr. T. of Horsepool-street.—Mr. J. G. Browne, to Miss Reynolds.

At Knighton, J. W. Simpson, esq. of Rearsby, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Stone, of the former place.

At Rothley, Mr. R. Fowkes, of that place, to Miss Eliz. Bywater, youngest daughter of Mr. B. of Rothley House.

Mr. Bosworth, to Miss Hodgkin, both of Glenn.

At Milton Mowbray, Mr. M. Dain, to Miss Waddington, daughter of Mr. W. builder.—Mr. R. Woodcock, to Miss E. Brown.

Mr. J. Beal, of Irthlingborough, to Miss M. Gross, of Caldecott.

At Corley, Mr. Johnson, of Hinckley, to Miss Bearcroft, of Corley, daughter of Captain B. formerly of Coventry.

At Loughborough, Mr. E. D. Flack, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Susan Buswell, of Loughborough.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lieut. Rouetz, French prisoner on parole in that town, to Miss Sharpe.

At Clifton Campville, the Rev. G. Lloyd, of Appleby, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Flavell, esq. of Flaghill.

At Oakham, Mr. Raworth, to Miss Sewell, both of that place.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Jane Rosse, late of Oundle, 80.—Mr. Holmes, in Churchgate.—Aged 22, Mr. John Gregory, second son of the late Rev. Joseph G. vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints'.—The Rev. Samuel Neal, A. B. late of Queen's College, Cambridge, and formerly Curate of All Saints'.—Miss Peake, eldest daughter of Mr. P. surgeon, 20.—Mr. John Bullen, late of the firm of Burgess and Bullen.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mrs. Meeson, relict of Mr. E. M. of the Stamp-office in that town, 98.—Samuel Webster, esq. solicitor.

Mr. W. Inchley, of Great Easton.

Miss Judd, of Burton Overy.

At Narborough, in her 30th year, Miss Beach.

At Keyham, Mr. Bosworth, an eminent grazier.

At Chater House, Mrs. Elizabeth Trotter, The Rev. Thomas Wighman, of Wimeswold.

At Great Wigston, the Rev. James Pigott, formerly head master of the Free Grammar School in Leicester, and vicar of Great Wigston.

The Rev. T. Manners, rector of Aylestone, and of Silk Willoughby. He held the rectory of Aylestone fifty-two years.

At Throsby, the seat of the Earl Manvers, Mrs. Walters, wife of Mr. W. of Busby, architect. She formed one of a numerous party to a ball, given annually at that mansion; was taken ill immediately on her arrival, and expired in the course of ten minutes, in the presence of her husband and seven children.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Clarke of Lane-End, attorney, to Miss Ford, daughter of Hugh F. of the same place, gent.

Mr. Aylesbury, surgeon, of Stafford, to Miss Barne, of Enson.

Died.] Mrs. Radnall, of Cock-street, Wolverhampton.

At the Deanery, Mrs. Holdern, wife of James H. esq. banker, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. Cope, 70, surgeon, Leek.

At Stafford, Mrs. Ann Harris, 66.—Mr. Edward Smith, 49.

At Hall-Green-House, West Bromwich, Miss Wall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Warwick have resolved to present the following petition for Peace to the House of Commons. The public will have no hesitation in referring it to the eloquent pen of DR. PARR. It is truly a master piece, and deserves to be made the general model for such petitions, which we hope to see general:

To the Honorable the Commons, &c.

SHEWETH—That your petitioners beg leave to represent to your Honorable House the pain with which they have contemplated the numerous and complicated evils arising from the present wide-spread and long-protracted war, and the growing despondency which pervades all classes of the community, from the remembrance that no effort has been made hitherto for the restoration of Peace, and from the apprehension that none is likely to be made, without the direct and salutary influence of public opinion upon public measures.

That your petitioners, at a juncture which appears to them highly favorable to your wishes, address your Honorable House, with the greatest confidence, because they conceive, that the members of a new Parliament, by looking abroad upon the peculiar character of these eventful times, and by adapting their councils to the real and imperious exigencies of the common weal, may obtain for themselves the gratitude of a free and enlightened people, and may stand distinguished to the latest posterity, as the restorers of tranquillity and security to the whole civilized world.

That your petitioners cannot, without feelings of unfeigned anxiety, observe the rapidity with which the calamities of war have recently extended themselves from the impoverished and depopulated nations of Europe, to the distant shores of South America, where civil discord subjects thousands, and tens of thousands, to the destroying sword; and of North America, where a race of men, united to us by the ties of a common descent, a common language and a common religion, are now opposed to us, under circumstances most distressing and most alarming to them and to ourselves.

That your petitioners believe it to be a fact quite unparalleled in the history of civilized nations throughout Europe, that, of the last twenty years, eighteen have been spent in actual warfare, and that the lives already sacrificed in the course of it may, without exaggeration, be said to exceed the number of male adults now existing in Great Britain.

That, reflecting upon what has passed, and is passing, in foreign lands, your petitioners have to mourn for the miseries endured by multitudes of valiant men, perishing on the field of battle, lingering months and years in the gloomy prisons of the enemy, languishing in hospitals, or slowly wasting by disease in crowded camps, and pestilential climates.

That your petitioners, looking around them at home, are afflicted every where by those spectacles of calamity which necessarily accompany a state of continual war, and which

are to be found in the deserted cottages of peasants and manufacturers: in the tears of aged parents, "weeping for their offspring, because they are not;" and amidst the forlorn widows and helpless orphans of their slaughtered countrymen.

That, while our youth, at an age and in numbers hitherto unexamined, are ballotted for military service, and seduced, or forced away, from the useful and meritorious employments of husbandry and trade, your petitioners have to lament the past and approaching ruin of our once opulent merchants, the sudden interruptions given to our once flourishing manufactures, and the melancholy condition of our artisans, formerly, as your petitioners remember, a contented, industrious, and honest race, but now dishartened by dreary poverty, degraded by falling dependence, and exposed in many quarters to temptations, by which they may be precipitated into such acts of violence, as would render the forfeiture of their lives a necessary, but most deplorable, measure of public justice for the preservation of the public safety.

That, in addition to these dreadful effects of war, the burdens of taxes, accumulated and accumulating for the purpose of carrying it on, in countries so remote from each other, and with expenses so enormous, have raised most exorbitantly the price of provisions, have diverted from circulation the current coin of the realm, have introduced in its stead a fictitious, precarious, and fluctuating kind of property in paper, and have filled our gazettes with bankruptcies, our goals with debtors, and our numerous workhouses with paupers, who are compelled to flee thither as to a place of refuge, from hunger and thirst, from cold and nakedness, and all the other hateful consequences of unexpected and involuntary exclusion from the daily labours which had supplied their daily bread.

That your petitioners, therefore, upon every principle dear to you, and to themselves, as Englishmen and as Christians, most earnestly beseech you to direct your attention to the multiplied scenes of private distress, and public danger, which characterise the present war, and to employ every mean which the discernment of your Honorable House can devise, or its authority can recommend, for the speedy re-establishment of Peace.

At the same time, your petitioners beg leave to assure this Honorable House, that the peace which they are so solicitous to obtain is not such an one as should endanger the solid interests, or debase the real dignity of their country. The prosperity, liberty, and independence of that country are, in the opinion of your petitioners, inseparable from its glory; and, therefore, it is in a spirit of steady, considerate, and genuine patriotism alone, that they now prefer to your Honorable House their prayer for the restoration of those blessings which peace only can procure, and the importance of which they will think it their duty

duty to urge repeatedly in those respectful, but firm and serious, appeals, which the Constitution has authorised them to make, as free-born Britons, to the justice, wisdom, and humanity of their Representatives in Parliament.

We advise the patriotic friends of Peace at Warwick, and elsewhere, to reprint and circulate generally the statement of the various overtures and negotiations given in our *Public Affairs*. Nothing but a great and unanimous exertion of the friends of Peace can prevent the sacrifice of a million of lives in the ensuing summer!—And FOR WHAT?

Married. At Birmingham, Mr. Benj. Hughes, to Miss Dixon, and Mr. T. Badger, to Miss Mary Dixon, daughters of Mr. T. D. —Mr. G. K. Hands, of Saltley, to Miss Phoebe Rollason, of Wotton —Richard Millward, esq. captain of the 33d foot, to Miss Sarah Millward, third daughter of Mr. W. M.

At Allesley, the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, rector of Christ-church, Surrey, and vicar of Whaddon, Bucks, to Miss Bree, of Allesley.

At Edghaston, Mr. Heynes, to Miss Oldnall.

At Sheldon, Mr. W. Hawkins, of Wells-Green, to Miss Rose, of Holton End.

Mr. George Penton, of Ashted, to Mrs. Pym, late of Studley.

At Coventry, Mr. John Mercer, to Mrs. Sturdy, of the White Friars.—Mr. W. Clarke, to Miss Martha Clayton.—The Rev. N. Rowton, to Miss Parry.—Mr. George Nettleship, Portland-Place, Mary-L. Bone, to Miss Anna Raun, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. R. of Coventry.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. J. Thompson, of Polesworth, to Miss Astbury, of the former place.

At Old Swinford, Mr. T. Parkes, to Miss Mary Scott, both of Stourbridge.

Died. At Rugby, Richard Burgh, esq. late of Coventry, the only son of Dr. T. B. formerly a physician of great eminence there.

At Berkswell-hall, Mrs. Knightley, widow of J. W. K. esq. 94.

At Atherstone, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Mitchell, M.A. rector of Grendon, and vicar of Anstrey, 74.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Scott, widow of W. S. esq. 82.—Mrs. Dakin, mother of Mr. Maudsley, attorney.—Mrs. Ann Adkins, mother of Mr. S. A. druggist, of Bull-street, 84.—Mr. John March, druggist, of Lancaster-street.—Mrs. Ann Wyon, relict of Mr. G. W. 77.—Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. W. Wathew, of Alcester-street, 17.

At Coventry, Mrs. Wilday, 96, mother of the late Mr. C. W.

At Goddicote-house, near Stratford-upon-Avon, Mary, daughter of John Lovatt, of Kingslow-house, Salop, and wife of Mr. Edw. Lorr, of Lancaster-street, Birmingham, 26.

In Bridge-town, near Stratford-upon-Avon, Mrs. Higgins, widow of E. T. H. esq. of that place.

At Abbott's-Bromley-Cottage, Miss Han-

nah Sherratt, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. of Blithford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. N. Hinde, of Shropshire, to Miss Elizabeth Crumer, daughter of the late Sir John Goghill, bart.

At Longford, Wickens Hodges, esq. of the Ordnance Office, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Outlaw, of Brockton.

At Whitchurch, Mr. C. Povah, sadler, to Miss Taylor.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Francis Salt, of Wem, to Miss Joice Bates, of Bridgnorth.

At Chirk, Mr. T. E. Ward, of Chirk, to Miss Dicken, of Cefu-y-wern.—Mr. Covey, of Derwen-y-pandy, to Miss Harriet Dicken, of Cefu-y-wern.

At Claverley, Joseph Bryan, esq. to Miss Wilson, only daughter of Mr. W.; an amiable young lady with a genteel fortune.

At Penkridge, Mr. Wade, of Aspley, to Miss Cholmley, of the former place.

Mr. R. Partridge, to Miss Mary Pierce, both of Atcham.

George Picken, esq. of Pirton, to Miss Harris, only daughter of Geo. H. esq. of Oaken Park.

At Wenlock, Mr. E. Crowther, of Farley, to Miss Gwyn, of Wenlock.

At Pontesbury, F. Reynolds, esq. of Bagley, to Charlotte, second daughter of John Parry, esq. of Hinton.

Died. Mr. Richard Juckes, of Roddington Hall.

At Shocklach Hall, Mr. Price.

At the Vicarage House, Baschurch, the Rev. David Morris.

At Alington Hall, in his 57th year, Mr. T. Wilson.

At Glazely, the Rev. Edward Davenport.

The Rev. Thomas Sandford, M.A. of Sandford Hall, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Salop.

At Wood-Hill, near Oswestry, Lazarus Venables, esq. 83.

Mrs. Rowley, of Stoke Park.

John Bishop, esq. 38 years distributor of stamps for this county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A Mr. Benjamin Robins was shot on Friday evening, the 18th ult. on his return from Stourbridge market to his house at Kinfare. He expired on the Monday morning. To the reward of 100l. already offered, the inhabitants of the town and parish of Kinfare have added 50l. for the detection of the murderer.

Married. At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. Whiting, of Stafford, to Miss Thacker, of the former place.

Mr. J. Raxter, of Pershore, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thring, of Sutton-Veney.

Mr. M. Baker, land-surveyor, of Tewkesbury, to Miss E. Turner, of the former place.

Died. Philip Moule, esq. of St. John's, deputy lieutenant for the county of Worcester,

ter, and many years a major in the Worcestershire militia.

At Slaughter's Court, Powick, William Russell, esq. justice of the peace for the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Somerset, and Hereford, 63.

At Worcester, Mr. James Greaves, formerly of Newhall-street.

At Chaddestley Corbet, Mrs. Catherine Orton, 77. The house wherein she resided had been in the possession of her ancestors ever since the reign of Henry VII. Mrs. O. was born in the same room in which she died, and (with the exception of five nights) never slept in any other.

In his 79th year, Samuel Wall, esq. of Worcester, one of the partners in the Worcester Old Bank.

At Evesham, aged 64, Sarah, relict of the late Michael Cartwright, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Josiah Tibbatts, of Bromesborough Court, to Miss Hartland, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. of Temple Court, Herefordshire.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Morgan, relict of the Rev. Hugh M. D.D. late canon residentiary of that cathedral.

At Hereford, Mrs. Hathway, 65, relict of R. H. esq. of Cowarne.

At Bromyard, 87, the Rev. Hoel Price, heretofore rector of Evesbach, in that diocese.

At Pencombe, 64, Mr. Rd. Bennett; a man of distinguished benevolence.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Lanolway, near Usk, at a very advanced age, Mr. Henry Harris.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Amos J. esq. of Ross.

Miss Rudge, daughter of Mr. Thos. R. of Ross.

Monmouth, the Rev. Wm. Prosser, of English Bicknor, and rector of Llangunnider, Breconshire.

Mrs. Eleanor Rogers, relict of the Rev. Henry R. of Usk.

At Holt, in his 90th year, Wm. Brereton, esq. who formerly held the situation of master of ceremonies, at the Lower Rooms, Bath.

GLoucestershire.

A new prison is about to be built for the borough of Tewkesbury.

Married.] William Kimber, esq. of Compton-House, to Miss Mary Smith, of Forde.

Mr. Thomas Hopkins, of Church, Stanway, to Miss Crase, of Bourton-on-the-Water.

Mr. William Croome, of Wanswell, to Miss Watts, of Purton, near Berkeley.

Mr. John Halling, of Berkeley, to Miss Rowway, daughter of Mrs. R. of Hawkesbury, Upton.

Mr. Dancy, of Bulley, to Miss Pomfry, daughter of Mr. P. of Churchdown.

Mr. H. Millington, of Coln St. Dennis, to Miss A. Howes, of Cirencester.

Mr. Vick, of Elmde, to Ann, third

daughter of the late Mr. S. Martin, of Harsfield.

At Mickleton, Richard J. Taylor, esq. to Joyce, eldest daughter of John Standley, esq. of Nineval House.

Mr. A. Gale, of Formarton, to Miss Quintas, of Bath.

At Hempstead, Mr. Joseph Lane, of Westgate-street, to Miss Pearce, of Mitcheldean.

Died.] The Rev. William Jenkin, vicar of Frampton upon Severn, and perpetual curate of Whitminster.

In his 50th year, Mr. Richard Thomas, of Evesham.

At an advanced age, at Stratton, Mrs. Hyde, wife of Mr. William H.

Aged 81, Mrs. Dorothy Window, of King's Holm.

Aged 69, sincerely regretted, Mrs. Bird, wife of Mr. John B. of Kingstanley.

At an advanced age, Mr. Rogers, of the Lower House, Dowdeswell.

At Up-on-upon-Severn, in her 92d year, Mrs. Clarke, formerly of that place.

Aged 75, Mr. Cunrins, of Newent.

Mr. Robert Pitt, timber merchant, of Dymock.

The Rev. G. M. Clissold, eldest son of S. Clissold, esq. of Ebley.

Mr. Thomas Moreton, of Down Hatherley.

Mr. William Harpur, of Eimore.

Mr. John Bubb, of Great Whitcomb.

At the Mythe, in his 72d year, Martin Lucas, esq., an able, active, and upright magistrate.

Mary, the wife of T. J. L. Baker, esq. of Stout's Hill, and only daughter of the late William Sharp, esq. of Fulham.

Mary, the wife of Mr. J. Goulter, jun. of of Petty France.

John Codrington, esq. of Chipping-Sodbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Oxford, to raise subscriptions for the relief of the poor. The city gave to this fund 100l. and for the relief of the Russians 50l.

Married.] At Oxford, J. Smith, of Littlemore, to Miss Mary Pike, of Cowley.—Mr. Thomas Melus, to Mrs. Gardiner, both of this city.—Mr. Robert Turner, to Miss Marshall, both of Little Rissington.

At Henley, Mr. Phillips, paper-maker, of West Wycombe, to Miss Paulin, of Henley.

At Witney, Mr. W. Arncliffe, gent. to Miss Turner, of the same place, daughter of Mr. T. bookseller.

Mr. James Cloase, to Mrs. Swinley, both of Henley-upon-Thames.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Greene, mother of Mr. J. G. painter, of this city.—Miss Potter, of Gravel Walk.—Mrs. Grant, of St. Ebbe's.

Aged 88, General Caillaud, of Aston-House.

Mr. J. Ray, of Thame, leaving a wife and eight young children.

At Thame, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. master of the French-house academy.

R. Mudge, esq. of Hinksey, and a member of the Council Chamber of Oxford.

Mrs. Rowden, wife of the Rev. F. R., B.D. rector of Cuckham and Ibstone, and prebendary of Sarum, 74.

At Toot Baldon, Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, 74.

At Souldern, Mrs. Webb, relict of John W. esq. formerly of Middleton Stoney, 76.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycomb, Thomas Westwood, esq. to Mrs. Ann Bell, daughter of the late Samuel Wells, esq.

Died.] Isaac King, esq. of High Wycomb, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Berkhamstead, the wife of the Rev. John Drake, jun. and last surviving child of the late James Budman, esq. Newcastle, 51.

At Little Horstead, 61, the Rev. Thomas Cockshutt, B.D. rector of that parish, and vicar of Long Stanton, All Saints.

At St. Alban's, the Rev. Jabez Hiron. He was born there, July 11th, 1728, and had his grammar-learning partly under a respectable clergyman in Leicestershire, partly under the late Dr. Aikin, at Kibworth, in the same county. For academical education, he was placed, at Northampton, with Dr. Doddridge: here he spent five years. In 1751, he succeeded Dr. Clark (whom he had for some time assisted) in the charge of a dissenting congregation, in his native town. He was solicited, in 1770, to take the superintendence of one at Dudley, in Worcestershire. This invitation, however, he declined: and he continued at St. Alban's to the day of his death, when he had sustained the pastoral relation to a single society for nearly sixty-two years!—During his lengthened life and ministry, it was his lot to witness painful vicissitudes in his neighbourhood and connexions. But his private and his public labours were rendered useful to several—to many who, like him, are now gathered to their fathers, and to some who yet survive. His desire of doing good was particularly gratified with reference to a large and very interesting class of the rising generation—the children of the poor. A valuable charity-school, the oldest, probably, among the dissenters, in the country, is one of the best monuments to his memory. He visited this institution with parental kindness and unwearied zeal. An exciting and in gratifying the thirst of young people for scriptural and other beneficial knowledge, he took great delight, and displayed some felicity. His religious services were serious and decent. In his discourses he aimed at being intelligible and practical. His prayers were solemn, appropriate, pathetic, and have been often noticed for their excellence, both by dissenting mi-

nisters and by clergymen of the established church.—In his literary and intellectual character he was very respectable—far more so indeed than many persons who, with showy parts, are destitute of his self-diffidence. His selection of publications to be circulated through a book-society, of which he was for many years the secretary, never failed of doing credit to his taste and judgment, and of being highly satisfactory to the subscribers: nor will the economy and success with which he executed this office be easily forgotten. Of general and especially of theological and historical knowledge he possessed no inconsiderable stock. Such was his piety, such his peaceable, blameless, and consistent, deportment, and his endeavour to do good to *all* men, that he was universally esteemed by those who knew him—by none more than by his neighbours of the establishment. How well they appreciated, and how greatly they honoured, his character, was proved, beyond dispute, by their attendance on the last duties that were paid to his remains and memory. He was interred, Dec. 30th, 1812, in St. Peter's church-yard, in the grave where his excellent consort (the second daughter of Dr. Clark) had been deposited in Oct. 1804.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Potton, Mr. W. Handscomb, to Miss Dicks.

Died.] At the house of her brother, (J. C. Mellish, esq. at Teddington,) Eliza, wife of Alexander Donovan, esq. of Merion-square, Dublin, 27.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. John Sykes, merchant, of Huddersfield, to Miss Gosley, of the former place.

At Long Buckley, Mr. H. Wood, of Rushden, to Miss Andrew, of the former place.

Died.] At Banbury, Mr. Dury, sen. an eminent solicitor.—Mr. John King.

At Northampton, Mrs. Easton, relict of Mr. E. and only daughter of John Barrow, esq. formerly of Pottersbury.—Mrs. Constable, wife of the alderman.

At Eydon, Mrs. Ann Mayo, 100.

At Bodicott, the Rev. Dr. Nicoll.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

The revenues of Trinity-college are so much increased, as to admit of a considerable augmentation this year to the fellowships of that flourishing society.

Married.] Mr. B. Sewell, of Sproughton, to Miss Eliz. Daniel, eldest daughter of Mr. R. D. of Falkerham.

Died.] Mr. Hayward, of Melford.

At Withersfield, aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. C. Barnard, rector of that place, and only sister of R. C. Elwes, esq. of Great Billing.

Mrs. Ann Barrell, relict of Mr. J. B. formerly a very considerable linen-draper of Cambridge.

Mr. Hartness, a student of St. John's college.

NORFOLK.

The number of children now educated in the Lancasterian school, at Norwich, amounts to nearly three hundred.

The Blanket Charity, at Norwich, which we mentioned last month, has met with the most benevolent patronage; and the benefits conferred by the distributions have been as extensive as they are gratifying.

Married.] At Aylsham, Mr. Middleton, writing-master, of Aylsham, to Miss Blunderfield, of Heckingham.—Mr. B. Ulph, to Miss Hooke, of Aylsham.

N. Raven, esq. of Harpley, to Miss S. Henley, daughter of H. H. H. esq. of Sandringham-hall.

Samuel Oughton, esq. of Shotesham, to Miss Springall, of Rose-hall, Beccles.

Mr. Read, of Yarmouth, to Miss Woodrow, daughter of Mr. W. of Loddon.

Died.] Aged 73, Mrs. Phinn, widow of Captain W. P.; also, aged 65, Mrs. Weeds, both of Yarmouth.

Aged 81, Mrs. Woodbine, relict of W. C. W. esq. late of Swaffham.—Aged 36, Lieutenant Edward Tockle, of his Majesty's brig, Beaver.

At Norwich, Rachael, widow of John Hunter, esq. of Lisbon. She was a pious, benevolent, and amiable woman, and the well-known authoress of several novels and tales, which were chiefly directed to inculcate into the minds of the younger part of her sex the virtues which were so conspicuous in herself.—At the Horse Barracks, aged 38, Lieut. G. Oliver, of the Royal Artillery.—In her 26th year, Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Mr. T. Saye.

In his 101st year, Mr. T. Armstrong, of West Dereham, near Stoke Ferry, upwards of forty years clerk of that parish, which office he only resigned about seven years ago, from defect of sight.

Mrs. Wharton, relict of Mr. G. W. of North Lopham.

Aged 72, Mrs. Geck, of St. Stephen's, of Mr. H. G. woolfactor.

At Lynn, aged 84, Mr. B. Laird, many years a warrant officer in the Royal Navy; he was gunner of the formidable in Admiral Keppel's action.—After a long illness, Mrs. Eliu Goate, a single lady, 68.

At Norton Conyers, Mrs. Ann Clark, widow of Mr. G. C. of West Hatch, Chigwell, and mother-in-law to Sir Bellingham Graham.

SUFFOLK.

A school of 74 children are educated under Mr. Lancaster's plan, and supported from the Dissenters of Eye, where the children are taught in the meeting-house, erected there a year or two since.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Ipswich, in order to take into consideration the relief of the poor, when it appeared, that upwards of 4000 objects came within the

contemplation of the meeting. An immediate subscription was agreed to.

A new chapel, of a spacious and commodious construction, was opened on the 27th December, at Brandon. It is for persons of the Wesleyan persuasion.

Married.] Mr. Cooper, of Culford, to Miss Susan Cooper, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. sen. of Rattlesden.

Mr. Hustler, surgeon, of Clare, to Henrietta Anne, youngest daughter of C. Alderson, gent. of Bury.

Mr. A. Russell, of Acton, to Miss N. late, of Melford.

Mr. C. Garrard, master mariner, to Miss Hurren, both of Woodbridge.

Mr. Thomas Scottmer, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Mr. John Finbow, of Bacton.

Died.] At Hartest, within a short time of each other, four people whose united ages amount to 326 years.

The Rev. John Heigham, rector of West-horpe and Bayton, and perpetual curate of Walsham.

At Bury, the Rev. Thomas Waldegrave, dissenting minister, 81.—Mr. Joshua Kitson, one of the burgesses of the corporation.

At Thorney-hall, in Stowupland, 75, Mrs. Marriott, widow of Mr. J. M. of Needham Market.

Charles Long, esq. of Hurts-hall, Saxmundham.

Miss Lucy Stinton, daughter of the late Mr. J. S. of Ipswich.

Aged 64, the Rev. J. S. Watts, F.L.S. forty years rector of Ashill.

At Siclesmere, aged 27, Lieutenant James Traice, of the 68th regiment, and fifth son of the late Mr. William T. formerly of Bury.

At Ipswich, Mary, the wife of the Rev. T. Drummond.—Mr. Thomas Smith, of Brook-street.

ESSEX.

Married.] The Rev. Philip Douglas, of Great Bardfield, to Susannah, third daughter of the late Christopher Aplin, esq. of Adderbury, Oxfordshire.

Died.] Aged 55, the Rev. John Lloyd, of Dedham.

Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. J. D. Wainwright, M.A. rector of Sturmer.

KENT.

Married.] At Dover, John Jeken, esq. to Miss Blackwood, daughter of Wm. B. esq. formerly captain in the 18th regiment of infantry.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Keys, 75.—Mr. Benjamin Marton, one of the common-councilmen of the corporation of Maidstone.

SUSSEX.

Married.] W. Billingham, esq. of Plum-borough Hall, to Miss F. Olive, eldest daughter of the late S. Olive, esq. of Staines.

Mr. T. King, attorney, of Lewes, to Miss Fisher, of Rye.

Died.] At Lewes, in his 88th year, the Rev.

Rev. John Dela, D.D. vicar of Kingston and Highford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

To the list of horrors of the last few weeks, we have to add the discovery of the body of three infants, nearly devoured by crows, in a field belonging to Alderman Wait, of Bristol. They are supposed to have been the twins of one wretched mother.

At the late annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, new proofs were produced of the great utility of cultivating Florin grass, and the premium was awarded to W. Dickinson, esq. M.P. for his successful experiments on that subject.

Married. At Bath, Benjamin Apin, esq. of Banbury, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Haultain.—W. S. Dolben, esq. of Finedon Hall, Northamptonshire, to Miss Saunders, of Lansdown-crescent.—Mr. Mr. J. Allen, of Truro, to Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of Captain W. of Kingsmead street.—A. Christie, esq. eldest son of Admiral Christie, of Baberton, N. B. to Maria, only daughter of the late George Reeves, esq. of Langley.

Died. At Bath, Mrs. Dawson, wife of B. D. esq. of Walcot parade.—At an advanced age, in James' street, John Poole, esq. He was well known, some years since in Bath, as one of the assignees in the immense failure of Cross and Co.

Mr. John Biggs, son of the late R. B. esq. of Radford.

At Clifton, aged 75, Mrs. Berkin, widow of William B. esq. formerly a resident in Bath.

At her house at Lambridge-place, near Bath, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with patience and Christian resignation, Mary Marshman, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Milborne Port, Mr. William White, at the advanced age of 105 years and eleven months. He retained his mental faculties to the last.

Mrs. Fippin, of Taunton, 100.

Margaret, wife of the Rev. Dr. Colston, of Lydford Rectory.

CORNWALL.

At Launceston, aged 47, Miss Catherine Green, a lady of the most amiable disposition, united to eminent and cheerful piety. She bore an affliction of six years, with entire resignation to the will of God. Her religion, unconfined to the most exact attention to the duties of public worship, was also highly cultivated in her closet. By her removal to the abodes of everlasting bliss, she has gained the summit of her ardent desires, but her friends have sustained a real loss, the cause of religion a warm supporter, and the poor a generous and kind benefactress. May every reader tread in her steps.

SCOTLAND.

Died. At her house, Green of Glasgow, beloved by her family and friends, and universally respected by her acquaintance, Mrs. Mayne, relict of Mr. William Mayne, late merchant in Dumfries, and mother of Mr. John Mayne, the much respected printer of the Star Newspaper.

REPORT OF DISEASES.

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of December, 1812, to the 25th of January, 1813.

PLEURITIS	2	Cephalalgia	3
Catarrhus	5	Vertigo	4
Febris	2	Paralysis	1
Rubellæ	3	Dyspepsia	3
Morbi Infantiles	7	Icterus	2
Bronchitis Chronica	24	Hæmorrhagia	1
Phthisis	4	Ascites	—
Pleurodynæ	2	Anasarca	2
Rheumatismus	8	Diarrhœa	8
Bronchocele	1	Ascariides	2
Amenorrhœa	2	Scabies	1
Leucorrhœa	1	Porrigo	—
Asthénia	6		

The weather during the last thirty days has been remarkably dry; though the atmosphere has seldom been clear or bright. As far as my own observation extends, the season is not unhealthy. Infants have suffered much with bowel complaints, and in two instances the symptoms very much approximated to those of hydrocephalus; so much so, indeed, that an intelligent and experienced apothecary was treating one of the cases for that complaint. Adults also have been affected with diarrhœa, both simply and conjoined with other diseases.

The case of diabetes recorded in the last report, is somewhat better, under a plan of treatment which at present sets reasoning at defiance. The patient is a middle-aged woman, and was first affected with the complaint about five months ago, soon after lying-in. It began with pain in the loins, and general debility. The secretion of milk ceased, and her infant died. She complained much of thirst, and dryness in her mouth and throat, and

remarked that her urine was increased in quantity, and had a peculiar sweet smell and taste. Under these circumstances she applied for medical aid, and was put upon animal diet: but, neither that nor the medicines that were given affording relief, she came under my care last month. I found her reduced in flesh and strength, with a dry parched tongue and skin; face flushed, as with a deep blush; perpetual and distressing thirst; depression of mind; sense of weariness and sleepiness, with a dull pain in the region of the kidneys. Her appetite was variable, at times very craving; bowels irregular; urine seven quarts a-day, of pale straw-colour, with a sweet taste and smell. Upon evaporation it yielded a large quantity of substance resembling treacle. From her situation in life, and the impossibility of watching her proceedings, I could not depend upon her pursuing my directions with regard to diet, with sufficient accuracy and strictness. I believe she complied in part; and did not appear to be worse during a few days that she took myrrh and steel, in large doses. But, not gaining ground, I determined to put in practice Dr. Watt's plan of bleeding, as far at least as I could with safety to the patient. The first time she lost only twelve ounces, the blood not flowing freely: she bore the operation, however, extremely well, and expressed herself to feel lighter and more cheerful after. The blood the following day had separated, as usual, into crassamentum and serum, but exhibited no signs of inflammation: the serum had a muddy appearance and a saline taste; the crassamentum was rather dark and soft in texture. The bleeding has been repeated twice since, to the extent of sixteen ounces each time; and the crassamentum, on both occasions, afforded the most decided evidence of what is considered the sign of inflammation—the cupped surface, and buffy coat; the red portion was florid, and interspersed with air-cells. She felt a little giddy after the last bleeding, but found so much relief in all her symptoms, for the urine is now less in quantity; that she seems anxious to pursue a plan which has succeeded better than any thing she has yet tried.—This complaint, in general, proves fatal, unless the patient most resolutely adheres to the regimen prescribed; medicine, unaided by diet, will not cure it: but, from some cases on record, there is great reason to believe, that an animal and carbonaceous diet will effect this desirable purpose, the disease not being too far advanced. Dissection has shown the kidneys diseased, though I believe this is not always the case; and probably is a consequence of an increased deterioration of blood to those organs. All that we at present know in this respect is, that no alteration in the qualities and constituent parts of the blood can be detected previous to its arrival at the kidney; yet the secretion by that gland is materially changed in quantity and in quality.

In investigating the nature of this obscure disease, great stress has been laid upon comparing the ingesta with the egesta, and much wonder has been expressed that the latter should exceed the former; while some ingenious persons who have taken the fact for granted without examining its validity, have exercised great patience and philosophy in attempting to explain the phenomenon.

The truth is, that the balance is pretty equal; such is the keenness of the appetite, and so intense the degree of thirst, that few patients can withstand the temptation of eating and drinking inordinately; where this is not apparent, it must be attributed to some peculiarity in the disorder, or to deception.

Craven-street, Jan. 27, 1813.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

THE long and ably agitated question concerning the existence or non-existence of water in muriatic acid gas, has been apparently decided by an experiment performed, on a considerable scale, in the laboratory of the College at Edinburgh; and witnessed by some of the most eminent professors of that very respectable University. The mode adopted in this instance was as follows:—A large quantity of muriatic acid gas, previously dried by exposing it to the action of some deliquescent substance, was mixed in an exhausted vessel with the necessary proportion of ammoniacal gas, also similarly dried, to form therewith a muriate of ammonia. This was then exposed to the degree of heat required to sublime it, and the neck of the vessel, which was kept assiduously cooled, occasionally inspected, in order to discover whether any aqueous vapour had arisen during the process. After some time it was ascertained that a small quantity of water had actually arisen, for the interior of the neck was lined by a slight dew, but the globular particles of this dew were so exceedingly minute as to be hardly perceptible by the eye without the assistance of a magnifying glass. Considering, however, that this fact will easily admit of explanation, by supposing, what is very probable, that the gases were not at first perfectly freed from moisture; the conclusion has been therefore drawn, that water is not a constituent part of muriatic acid gas, this substance being a compound merely of hydrogen and chlorine, and that the very minute portion of water which did appear was uncombined moisture derived from various other sources.

It is well known that, in manufacturing small articles of steel, their forms are often so much altered by undergoing the necessary process of being hardened, as to render nearly useless any accuracy of workmanship which may have been previously bestowed on them. It appears, however, from the following experiment of Mr. LYDIATT, that, by repeatedly exposing the portion to be hardened to temperatures successively increased, this very serious inconvenience may, in a great measure, be avoided. A cylindrical piece of steel, carefully made of given figure and dimensions, was heated to a degree just sufficient to occasion a faint hissing noise by immersing it in water, and this operation was repeated four or five times; gradually increasing the degree of heat each time, until the last time, at which it was heated to redness, and again cooled; when, upon due examination, it was found of as perfect a figure as it was before the commencement of the process.

The celebrated Count RUMFORD, than whom, perhaps, no gentleman has more successfully applied his scientific knowledge to the practical improvement of the various luxuries and comforts of our tables and our habitations, has lately given us an essay on a new mode of making coffee, whereby we may prevent the dissipation of that essential aromatic oil, on which even one must have observed that the exquisite flavour of this enlivening beverage altogether depends. But, in order to attain effectually this desirable object, he says, that every family should themselves roast the coffee which they have occasion to consume, on account of the necessity of paying a greater attention to the management of this process than can be possibly bestowed on it when performed in the large way, in which it would necessarily be conducted by the public merchants. Coffee-beans may be conveniently roasted in a clean Florence flask, or any other similarly formed vessel, held by its neck over a clearly burning fire, until they assume a dark brown colour, and begin to exhale their peculiar fragrance, when they should be immediately removed; and, when cold, finely ground and put into an accurately closed canister or bottle. The mouth of the flask during the operation is to be slightly stopped with a loose cork, and its contents, which never should at one time exceed half a pound, must be continually agitated, lest the completion of the process should take place sooner in one part than in another. It is evident, however, that attention must be also given to the manner of imparting the fine flavour of the coffee to its menstruum, the water, in as unimpaired a state as it is possible; and, for this purpose, the Count has recommended an improved vessel, for a particular description and delineation of the form of which we beg leave to refer our readers to his essay itself. It is very similar to the double vessel now commonly employed, excepting that it is so made as to be surrounded on all sides by boiling water or steam, contained in a third external vessel. By this ingenious contrivance, the escape of the volatile principle of the coffee is again effectually cut off; for, by thus enveloping the inner vessels in a medium of nearly the same heat throughout, we completely prevent that intestine motion in the mixture of the water and the coffee which would otherwise ensue, from the ascension of its hotter particles, and the consequent falling down of those more cold, if the surface of this mixture were exposed to a medium of inferior temperature to itself. The Count has calculated that one pound of good Mocha coffee-beans, which, when properly roasted and ground, weigh only 14 ounces, will make in this way 14 pints, which will fill 56 large coffee-cups with the very best coffee that need be made.

In a paper laid before the Society of Arcueil, by M. GAY-LUSSAC, on Deliquescence, or the apparently spontaneous liquefaction which certain bodies undergo when exposed to the action of a humid atmosphere, we find an easy mode of ascertaining what peculiar substances possess this property, with the different degrees of humidity at which it first takes place in different bodies, and the variations that it experiences according to the temperature of the medium by which these bodies are surrounded. In order to determine the degree of deliquescence of a given substance, in an air completely charged with moisture at 60° F. if it be solid, make a saturated solution of it in water of the same temperature (60°), and boil the solution. If it boil at 212°, the lowest possible boiling point of any saline solution, the substance is not deliquescent; but, if it do not boil at so low a degree, it is more deliquescent in proportion as the boiling point exceeds 212°. Thus, in air saturated with moisture, common salt, a solution of which made at 60° does not boil below 226°, will be found very deliquescent; while, on the contrary, corrosive sublimate and sugar of lead, the solutions of which boil at 212°, are accordingly not deliquescent. That the boiling point of all solutions must depend upon the temperature at which they were made, is evident from the well-known increased solvent power of water by an augmentation of its temperature: and hence, nitre, which is but slightly deliquescent at the temperature of 60°, would at 212° be very deliquescent: the boiling point of its saturated solution made at this temperature being as high as 233°. To estimate the degree of humidity at which the phenomenon of deliquescence first appears in any substance, the internal part of a jar is moistened with a solution of such substance, and the degree observed to which the index of an hygrometer, placed beneath this jar, points at the expiration of a few hours. Thus, when exposed to a solution of common salt made at 60°, the index will stop at 90°; shewing that below this degree the phenomenon does not commence, but from this point will be increased with the increase of humidity.

The generally received opinion, that the putrefactive fermentation of animal substances cannot be effected without the agency of oxygen or vital air, is now completely proved to be erroneous, by Dr. JOHN MANNERS, of Philadelphia. He incased fresh beef, over water, in jars containing common atmospheric air, carbonic acid gas or fixed air, hydrogen gas or inflammable air, nitrogen and sulphurated hydrogen gases, and repeated his experiments over mercury, and even immersed the meat in mercury itself, with precisely the same results; putrefaction proceeding with equal rapidity in any one of the last as in the first of these mediums. He has also demonstrated, that the evolution of sulphurated hydrogen and ammonia is not a natural consequence of the process, when conducted without the presence of oxygen; and that the gas produced under this circumstance is chiefly carbonic acid gas, holding in solution the fetid oil from which originates its peculiar and offensive odour.

* * The Editor presumes that he shall receive the congratulations of his readers on the accession of this exceedingly valuable Report to the general variety of useful matter contained in this Magazine.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MINISTERS have caused it to be intimated to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, that it is the intention of government to accede to the wishes of the public, by opening the trade of Hindoostan, to seven of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, namely, LONDON, BRISTOL, HULL, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, and CORK. The China trade to be still confined to the Company.—We think this arrangement very creditable to the ministry, and very promising to the nation.

An article from Frankfort gives the following information respecting the sales at the annual fair at Frankfort:—

“Our Michaelmas fair is ended. The sales of the merchandize, sent from different parts of Germany, Switzerland, and France, were very considerable. The cloths from Belgium, and some other parts of the French empire, as well as those from Saxony, were in high favour. Some India cottons sold well, though they were in general less sought after than the cloths of other fabrics. Leather from the Low Countries brought a high price, and some purchases of peltry were made. The sales of silk have not equalled expectations; the vendors were fewer in number than they have been of late years, but the purchasers were more numerous; this has established a certain equilibrium in the balance of commerce. The muslins and kerseymeres of Germany and Switzerland were much sought after. The fair at Leipzig will commence immediately. The continuance of war in the North will hinder many Russian, Polish, and other chapmen from coming thither; but it is hoped that the presence of the other merchants from Wallachia, Moldavia, and Turkey, who are expected in great numbers to make purchases, will afford an indemnification for their absence.

Among other delusions propagated by weak or wicked newspaper writers, is the assertion, that in the ensuing summer a profitable trade will be opened with Russia. These persons choose to forget that the English ships which arrived in the Baltic last summer were not allowed to unload, and that those which had unloaded reshipped their cargoes. Those cargoes remain, therefore, yet to be disposed of, at the same time the great market and entrepot of Moscow is destroyed, as to credit and commercial arrangement, for several years to come. To supply Germany through Russia, is of course impracticable, because the seat of war lies midway between Russia and the rest of Europe. PEACE, and nothing but PEACE, can restore the prosperous trade of Great Britain. The rest is either delusive, or desperate and ruinous enterprise.

Prices of land, &c. prior to the French war in 1793, and the present prices of the same, whereby it is proved that corn cannot be afforded under the present prices:

Prices of Land, &c. from the Year 1784 to 1802.

Arable Land, from 10s. to 20s. per acre.

Meadow ditto, from 30s. to 40s. ditto.

Poor's Rates, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. in the £.

Property Tax, none.

Assessed Taxes, but little.

A good new farmer's waggon, 20l.

A three year old cart colt, from 2l. to 15l.

A good riding horse, from 15l. to 20l.

Labourer, per day, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.

Malt, 4s. to 5s. per bushel.

Best cheese, 1s. per lb.

Wheat, from 9l. to 12l. per load.

Barley, 20s. to 28s. per quarter.

Oats, 13s. to 18s. per quarter.

Grey pease, from 5s. to 4s. per bushel.

Present Prices of Land.

Arable Land, from 2l. to 3s. per acre.

Meadow ditto, from 4l. to 6s. per ditto.

Poor's Rates, from 10s. to 12s. in the £.

Property Tax, 10 per cent.

Assessed Taxes, very heavy.

A good new farmer's waggon, 50l.

A three year old cart colt, from 40l. to 50s.

A good riding horse, from 35l. to 50l.

Labourer, per day, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Malt, 14s. per bushel.

Best cheese, 12d. per lb.

Wheat, from 25l. to 35l. per load.

Barley, 56s. to 70s. per quarter.

Oats, 42s. to 50s. per quarter.

Grey pease, from 9s. to 10s. per bushel.

In 1812 there were imported to London 1,071,762 chaldrons of coals.

In consequence of the deficiency in the crop of flax this year, that article has advanced from 75*l.* to 120*l.* per ton.

Potatoes damaged by the late rains, have been entirely restored by drying them on kilns used either for oatmeal or malt.

The merchants at the out-ports are all alive, on the prospect of sharing the India trade; and already talk of building ships.

The following are the prices of certain leading articles in Bristol market: Fresh butter 20*d.* per lb.—Cheese 14*d.*—Veal 1*s.* per lb. best part.—Shoulder of mutton 9*d.* per lb.—Bacon prime 16*d.*

Nankens having for some time past been manufactured in Saxony, of a tolerable quality; the Saxon government has, in consequence, forbidden the introduction and sale of foreign nankens.

The following is a statement of the price of the quarter loaf, wheaten bread, in every five years, from 1735 to the year 1809, as entered at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, London:

1735 Geo. II.	-	5½	1773 Geo. III.	-	-	6½
1740 —	-	7½	1780 —	-	-	7½
1745 —	-	4½	1785 —	-	-	6½
1750 —	-	5½	1790 —	-	-	7½
1755 —	-	5	1795 —*	-	-	12½
1760 Geo. III.	-	5½	1800 —	-	-	17½
1765 —	-	7	1805 —	-	-	12½
1770 —	-	6	1809 —	-	-	16½

Standard of Bread.—The quarter loaf weighs 4*lb.* 5*oz.* 8*dr.*

From the 3d to the 15th, upwards of 60,000 ounces of gold and silver, in bars, and foreign coin, were entered for exportation from London, to various parts of the Continent under the dominion of Bonaparte!

Persons are now travelling in the counties of Lincoln and York, offering 26*s.* for every guinea they can get. Under the pretence that they are employed by government, they more easily obtain gold from those who possess it.

Account of copper ore sold at Redruth on Thursday, December 10.

<i>Mnes.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Purchasers.</i>	<i>At per ton.</i>
Wheal Alfred	109	Crown Co.	£8 12 6
ditto	96	English Co.	8 10 6
ditto	92	Cheadle W. and G.	6 11 6
ditto	85	ditto	6 13 6
ditto	84	Cornish Co.	6 8 0
ditto	68	English Co.	7 14 6
ditto	66	Rose Co.	6 15 0
Wheal Friendship	60	Cheadle W. and G.	7 8 0
ditto	43	Rose Co.	8 0 6
Botallack	74	Brass Wire and Rose	13 6 0
Wheal Virgin	54	ditto	6 5 6
Total	830		

The price now charged by the London refiners is, fine gold 5*l.* 12*s.* per oz.; fine silver 7*s.* 4*d.* per oz.

At Messrs Wolfe and Co.'s, Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—London Dock stock shares fetch 101½*l.* per cent.—West India ditto, 145*l.* ditto.—East India ditto, 104*l.* ditto.—West Middlesex Water-works, 38*l.* per share.—Grand Junction Canal 198*l.* ditto.

The 5 per cent. consols on the 28th were 59½, the 5 per cent. navy 88½.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

HAVING been prevented, by more urgent avocations, from continuing our Report regularly, we have suffered considerable arrears to accumulate upon our hands, a debt which we shall endeavour now, at least, to begin to discharge.

The BOTANICAL MAGAZINE has continued regularly to put forth its flowers every month, without regard to the severity of the season; and, since our last Report, has offered to the public a number of interesting plants; our account of which must be brief.

ENCOMIS *nana*, of the Hortus Kewensis, L'Heretier, Jacquin, and Willdenow; lat Mr.

* The war against France began in 1793.

Ker informs us that it has been mistakenly supposed to be the *Fritillaria nana* of Burman and Linnaeus, which is the *Eucomis bifolia* (Bot. Mag. No. 840), and that it is in reality the *F. regia* of these authors, but not of the *Hortus Kewensis*, where Dillenius's figure is erroneously quoted as a synonym, but which belongs to the present plant, as is also the *E. regia* of L'Heretier, which belongs to *undulata* (Bot. Mag. 1083). Mr. Ker has taken great pains to settle the synonymy right, but has very properly left the names, as they have of late years been very generally applied.

IRIS fulva, the tawny or copper-coloured Iris; a new species, introduced by Mr. Lyon last year, from the banks of the Mississippi, where it is found indigenous, growing in the low grounds in the neighbourhood of New Orleans. This industrious collector has, at different times, brought over two very large cargoes of North American plants; and we believe is gone again on the same pursuit, if his purpose be not interrupted by the unhappy war at present subsisting between this country and that of its younger brother, the government of the United States.

LACHENALIA nervosa, a new species, approaching very near to *purpureo-cerulea*, communicated by the Hon. Wm. Herbert, from his collection at Mitcham.

VIOLA rotbomagensis; a species that has been long known to the French botanists, as growing spontaneously near Rouen, and several other places, but does not seem to have been ever figured before.

LOBELIA speculum. A pretty little annual, supposed to have been only of late discovered at the Cape of Good Hope, but which, from Dr. Sims's account, appears to have been long ago an inhabitant of the Botanic garden at Amsterdam, and to have been described and figured by Commelin.

ROXBURGHIA gloriosa. A drawing of this beautiful climber has been before given to the public by Dr. Smith, in his *Exotic Botany*, who formed an idea of the structure of the flower considerably different from that of Dr. Roxburgh, adopted by Willdenow, Persoon, and in the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*. Dr. Sims, while he has followed the last mentioned authors in arranging this plant under the class Octandria, appears to us most inclined towards the opinion of Dr. Smith, who refers it to tetrandria.

MIMULUS luteus. This species, the most beautiful yet known in the genus, was found by Dr. Langsdorff at Unashka, and transmitted to this country as perfectly new, under the name of *M. Langsdorffii*; but, by Dr. Sims's account, it appears to have been described and figured long ago by Father Feuillée. We observe that the same species is probably recorded in a catalogue printed in the present year at Moscow, under the name of *M. guttatus*. This plant probably has the merit of being perfectly hardy and of easy propagation, so that it will no doubt be soon common, and prove a valuable addition to the flower garden.

The last-recorded number finishes the thirty-sixth volume of this charming work, containing in the whole fifteen hundred coloured engravings of plants cultivated in the English gardens, all drawn from nature, chiefly by that excellent botanical draughtsman, Mr. Sydenham Edwards.

The size of this work is too small to do full justice to many of the subjects represented in it, and the want of dissections, displaying the parts of fructification, lessens its value to the botanical student, but these defects are in some measure remedied by the ingenuity of the artist, who has generally contrived to place the different flowers in such attitudes as to shew the most important parts, and are amply recompensed by the cheapness at which it is afforded. We may safely challenge the world to produce such a number of excellent botanical representations, so faithfully executed at so reasonable a price. It is high time that the editors should favour the public with another general index; sixteen volumes having been published since the last.

Number 310 of the same work contains:

TRITONIA longiflora, δ and γ ; two additional varieties to the one before published, one of which had been formerly enumerated by Mr. Ker as a distinct species, under the name of *T. tenuiflora*.

TRITONIA rocheensis. A species nearly allied to the last-mentioned, but still more ornamental, and never before figured. Communicated by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy.

IRIS prismatica. A new species, from the same collection, nearly allied, perhaps a variety only of *I. virginica*; introduced by Mr. Pursh, a Russian botanist, who has travelled much in North America, and, as we are informed, is publishing a new Flora of that country, which will be much richer than that of Michaux.

NARTHECIUM americanum. This plant is a congener of *Anthericum ossifragum* of Linnaeus, which latter species was first separated from *Anthericum* by our Hudson, whose name does not, however, occur in this account, Mr. Ker having adopted the generic character of a late writer, Wahlenberg, in his *Flora Lapponica*. The *Narthecium* of Jussieu, Michaux, and the French writers in general, is another genus, the *Tofieldia* of Hudson, *Anthericum calyculatum* of Linnaeus. Inattention to this circumstance probably led Mr. Pursh and Mr. Ker to suppose that this plant was the *Narthecium glutinosum* of Michaux, under which name it was first given in the *Botanical Magazine*, but corrected in the following number.

CALOTHAMNUS quadrifida. A handsome shrub of the natural order of *myrt*, and nearly related to *Meislauca*. The genus was first established by M. Labillardiere, or rather the name for Mr. Brown's definition of the genus, given in the *Hortus Kewensis*, includes several species, which that of the former would not, of which this is one.

BILLARDIERA longiflora. Another elegant New Holland climber. The fruit of this species is very different both in shape and colour from *B. scandens*, to which the plant is otherwise in many respects like.

PLATYLOBIDUM triangulare. Another beautiful shrub, from the same country, and never before figured.

ASTER liratus. A new species, now first described, from the same country.

POMADERIS elliptica; the *Ceanothus discolor* of Ventenat, by whom there is a figure of it published in the *jardin de Malmaison*. This being a native of Van Diemen's Island, Tr. Sims remarks, would probably, in a sheltered situation, bear the cold of our winters very well.

EGNANIA uncata. Native of the West India islands, and an ornamental stove climber. It was introduced by Lord Seaforth not long since, governor of St. Vincent's, and a great promoter of the science of botany. Communicated from the magnificent collection of Madame the Comtesse de Vande.

SATYRIUM carneum. *ORCHIS carnea* of the first edition of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, and one of the most beautiful of the genus; communicated by Mr. Griffin, who has a capital collection of Cape plants at South Lambeth.

JEFFERSONIA diphylla; the *Podophyllum diphyllum* of Linnaeus, which name is continued to it in the last edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, notwithstanding Dr. Barton and Michaux had long before separated it from that genus, between which and *Sanguinaria* it seems to balance; Dr. Sims thinks that, of the two, it would unite best with the latter, but its fruit is remarkably different from both.

IRIS desartorum of Pallas, which Mr. Ker considers as a variety only of *Iris spuria*. This is at present a very scarce plant, but recommends itself by the extreme fragrance of its flowers. Communicated from Mr. Middlemist's nursery at Shepherd's-bush.

IRIS stenogyna of Ricouté. Mr. Ker considers this likewise as a variety of *Iris spuria*. Communicated by Mr. Doon from the Cambridge botanical garden.

GALAXIA ovata, or *purpurea*. This is altogether a smaller plant than the yellow variety before figured in the Magazine; and we should be much inclined to consider it as a distinct species. In the drawings there are some remarkable differences in the foliage, and in the comparative length of the tube of the corolla; but, without comparing the living plants, we cannot pretend to determine.

LACHENALIA racemosa; a species now first described, nearly related to *L. pustulata*.

It is with pleasure we announce to our readers, that the fourth volume of the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis* is printed, although its publication has not yet taken place, and perhaps may be deferred till the fifth shall be finished, which will complete the work.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE farmers are still employed in land-ditching or draining, hedging and manuring. Planting of pease for podding, has been several weeks in operation; but bean sowing has not yet commenced. Some wheat has been sown in the present month, and much remains to be sown, both of the autumnal and spring species. Turnips and cattle cabbage remain good, and still in the ground: the spring cattle crops, of every kind, have a healthy and promising appearance.

Wheats are backward for the season, in general, and make an indifferent show; in many parts they have been much eaten off by the slug, of which the autumn produced a most mischievous brood. The frost, although beneficial to the earth, has been scarcely severe enough to have much effect upon the vermin.

The straw-yard stock are doing remarkably well—hay and straw abundant, and more beasts of uncommon weight for the season.

Fat stock, of every kind, much dearer; particularly sheep, on account of the rot, which prevailed, more or less, during last year, in all low and wet situations. Preventive care in such case, is seldom adopted, notwithstanding long-continued cautions.

Smithfield: Beef 6s. to 6s. 8d.—Mutton 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.—Veal 7s. to 8s. 6d.—Lamb 25s. per quarter.—Pork 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.—Bacon 7s. 8d.—Irish ditto 6s. 8d.—Fat 5s. 8d.—Skins 20s. to 60s.—Oil-Cake 20l. per thousand.—Potatoes 6l. to 8l. per ton.

Cor. Exchange: Wheat 82s. to 132s.—The quarter loaf 1s. 6d.—Barley 50s. to 73s.—Oats 30s. to 55s.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 12s.—Clover 5l. 10s. to 7l. 12s.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 6s.

Middlesex, Jan. 27, 1813.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, 1812, to the 24th of January, 1813, inclusive: Four Miles N. N. W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

[N & E.

Thermometer.

Highest, 30°·10 Dec. 27, and Jan. 22. Wind
Lowest, 29°·00 Jan. 8. Wind West.

Highest, 46° Jan. 5 & 6. Wind West.
Lowest, 23° — 23. — N.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours.

44 hun-
dreds of
an inch.

Between the
mornings of the
7th and 8th the
mercury fell from
29·44 to 29·00.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours.

12°.

This variation, which
is by much the largest
in the month, occurred
between the morn-
ings of the 28th & 29th
of Dec. when the mer-
cury rose from 28° to
40°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is too trifling to be noticed. The month has been very dry, excepting three days, on which there has been a little rain, and three or four others on which there have been slight falls of snow. We have had very few (six only) brilliant days, several cloudy days, and some foggy weather. The average height of the barometer being 29·663, we might have expected more rain or snow. The mean temperature for the month is 34° north. The wind has come chiefly from the eastern points, viz. in the proportion of 12 to 31, four days it has blown from the north, and seven from the west.

Anticipations.—The month on which we are entering is distinguished by two eclipses, of which, however, one is only visible in this country, and that but partially. On the 1st the moon changes, or is new, at 36 minutes past eight in the morning, and she crosses the ecliptic in the night: of course the sun rises eclipsed at about half past seven; its greatest obscuration is at eight o'clock, but the eclipse does not end till about 12 minutes past nine. In this instance the sun's northern limb is eclipsed almost $7\frac{1}{2}$ digits. The other eclipse, which is not visible here, is that of the moon, on the 14th of February. The moon is full on the 15th, at three quarters past eight in the morning.

Of the several planets Jupiter is the only one visible in the evening; that brilliant body may, on clear evenings, be seen soon after sun-set, in the east, and consequently affords the lovers of astronomy ample opportunities for observation.

Mercury is a morning star, but in a situation not at all favourable for notice, being on the 1st only 7° above the horizon. Venus is likewise a morning star, at a considerable distance from the sun: on the 1st she is on the eastern side of the head of Arcturus; Saturn is above her, within the distance of seven minutes, and the rapidity of her progress will be observed by her daily recess from this planet. Mars is a morning star, and may be seen on the meridian, at seven in the morning of the 6th his motion is direct. Jupiter will be on the meridian on the 1st, at 20 minutes past eleven, and on the 19th, at 10 o'clock, his motion is retrograde. The moon passes him on the 13th.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

At the commencement of a THIRTY-FIFTH Volume, SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, the Editor and Proprietor of the *Monthly Magazine*, has simply to refer to the pages of the current Number, for proud evidence of its great and decisive ascendancy. The same testimony evinces that the favors of its Friends and Correspondents enables the *Monthly Magazine* to challenge every Journal in Europe in regard to the value, variety, and originality, of its contents. A liberal and enlightened Public have however done ample justice to his labours; and he verily believes that an intercourse of above SEVENTEEN YEARS has in no degree diminished the esteem and confidence which ought ever to exist between the Readers, Correspondents, and Editor, of a Literary Journal.

In performing the various, onerous, and delicate duties which devolve on an Editor, who correctly feels the responsibility and importance of his station, the conductor of the *Monthly Magazine* feels no pain except in regard to the continual trespasses, which he is compelled to make on the patience of many able and intelligent correspondents. His arrears are now considerable, but he pledges himself to discharge all those obligations as soon as possible, consistent with the variety which is necessary to the character of the Magazine.

Our Correspondent, who furnished us with a short Memoir respecting Mr. Smart, in our Magazine for July last, having used an expression, which, it appears, has conveyed a serious misapprehension to some of our readers, who, it seems, have been led to believe from it, that part of the Notes to Mr. Hewlett's Bible were furnished by the late Mr. Smart: whereas, in truth, he was employed, as Mr. H. has stated in his Preface, to collate different editions of the University Bibles, in order to obtain a copy of the authorised Text; and had no opportunity of seeing the Notes, Introduction, &c. till after they were printed.