

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 242.]

JULY 1, 1813.

[6 of Vol. 35.]

As long as those who write ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read neither it for Amusement nor for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

Of the CODE NAPOLEON, its ORIGIN, ESTABLISHMENT, and DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.

NEXT to the Justin Code, among digested systems of laws, the New Code Napoleon established in France since the accession of Bonaparte, merits the peculiar attention of philosophers, economists, and statesmen. It is the most complete and comprehensive digest of laws ever published; and it now governs the fairest and most populous portions of Europe. In this code every thing is systematic; and by consulting it every man may know the bearing of the law on his case, as well as the judge who presides in the court. A single volume thus forms an entire law library, and every man knows on what to depend. No one can institute any unjust suit in the hope of entangling his opponent in legal quibbles and evasions; and none can defend a suit in the hope of defeating his adversary's sinister weapons. A man in France who commences a suit to recover a just debt of 500*l.* is not liable to be mulcted 500 by any legal arbitrator because his debtor may have contrived to defeat his claim by legal chicanery. His code, by its precision, gives a due ascendancy to law; but it sinks the lawyer into the mere instrument of its authority; and this distinction between the law and its agents is the test of perfection in every system of jurisprudence. All is an insufferable raiment, when the discretion of lawyers is paramount to the laws; when lawyers are every thing, and when lawyers are nothing, because capable of being wrested to either side, and of proving a thing, according to the ingenuity of the advocate, or the whim, passion, or prejudice, of the judge.

It matters less what the laws are, than that they should be known. It is the caprice and uncertainty of law which constitutes the tyranny of Turkey, Algiers, Morocco, and all despotic countries—

MONTHLY MAG. No. 242.

and it is the precision of the laws which confers on any country the opposite feature of civil liberty. Every wise and prudent man can subject himself to the laws, and make them the rule of his conduct, when he knows what they are; but no wisdom, no prudence, can secure a man against oppression, if the uncertainty and confusion of the laws leave material points within the discretion of lawyers, or of executive governments.

Great care seems to have been adopted by the framers of this code, to confer on it characteristic features of wisdom, moderation, and justice. It may err in some things—its penalties are not fully distinguish between first and second offences—it may not be suited to the manners and prejudices of every nation—yet it appears to have been drawn up with good faith for the purpose of promoting the happiness of society in France; and it ought therefore to be received with respect as a well meant approximation towards perfection. In the preface to his translation of the Civil Code, by Mr. BARRETT, he remarks, “The beauties of the original first induced me to undertake the translation now offered. It possesses a closeness of language I have found nowhere equalled, and an arrangement, aided by a correctness of wording and extent of application, unrivalled in legislation.”

This gentleman, by the aid of Mr. G. Spence, of the Middle Temple, has prefixed to his translation a learned introductory discourse, highly valuable, at a time when the serious attention of all wise men is forcibly drawn to the consideration of the amelioration of system required in our own jurisprudence. In making such change, and in reducing the thousand volumes of English law to the compass of man's life and understanding, nothing will prove more useful than to know what others have done who have been in our situation; and what regulations have in other countries been found, by experience, to be the best cor-

3 Q

rectives



rectives of men's bad passions, and the best means of promoting individual happiness in great societies.

Of the origin and establishment of this Code, a better account cannot be given than that of Mr. Barre<sup>t</sup> in the conclusion of his admirable introductory discourse. "Under the old order of things, the civil legislation of France was divided into two general systems, the customary and the written law. Each of these systems branched into a multitude of subdivisions; there were more than 180 general customs extending more or less over the various provinces, which general customs were also modified by a great number of local usages. The variation in them was so great, that the chancellor D'Aguesseau deemed the project of Bourjon, that of finding out a common principle among them all, to be wholly impossible.

"The law also varied in the jurisprudence of the parliaments, and local usages had diversely modified the Roman jurisprudence, from which the written law was taken. Independently of customary and written law, considered as local law, France was governed also by others.

"1<sup>o</sup>. The Roman law, which in certain matters had, if not the force of law, at least the authority of written reason; it supplied every deficiency in the tribunals relative to contracts.

"2<sup>o</sup>. The laws of the prince, such as ordinances, edicts, and declarations; these were confined to prescribing formalities, and removing doubts, but laid down no fixed rule.

"3<sup>o</sup>. The decisions of the parliaments, which had established principles, but each for its own district solely.

"Subsequently to the year 1789 a few enactments were made abolishing existing laws, and declaratory of new: some of these were again repealed by others.

"Charles VIII. formed the project of uniting the whole legislation of his kingdom; Lewis XI. had the same idea; Henry III. resumed it. Finally, the president Lamoignon, in the reign of Lewis XIV. drew up his *arretes*; but all remained unexecuted. So many obstacles presented themselves in the difference of rights between the nobility and the commons, and in the claims of each province, who considered their separate customs to be their peculiar privileges or rights, that none had the boldness to venture upon a total reform.

"On the night of the 4th of August, 1789, equality of rights throughout France was proclaimed.

"The Constituent Assembly of 1791, ordered a code of civil laws, common to the whole kingdom, to be drawn up. The Convention, notwithstanding its madness in other respects, continued the project; and Cambacres, the present arch-chancellor of France, had the courage to undertake the task.

"The constitution of the year 3 restored a degree of calm to distracted France, and Cambacres had the courage to present a third project, on the 24th Prairial, year 4; but on the ballot for renewing part of the Council of 500, the lot to retire having fallen upon him among others, his plan also fell to the ground, and he projected legislation again lay dormant for three years. The time, however, was now approaching when his labors and perseverance were to be crowned with success; on the 18th Brumaire, the extraordinary man, who has since been called to the empire, took the helm of France. A legislation that shall secure the eternal happiness of the country, must ever be as much an object with an absolute sovereign as her external security; the former is the surest means of preserving the latter. The merit of Cambacres had been rewarded with the honour and influence it deserved, and the new jurisprudence was instantly resumed by the orders of Napoleon.

"Tronchet, Bertrand, Preameneu, Maleville, and Portal, were commissioned to draw up a plan and discuss the basis of a civil legislation, following at the same time the order of the different projects presented by Cambacres, for the purpose of its being laid before the nation at large. The commission was appointed on the 24th Thermidor, year 8; and on the 26th Ventose, year 9, the plan was printed. Before offering it for discussion to the Council of State, it was submitted to the whole empire through the medium of the press, and by this means the general and individual wisdom of France was collected upon every head. The Council of Cassation was also particularly consulted. Sufficient time having been allowed for this purpose, the plans of the Council of State were first discussed in its various sections, the Section of Legislation sitting upon the civil code.

"From this body it passed to the Tribunal: here it was soon found to be impossible to get through it if each article were the subject of general debate; the Tribunal therefore divided itself, like the Council of State, into similar sections



tions or committees, and objections occurred to any part as it came before them, a conference was had, before either Cambaceres himself or thother Consul Le Brun, between the seon of the Tribunalate and the section of the Council of State, to which this bran of legislation had been committed. Having been approved by both these bodies, it was referred to the legislative bodies, and each decreed separately, and separately promulgated afterwards.

"Supplementary articles might be added, but no essential alteration can take place until it has been ten years tried; the advantages, the disadvantages, and the national opinions concerning it will then be known; in the mean time the Tribunal of Cassation rectifies material errors and wanderings of the inferior tribunals; but this power merely extends to interpretation of the law.

"Such is the short story of the compilation of the Code Napoleon. Every real admirer of jurisprudence will know how to appreciate its merits. May the reader derive as much pleasure in the perusal as the writer has in attempting a translation of its comparatively small but comprehensive volume.

The several parts of this code fill but a moderate sized volume, yet it cannot be expected that full details should be introduced into a periodical work. It may, however, be worth while to present particular parts to the English people through the Monthly Magazine, to enable them to judge correctly of the true character and internal policy of the present French government.

AS TRIAL BY JURY is the bulwark of civil liberty in England, and is the just boast of English jurisprudence, a people enjoying its benefits, (though the system may sometimes be abused by negligence or corruption,) will be gratified to see the peculiar plans under which it is now organized in France.

We have selected these regulations in regard to juries from a work, published by authority, in Paris, entitled, *Le Guide des Jurés*, by M. FLEURIGEON, *chef de Bureau, au Ministère de l'Intérieur, Auteur du Code Administratif*, published in 1811; and it affords us the highest satisfaction to believe, that in adjusting the details the errors had before them a work then recently published in England, "*On the Powers and Duties of Juries*," and that many of the suggestions contained in the work have thus been the

means of enlarging the empire of justice and civil liberty.

#### WHO MAY BE JURORS.

No person can fill the office of a juror under the age of thirty years complete, and who does not enjoy political and civil rights, on pain of the nullity of the proceedings.

Jurors shall be nominated, 1. From among the members of the electoral colleges. 2. From among the three hundred most respectable private gentlemen in the department. 3. From the functionaries of the administrative order. 4. From the doctors and licenciates of one or more of the four faculties of law, physic, sciences, and belles lettres, the members and correspondents of the Institute and other learned societies. 5. From among notaries, bankers, merchants, and shopkeepers of the two first classes.

No person can be a juror in the same cause wherein he has been an officer of police, a witness, an interpreter, or other party.

The functions of a juror are incompatible with those of minister, prefect, sub-prefect, judge, procurator general and imperial, and all their substitutes. They are equally incompatible with the duties of the ministers of public worship.

Councillors of state intrusted with part of the administration, imperial commissaries acting in the administrations, and persons seventy years of age are also exempt from this service.

Members of the senate not coming within the above exceptions, may be called on to fulfil the functions of jurors, if they do not object. But they ought to be comprised only in the lists of jurors formed for the service of the court of assize of Paris. The same applies to members of the council of state, and of the legislative body during their session.

Whoever does not find himself in any of the classes above described, who is desirous of being admitted to the honour of filling the office of juror, may be comprised in the list, on requiring it of the prefect.

#### OF THEIR NOMINATION AND CONVENTION.

The prefects shall form, subject to their responsibility, lists of jurors, as often as required by the presidents of the courts of assizes; such requisition being made a fortnight at least before the opening of the session.

In every case the list shall consist of



sixty persons: it shall be addressed immediately to the president of the court of assizes, who shall reduce them to thirty-six within twenty-four hours, and then return the list to the prefect, who shall summon the jurors as soon as possible.

Every prefect shall send the list thus reduced to the chief judge, minister of justice, or first president of the imperial court. The whole list shall also be sent to each of the persons who compose it; but the prefect shall send to each of them an extract thereof, stating that his name is therein contained, which notification shall be delivered eight days at the least before that in which the list ought to serve.

Every juror in such list who shall have attended, shall not be included in the lists of four following sessions, at least.

No citizen above thirty years of age shall be admitted to any administrative or judicial offices, unless he shall prove by a certificate from the officer of public administration, before the court of assize in the district where he resides, that he has attended and served as often as his name has been returned in the list of jurors; that the excuses made by him have been held valid; or that no requisition has ever been made to him.

#### *Of the formation of each jury.*

There shall be a new jury for every cause; thus, if in the same sitting, the court is occupied in several different trials, there are to be drawn by lot as many times twelve jurors as there are causes to be tried; and to this effect there are to be put back into the urn, for each drawing, the twelve jurors drawn in the preceding draft.

The number of twelve jurors is necessary to form a jury.

The list of jurors shall be notified to each accused person, on the eve of the day before his trial; and this notification shall be null, as well as all proceedings following on it, if made sooner or later.

In every case, if there shall be on the day appointed less than thirty jurors present, not excused, or not dispensed with, the number of thirty jurors shall be completed by the president of the court of assize. They shall be taken publicly, and by way of lot, from among the qualified citizens residing in the commune; for which purpose the prefect shall every year send to the court a complete list.

Every juror who shall not appear in his place on being called, shall pay for the first neglect five hundred franks; for the second, one thousand franks; and for

the third, ten hundred franks. And shall also, for third neglect, be declared incapable of exercising in future the functions of juror, which order shall be printed and set up at his expense.

Those shall be excepted who prove that it was impossible for them to attend on the day appointed. The court shall determine on the validity of the excuse. The fines, also specified, are also applicable to every juror, who having appeared in his place shall have retired before the taking up of the court, without a valid excuse.

On the day appointed, and for every cause, the list of jurors shall be called over before the opening of the court, in presence of the accused, and of the procurator general. The name of each juror on answer to his name, shall then be deposited in an urn.

#### OF THE CHALLENGE.

The accused, and afterwards the procurator general, shall challenge such jurors as they think proper, and without assigning any reason, as their names are drawn successively out of the urn.

The chief, foreman of the jury, shall be the first juror drawn by the lot, or one appointed by the jurors. Thus, when the foreman designated by lot, shall not think proper to sign or pronounce the verdict of the jury, they may nominate another member.

The challenges the accused, and the procurator general shall stop when there remain in the urn only twelve jurors. The accused and the procurator general may make an equal number of challenges; but if the jurors be of an unequal number, the accused may challenge one more than the procurator general.

If there be several accused, they may join in their challenges, or make them separately. In either case, they shall not exceed the number of challenges for a single accused.

If the accused do not agree in their challenges, a lot shall determine between them the order in which they shall make them. In this case, the jurors challenged by a single one and in that order, shall be for all, until the number of challenges be exhausted. The accused may join in making up of the challenges, the remainder being determined according to the order fixed by lot.

The trial of the accused shall commence immediately after the formation of the panel. If from any circumstance the trial of the accused as to the offences, or some of the offences, shall be put



put off to the session following; there shall be another list, with fresh challenges, and a new panel shall be formed of twelve jurors.

#### OF THE TRIAL.

On the day fixed for opening the assizes, the court having taken their seats, the twelve jurors shall place themselves in the order determined by their lot, on seats separated from the public, the parties and witnesses, and opposite to the accused.

The accused shall appear without fetters, but attended by officers to prevent his escape. The president shall enquire his name, christian name, age, profession, residence, and birth-place.

The president shall swear each of the jurors standing and uncovered, with the oath following:

"You swear and promise before God and man, to examine with the most scrupulous attention the charges which shall be brought against N. neither to betray the interests of the accused, nor those of society by which he is accused; to have no communication with any person until after your verdict; not to be influenced either by hatred or malice, fear or affection; to decide according to the evidence and defence, according to your own conscience and complete conviction, and with the impartiality and firmness which becomes a free man."

Each of the jurors, named individually by the president, shall answer, holding up his hand—*THIS I SWEAR.*

The president shall then recite to the accused, the contents of the act of accusation, or indictment, and say to him—"You hear what you are accused of, and attend to the charges which will be produced against you."

The procurator general shall then explain the subject of the accusation; he shall present the list of witnesses to be examined, whether at his request, or that of the private prosecutor, or on that of the accused, which list shall be read with an audible voice by the registrar. It shall only contain the witnesses whose names, professions, and residence have been notified twenty-four hours at least before their examination, to the accused, by the procurator general, or the private prosecutor, and to the procurator general by the accused.

The accused, and the procurator general may, in consequence, oppose the addition of any witness who has not been notified, or not distinctly described in the previous notification.

The examinations, and the proceedings, once entered upon, shall be continued without interruption, until after the jury shall have delivered their verdict. The president cannot suspend them, but during the intervals absolutely necessary for the repose of the judges, jurors, witnesses, and accused.

#### OF THE WITNESSES.

The president shall order the witnesses to retire to apartments destined for them, which they shall not quit, except to deliver their evidence. The president shall also take care, if necessary, to prevent the witnesses from conferring together.

The witnesses shall depose in court separately, one after the other, in the order established by the procurator general. Before their depositions, they shall take, on the pain of nullity, an oath to speak without hatred and without fear; to tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

After each examination, the president shall ask the witness if it be of the present accused that he means to speak; he shall afterwards ask the accused, if he wishes to answer what has been said against him. The witness shall not be interrupted. The accused, or his counsel, may cross examine him through the medium of the president, after his deposition, and state every thing against him, or his testimony, which may operate in defence of the accused; and the president may require both from the witness and the accused all the explanations necessary to arrive at the truth.

Every witness after his deposition shall remain in court, unless the president order otherwise, until the jurors have retired to give their verdict.

After hearing the witnesses produced by the procurator general, and the private prosecutor, the accused may bring forward those notified by him, either in respect of the facts stated in the act of accusation, or to testify that he is a man of irreproachable conduct.

The following cannot be received as witnesses:

1. The father, mother, grand-father, grand-mother, or other ascendant of the accused; or of any of those jointly accused and subject to the same exception.
2. The son, daughter, grand-son, grand-daughter, or other descendant.
3. Brothers and sisters.
4. Husband or wife, even after divorce.
5. Informers or police officers, whose information



information is recompensed pecuniarily by law.

But the examination of the persons above described shall not operate as a nullity when not opposed. Informers not recompensed pecuniarily by law, may be examined as witnesses, but the jury shall be informed of their being informers.

The witnesses, by whatever party called, shall not be allowed to confer together. The accused may require, after they have deposed, that those he shall specify may quit the court, and that one or more of them shall be introduced and examined anew, either separately or in the presence of each other. The procurator general shall have the same privilege. The president may also order it officially.

The president may before, during, or after the examination of a witness, order one or more of the accused to retire, and examine them separately on particular points; but he shall take care to inform each of the accused, of what has been said in his absence.

During the examination, the jurors, procurator general, and judges, shall take notes of what appears to them important, either in the depositions of the witnesses, or the defence of the accused.

If after the examination, the testimony of a witness shall appear false, the president may, on the requisition either of the procurator general, the private prosecutor, or the accused, or even officially, order the witness to be taken into custody.

#### CONCLUSION.

After the depositions of the witnesses, and the respective remarks which their evidence has occasioned, the private prosecutor, or his counsel, and the procurator general, shall be heard in support of the prosecution. The accused and his counsel may answer. The private prosecutor, or procurator general, are permitted to reply, but the accused, or his counsel, shall always be entitled to speak last.

The president shall then recapitulate the proceedings to the jury, and narrate the principal evidence for or against the accused. He shall admonish them in regard to the duties they have to fulfil, and put the following questions to them.

The question arising out of the act of accusation shall be conceived in these terms:

"Is the accused guilty of having committed such a murder, robbery, or other

crime, with all the circumstances described in the indictment?"

If there arise during the proceedings one or more aggravating circumstance, not specified in the indictment, the president shall add the question following:

"Has the accused committed the crime under such or such circumstances?"

When the accused shall propose as a defence, a fact acknowledged as a justification by law, a question shall be put thus:

"Is such a fact established?"

If the accused be under sixteen years, the president shall put this question:

"Did the accused act with discernment?"

The president, after having proposed these questions, shall hand the same in writing to the jury, through their foreman; he shall deliver, at the same time, the indictment, and all the documents besides the written declarations and oral testimonies. And he shall admonish the jurors, that if the accused is declared GUILTY of the principal fact only by a majority, the same must be mentioned at the head of their verdict.

#### OF THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury shall then retire to their apartment to deliberate; but previously the foreman shall read to them the instruction following, which shall also be posted, in large characters, on the most conspicuous part of the room.

"The code of criminal instruction, article 342, directs juries to be aware,

"That the law does not require of them to explain how they are convinced, nor prescribe rules by which they ought particularly to weigh the quantity or sufficiency of any proof, but merely requires of them to examine their own minds and consciences, in regard to the impression that has been produced on their judgment by the evidence adduced against the accused, and in his defence; and that the law does not say, *You shall deem that to be truth which you have heard attested by such or such a number of witnesses, or by such and such documents*; but it requires of you simply, that which constitutes the entire sum of your duties, *that you should yourselves be fully convinced*. It is at the same time essential that you never forget, that all the deliberation of a jury is to be confined to the actual accusation; and that on the facts connected with it, or depending upon it alone you are solely to decide."

The jurors shall not quit their chamber until they have agreed in their verdict.



and no person shall be permitted to enter during their deliberations on any account whatever.

The court may punish a juror for contravening this regulation, by a fine of five hundred franks, or more. All others opposing the order or the person executing the same, shall be punished by imprisonment.

The jurors having deliberated on the principal fact, and afterwards on each of its circumstances, the foreman shall interrogate them as follows, and each juror shall answer accordingly:

1st. If the juror think that the fact is not established, or that the accused is innocent of it, he will answer, *The accused is not guilty.*

2nd. If he think that the fact is established, he shall say, *The accused is guilty of having committed the crime, with all the circumstances.*

3rd. If he think that the fact is established, and the accused guilty of it, but that proof is wanting of the criminal intention, he shall say, *The accused is guilty of having committed the fact, but it is not established that he has done so with the criminal intention ascribed.*

4th. If he think that the fact is established, and that the accused is guilty of it, but that some of the circumstances are not proved, he shall say, *The accused is guilty, but without some of the circumstances.*

The decision of the jury shall be pronounced for or against the accused; and in case of an equal number of voices, the decision shall be held in favour of the accused.

The jurors shall then return into court and take their places. The president shall require the result of their deliberations. The foreman of the jury shall rise, and placing his hand on his heart, shall say, *On my honour and my conscience, before God and man, the verdict of the jury is—Yes, the accused is, &c. Or, No, the accused is, &c.*

The verdict of the jury shall be written and signed by the foreman, and delivered by him to the president, in presence of the jurors. The president shall sign the same, and cause it to be entered by the registrar.

The verdict of the jury shall not be subject to any other review.

But if the accused be declared guilty by a majority only, the judges shall deliberate together on the same point; and if the opinion of the minority of the jurors be adopted by the majority of the judges,

so that adding the number of voices, that number shall exceed that of the majority of the jurors and the minority of the judges, the decision shall be in favour of the accused.

If the judges be unanimously convinced that the jurors, while completely observing the forms, have been fundamentally mistaken in their verdict, the court shall declare that there has been an error in judgment, and shall refer the question to the next session, to be tried by another jury, of which none of the former jurors shall form a part.

This measure can only be ordered by the court officially, and immediately after the verdict of the jury is publicly declared, and the accused is found guilty, but never when he is declared *not guilty*.

The court shall be obliged to pronounce immediately after the decision of the second jury, even though it should be conformable to the former.

The president shall then order the accused to be brought into court, and the registrar shall, in his presence, read the verdict of the jury.

When the accused is declared *not guilty*, the president shall pronounce him acquitted of the accusation, and order him to be set at liberty, unless he is detained on some other previous accusation.

The accused being acquitted, shall receive satisfaction for his loss of time and character.

#### OF THE JUDGMENT.

The accused being declared guilty, the procurator-general shall require the court to pass the sentence of the law. The private prosecutor shall make his claim for restitution and damages.

The president shall ask the accused if he has any thing to state in his defence.

The accused or his counsel cannot plead that the fact is false, but only that the offence is not forbidden, or is qualified by the law; or that he does not deserve the punishment applied for by the procurator-general; or that it does not carry damages for the benefit of the private prosecutor; or lastly, that the damages claimed are more than are due.

The court shall declare the accused absolved, if the fact of which he is declared guilty is not forbidden by a penal law. But if the fact is forbidden, the court shall pronounce the punishment established by law. Only in cases of conviction for several crimes can the most severe punishment be pronounced.



In like manner, in case of acquittal, the court shall decree on the damages claimed by the private prosecutor, or the accused; shall liquidate them by the same decree, or refer it to one of the judges to hear the parties, take cognisance of the documents, and make a report of the whole. The court shall also order that any effects seized shall be restored to the proprietor.

Before pronouncing sentence the president shall read the text of the law on which it is founded. The registrar shall read the decree: he shall also insert the text of the law applied, under pain of a fine of 100 francs. The minute of the decree shall be signed by the judges, under the penalty of a fine of 100 francs against the registrar.

Want of room has compelled us to omit many of the details of the various proceedings, which, as new to France, are minutely described: but enough is given to demonstrate that the whole is arranged with the most scrupulous anxiety to arrive at a just result in every trial, and with the tenderest regard to the forlorn and deserted condition of the accused. The great improvements in particular points on the English jury system, consist in challenging in all trials, without showing cause; in drawing all juries by lot; in the previous communication to the accused of the list of the witnesses and jurors; in putting the accused to the bar unfettered; in allowing counsel to address the jury in defence; in the uniform separation of the witnesses, and their examinations apart; in the rejection of interested police officers and informers as witnesses; in the permanent instructions of the jury, and the formal interrogatories of the foreman; in delivering the verdict in writing; in giving unequivocal powers to the jury to decide on the law, intention, and fact, in all cases; in pronouncing immediate sentence; and finally, in the judge being compelled to read and record the text of the pre-established law on which he passes the judgment of the court.

What we should have regarded as an imperfection, the decision by a majority, is partly, but not satisfactorily, removed, by its being required that such mode of decision should, when adverse to a prisoner, be explained, and then to unite other voices, so as to ascertain the average opinion of court and jury. We regret also that the prefect is not compelled to summon jurymen in rotation, and that we

see no remarks on the subject of Grand Juries, which, if not allowed to be superseded by informations *ex officio*, and if properly varied and acting with public spirit, are important securities against oppression in England.

\*\*\* We shall in our next, and in some following numbers, give some specimens of the Code Napoleon, as well criminal as civil.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

MEMORANDA LUSITANICA; by MR. ADAMSON, OF NEWCASTLE.

### *Domingos dos Reis Quita.*

**T**HIS amiable character was born at Lisbon on the 6th of January, 1728, and was baptized in the parochial church of S. Sebastião de Pedreira. His father, who was a tradesman, being unfortunate in business, abandoned his country, and left him at the age of seven years, with six other children, to the care of Maria Rosaria, his mother. Whilst remittances continued to be made from America, whither her husband had gone, Maria gave her children that education which was convenient to their tender age and her own slender means; but when these ceased, poverty assailed her, and would no longer permit Domingos dos Reis to prosecute those studies, for which nature had so aptly fitted him.

Thus forsaken, and burthened with her children, his unhappy mother found herself obliged to apprentice him to a peruke-maker. He was then thirteen years of age, and the quickness and discretion of his answers gave convincing proofs of the happiness of his genius. His leisure hours were devoted to reading; and the works of Camoens and Francisco Rodrigues Labo, first introduced him to the Muses; he was so struck with the beauties, which he discovered in these authors, that he deposited in his memory the greater part of their compositions.

Domingos dos Reis wrote verses, previous to his having read the works of any author, and without any knowledge of the rules of poetry: he soon however studied the best models, and in an eclogue, intitled *Alcino*, which was a juvenile performance, he discovered such richness of genius, as to appear to have been rocked in the cradle of the Muses, and that he should one day be the honour of Parnassus. Such was his diffidence and modesty that, during many years in which he cultivated poetry and produced

verses,



verses, his talent was unknown to his most intimate friends, and when afterwards his productions were shewn to them, he gave them out as the compositions of a religious of the Azores.

The sonnet commencing :

Benigno amor os impios que te offendem,  
discovered the secret, and from that time his genius began to disclose itself, and his acquaintance was coveted by the lovers of poetry. José Antonio de Brito, whose death Domingos dos Reis has celebrated with great tenderness in an elegy, introduced him to the Conde de S. Lourenço, who was a liberal protector of genius and cultivator of the fine arts. At their first meeting he was so satisfied with Domingos dos Reis, that he invited him frequently to his house, and gave him ever afterwards the clearest proofs of his friendship and esteem.

The secret which he had for so many years guarded with such attention, being revealed, Domingos dos Reis applied himself to the study of the Spanish, Italian, and French languages, to compensate for his ignorance of the Latin. His progress corresponded with his talents; and having acquainted himself with these languages, and obtained the best translations of the works of the Greek, Latin, German, and English authors of celebrity, there was scarcely a well written book which he had not read with attention.

The Portuguese Arcadian Society was formed at this time for the restoration of belles lettres, and especially poetry, then almost entirely neglected. Domingos dos Reis was unanimously admitted one of their members, and as it was the practice on admission to take an Arcadian name, he received that of Alcino Micenio. In the conferences of this society, he found of how great importance it was that he should perfectly understand the laws of poetry, and the works of those authors, who had commented upon the art. With the assistance of a translation he read Aristotle, and the writers upon his works, and treasured in his memory the Art of Poetry of Horace, from the elegant Portuguese version of that writer, who, under the name of Candido Lusitano, has done so much honour to his country.

Some persons, envious of his increasing reputation, endeavoured, with sarcastical insinuations on his writings and birth, to destroy the peace which he enjoyed in the service of the Muses, and in the arms of friendship; his character was

however established, and his mind was superior to their base attempts. If he was not distinguished for splendour of birth, he raised himself by the delicacy of his judgment, the profundity of his genius, the energy of his soul, and the purity of his manners. He was a lover of truth—detested all dissimulation and artifice. His sentiments were regulated by the light of reason, and his actions directed by the dictates of prudence. He was faithful in his transactions with man, constant in friendship, which neither absence nor adversity could alienate. His sauvity of manners made his acquaintance highly esteemed; he held ingratitude in the greatest abhorrence, oftentimes expressing himself, that those who were guilty of this crime should be rendered incapable of performing any obligation, human or divine. He looked with circumspection to the words which he used, that no scandalous or sinister interpretation might be put upon them; he performed all his actions with decorum, considering the profanation of decency a breach of honesty. He was devout, without hypocrisy; religious, without superstition; literary, without pride. These virtues, added to his genius, made him universally beloved: his conversation, naturally jovial, was always judicious; and his excellent memory enabled him to represent the deeds of the most interesting periods of Portuguese history and literature. Whilst he took no pains to expose his own virtues, he cautiously concealed the faults of others; with moderation he tolerated the injustice of fortune, never more blind than when she denied him the rewards due to his merits, and lavished them on others who were inferior in genius. He was accustomed to say, "With little am I contented, and happy am I on being unambitious and without hopes of fortune; for on all occasions, in which I entertained hopes of ameliorating my condition, these hopes quickly vanished."

On the nomination of D. Gaspar to the archbishopric of Braga, Domingos dos Reis wished to place himself under the shadow of such secure patronage. His highness, informed of his merits, had resolved to admit him into his household; but his good intentions were counteracted by the persuasions of an austere bigot, who represented to the prelate, that it would be unbecoming his holy character to give the asylum, so much hoped for by Domingos dos Reis, to a man of



lively wit. Thus were frustrated those hopes which he considered so well founded. This disappointment, however, did not diminish the sincere respect with which he ever venerated the virtues of a prince, more commendable for his zeal as a pastor, than for the royal blood which flowed in his veins. In 1760 he wrote his celebrated Idyll.

Celebremos cantando rude avena,

O grão pastor do Cavado frondoso, &c.

His highness having read the just tributes therein paid to him, Domingos dos Reis did not dissimulate as to the motives which induced him to write it; but fortune still opposed his wishes, which extended no further than to procure an asylum, and being free from the care of procuring the necessaries of life, to dedicate his future years to the service of his creator.

The Marquez Pombal, premier of Portugal, to whom many elogiums are paid in the writings of Domingos dos Reis, was acquainted with his talents, and wished to employ them. The envy of his rivals, however, succeeded in averting the generous inclinations of the minister, and he was too diffident to appear against their representations.

Amidst the devastations of the earthquake, which destroyed Lisbon, the little property of Domingos dos Reis shared the general fate, and he found himself houseless, destitute, and poor. In this unfortunate condition he was received into the house of D. Theresa Theodora de Aloim, who soothed his sorrows, and, by administering to his distress, endeavoured to repair his loss. From her he experienced that affection, which provided not only the necessaries of life, but whatever he could wish.

In 1761 he was severely attacked by consumption, which debilitated his frame, and brought him to the gates of death. The affection of D. Theresa Theodora de Aloim was here displayed in its truest light; she braved the danger of contagion, and was callous to the fatigues which her attentions occasioned. She administered his medicines and food by day, and watched his slumbers by night; alleviating his sufferings by her gentle treatment and maternal assistance. Her husband, Balbazar Tara, who was a physician, was equally assiduous in his endeavours to restore to health his dear friend, who, during his illness, shewed himself resigned to the will of his maker, and endured, without repining, the severity of his disease. To the skill and

experience of Dr. Tara, and the attentions of his amiable wife, he owed his cure, which was wonderfully effected, after a confinement of nearly a year, with little chance of recovery.

Consumption being a disease from which those, who are unfortunately once afflicted, seldom escape, Domingos dos Reis, in 1767, after a malignant fever, experienced a new attack, which had nearly proved fatal. A second time he received from D. Theresa Theodora, marks of unalterable affection, and from the close friendship of Dr. Tara, unwearied zeal and application. They rose frequently in the night, D. Theresa, to administer his medicines and food, and the doctor to observe the progress of his disease, and reflect upon the proper means to be applied for his cure. Their endeavours succeeded, and Domingos dos Reis, a second time, owed his preservation to the affectionate attention of his sincere friends. His breast flowed with gratitude, (for he was well acquainted with, and had experienced the value of a true friend,) and desirous of immortalizing before his death those, who had repaid his affection with reciprocal love, he wrote an Idyll, intitled, *Amizade*, wherein he celebrates the names of his dearest friends.

The virtues, hitherto mentioned, were not the only ones which entitle Domingos dos Reis to our respect and admiration; his filial tenderness was never exceeded. His mother, filled with years, had become burthensome to her son-in-law, Antonio Jozé Cota, whose family was numerous, and whose adversities were great. Domingos dos Reis, to relieve his brother-in-law from a burthen, which he had cheerfully borne for many years, and desirous of prolonging the existence of his infirm mother by tenderness and affection, quitted the hospitable house of his friend, with whom he had lived so long and so happily, and took a house. His good intentions were arrested by the termination of his life.

On the 13th of October, 1770, he removed to his residence; and on the 22d of August following, after a very uneasy night, he awoke, suffering under an indigestion. Dr. Tara came to the assistance of his friend, and finding his disease increasing, had him on the 23d removed to his own house. His malady baffled all the endeavours of his friend; and the doctor suspecting that a mortification had taken place in his lungs, revealed to him his situation. He received



the intelligence with pious resignation, and replied, by thanking him for the kindness he had shewn him, and requesting the administration of the sacrament.

On the 26th he received the sacraments of the eucharist and extreme unction, with serenity and composure, repeating, to all, the prayers of the Agonia, and awaiting, with apparent solicitude, the moment which should release him from his earthly prison, and usher him to the presence of his Redeemer. He consoled with affectionate words his friends, who sorrowfully watched his dissolution; and by his composure, alleviated their distress. At half after four, of the same day, the appointed time arrived, and he expired in his forty-third year, a pattern of virtue, memorable for the knowledge and genius he displayed throughout his life, the patience with which he endured the pains which afflicted him, and the pious resignation with which he closed his earthly career.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN one of your last year's numbers, to which I have not the opportunity of reference at this moment, you give an account, from a memoir of the Wernerian Society, of an affection in the *trachea* of poultry, the leading symptom of which is frequent gaping. The cause assigned for this complaint, is a species of *fasciola*, found in the *trachea*, for the removal of which, meal mixed with urine is recommended.

Now, Sir, without the least intention of controverting the probable existence of *fasciola*, I must observe that the disorder, vulgarly called the *gapes*, in poultry, is sufficiently common, and more particularly observable in those seasons of variable temperature, when the air is styled influenzal. In fine, according to my constant observation, and I have been an occasional breeder and feeder of poultry all my life, this symptom of gaping is generally the consequence of that affection, which, in the human patient, is denominated a sore throat; arising, according to common feeling, from the sudden impression of cold by the atmospheric stroke, but in a more refined view, from the abstraction of heat in that particular part. By the by, after beating about the bush a long time, I continue a *frigorician*. Those two often unfortunate prisoners, singing birds,

are sometimes similarly affected, when exposed in their cage abroad, to alternations of temperature. Gaping is a common symptom in the roup, or glanders, of poultry. My practice, and it has always been successful in recent cases, is to preserve the patients from exposure to cold air, particularly by night, and to give mustard, grated ginger, and sulphur in their water, or the same in balls with meal, adding a little oil olive. Occasionally I have given cordial balls, such as are made for the race-horse, and laudanum. But the gapes are still more frequent in young chickens, which have not been chained to a proverb without reason. If a brood should chance to get out too early, in the dewy grass, on a cold morning, most probably a part of them will be seen afterwards, skulking in corners, drooping their wings, their young feathers ruffled, and gaping, in expectation of the cheering warmth of the sun. If the gaping continues, it is followed by a discharge from the nostrils.

A hen suddenly quitted her companions, and sat moping in corners, refused her meat and drink, and did not evacuate, although she appeared full. Her crop was tumid, and, in two or three days, gradually enlarged. An incision being made in that part, with a pen-knife, a considerable number of new beans, which had vegetated, were extracted, and the bowel cleared. The operation of the needle closed the wound, which soon healed, and the hen went instantly about her business, unhurt.

I embrace this opportunity of advertising to a topic, which bears a far more important relation than the above, to the *res rustica*. In the chapter of intelligence of your number for May, page 349, you record that—'A Scotch farmer proves, that a pair of horses cost in keep, double a pair of oxen, or as 23*l.* to 14*l.*, and that the other additional advantages are also equal.' Thereby hangs a tale, the telling of which may contribute still further, to the diffusion of a practice supremely beneficial. There has existed, until the present instant, an extreme prejudice in the northern writers on husbandry, against the employment of oxen, as beasts of farm labour, notwithstanding that, twenty or thirty years since, individuals in Scotland made successful use of ploughs drawn by two oxen only, and without a driver, after the example of the south. The successful example above adduced, from five years practice upon the farm in hand, of



Sir Thomas Carmichael, baronet, in the county of Peebles, is furnished with Mr. Findlater, who, in his Agricultural Report of that county, gave a decided opinion against oxen for the plough. This gentleman's somewhat tardy conversion to faith in the steady ox, it seems, has arisen principally from his lately witnessed fact, of a pair of oxen forming an efficient plough-team; but such proof of perfect equality at plough, between the ox and the horse, beast for beast, had been before him and his brethren more than ten years, to be treated, not indeed very happily, with a degree of ridicule. A similar fate also has awaited every recommendation of the row culture for white corn, as a most important and profitable improvement of the already excellent practice of the best tilled districts in Scotland; and of the practicability and benefit of constructing sheds for the shelter of sheep during the winter season. Several farmers, of late years, have successfully made this last experiment; in particular, one of Stirlingshire, who has published an account of his success, over an extent of a quarter of an acre of ground. Individuals in Scotland have also, of late, practised successfully the row husbandry with white corn. Thus these three great and manifest improvements in rural economy, may be expected gradually to make their way in the north, as well as in the south.

JOHN LAWRENCE.  
Somer's Town.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I OBSERVE in your last number a very satisfactory paper, by your correspondent *Common Sense*, in which a useful practical subject is explained and elucidated with his accustomed perspicuity, and accompanied with many hints and ideas of applications to various other useful and practical purposes in life or in nature. By way of preparation for applying the same mode of reasoning to other objects and phenomena, I have been led to investigate a general series, which might include, not only the several particular series set down in that paper, but also all others of a similar kind. In order to which, let  $a$  denote the first and constant contribution, and  $r$  the ratio of the portion of each successive sum to be joined with it, as an increment or decrement, according as  $r$  may be positive or

negative. Then the several successive sums will be thus, viz.

- 1st  $a$   
2nd  $a + ra$   
3rd  $a + ra + r^2a$   
4th  $a + ra + r^2a + r^3a$   
5th  $a + ra + r^2a + r^3a + r^4a$

And the general the  $n$ th  $a + ra + r^2a + r^3a + \dots + r^{n-1}a$  where  $n$  denotes the whole number of the terms.

Now it is evident that every line is a sum of a geometrical progression, having  $a$  for its first term, and  $r^{n-1}a$  for the last term, the whole number of the terms being  $n$ . But, by the nature of geometrical progression, it is well known that the sum of any such series of terms is expressed by  $\frac{1-r^n}{1-r}a$ , which therefore denotes every such sum in general.

Then by expounding  $r$  successively, by  $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$ , &c. and  $n$  by the several numbers  $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ , &c. this formula gives all the particular sums set down in the said paper by Common Sense.

But now to determine the limit to which the sum of the series continually approaches, by supposing the series continued without end, we have only to suppose the number ( $n$ ) of the terms to be infinite, and then the ultimate sum will emerge. But as  $a$  denotes some proper fraction less than unity, or 1, the infinite power  $r^n$ , of such a fraction, will become nothing, and will vanish out of the general sum  $\frac{1-r^n}{1-r}a$ , and which therefore

will become barely  $\frac{1}{1-r}a$ , or  $\frac{a}{1-r}$ . But as  $r$  denotes some one of the continual fractions  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \dots$ , &c. to change the form of the theorem, put  $r = \frac{1}{c}$ , then the

formula  $\frac{1}{1-r}a$  becomes  $\frac{c}{c-1}a$ , which denotes the utmost limit to which the sum of the infinite series always tends, and beyond which it cannot pass; where  $c$  denotes some one of the natural series of numbers  $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots$ , &c. Hence, by taking these numbers successively for  $c$ , the formula  $\frac{c}{c-1}a$ , becomes respectively as follows:

Value of $c$ .	Value of $\frac{c}{c-1}a$ .
2	$2a$
3	$1\frac{1}{2}a$



4 . . .	$1\frac{1}{3}a$
5 . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}a$
6 . . .	$1\frac{1}{5}a$
&c.	&c.

And so on continually; which are the very same results as the several ultimate sums deduced by Common Sense, and which may thus be easily continued to any extent.

From a slight view only of this series of numbers, one is struck with the remarkable appearance of its rapid tendency to equality, as the additional fractional part over the mark (1) of equality, quickly increases, so as to be quite inconsiderable, after a very few repetitions. And hence too we perceive the propriety of the judicious remarks made by Common Sense, on the tendency of such series to an equality or uniformity, even when there is no intervening cause to take place to check and counteract its regular operation. But when any such circumstances occur, as is the case in all applications to the economy and operations of nature, how soon do we perceive the increase of the series is checked, the phenomenon becomes stationary, and then retrogrades, till it is destroyed, and ceases to exist; as in the case of a tree, a man, or other animal, the early stages of existence have rapid increases and improvement, but afterwards these gradually relax and cease, when the plant or animal arrives at its greatest magnitude; after which, disease, or natural decay, causes it to retrograde, and finally terminates its existence.

Several instances of this kind are hinted at by Common Sense, in his ingenious paper on the subject, and it is to be wished he would extend his observations to more objects in the phenomena of nature, as well as apply the principle more closely. In this way I could wish to see it applied to the subject of political economy, and particularly to the case of the population of a country, or indeed of the whole earth, or to the whole universe, with all its infinite planetary worlds of inhabitants. Were this done, I have no doubt that similar results would be traced in the series of population, which would thus be found at first rapidly to increase, then gradually to relax; increasing slower and slower, both by the operation of the series, and by the natural constitution of things, till the population would come as a matter of course to a maximum, and there remain nearly stationary; the productive and obstructive causes, from their obvious tendency, coming to an equilibrium with each other. In this way

then the constitution of things, and the economy of nature itself, effectually prevent a country from being over-stocked with inhabitants, beyond what it can sustain by its produce when duly cultivated.

Let us contemplate this matter a little further. And first let us suppose a country, like our own for instance, to be indifferently provided with inhabitants, and the land cultivated in a medium degree; and let us trace out whether it is ever likely to be possible for the country to become over-peopled, so as that the land, properly cultivated, shall be unable to support and maintain the people.

Now, to give the argument quite fairly, let us suppose the country to be in a continued state of peace and prosperity, and in a state of increase as to the inhabitants, rather more being born than die, each year, at commencing our calculation. Now, allowing the series of increase to proceed for some years in a natural way, without any check or obstructing cause, we have seen that the increment, by the very nature and essence of the series, is a decreasing fraction of the whole mass, or every year a less portion of the whole mass; so as at length it proceeds nearly regular by a certain small proportion, in comparison of the whole mass of the population. Thus then we have a continued increase to the numbers, though always less and less in proportion to the whole mass; and, in consequence, by such increase, though always slower and slower, the whole at length might become too numerous for the land to maintain, if there were no opposing or counterbalancing operations.

Let us now consider some of the natural consequences of such increase of numbers, and obstructing operations to increase, without any adventitious aid from wars, or plague, or any such accidental causes whatever. Now one natural effect of an increase of numbers will be, less food to each, and consequently some degree of scarcity and difficulty of procuring sustenance. How will this difficulty or scarcity operate on the conduct and economy of the people? It will act in three different ways: it will make the people less healthy, so as that there will be proportionably more deaths, which opposes the increase of numbers; and it will cause fewer marriages, so as there will be fewer persons born; on both these accounts then there will be a decrease of the mass of people, or at least a reduction and diminution



mination of the increase. But then, on the other hand, the scarcity or difficulty of food will make the people more industrious, they will labour the land better, and they will cultivate some of it which before perhaps was in a desert or uncultivated state.

By this supply, raised in consequence of the pressure felt for food, the check on the increase of numbers will be somewhat abated, though not entirely, and upon the whole there may still be an increase of numbers, though not so much as by the natural series of numbers, however slow in itself, it might be. After this compound effect, the operation of another year will not only repeat it, but must rather increase it, as there will be greater difficulty, fewer marriages, less health, fewer births, and more deaths, in proportion to the whole, than before. In this manner then the progressions will go on, in both respects, the increase of the people being every year slower than the former, or perhaps not increasing at all, while the improvement of the land also proceeds, with perhaps other exertions and means used to obtain food to supply the demand. The natural tendency of these progressions is to attain a balance and equilibrium between the demand and the supply; which state of equality between them must necessarily take place, in process of time, sooner or later; after which the population will become stationary, as well as the quantity of food. Should extraordinary disease, or plague, or earthquakes, or other accidental destruction of lives occur, the population would afterwards increase again, recovering itself from the accidental loss, till it attain the state of the maximum as before, beyond which it could not possibly go, after the supply and improvement of the land have been carried on as far as possible. And to this state of a balanced maximum it is probable that the people and country of China has attained, or nearly so, and in which they may probably long continue, unless disturbed by some accidental cause.

Hence then we derive the sound natural doctrine, the consoling cordial reflection, that nature has well provided for the sustenance and comfort of all her creatures—that a country will always be adequate to the regular nurture of its inhabitants—that a country can never be permanently overstocked—that we are freed from the dread of ever overpeopling a country, or the world, or of ever want-

ing food, while we are industrious—that, in short, we “justify the ways of God to man,” and are armed against the late horrible and blasphemous doctrine, that the Deity, by the constitution of nature, has made it necessary to have wars to destroy mankind and reduce the population, or force the unnatural alternative of devouring our offspring and one another!

#### PHILO-COMMONSENSE.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent H. R. has taken considerable pains in quoting the authority of Mr. Locke, in favour of “female preaching;” but as the practice is still confined to the people called Quakers, it may justly be inferred, that his arguments and opinions have had no great weight in any other quarter.

As H. R. is not satisfied with the admonition of Paul to the Corinthians, I shall here subjoin the 11th and 12th verses of his first Epistle to Timothy, upon the same subject, and leave your readers to form their own judgment as to the true meaning of the Apostle.

To the Corinthians he says, “Let your women *keep silence* in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to *speak*.”

“But if they will *learn* any thing, let them ask their husbands at home: for it is a *shame* for women to *speak* in the church.” And to Timothy he writes, “Let the woman *learn* in *silence* with all subjection,” for “I suffer not a woman to *teach*, but to be in *silence*.”

Your correspondent has likewise thought proper to advert to the passage in Joel, (chapter ii. verse 28) in support of this practice, “In the last days I will pour out of my spirit on *all flesh*, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy;” to which I shall briefly observe, that if this portion of scripture alludes to “female preaching,” it is rather extraordinary that, as the “*influence of the Spirit*” must doubtless be of an *imperative* nature, the effects should *only* be found among the Quakers, with the exception perhaps of the celebrated Johanna Southgate! And admitting the interpretation to be correct, a considerable difficulty must constantly exist as to those who *are*, and those who are *not* inspired; and if “*two maid servants*” in our days, were to assume the office of “*ministers*,” as appears to have been the case in the time of Pliny, (according to the anecdote with which we are favoured



by H. R.) our remarks would probably be very analogous to those contained in his letter to Trajan; namely, that in these pretensions to inspiration, "he discovered nothing but a bad and excessive superstition."

Woburn.

F. T. PILGRIM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAPPENING lately to meet with a publication, in which are two letters from Mr. Ure, of the Glasgow Observatory, I was particularly struck with the following remarks on the elements of the comet of 1811, as given by M. Burckhardt, member of the National Institute. "It is a duty which I owe to the skill and the unwearied exertions of my associate, Mr. Cross; to this patriotic establishment, and also to this country, hitherto considered by the French mathematicians and astronomers, unequal to the primary solution of this difficult problem, to state the following facts:—On October 8, at eight hours fifteen minutes, by observations made here, with every precaution to ensure the utmost accuracy, the comet had deviated 42 degrees 18 minutes from the longitude which Burckhardt's elements assign for that instant. On October 14, at two o'clock in the morning, the longitude, as deduced from a most satisfactory transit, was 206 degrees, 42 minutes. By the French computation, it ought to have been 248 degrees 1 minute, differing from nature by 41 degrees 19 minutes. By our elements, which have received a partial correction from my observations since the 8th, the coincidence on the 8th, at the same time, was within 15 minutes, and on the 14th, within 13 minutes. Our computed latitudes on the 13th agree to a minute with observation, while those of Burckhardt differ by 3 degrees, or 180 times that quantity."

Upon this I may first observe, that it is necessary to obtain a great number of accurate and distant observations of a comet's geocentric place, before correct elements of its orbit can be ascertained; but Burckhardt's Elements were published too early to ensure their accuracy in every visible part of the comet's anomaly; he not having, at that time, the advantage of distant observations made on both sides of the perihelion; although subsequent observations have, doubtless, enabled this ingenious calculator to give them the necessary correction. Hence, from these considerations, it is probable

his present elements may not be quite correct; but, that they differ 41 or 42 degrees from observation, I cannot admit.

At the time of the comet's appearance, I made a series of anticipated calculations of its geocentric place from these elements; and from my own observations of its progress amongst the fixed stars, I had the pleasure of finding that its deviation from the computations, was never very perceptible to the naked eye; but if it had ever been as great as 41 or 42 degrees, (nearly half a quadrant of the heavens,) it must surely have been observed.

I have no accurate places of the comet in October, November, or December; but, as Mr. Ure has given its geocentric longitude for October 14, at two in the morning, deduced from a good observation made at that time, with his, or his friend's computation from the French elements, he has afforded me an opportunity, in this instance, of comparing the result of my own calculation, made from the same elements, with the observation and computation given by himself.

Before I proceed to give the heads, or results, of any calculations, it will be proper to insert the elements from which they are obtained.

*The Elements of the Comet of 1811, by M. Burckhardt.*

	d.	h.	m.
Time of the comet's passing the perihelion, September . . .	12	9	48
Place of the perihelion . . .	74°	12'	
Perihelion distance . . .	1.02241		
Place of the ascending node . . .	140°	13'	
Inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic . . .	72°	12'	

*Calculation.*—The time from the perihelion to October 10 14, is, 31 4 12, equal 31.175, making the table time 30.1557, and the comet's true anomaly 38° 48' 30"; which being subtracted from the longitude of the perihelion, leaves 35° 23' 30", for the heliocentric place of the comet in its orbit. By spherics, the ecliptic distance of the comet from the ascending node is 130° 53' 12".5; its heliocentric longitude 9° 19' 47".5, and latitude 66° 59' 23" north.

The true place of the comet is 19° 50' 3", and its distance from the sun .9968329. Again, from the anomaly, and from the perihelion distance, is obtained the comet's distance from the sun, equal 1.149261; from this, and the heliocentric latitude, the curtate distance from



from the same is .419212; and finally, the geocentric longitude  $208^{\circ} 13' 16''.9$ ; differing from observation only 1 degree 31 minutes 16.9 seconds, instead of 41 degrees 19 minutes, according to Mr. Ure, this gentleman making the computed longitude, from the French elements for the same time, to be 243 degrees 1 minute; which leads me to suppose that he is equally unfortunate in his results of the 8th and 13th of the same month.

In the next paragraph, Mr. Ure says, "It is in the longitude of the perihelion that the chief discordance exists between the French elements and ours, and this amounts to about 31 degrees; the former being, in our judgment, too small by this quantity." Whatever discordance may exist between the French and Scotch elements, as to the longitude of the perihelion, I find from the Greenwich observations, taken at eight in the evening, near that point of its orbit, that the comet's place, deduced from the above elements for the same time, vary but a few minutes from observation; for on the 5th of September, the computed longitude differed 24 minutes 34 seconds, and the latitude 6 minutes 51 seconds, from observation. On the 11th, the difference in longitude was only 10 minutes 22 seconds; and on the 13th, the computed latitude agreed with observation within

26 seconds: in every case, the elements give the longitudes and latitudes something less than what observation determines.

In the above calculations, the longitudes of the earth, as well as its radii vector, have been corrected for the perturbations of the several planets, from the very excellent Tables of M. de Lambre; and as a attention has been paid to the different applications of the numbers, I hope the results will be found to be correct. But the longitude of the perihelion, as determined by M. Burckhardt, be increased 31 degrees, (as agreeable to the opinion of Mr. Ure,) and the time of the comet's passage through it be either on the 9th or 12th, or some intermediate time\*, the results of computations made on those suppositions will differ from observation several degrees.

I shall here give the whole of the Greenwich observations that I am in possession of. They were communicated to me by Mr. Firminger, late of the Royal Observatory, and were taken at 8 hours mean time each night. Perhaps some of your contributors will have the goodness to favour your readers with more observations of this comet, taken at the above observatory, at greater distances from the perihelion; or mention where such observations are to be found, if any have been published.

		AR.	Dec.	Long.	Lat.
1811, September	5th	$159^{\circ} 23' 15''$	$39^{\circ} 45' 11''$	$145^{\circ} 3' 10''$	$28^{\circ} 36' 39''$
	7th	161 24 59	40 44 43	146 10 5	30 10 13
	8th	162 27 41	41 8 36	146 47 12	30 52 38
	11th	165 54 56	42 36 28	148 42 47	33 20 48
	13th	168 24 32	43 27 50	150 10 21	34 57 27
	14th	169 48 8	43 58 24	150 57 24	35 53 15
	16th	172 32 35	44 52 14	152 32 7	37 37 49

I have only to add, that it is no proof that all the parts of a comet's elements are correct, by their agreeing with observation in one particular point of anomaly. If Mr. Ure will have the goodness to communicate his elements to the Monthly Magazine, he will much oblige, by so doing,

THOMAS SQUIRE.

Expping, May 21, 1813.

*Errata.*—In my letter of the transit of  $\phi$ , in the third line from bottom of col. 2, for  $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$  read  $4''.12$ , and in next col. eighth line from top, for  $20''.22$ , read  $-20''.22$ .

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THIS is an age of great superstition. You would scarcely believe it, but

I know the fact from a clergyman at Keynsham, that not long ago, in Staffordshire, they burnt a calf in a farmhouse alive, to prevent the other calves from dying: and in the same county, (he said he knew all the parties) a woman having kept a toad in a pot in her garden, her husband killed it, and she reproached him for it; saying, she intended the next Sunday to have taken the sacrament, for the purpose of getting

\* Mr. Ure remarks, in another letter, dated Glasgow Observatory, October 7th, that "the time of the perihelion passage may be considered as pretty accurately fixed, either for Sept. 12th or 9th, or, as is more probable, at some intermediate period."

some



some of the bread to feed him with, and make him thereby a valuable familiar spirit to her.

We have here, at Long Ashton, also a young farmer, who has several times predicted his own end, from what he calls being *looked over*; and his mother and father informed a friend of mine, that they had sent to the White-Witch doctor, beyond Bridgewater, by the coachman, for a charm to cure him, (having paid handsomely for it); but that he had now given him over, as her spells were more potent than his: if not dead, he is dying from mere fear, and all the parish of his class believe it. There is also in that parish an old man, who sells gingerbread to the schools, who is always employed to cure the red-water in cows, by means of charms and verses which he says to them. In the Marsh we have water-doctors, who get rich, at the mines, diviners with rods, who find ore and water: and at Weston-Super-Mare they see lights before funerals, and are agreed that the people always die in that parish by threes—that is, three old, three young—three men, three women, &c. Such are a part only of the superstitions of the West in 1813. D.

Bristol, April 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may perhaps be acceptable to many persons afflicted with blindness to know, that a chess-board has been so constructed, that they may play the game by feeling, without displacing the men. I have caused one of these to be left at the bar of New Slaughter's Coffee-house, in St. Martin's Lane, for the examination of any who may be interested in such matters; and I request that you will have the goodness to assist my endeavours, to give amusement to the blind, through the medium of your general register of useful inventions.

H. R. N. S.

*Description.*—The black squares are raised a little above the white.

Each square has a round hole to receive a correspondent rebate under the men; this prevents their being displaced by passing the hand over it.

The men resemble those of the backgammon table, with such differences as denote their value.

The black are distinguished from the white by a small rim.

The board, &c. may be used in the dark, and the game put by at pleasure, without displacing the men.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 242.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN examining the economy of different classes of men, none has presented greater practical difficulties than that of the literary character. Those who can best influence the reason of others appear to be the least able to establish a permanent provision for themselves; and while most other classes of men fill a recognized station in the machinery of society, these seem destined to perform no office which entitles them to the care of the superintending Powers. They are repulsed from every part of the machine; they contend for a while for a precarious existence; till at length, wearied with fruitless exertions, they are thrown down, destroyed, and trodden under foot, as social superfluities or useless excrescences!

How does this happen? Are they really so many excrescences, or do the other classes of society under-rate their importance, or do they themselves misapply their genuine powers? Let us then drop our metaphor, and consider this question by the aid of our experience and reason. We may thus be able to arrive at some useful conclusions; provided men will *henceforward* begin to be governed by the experience of others; and will not persist, *as they have heretofore done*, in verifying practical truths by their own personal experience. Alas, it may be feared, that although our lawyers continue to hang thousands for warnings to the *lowest* intellects; yet that the fate of hundreds of fine geniuses in pursuit of literary glory, will never operate so as to prevent the analogous fate of hundreds of others, although the warning is addressed to intellects of the *highest* order!

Mr. D'ISRAELI, in his spirited view of the Calamities of Authors, has done much to excite the sympathy of other classes of society in their favour. He has exerted himself worthily, and it is to be hoped to good purpose. He who extends the sympathies of men to new objects, adds new claims to the dignity of our nature, which owes its chief and distinguishing elevation above brutes, to generous exertions of *sympathy* for the sufferings of others. Ought the question however to rest here? Will literary characters be content to found their claims on social comfort on the sympathy of their fellow men? Have they no higher claims? If they have not, how is the error of a useless course to be prevented? But, if they have, how are they to be advantageously

S S

ously



ously maintained amidst the selfish collisions of men in large communities.

It may not be difficult to trace the evil to its source. We know that men cannot congregate in numerous bodies without augmenting the natural produce of the earth by labour. Productive labour then is the essential characteristic of man in society. The artifices of property, and its representatives, enable many men to buy the labour of others, as far as they serve the purposes of their wants or luxuries. Every population is therefore divisible into two classes; that of the productive labourers, and that of the accumulators or capitalists. Those who belong to neither of these classes must of course be beggars or paupers, or must perish through want. To which of these classes then belong literary labourers? As labourers simply, their produce is not essential to existence; it is therefore an article of luxury, demanded in proportion to the gratification it affords to those who are disposed to purchase it. If it be devoid of gratification; if it is neither a luxury nor a necessary, and consequently not in demand; it is then not a *productive* labour, and consequently is as useless to the labourer as to society. If such an unproductive labourer is also devoid of the other requisite, Capital, he degenerates of course into the exiled class, and becomes in society a mere pauper or beggar, or he must perish for want. It is essential therefore to the success of the literary character, that its labour be productive; for if a literary man have no capital, if his labour be not productive, and he persist in producing a commodity for which, whatever be the cause, there is no demand, he must in due time seek an asylum in the workhouse, live on the bounty of others, or miserably perish. This consequence flows from the known constitution of society, and it is evidently as true as any proposition in Euclid. To expect a contrary result would be as foolish as to expect that heavy bodies should ascend to the clouds, ministers be incorrupt, lawyers guided by feelings of humanity, princes devoted to public liberty, critics liberal, or conductors of newspapers fond of peace!

CAPITAL is therefore as essential to the career of an author, as to the success of every other occupation. Woe to the unhappy wight who possesses no other stock in his commerce with the world than his wits! All the calamities recorded by Mr. D'ISRAELI will soon overwhelm him! Those, who conceive

that the charms of the society of men of letters place them in a higher relation among men, as means of securing the patronage of the great, forget that to enjoy an association with wisdom it is necessary to possess a higher degree of it than often falls to the lot of exalted rank; and that no author is at every moment so wise and so amiable as he appears in his studied works. Milton did not consolidate his characteristic sublimity in his converse with his friends—his *Principia* was not always present to the mind of Newton—his *Essay on the Human Understanding* did not constantly emblazon the conversation of Locke—nor did the substance of his elegant *Spectators* mark the table eloquence of Addison. Perseverance in adding idea to idea and line to line, is often as much concerned in the production of great literary works as superiority of mind—and what is called genius often consists more in a particular aptitude for combining and arranging ideas than in thinking more comprehensively, or more acutely, than other men. An author's works are therefore not synonymous with his mind; nor are such talents so intimately allied to agreeable qualities as to render the prospect of powerful patronage a regular ground of hope to literary men. In truth, we see it is not so; nor would any patronage of the great, were it certain and solid, raise men of letters to that independent rank in which those ought to stand who are expected to direct the intellectual energies of a nation. Patronage in such cases is often but another name for vassalage and pauperism!

Yet notwithstanding the above reasoning, and the truth of the conclusion, it merits the most attentive consideration, whether superior exertions of the intellectual powers do not claim the special protection and the fostering aid of society? We fear, however, that intellect has not often governed the sword, or anticipated experience; yet there can be no doubt but that intellectual exertions have accelerated the benefits of social union, and have been the means of cementing and perpetuating them. Hence the few wise princes that have graced the unhappy annals of mankind, have never failed to make provisions for learning. Our illustrious Alfred founded a splendid university—other princes and wealthy men, in the spirit of wisdom, or in the affectation of it, followed his example—and thus, in England, we have apparent nurseries of learning with ample, nay with splendid



splendid provisions. Current literary labour in England would require the auxiliary of no greater capital, were the wealthy endowments of these colleges wisely, actively, and beneficently applied, to aid and foster it. But, alas, the intentions of the founders have not been seconded by the zeal and vigilance of posterity! Their glorious institutions became, several ages since, the ostentatious dormitories of ecclesiastical luxury, wholly inefficient as asylums of genius and mental energy;—gloomy schools cherishing prejudices and obsolete knowledge, instead of taking a lead in the never-ceasing career of truth and philosophy;—wealthy close corporations, leaving contemporary genius to perish by the way-side, as indifferently as though their sole purpose had been to preserve and embody the empty parade of monkish learning, and all kinds of monkish absurdities!

As Wisdom and Wealth are not often united, and wise men who get fortunes do not often beget wise children, so capital and literary labour are very seldom found to be united. It happens too that poverty is more favourable to wisdom than wealth, particularly if the wealth be hereditary: for he who is rich has little occasion to think, and he will not think intensely, or, in any other way, labour hardily and beneficially, who is not stimulated by necessity. These are primary principles of our nature, and it is in vain to contend against them. Our institutions ought therefore to be founded in subserviency to them.

A just and conclusive *sylogism* on this subject, must therefore stand as under.

Those who think intensely, and consequently with the best chance of thinking usefully, are those who are goaded by necessity, and who are without capital of their own to provide for their wants:—

Useful exertions of intellect are however highly beneficial to society, being the basis of the useful arts, of morality, of religion, and of virtue:—

Therefore it is the duty of society, which is benefited at large by useful exertions of intellect, to provide those who have exerted their intellects intensely and beneficially with the capital necessary to supply their wants.

I know it may be replied that traders in literature, or publishers of the works of authors, actually supply this capital; and that literary labour has among those persons a market wherein it may find its value, like all other commodities. This

would be a sufficient answer provided publishers or the public would or could appreciate mental products by the hours' labour which they occupied. But these bear no proportion to each other, and every degree of caprice, fancy, and arbitrary feeling, constantly vary the estimates. A man of meritorious genius may be engaged for weeks in solving a single mathematical problem; and the results may be expressible in a paragraph of a few lines, for which he can obtain no commercial value commensurate with the time it cost. Mr. Gray was perhaps as long in condensing his elegy as some modern poets would be in writing an epic in quarto; yet no publisher could have afforded to give him five pounds for it, while the latter obtain two or three thousand. In these cases the publisher is not blameable; he does but live by his trade; and he might perhaps get more by equal labour and capital if he employed them in any other calling. There are besides in all book speculations ten blanks for one prize; the latter are consequently, in the accounts of a bookseller, necessary to balance the former, or he would speedily be insolvent. Authors therefore who have bestowed a certain quantity of labour on a work, and who depend for subsistence on proportionate remuneration, require the use of a capital which is not governed by the prudential average calculations of a bookseller. *The legitimate relief therefore of authors and literary men would be to establish a public LITERARY FUND, whose object it should be to purchase at a fair and rather liberal price, those manuscripts of authors for which they cannot obtain a satisfactory price among the booksellers; and then to re-sell such manuscripts to the booksellers for their commercial value, the loss or difference being sustained by the Public Fund.*

I shall not affect to give the details of the plan, because they may easily be deduced from the general principle; nor seek to obviate every objection, being convinced, from long experience, in regard to the wants and feelings of literary men, that such a fund would remove the greater part of their difficulties, in the only way which can be agreeable to themselves. The capital of the society need not be greater than that of the present Literary Fund, but its net income should be equal to at least half its capital, because it might in general be calculated that a patronal and commercial value would be as 2 to 1. Perhaps it might be necessary to purchase



200 manuscripts per annum, 50 at 20l., 50 at 50l., 50 at 100l., 20 at 150l., 20 at 200l., 5 at 300l., and 5 at 500l., making 19,500l. So that an income of 10,000l. per annum would be requisite to accomplish the useful purposes of such a national society—a mere bagatelle if paid out of the 100 millions spent, for God knows what, by parliament in every year; or if aided by a subscription of 100l. per annum from the revenues of all the endowed colleges in the empire.\*

Industrious and meritorious authors would then not have occasion to complain of the parsimony of booksellers; and they would have, what they now want, a liberal market for their labours. It would, however, be necessary for the fund to guard itself against the vice of useless scribbling, which constantly torments booksellers, by giving notice whenever they felt it necessary, that they would not purchase any other work of the same person, thereby affording him an opportunity of depending for future subsistence on some other species of labour.

The means and the relief afforded by such a Literary Fund would not be declined by the loftiest genius. Pride, the foible of great genis, would indeed be relieved from the mortification of hawking a work among the booksellers, and of listening to their necessary calculations. The booksellers themselves too would be relieved from the painful alternative of seeing an author in the last stage of distress; or of being obliged to adventure their hard-earned capital in a hopeless, and perhaps ruinous, speculation.†

I avoid giving any particular opinion of the existing LITERARY FUND, which so actively addresses itself to the SYMPATHY of the friends of literature. I fear however, from much observation, that there are few authors of distinguished genius who would not perish for want rather than seek eleemosynary aid; or suffer their distresses to be made known to any committee, however constituted—however liberal—however prompt and deli-

\* In many cases it might be expedient to publish in copartnership with a bookseller, instead of reselling the copy-right, when any profits, which arise, might from time to time be paid over to the author.

† In default of purchasers of their manuscripts, many authors, impressed with a conviction of the high value of their speculations, involve themselves in the risk of paper and printing, and frequently are totally ruined by the slowness of the returns derived from the sales of their work.

cate in their CHARITIES. Such men would rather give the labour of a year in exchange for subsistence for a week, than accept affluence for a year as the boon of any charitable association! A hundred Chattertons might perish for want; or, in despair, might commit suicide, in spite of the benevolent intentions of any Literary Fund, the object of which is the administration of CHARITY. But let it combine with its generous sympathies a plan for the purchase of literary labour under necessary limitations; and all the purposes of practical benevolence and useful patronage would then be happily united.‡

A slight consideration of the principles and circumstances here explained, will prove therefore that the chief part of the distresses of men of genius, and of literary pursuits, have entirely arisen from the want of a market, created by a disinterested public fund, for the purchase of their labour; that this labour does not produce a commodity of the first necessity, or of value determinable by the time bestowed upon it; that it is subject to fluctuations, arising from fashion and caprice, beyond every other known product of labour; that it cannot of itself be made productive till it is aided by the adventure of considerable capital; and that the fluctuating value and risk render it impracticable for any private trader to perform for the public, the various obligations due to the useful exertions of men of letters.

#### COMMON SENSE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

YOUR correspondent, T. C. says, he “does not recollect to have seen, in any account of the poet Parnell, mention made of the source from which he derived his much admired poem of the Hermit,” and then refers your readers to *Howell's Letters*. In *Goldsmith's Life of Parnell*, prefixed to an edition of his poems, printed for T. Davies, Lond. 1770, is the following passage:—“Pope,

‡ The plan of this charitable fund might also be improved to advantage, into a species of benefit club, in which authors might be elected into classes, and receive annuities, after certain intervals proportioned to the extent, value, and importance of their writings. The subscriptions of the public might create and constitute the fund, while the contributions of authors need only be made in kind, in copies of their works.



speaking of this, in those manuscript anecdotes already quoted, says, that the poem is very good. The story, continued he, was written originally in Spanish; whence, probably, Howell had translated it into prose, and inserted it in one of his letters. Addison liked the scheme, and was not disinclined to come into it. However this may be, Dr. Henry More, in his Dialogues, has the very same story; and I have been informed by some, that it is originally of Arabian invention."

A writer in the Monthly Mirror, August, 1796, page 216, says, "Milton's description of Sin, in his Paradise Lost, and the circumstances of Parnell's Hermit, are drawn, with inconsiderable variation, from an old folio, in black letter, printed by Wynkin de Worde, intitled, "Ye flour of the commandments of God, &c."

*Nil dictum quod non dictum prius.*

Busingstoke, April 13, 1813. J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

I CANNOT resist my inclination to notice the "Poems of James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd."

The first volume, "The Mountain Bard," consisting of songs and ballads, is dedicated to Walter Scott, sheriff of Ettrick Forest, and minstrel of the Scottish Border: the second, "The Queen's Wake," is dedicated, (and also with appropriate simplicity) to the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and is founded on a poetic contest and festival, supposed to have taken place when the young and beautiful, and graceful and accomplished, and then idolized Queen of Scotland; when Mary—alike the theme of history, of painting, of poetry, and perhaps never more characteristically and enchantingly described, than in this poem—returned from France to Scotland, after the death of her husband. This subject, so fertile of poetic beauty, the most diversified and contrasted, yields an harvest fully adequate to all that could be expected from the advantages of the field. Greater ease and spirit, a sweeter, richer, more animated and easy flow of versification, more clearness of language, more beauty of imagery, more grandeur, fervor, pathos, and occasionally more vivid and more awful sublimity, can hardly be found.

The bard that could write such songs as a Farewell to Ettrick, and Love Abus'd,

and the Address to his auld Dog Hector, will not easily be excelled in pathetic simplicity: while Kilmeny has a more than earthly charm; the "Laird of Loon," most affecting tenderness; and Mary Scott, every beauty of story, incident, sentiment, and description—the most interesting suspense, and the most affecting development; and Sir David Graeme, and the Abbot of Mackinnon, are striking and rare instances of power in the terrible and sublime.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Woodbridge, May, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
WITH respect to the primary strata forming hills, between others composed of the secondary, I observed on the road from Derby to Leicester, through Loughborough, a hill, which, as I learnt, was called Mount Coarhill, composed of a reddish granite. I ascended it, and following it in its whole extent, I found it composed of broken and much disturbed strata, and its surface scattered with blocks of the same granite, liable to be decomposed by the actions of the air; the rains had spread around it the coarse sand composed of the crystals of this granite; but this is preserved when hewn in square pieces, as I saw in the houses and walls of the village near it. I have observed all these circumstances on hills, rising on the summits of granitic mountains in Germany, some of which are only heaps of blocks of great height. What convulsions does not this show in the strata? And in particular, what must they have been, to bring upon the surface such a quantity of fragments of the undermost strata? This great effect could not have been produced, but by the cause which I have assigned to it; namely, the subsidence of the strata into pre-existing caverns, filled with elastic fluids, the violent compression of which occasioning explosions, these fragments were thrown out on the surface. I shall now extract some particulars of that striking phenomenon, from the notes which I made in travelling through that country.

In the environs of Birmingham, the surface of the grounds abounds with various kinds of blocks, some very large, among which I saw many kinds of granite, of granulated quartz, and of a black hard stone, called trap by the German geologists. In the road from Fourcrosses to Stafford, the strata of the country



country being of a reddish sand-stone, I saw on the surface a quantity of blocks of granite. From Newcastle to Etruria, blocks of granite are very numerous, and there are many hillocks consisting of sand, entirely mixed with these blocks, and smaller masses of the same kind. Mr. Wedgewood, by whom the name of Etruria was given to that place, where he established his astonishing manufacture, told me, that in digging the foundations of one of his buildings, blocks of granite had been found twelve feet deep in the ground; and that many were also found in cutting a canal.

Having returned from Etruria to Newcastle, and proceeding thence to Congleton, I saw a quantity of the same blocks spread on the grounds; and also from Congleton to Winslow. From the latter place to Liverpool, and along the road by Macclesfield toward Derbyshire, I never cease to observe on the grounds, blocks and smaller fragments of granite and other strata of its kind, which it would be too long to describe particularly, as well as the strata of the country on which they lay, though I took notes of all these details. But lastly, entering Derbyshire by Buxton, I saw on the hills round that place, though already within the ridge of calcareous strata, many large blocks of granite and other primary strata.

The phenomenon of such a quantity of fragments of the undermost known strata, scattered over the superficial grounds; a phenomenon which I have followed on many parts of the continent; must undoubtedly be connected with the actual, broken, and dislocated state of all our strata; and it thus constitutes such an important character of the surface of the earth, that nothing can be said, with any certainty, of the revolutions which our globe has undergone, without a satisfactory explanation of this grand phenomenon. I have here given only a mere sketch of this circumstance, but I think it sufficient to recall to Mr. Farey's memory what he may himself have remarked in his many surveys of the countries round Derbyshire; or at least, it will engage him to fix his attention in future on this great feature of our continents.

A true knowledge of the present state of the surface of the earth is not only a very interesting branch of natural history, but a very important science, with respect to the common view of Mr. Farey and myself, that of vindicating the

account given in Genesis, of the origin of the earth and of man, against ignorant aggressors. I have not the advantage of being personally acquainted with Mr. Farey, but I respect him sincerely for his zeal in that cause; and I hope he will consider that it was my duty (since his criticism of my geological system was public) to show what time and labour I had employed, not only in England, but in many parts of the continent, in studying the surface of the earth, before I formed any conclusion on this important object. But at the same time, it has afforded me the opportunity of bringing again forward, in an abstract point of view, both, the most important geological questions treated in my works, and the facts on which a true theory of the earth must necessarily rest: facts so little known, or attended to, by those who have made systems contrary to the only base of social duties, that of positive laws given to men by their Creator. I trust Mr. Farey will consider my answer in this point of view, as truth is our common object.

Here, Sir, I should have concluded this paper, but from the long time that my age has required to prepare it, your Number 230 has come out before I have been able to send it to you. I have found in that Number, two criticisms of different parts of my geological system; and the answers which they require, will confirm what I have said in the beginning of this paper; that your Journal, very useful in many respects, as a repository of the progress of natural sciences, will be particularly so for geology, one of their most interesting parts.

One of these criticisms is by a writer taking the name of Simplex, who tries to vindicate the theory of Common Sense against my objections in your Number 227: he is aware that Common Sense had not assigned any cause of the motions he attributed to our globe, and he undertakes to explain its phenomena, conformably to the hypothesis of Common Sense, by the shock of a comet. But in this attempt, Simplex shows, that he also is very little acquainted with the phenomena to be explained, as I purpose to prove in a future paper.

The other critic, Mr. E. T. Pilgrim, finds fault with the sense of periods of unlimited length, which I assign to the word day, in the first chapter of Genesis. This interpretation is not originally mine; it had been derived from the simple context of that chapter and the following,



following, by other interpreters, before geology concurred with it: but it silenced the unbelievers among the geologists of the last century; who in particular showed, from the geological phenomena already known, indubitable proofs of many kinds of operations and revolutions on the earth, which had required a very long time; and concluded from them that, from its beginning, Genesis was a fable. But when, in my first work on geology, in which I personally attacked them, I had opposed to them that evident sense of the word *day*, they remained silent. However, I shall not enter on that ground, in a future paper, and shall confine myself to text, which must be our rule, in answering Mr. Pilgrim's objections.

Windsor.

J. A. DE LUC.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
RECENT events have induced many persons (who are not entirely unacquainted with the system pursued on board a British ship of war) to imagine, that a change, of a conciliatory nature, is at this time peculiarly desirable. Will you permit me, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, to suggest the following plan? Enlist the men for a limited time; giving to impressed men the option of taking a bounty, and serving the same number of years that volunteers are enrolled for, which I think should not exceed five; after which, those who obtained a good character, should receive a protection for one or two years. Secondly, let punishments be inflicted by the authority of a court martial only; as is the practice in the army. In large ships, the naval lieutenants and marine officers would form the court; in small vessels, steady masters mates, or midshipmen, might be admitted, so that in no case there should be less than five members. E. R.

May 18.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I CANNOT conclude without remarking that every thing that has been alledged of the confusion and intricacy of the laws themselves is still more applicable to what is called the Practice, that is, the formal parts and ceremonies of the courts. The various steps by which a law-suit proceeds are generally quite unintelligible to the parties concerned, who find themselves advanced or stopped,

victorious or defeated, without knowing much about the matter, but as they are told by their attorney. In truth, the forms of the courts are many of them derived from a state of things which existed at their original constitution, but exist no longer; and many more, from the expedients used by the different courts to extend their jurisdiction to matters not originally subject to it: so that the whole forms a mystery requiring much subtlety and address, and but too favourable to the growth of chicanery and delay.

The expedience of some measure to fix, abbreviate, and elucidate, our juridical code, has been felt and inculcated by some of the wisest and most discreet writers upon our legal policy; whose opinions alone are sufficient to repel the charge of needless innovation, so apt to be thrown out against all sentiments of this tendency.

Sir Matthew Hale, in his excellent preface to Roll's Abridgment, says, "Considering to how great a bulk the volumes and books of the common law have in process of time arisen; how many printed resolutions of the same cases or points; how many disagreeing reports there are touching the same matter; how many seeming contradictory opinions that would be explained or settled; how many titles are diffused; it were to be wished that some complete *Corpus Juris civilis communis* were extracted out of the many books of English laws for the public use, and for the contracting of the laws into a narrower compass and method, at least for ordinary study." Whoever compares this passage with Justinian's Proëme to the Digest, must be struck with the resemblance between the picture here drawn of the state of our common law, and that given by Justinian of the imperial laws in his time, which instigated him to their reformation.

This grievance had before been felt, and still more strongly depicted, by the great and wise Lord Chancellor Bacon, who was so well convinced of the expediency of applying a remedy to it, that he drew up, and presented to James the First, a proposal to that effect, with an offer of compiling a complete digest, in which he had already made some progress, with the assistance of some of the best lawyers of that period. "Certain it is," says he, "that our laws, as they now stand, are subject to great uncertainties and variety of opinions, delays, and evasions, whereof ensueth, 1st. That



That the multiplicity and length of suits is great. 2nd. That the contentious person is armed, the honest subject wearied and oppressed. 3rd. That the judge is more absolute, who, in doubtful cases, hath a greater stroke and liberty. 4th. That the ignorant lawyer shroudeh his ignorance of law in that doubts are so frequent and many. 5th. That men's assurances of their lands and estates are often subject to question and hollow; and many the like inconveniences. But the necessity of this work is yet greater in the Statute Law. For, first, there are a number of ensnaring penal laws which lie upon the subject; and if in bad times they should be awaked, would grind them to powder. And there is such an accumulation of statutes concerning one matter, and they so cross and intricate, as the certainty of law is lost in the heap."

That the project is by no means a chimerical one, has been sufficiently evinced by the accomplishment of that great work, the reformation of the civil law by Justinian. It may be presumed, that at the present day such an undertaking would be commenced with still better hopes of success, from having the advantage of that model as a pattern and encouragement, an assistance which Justinian wanted. And in an age when the principles of legislation and jurisprudence have been so profoundly discussed and so ably illustrated, I cannot but believe that the concentrated wisdom of a nation which aspires to the first rank in every department of science, philosophy, and learning, where all the arts which civilize, improve, or adorn life, flourish in the greatest vigour, might bring to perfection a work that would add lustre to its character, at the same time that it conduced to its best and greatest interest, the happiness and prosperity of its community.

The work would probably be less difficult in the execution than its magnitude and novelty make it appear in prospect. This conjecture is suggested by what happened in the compilation of Justinian's Digests. Upon a review of all the materials for that work, the emperor, though probably anxious to hasten its completion, both from the desire naturally accompanying the conception of so grand a design, and from a wish to see it executed during his own life, which was then somewhat advanced, did not think fit to assign a shorter period than ten years for its performance; but we have seen that not only the Digest, but the Institutes also,

were finished within three years; and the Code had been before compiled in little more than one year; so that the whole task of reforming, clearing, and arranging, the voluminous mass of the Roman law, and erecting that edifice which has received the sanction and admiration of mankind, did not exceed four years. It is true that the compilers have incurred the imputation of precipitancy, and it must be confessed that many imperfections may be alledged in the work owing to that cause. But this is a fault that may very easily, and with the advantage of such an example probably would, be avoided; and if so admirable a composition as that is could be produced in so short a space, it teaches us what perfection might be looked for from less hasty labours: but as rapidity of execution is an object of very little moment, no inconvenience could arise from giving to the task such a portion of time as should at once preclude haste, and provide for reasonable dispatch. It is not an improbable surmise that the men employed by Justinian were instigated to hurry through their duty by the hope of gratifying the impatience of their prince, a motive which would not obstruct the perfection of such an attempt in our own country. But whatever time, labour, or expense, were employed on the object, would be forgotten in the solid and permanent good resulting from its attainment.

It is surprising that the example of Justinian has not more frequently prompted the imitation of modern legislatures; but amid the schemes of aggrandizement, so eagerly pursued by all European governments for several centuries, there seems a strange neglect of a measure which would do more for the legitimate object of all governments, the welfare of the governed, than territorial acquisition or external grandeur. And this neglect is most observable, where the contrary would most naturally be looked for, in the free states, whose constitution gives the community at large a considerable share in the legislation. History, however, affords abundant proof that the reducing of the laws into order is a measure of which the utility has been acknowledged in all ages and countries. In our own, the Great Alfred, and after him Edgar, and Edward the Confessor, made collections of the laws of their respective periods, which have conferred celebrity upon their respective characters. Howel Dha effected the same thing in Wales, about the year 930, and was rewarded by the gratitude



titude of his country and the applause of posterity. Among the many noble acts which acquired to Alonzo the Tenth, king of Castile, the title of *the Wise*, was that of bestowing upon his country, A.D. 1260, the celebrated code called *Las Partidas*, a general compilation of the laws of the kingdom, digested and arranged in their proper order and titles; which Lord Bacon does not scruple to place among the greatest ornaments of the Spanish empire. This prince was brother-in-law to our Edward the First, who probably imbibed from his excellent example that spirit of improvement which so much ameliorated our own laws, and obtained him the honourable title of the English Justinian. The emperor Frederic I. king of Sicily, is highly extolled for the benefit he conferred upon his hereditary dominions, by the body of laws which he published for their use in the year 1230.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY "hopes and expectations" from my apple-trees, have been so repeatedly "disappointed," that I am induced to solicit, through your widely extended volumes, an opportunity of stating my grievance; and flattering myself, that from some one of your numerous correspondents I may obtain a hint upon the subject, which may probably be useful to others as well as myself. My trees are dwarf espaliers, clean stemmed, and to appearance free from insects; but on the first expansion of the leaf, or bud, they are almost invariably and universally covered with a glutinous adhesive liquor, by which the leaves are folded together, and in a few days is produced a living insect, apparently of the caterpillar tribe; by the joint operation of these enemies, the expansion of the leaves and buds is prevented, and it is only after the insect has left the tree, and after the buds have died away, that the tree begins to assume a healthy appearance, which it then does, and makes very vigorous shoots. I have applied a mixture of soap-suds and urine, and also spirits of turpentine, both of which destroy the leaves and buds.

J. M.

Brighton, May 26, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with your wish, I send you the extracts from Pontoppidan, *MONTHLY MAG.* No. 212.

which give so entertaining, if not satisfactory, an account of the Kraken, that I have very little abridged them; and if they will not occupy too much space in your valuable Magazine, your correspondent L. Q. X. in your number for November last, and Mr. Samuel Luke, in that for March, as well perhaps as many of your readers, will be gratified with the perusal.

Although to the learned prelate above mentioned, we are chiefly indebted for our information respecting the Kraken, the existence of which is still a disputed point; yet it is but justice to him to observe, that there being such an animal does not rest on his authority alone, but his accounts are, more or less, confirmed by the testimony of other writers, and with such appearance of veracity, that whilst on the one hand we can hardly suppose the Kraken is the mere creature of fiction, so on the other we must pause ere we give implicit credence to the many marvellous relations that are recorded of it. If, however, it should happen that the naturalist might be so fortunate as one day or other to be favoured with an opportunity to decide the point in question, beyond the possibility of doubt; then, from the advanced state of the science of natural history, such an account of this creature may be expected, as, though it will probably excite amazement, will not outrage credibility. NORWICHENSIS.

Norwich, May 12, 1813.

"I am now come to the third, and incontestibly the largest, sea-monster in the world; it is called Kraken, Kraxen, or, as some name it, Krabben, that word being applied by way of eminence to this creature. This last name seems indeed best to agree with the description of this creature, which is round, flat, and full of arms or branches. Others call it also Howen, or Soe-harven, and some Anker-trold. Among all the foreign writers, both ancient and modern, which I have had opportunity to consult on this subject, not one of them seems to know much of this creature, or at least to have a just idea of it. What they say however of floating islands, as they apprehended them to be, (a thing improbable that they should exist in the wild tumultuous ocean) shall afterwards be spoken of, and will be found applicable, without any hyperbole, to this creature, when I shall have first given some account of it. This I shall do, according to what has been related to me



by my correspondents, and what I have otherwise collected by an industrious enquiry and examination into every particular concerning which I could receive intelligence. All this, in comparison to the unknown nature and construction of the creature, is very short of a perfect account, deficient, and calculated to awake, rather than satisfy, the reader's curiosity. Bochart might therefore with reason say, lib. 1, cap. 6, with Oppian Halieut. cap. 1, *In mari multa latent*, that is, In the ocean many things are hidden. Amongst the many great things that are in the ocean, and concealed from our eyes, or only presented to our view for a few minutes, is the Kraken. This creature is the largest and most surprising of all the animal creation, and consequently well deserves such an account as the nature of the thing, according to the Creator's wise ordinance, will admit of. Such I shall give at present, and perhaps much greater light on this subject may be reserved for posterity, according to the words of the son of Sirach, "Who hath seen him, that he might tell us? and who can magnify him as he is? There are yet hid greater things than these he, for we have seen but a few of his works." *Eccles. chap. xliii. verse 31, 32.*

Our fishermen unanimously affirm, and without the least variation in their accounts, that when they row out several miles to sea, particularly in the hot summer days, and by their situation, (which they know by taking a view of certain points of land,) expect to find 80 or 100 fathoms water, it often happens that they do not find above 20 or 30, and sometimes less. At these places they generally find the greatest plenty of fish, especially cod and ling. Their lines, they say, are no sooner out than they may draw them up with the hooks all full of fish; by this they judge that the Kraken is at the bottom. They say this creature causes those unnatural shallows mentioned above, and prevents their sounding. These the fishermen are always glad to find, looking upon them as a means of their taking abundance of fish. There are sometimes twenty boats or more got together, and throwing out their lines at a moderate distance from each other; and the only thing they then have to observe is, whether the depth continues the same, which they know by their lines; or whether it grows shallower by their seeming to have less water. If this last be the case, they find that the Kraken is raising

himself near the surface, and then it is not a time for them to stay any longer; they immediately leave off fishing, take to their oars, and in a few minutes after they see this enormous monster come up to the surface of the water; he there shows himself sufficiently, though his whole body does not appear, which in all likelihood no human eye ever beheld. Its back or upper part, which seems to be in appearance about an English mile and a half in circumference, (some say more, but I chuse the least for greater certainty) looks at first like a number of small islands, surrounded with something that floats and fluctuates like sea-weeds. Here and there a larger rising is observed like sand-banks, on which various kinds of small fishes are seen continually leaping about till they roll off into the water from the sides of it; at last several bright points or horns appear, which grow thicker and thicker, the higher they rise above the surface of the water, and sometimes they stand up as high and as large as the masts of middle-sized vessels. It seems these are the creature's arms, and, it is said, if they were to lay hold of the largest man of war, they would pull it down to the bottom. After this monster has been on the surface of the water a short time, it begins slowly to sink again, and then the danger is as great as before, because the motion of his sinking causes such a swell in the sea, and such an eddy or whirlpool, that it draws every thing down with it.

As this enormous sea-animal, in all probability, may be reckoned of the Polype, or of the Star-fish kind, as shall hereafter be more fully proved, it seems that the parts which are seen rising at its pleasure, and are called arms, are properly the tentacula, or feeling instruments, called horns as well as arms. With these they move themselves, and likewise gather in their food.

Besides these, for this last purpose the great Creator has also given this creature a strong and peculiar scent, which it can emit at certain times, and by means of which it beguiles and draws other fish to come in heaps about it. This animal has another strange property, known by the experience of a great many old fishermen. They observe, that for some months the Kraken or Krabben is continually eating, and in other months he always voids his excrements. During this evacuation the surface of the water is coloured with the excrement, and appears



pears quite thick and turbid. This mud-diness is said to be so very agreeable to the smell or taste of other fishes, or to both, that they gather together from all parts to it, and keep for that purpose directly over the Kraken; he then opens his arms, or horns, seizes and swallows his welcome guests, and converts them, after the due time, by digestion, into a bait for other fish of the same kind. I relate what is affirmed by many, but I cannot give so certain assurances of this particular as I can of the existence of this surprising creature, though I do not find any thing in it absolutely contrary to nature. As we can hardly expect an opportunity to examine this enormous sea-animal alive, I am the more concerned that nobody embraced that opportunity which, according to the following account, once did, and perhaps never more may offer, of seeing it entire when dead. The Rev. Mr. Fils, consistorial assessor, minister of Rodden in Nordland, and vicar of the College for promoting Christian Knowledge, gave me, at the latter end of last year, when he was at Bergen, this relation; which I deliver again on his credit.

In the year 1680, a Kraken (perhaps a young and careless one) came into the water that runs between the rocks and cliffs in the parish of Alstahoug, though the general custom of that creature is to keep always several leagues from land, and therefore of course they must die there. It happened that its extended long arms, or antennæ, which this creature seems to use like the snail, in turning about, caught hold of some trees standing near the water, which might easily have been torn up by the roots; but beside this, as it was found afterwards, he entangled himself in some openings or clefts in the rock, and therein stuck so fast, and hung so unfortunately, that he could not work himself out, but perished and putrified on the spot. The carcase, which was a long while decaying, and filled great part of that narrow channel, made it almost impassable by its intolerable stench.

The Kraken has never been known to do any great harm, except they have taken away the lives of those who consequently could not bring the tidings. I have never heard but one instance mentioned, which happened a few years ago near Fredrichstad, in the diocese of Aggerhus. They say that two fishermen accidentally, and to their great surprise,

fell into such a spot in the water as has been before described, full of a thick slime, almost like a morass. They immediately strove to get out of this place, but they had not time to turn quick enough to save themselves from one of the Kraken's horns, which crushed the head of the boat so that it was with great difficulty they saved their lives on the wreck, though the weather was as calm as possible; for these monsters, like the sea-snake, never appear at other times.

Even Pliny in his time had heard some obscure account of such a sea animal as is here treated of. This may be concluded from his words in lib. 9, cap. 4. "*Maximum animal in Indico mari Pristris et Balena est; in Gallico oceano Physeter, ingentis columnæ modo se attollens, altiorque navium velis diluvium quandam eructans. In Gaditano oceano Arlor, in tantum vastis dispanscens, ut ex ea causa fretum nunquam intrasse credatur. Apparent et Rotæ appellata a similitudine, quaternis distinctæ radiis, modiolos eorum oculis duobus utrinque claudentibus Ionis.*" The double account that is here given of a creature which resembles a wheel, separated into rays, or a tree, with such large branches that it cannot get through a channel, seems to agree with the accounts of the Kraken already given, with his many large horns or branches, as it were, springing up from his body, which is round.\* Both these descriptions confirm my former suppositions, namely, that this sea-animal belongs to the Polype or Star-fish species. It seems to be of that polypus-kind which is called by the Dutch Zee-sonne; by R. ndeletius and Gesner, *Stella anberescens*, that is, a star which shoots its rays into branches like those of trees."—*Natural History of Norway, by the Right Rev. Erich Pontoppidan, Bishop of Bergen*, pp. 210 to 216.

\* In that ancient manuscript called *Speculum Regali*, because it is ascribed to the Norwegian King Sverre, Ol. Wormius, who had the treatise in his hands, found some few words, which seem to allude to this the largest creature of the ocean; for when, in his Museum, p. 279, he is enumerating the various sorts of Whales, he concludes, p. 280, with the following words: "*Restat una species, quam Hafguse vocant, cujus magnitudo lat. l. rari conspicitur. Illi, qui se corpus vidisse narrant, similitorem insule quam Bestia volunt, nec unquam ejus inventum cadaver, quicquam sicut qui existiment, non nisi duo ejus generis in natura esse.*"



To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
WHILE all friends to the English constitution are justly alarmed at the strides towards a monopoly of all legal powers, made by the court of Chancery, and at the danger to public liberty, from such powers being vested in any one man, so contrary to the securities provided by the jury system of Alfred; it must excite general surprize, if not general indignation, that an attempt should be making to establish a new and extensive jurisdiction in matters of debtor and creditor, in which all the decisions are proposed to be made by one man, and that man a lawyer—perhaps a mere quibbler—a hard-hearted sophist—a dingy gas-light—or one of those briefless and beardless barristers, whose arbitrations have been so properly exposed in former numbers of your work!

Such court ought to consist of at least three persons, between forty and sixty years of age, one of whom should be a man of business; and all their decisions should be made in writing, and signed by the three.

The general principles and objects of the bill are excellent; but all England should petition against a new court composed of one legal commissioner—from whose tender mercies and caprice—*“Good Lord, deliver us.”*

Westminster,  
June 2, 1813.

A TRUE BRITON.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
I ENTIRELY agree with your correspondent, *Pedagogus*, (see *Mag.* for September, p. 128,) that the plan of drawing up questions, to be answered by the pupils themselves, is a real and a great improvement in the present mode of instruction. In answer to his inquiries, I now beg to state what has fallen within my knowledge, with respect to the origin and the first introduction of this useful and excellent plan. For the first hint, then, we are, I believe, beyond all doubt, indebted to a publication of the late celebrated Dr. Priestley, bearing date so long ago as 1767; entitled, a *“Scripture Catechism, or a Series of Questions, with references to the Scriptures, instead of Answers.”* This plan was adopted, and considerably extended, in its mode of application, in a publication, in some respects similar, entitled, a *“Series of Questions, comprizing the History of the Four Gospels, and the*

*Acts of the Apostles,”* which first appeared in 1792.\* This little work was well received by the public, and has obtained a very extensive circulation. It was anonymous; but its author is now well known to be, the Rev. W. Field, of Warwick: and I have no doubt, it is this publication that has principally contributed to introduce this new mode of questions without answers; and to suggest the application of it to other subjects. It was soon, accordingly, followed in another publication, by the same author, entitled, *“Geographical Questions,”* and by still another, entitled, *“Introduction to the Use of the Globes, with Questions for Examination annexed.”* In one of these, the author thus states and recommends his plan. *“It is scarcely necessary to point out the advantage of questions drawn up on the plan of this series; a plan which is certainly much to be preferred to the usual method of question and answer; and which the author thinks might be usefully adopted, with respect to almost every subject to which an instructor may wish to engage the attention of young persons. Upon this plan, the answers to the questions are not to be learned by rote; but must be framed by the pupil himself, from a careful perusal of his lesson; and thus the understanding is called into exercise, at the same time that the memory is engaged.”* A very early publication, on a similar plan, though I am unable at this moment to assign the exact date of its appearance, is entitled, *“Exercises for the Understanding and the Memory, with a Series of Examinations; by T. and J. Holland.”* Since these publications, the plan has obtained very general approbation; and we have witnessed its application by Blair, Adams, and Goldsmith, to almost every variety of subject; to history, geography, arithmetic, anatomy, philosophy, and general knowledge. L. M. N.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

*End—Extremity.*

BOTH words describe the last of those parts which constitute a thing; but the end announces the ter-

\* We believe, however, that all these questions follow in the order of the text, and therefore *totally* fail in their purpose as exercises addressed to the thinking powers of young persons. Adair's 500 Scripture Questions, Blair's, &c. are on far more efficacious plans.—EDITOR.

mination



mination of its length, and the extremity the greatest distance from its center. The end is opposed to the beginning, and the extremity to the middle. The end of a journey; the extremity of the island. If a piece of cloth be stretched double on the tenter-hooks, both ends are at one extremity. When a man is falling into the condition the most remote from his average, or central state of health, or prosperity, he is said to be coming to an extremity, so long as there is any chance of return toward that central state: he is said to be coming to an end, only when the chance of return is gone by.

#### *Thankfulness—Gratitude.*

Thankfulness is Saxon, for the same radical idea which gratitude expresses in Latin; yet the distinct grammatical structure of the words, favours some shades of difference in their significance. There is more of lip service in thankfulness; and more of heartfelt remembrance in gratitude. The one is *full of thanks*, the other may silently indulge a feeling of obligation. Thankfulness publishes, gratitude retaliates a service. Thankfulness is the beginning of gratitude; gratitude is the completion of thankfulness.

#### *Instant—Moment.*

Both these names are given to the shortest imaginable division of time; but instant describes time present, whereas moment may describe time past or future.

Much depends on perceiving the favourable moment; decision, taken an instant too soon, or too late, often makes the difference between success or disappointment.—*Truster.*

#### *To awake—To waken.*

Properly to *awake*, is a verb neuter; and to *waken*, is a verb active; both deriving from the same root as *watch*. I awake, when I cease to sleep; I waken my neighbour, when I cause him to cease to sleep.

Awake, Argantyr, Hervor, the only daughter  
Of e and Suafua, wakens thee. *Hickes.*

So much confusion prevails in the habitual use of these words, that a "distinction is almost hopeless."

#### *Letter—Epistle.*

Letter is said of those acts of correspondence which grow out of the practical business of life; epistle, is a name given to a literary letter; to a letter designed for publication. The letters of

Cicero, of Pliny. The epistles of Ovid, of Paul. A familiar letter. A pedantic epistle.

#### *Art—Trade—Profession.*

Those exercise an art, who exchange manual labour for money; those follow a trade, who exchange commodities for money; and those practise a profession, who exchange intellectual exertion for money. The art of the bricklayer, of the painter. The trade of the shop-keeper, of the merchant. The profession of the priest, of the barrister. You baker understands his art, in as much as he makes good bread; he understands his trade, in as much as he sells much bread. You school-master understands his trade, in as much as he derives profit from boarding his scholars; he understands his profession, in as much as he instructs them skillfully.

#### *Transformation—Metamorphosis.*

Transformation is Latin, and metamorphosis is Greek, for change of figure: but perhaps the root *forma*, form, rather draws attention to the external appearance, and perhaps the root *μορφη*, shape, rather draws attention to the internal structure. Transformation then is a change of visible appearance: the transformation of an actor. And metamorphosis is a change of internal organization also: Narcissus was metamorphosed into a flower. The story of Vertumnus wooing Pomona in the disguise of an old woman, rather describes a transformation than a metamorphosis.

#### *Worth—Merit.*

Worth describes the qualities, merit the services of a man. Superiority of disposition constitutes worth; superiority of performance constitutes merit. Worth is the flower, merit is the fruit of excellence. Public offices, which require capacity, should be given to worth; sinecure places, which endow repose, should be given to merit.

#### *Tenderness—Kindness—Humanity—Philanthropy—Benignity.*

Tenderness (from *tener* soft) describes a softness of disposition, which yields indeed to the gentlest pressure, but is apt to yield too easily: it is a susceptibility of nature, amiable in children and in females, but somewhat allied to weakness. Harshness is the opposite quality.

The tenderness of a parent has often been the ruin of a child.—*Truster.*

Kindness (from *kin*) describes that relation-like affection, that cordial goodwill, which accompanies friendship for  
our



our own species, and extends to the animal creation. When kindness ceases, estrangement begins.

He is kinder to his horse, than to his wife.

Be kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love.—*Romans* xii. 10.

Humanity (from *homo* man) describes those tender and those kind feelings, which are peculiar to the human race, though they extend beyond it. Humanity to animals accompanies a benignant disposition. Humanity is opposed to brutality.

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,

And court the offices of soft humanity;

Like thee, reserve their raiment for the naked,

Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,

Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep!

*Rowe.*

Philanthropy is the love of mankind, (from *φίλος* and *άνθρωπος*) the benevolent affection felt for our own species. The duties of philanthropy are often opposed to those of nationality.

Benignity (from *benignus* fertile, productive) describes rather a generous than a sympathetic feeling, a bounteous condescension. The benignity of a sovereign. The Turk is benignant to animals, who endows an hospital for them; he is kind to animals, when he personally takes care of them.

From the instant of our birth, we experience the benignity of Heaven, and the malignity of corrupt nature.—*Trusler.*

*Delicacy—Sagacity—Penetration.*

To discriminate between ideas feebly distinct, requires delicacy; to detect connections curiously complex, requires sagacity; to fathom consequences abstrusely remote, requires penetration. Delicacy is an attribute of the taste; sagacity of the wit; and penetration of the intellect. Delicacy sees every shade of hue; sagacity sees at a glimpse; penetration sees at a distance.

*Piercing—Penetrating.*

To pierce is to make a hole through, and to penetrate is to pass through along many pores. To pierce, is a more pointed and sudden; to penetrate, a more comprehensive and gradual process. During a foggy morning, the sun penetrates the mist in dispelling twilight; and pierces the mist in becoming locally visible. A piercing mind is one, which precisely and speedily goes to the object of its search.

A penetrating mind is one, which comprehensively and fundamentally attains the knowledge within its reach.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE been long convinced, that in many cases of shipwreck, the cork jacket might be the means of preserving life; and it is astonishing that seamen should so seldom avail themselves of this simple and salutary contrivance. It is a fact, that the greatest number of shipwrecks happen on a lee shore, where the force of the winds and waves impel every thing which can float towards the land.

Suppose two vessels stranded in such a situation, and the boats staved, or unfit to live in the sea, and one ship only provided with the cork jackets. In this case, perhaps, not one can escape from the vessel which wants this contrivance, except expert swimmers, while a great proportion of the other crew, by using the jacket, must be driven ashore. Some indeed may be drowned, or dashed by the violence of the waves; but there is a strong probability of a number reaching the shore in life.

In case also of a ship taking fire at sea, the jacket would give many a chance of floating on the water, until picked up; who, without such aid, would have perished by one or other of the devouring elements. The fatal event which happened to Admiral Broderick, in a former war, is still on record. This vessel, of ninety guns, took fire, and was burnt in the midst of a fleet; and although numbers were saved, yet hundreds perished miserably by fire or water; the greatest part of whom might have been preserved by using the jacket. During this dismal scene, the guns being loaded, went off as the fire reached them, which kept the boats of the fleet from approaching the ship; but still, if the people could have left her in jackets, they had a chance of salvation; while, by continuing on board, they had no prospect but certain death. It would be easy to multiply examples, where life might be preserved by these means, but the matter seems so obvious, that it would be mispending time to enlarge on it.

About the year 1799, the Royal Humane Society gave a medal, or premium, for what was then represented an improvement on the cork jacket; but, in truth, this simple contrivance seems to want no improvement. A parcel of bottle corks, stitched together, between



two pieces of linen, and tied over the breast with strings, I have found fully sufficient to support me in the water. It occupies little room, can be put on in a minute, and the expence is next to nothing. When I go to sea, I put this in my trunk; and had ship-wreck occurred on a lee-shore, should certainly have availed myself of the jacket. I might indeed be dashed or crowned, but still the chance of escape would be greater, than if I had neglected this simple contrivance.

J. S.

Dundee, April 14, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. HARLEY, in his accustomed spirit of procrastination, had delayed the sealing of the patent, granting the first fruits, till the actual appointment of the Duke of Ormond. And though the thing itself had been very readily conceded, the minister had, in that fondness for petty secrecy which also characterized him, strictly prohibited Swift from communicating this agreeable intelligence to the Irish prelates, who, unsuspecting of the newly acquired political importance of their agent, thought it right to apply by letter to the present viceroy to use his influence in behalf of their petition; joining, at the same time, two bishops then in London in the commission respecting it. This gave the highest offence to Swift, who wrote immediately, what he calls, "a very warm letter to the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. King), showing his resentment as he ought against the bishops;" obliquely also reflecting upon the archbishop himself, to whom he had in confidence imparted the secret. But the archbishop, in reply, vindicated himself very satisfactorily, alledging that it was impossible to prevent this step without divulging what had been thus confidentially communicated.\* But the wrath of Swift was not to be so easily appeased. "As I hope to live," says he, *Journal*, Nov. 24, "I despise the credit of it out of an excess of pride, and desire you will not give me the least merit when you talk of it—but I would *vet* the bishops, and have it spread that Mr. Harley had done it: pray do so." And, recurring to this matter at the conclusion of his letter, he declares, "that he is not vexed at this puppy business of the bishops, although he was a little at first."

\* These letters appear in the correspondence of Swift.

It is remarkable, however, that after the lapse of many years he was never able to touch upon this matter with temper, uniformly arrogating to himself the whole merit of this liberal grant of the queen, and reproaching the prelates in bitter language for a mode of conduct which no dispassionate person can deem improper.

Hitherto Swift had certainly not ventured to cherish any sanguine hope of advancement, at least in England, for he says, Nov. 27, "that as soon as this business is settled he shall think of returning;" although he adds, "the baseness of those bishops makes me love Ireland less than I did." He haughtily declares, however, in answer to a conjecture of the Bishop of Clogher, that Swift had a share in writing the *Tatlers*, "I have other things to mind, and of much greater importance, else I have little to do to be acquainted with a new ministry, who consider me a little more than Irish bishops do."

After a few days interval he says, "Faith I will come as soon as it is any way proper for me to come, but I am at present a little involved with the present ministry in some certain things.—As soon as ever I can clear my hands I will stay no longer; but to say the truth, the present ministry have a difficult task, and want me. Perhaps they may be just as grateful as others, but according to the best judgment I have they are pursuing the true interest of the public, and therefore I am glad to contribute what is in my power.—For God's sake not a word of this to any alive." It is gratifying to hear anything like a serious declaration that in serving the present ministry he was acting agreeably to the dictates of his judgment and conscience; and could we forget that the abandonment of his former party and principles avowedly originated in hatred and revenge, he would be entitled to more credit.

About the middle of December he makes a sort of boast that Harley and St. John were resolved he should preach before the queen; and pretends that he wished to be excused, but St. John told him he should not be excused. This honour however was never conferred upon him, probably from the fixed dislike of the queen.

Swift appears at the close of this year, after an intercourse of three months only, to be on terms of perfect familiarity with Harley, St. John, and Harcourt, the lord keeper, as well as many other persons of high distinction, and to have relinquished almost



almost all acquaintance with the Whig party, excepting Addison and Congreve; the former of whom he seems to have regarded with something like real affection, and the latter was too little of a politician, and too dependent upon court favour, to incur the hazard of offending.

Swift displays his hatred against the Whigs with studious malignity, saying of the Duke of Marlborough, "he is as covetous as hell, and as ambitious as the prince of it. He would fain have been general for life, and has broken all endeavours for peace to keep his greatness and to get money.—He fell in with all the abominable measures of the late ministry, because they gratified him for their own designs." But when, or where, previous to the fall of the late ministry from power, did Swift stigmatize their measures as abominable? Amid all his virulence, however, his strong natural discernment occasionally breaks out; and he even appears somewhat ashamed of the factious proceedings in the House of Commons in relation to the Duke of M. "I think," says he, "our friends press a little too hard on the duke." And on the report of the dismissal of that great commander, he remarks, (January 7, 1711,) "I question whether ever any wise state laid aside a general who had been successful nine years together, whom the enemy so much dread, and his own soldiers cannot but believe must always conquer. The ministry hear me always with appearance of regard and much kindness, but I doubt they let personal quarrels mingle too much with their proceedings. I wish I were at Laracor with my dear charming M. D."

A few days afterwards he speaks of the ministry as "labouring under mighty difficulties. I wish to Heaven (he repeats) I were this minute at Dublin, for I am weary of politics, that give me such melancholy prospects." His habitual temper of mind was, however, vituperative and passionate. "As for my old friends," (says he) if you mean the Whigs, I never see them, except Lord Halifax, and him very seldom: Lord Somers, never since the first visit, for he has been a false, deceitful rascal! My new friends are very kind, and I have promises enough, but I do not count upon them; and besides, my pretensions are very young to them." Lord Somers was perhaps never styled a rascal, but by Swift. At the visit to which he alludes, Lord Somers assured him, that he had written twice to Lord Wharton, (late Lord Lieutenant of Ire-

land) respecting him, who both times said nothing at all to that part of his letter. And Swift does not appear to have had any grounds for doubting that great man's sincerity.

About this period, another cause of chagrin occurred to the proud spirit of Swift. As an equivalent for some recent service, Mr. Harley presented him with a bank note of fifty pounds, which Swift, justly indignant at a mode of treatment, degrading him to a level with the common hirelings of the treasury, returned in a letter no doubt sufficiently expressive of his resentment. But Mr. Harley, sensible of his error, made all possible concessions; and in a short time, they were not merely reconciled, but Swift grew into greater consequence than ever, being constantly admitted to the Saturday parties of the minister, when St. John, Harcourt, and a few other persons in the intimate confidence of Harley, if indeed any of his associates could be said to be admitted to his confidence, were accustomed to dine at his house. "They call me" (says he) nothing but Jonathan, and I said, I believed they would leave me Jonathan, as they found me; and that I never knew a ministry do any thing for those, whom they make companions of their pleasures. And I believe you will find it so, but I care not." This levity of expression does not prevent us from clearly discerning the aspiring thoughts which began now to enter into the mind of Swift, though blended with much doubt and apprehension. The queen was personally averse to him, and she was far from being of a persuadable temper, when she had once formed her opinion, either in small matters or in great. Absolute, as Harley appeared at this period, he in reality found it difficult to influence the queen, on many occasions, so far as was essentially necessary for conducting public business with facility. "I will tell you" (says Swift) one great state secret. The queen, sensible how much she was governed by the late ministry, runs a little into the other extreme, and is jealous in that point even of those who got her out of the other's hands." Her opposition, or more properly her unmanageableness, arose not from her possessing any clear or consistent ideas of her own, but from the caprice, pride, and jealousy of a feeble and vacillating mind, lost and confounded in the conflict of adverse principles and systems. Harley, unwilling to declare the truth, and himself of a disposition



disposition artful, close, and suspicious, sunk by degrees in the esteem and affection of his colleagues, of whom the chief were St. John and Harcourt. The former of these was endowed with genius and talents, far superior to the first minister; and disdaining all artifice and mystery, he was zealous for the adoption of decisive measures, though sincerely desirous of moderating and restraining the democratic violence which, notwithstanding their speculative monarchical paradoxes and Toryified language, in reality actuated the present House of Commons.

Early in March Swift writes in a querulous tone, and expresses his impatience to be in Ireland, though he says the ministry beg him to stay. "This kingdom (says he) is certainly ruined as much as any bankrupt merchant. We must have a peace, let it be a bad or a good one. The nearer I look upon things the worse I like them.—The ministry is upon a very narrow bottom, and stand like an isthmus, between the Whigs on one side, and the violent Tories on the other.—Lord Somers hath been twice in the queen's closet, once very lately; and the Duchess of Somerset, who now has the key, is a most insinuating woman, and I believe they will endeavour to play the same game that has been played against them. They (that is, the ministers) have cautioned the queen so much against being governed, that she observes it too much." It may be remarked that Swift was upon all occasions a desponding politician. His ideas of the ruined state of the national finances, and of the immediate necessity of a peace at any rate, were false and vulgar. Unfortunately, Harley himself, influenced probably in part by the tragic declamations of Swift, seems to have imbibed the same notions; and in the negotiations for peace, now about to commence, the French derived incalculable advantage from the impolitic eagerness displayed by the English ministry for its accomplishment. This excessive impatience, emanating from, and circumscribed in its operation by, the narrow genius of Harley, appears, as might with certainty be expected, completely to have counteracted its own purpose.

On the 8th of March, the anniversary of the queen's accession, a remarkable incident happened in relation to Mr. Harley, who was stabbed at the council board by Guiscard, a French spy, while

under examination. The wound was dangerous, and the minister was confined to his house for many weeks, during which interval, St. John, acting as principal minister, was thought to advance much in the good graces of the queen. At all events, very soon after Harley's recovery, the spirit of rivalry and animosity displayed itself openly between them; and at the close of April, Swift expresses his apprehension "that the secretary will not stand long." Perhaps it was even now out of the power of Harley to remove him. But the queen was a great dissembler, and though Harley was really declining from the summit of favour, he was in the course of the next month created Earl of Oxford and lord high treasurer. Swift's hopes and haughtiness seem to have arisen in proportion. Mr. Secretary St. John mentioning "that the Duke of Buckingham had been talking to him much about him, and desired his acquaintance," Swift answered it *could not be*, for the duke had not made sufficient advances. The Duke of Shrewsbury, being present, observed, that Buckingham was not used to make advances. Swift replied, "he could not help that; for he always expected advances in proportion to men's quality, and more from a duke than other men." Surely this was assuming a very disgusting degree of self-importance; and a personage less lofty than Buckingham might justly be offended at this insolence, and Swift subsequently states, "that he and the duke are terribly fallen out."

May 23d, Swift writes to Stella, "I am kept here by a most capricious fate, which I would break through if I could do it with decency and honour. To return without some mark of distinction would look extremely little, and I would likewise gladly be somewhat richer than I am. I will say no more, but beg you to be easy till fortune take her course, and to believe that M. D.'s felicity is the great end I aim at in all my pursuits. And so let us talk no more on this subject, which makes me melancholy, and that I would fain divert. Believe me, no man breathing at present has less share of happiness in life than I.—Every thing here is tasteless to me for want of being where I would be; and so a short sigh, and no more of this." Certainly, if at this season he had been made Dean of St. Patrick's, a dignity he afterwards so much contemned, he would have thought himself most happy. In the following



letter (May 29) he says, "I hear your Bishop Hickman (Bishop of Derry) is dead. But nobody here will do anything for me in Ireland, so they may die as fast or slow as they please." This certainly appeared to Swift the crisis of his fate. Early in June he mentions visiting the Duke of Ormond and Mr. Secretary; and passing by the Treasury,

"I saw," says he, "vast crowds waiting to give the lord treasurer petitions as he passes by. He is now at the top of power and favour." Whatever might be the reason, Swift had as yet no assurance, or even intimation, that aught was in contemplation of his all-powerful friend and patron for his advantage.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the LIFE and LABOURS of the REV. NEVIL MASKELYNE, D.D. *Astronomer Royal.* By M. LE CHEVALIER DELAMBRE, *Secretary of the French Institute,* and Dr. KELLY, of London.

[In the Monthly Magazine which followed the decease of Dr. Maskelyne, we promised our readers a full account of his long life and valuable labours; a promise which we were unable to fulfil, owing to the characteristic lukewarmness which usually marks the survivors of eminent persons in England. In this instance, as in numerous others, we have been compelled to wait, before we could do justice to the memory of an illustrious Englishman, for the French journals; in which, the Chevalier Delambre has undertaken that duty, which no surviving friend of Dr. Maskelyne in England had performed. It is true, that on receiving the Memoir of the Chevalier Delambre, we traced a well-written article to our erudite countryman Dr. Kelly; but, as current information, lost to the public in the voluminous, though valuable repository of Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia. From the two articles we have arranged the following account.]

NEVIL MASKELYNE, D.D. F.R.S. &c. one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Imperial Institute, and Astronomer Royal of England, an important office which he filled for the long period of forty-six years, was born in London on the 6th of October, 1732, of an ancient family which had been long established in the west of England.

At the age of nine he was placed at Westminster school, where he speedily distinguished himself. He showed an early taste for optics and astronomy; but what decided his vocation was the eclipse of the sun of 1748, which was of ten digits in London. It is remark-

able that this eclipse produced the same effect upon Lalande, who was only three months older than Maskelyne. We may say with truth that never was celestial phenomenon more useful to the science than the eclipse which furnished it with two astronomers so singularly distinguished, though in different ways: one of whom wrote a great deal, was long a professor, and formed a great number of pupils, but observed very little; while the other wrote less, but has left us, in the collection of his observations, the greatest and most valuable monument of the kind which exists.

Maskelyne perceived how necessary the mathematics were in the career which he proposed to run; he set himself accordingly to study them, and acquired in a few months the elements of geometry and algebra. This first success was the earnest of what he could not avoid obtaining by reading the principal treatises on astronomy and the higher analysis, with which he employed himself habitually. At this time he went to Cambridge, and entered first into Catherine Hall, and afterwards into Trinity College, where he received, with applause, the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In 1755 he accepted of a curacy in the neighbourhood of London, where he resided for some years, employing the whole of his leisure time in his favourite study. About this period he connected himself with the great astronomer Bradley, for whom it appears he made different calculations of importance. In 1758 he became Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the next year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

But it was in the year 1761 that his real astronomical career began, when he was chosen to go to the island of St. Helena, to observe the transit of Venus



over the sun's disk. To render this voyage the more useful, he offered to the Royal Society to make observations on the parallax of Sirius. This beautiful star had been often observed by La Caille at the Cape of Good Hope. Dr. Maskelyne, from calculating these observations, thought he saw proofs for the existence of a parallax of  $4''\frac{1}{2}$ , from which it would result that Sirius is not nearly so far distant from the earth as was commonly imagined.

Clouds prevented the observation of the transit of Venus, which had given occasion to the voyage; but Maskelyne, furnished with an excellent pendulum of Shelton, which had been regulated at Greenwich by Bradley, and which had been transported with the greatest possible care, determined the number of oscillations which it made less in St. Helena than at London, in order to deduce from that observation the diminution of gravity.

The secondary object of the voyage, the parallax of Sirius, likewise failed; but it produced an observation both curious and useful. To know if Sirius had a sensible parallax, it was necessary to have a more perfect instrument than that of La Caille; it was necessary to observe the star in peculiar situations. The first of these requisites depended upon the artist, the second upon the astronomer. The Royal Society had got a sector made on purpose, which was only finished just when the vessel sailed, and could not be verified at Greenwich. What was the surprise of Maskelyne when he found that this instrument, destined for the most delicate researches, gave him from one day to another differences of  $10''$ ,  $20''$ , and even  $30''$ , in the measure of the same angle! In examining with care what could be the cause of these singular variations, he discovered it without difficulty, made himself certain of it by various proofs, and endeavoured to correct it, but could succeed only imperfectly. He reduced the error to  $3''$ , which was far from being sufficient for the object that he had in view. This obliged him to renounce his second project. The result, however, was an improvement in the construction of these astronomical instruments.

But his voyage answered a more important purpose, and one far more useful to his country, than that originally intended: it afforded him an opportunity

of taking lunar observations, which were now for the first time made with effect. This method of finding the longitude at sea had been long contemplated as a grand desideratum in navigation; and plans and preparations had been made for the purpose by Flamsteed, Newton, La Caille, Euler, Halley, Bradley, Mayer, and others: but the honour was reserved for Dr. Maskelyne, to reduce their theories to successful practice. This he was enabled to do by means of Hadley's quadrant recently invented; and also by professor Mayer's Lunar Tables, for which a parliamentary reward of 3000*l.* was afterwards given on Dr. Maskelyne's report of their correctness. During the voyage, both outward and homeward, he exercised the officers on board in taking lunar observations, and taught them to clear the distances from the effects of parallax and refraction, and thence to find the longitude within certain limits. While on the island, he made accurate observations on the tides, the variation of the compass, and the comparative gravity of bodies there and at London. He also observed the annual parallax of Sirius, and the horary parallaxes of the moon. The chief results of these operations are inserted in the Philosophical Transactions of the above period. Soon after his return from St. Helena, he published his well-known work, entitled "*The British Mariner's Guide*," which contained, among various new and practical illustrations and articles in nautical astronomy, rules and examples for working the lunar observations; but, in order to shorten and simplify these laborious operations, other tables and calculations were still wanted, which he afterwards supplied by his *Nautical Almanac and Requisite Tables*.

The same year he made a voyage to Barbadoes, in order to examine the goodness of Harrison's time-pieces. The report which he made at his return, though favourable in general to the celebrated artist whose invention he had subjected to the most severe test, was far from convincing Harrison, who attacked him in a pamphlet. Maskelyne wrote a reply to this attack. Naval men and philosophers took part with one side or other, according to their ideas and their habits. M. de Fleury, particularly connected with F. Berthoud, and entirely devoted to the cause of the time-pieces, forgot perhaps on this oc-



occasion his accustomed moderation. It was a dispute between two useful methods, calculated to assist each other. Maskelyne did not find the time-pieces sufficiently certain, nor sufficiently regular. Harrison affirmed, not without reason, that they were within the limits prescribed by Act of Parliament. He demanded the whole reward, which was afterwards given him, though at first he received only the half. While pleading his cause he attacked the astronomical methods, availing himself of some admissions of La Caille, who, with his incorruptible integrity, while boasting of the method of the lunar distance, admitted that they had sometimes led him into error. Maskelyne proved by his own observations that the errors are much diminished when better instruments are employed than those used by La Caille, such as were then beginning to be constructed in London. It is possible that in this dispute between mechanics and astronomy, both sides went a little too far. The time-pieces performed every thing demanded by the Act of Parliament of 1714, and there can be no doubt that, if they had been presented at that time, Harrison would have obtained the whole reward without difficulty. But fifty years afterwards, when the instruments were much more complete, when the lunar observations had received unexpected improvements, was it not excusable to demand a little more? The time-pieces, by the facility which they offered, were likely to seduce maritime men, who are usually enemies to long calculations; but their exactness could only be trusted in short voyages. In less ordinary circumstances, and in long navigations, the method of lunar distances had an incontestable advantage. Hence Maskelyne appears to us to have displayed as much justice as discernment in assigning one half of the reward to Harrison for his time-piece, and the other half to the lunar tables which Mayer before his death had sent to the Board of Longitude in London. The English nation yielded at last to motives of generosity, as much as of justice, in giving to Harrison the whole of the reward to which he had a right, according to the literal meaning of the Act of Parliament. Maskelyne, who at that time laboured to get the Nautical Almanac adopted, had reason to fear that the nation, after having so magnificently rewarded one invention, would become more indifferent and more eco-

nomical with respect to a work still finer, and of more utility. It was his duty to plead the cause of science, and he performed it with honour. Both parties gained their cause. Maskelyne made his country adopt the plan of La Caille, which that astronomer, too early removed for the interests of the science, could not get introduced into France. The English had the glory of realising it first; and this is an obligation which seamen and astronomers of all nations and ages have to Dr. Maskelyne, who, in order to succeed in it, stood in need of all his perseverance, and of the consideration which he so justly enjoyed. There can be no doubt that to this plan is owing a part of the improvement which the theory of the moon successively received, with which he was continually occupied. He was the editor of Mayer's Tables, to which he added tables of the horary motion wanting in the copy received from Göttingen. He compared these tables with the observations that he made every day. It was under his direction that Mason published a corrected and enlarged edition of these tables, brought to perfection afterwards by Burg, and quite recently by M. Burckhardt, who have had the advantage of having recourse on the one hand to thousands of observations made by Maskelyne, and on the other to the analytical researches of Laplace, which furnished them with equations that it would have been difficult to discover among so many others, had there been no other resource but that of observations.

It was the post of Astronomer Royal, to which he was appointed in 1765, which put it in his power to render this important service to the science. The observatory is placed in Greenwich Park, about six miles from London. It was in this retreat that Dr. Maskelyne, for forty-seven years without interruption, observed the heavens, and collected an inestimable treasure, to which, for these thirty years past, every one has had recourse who wished to improve the tables or the theories of astronomy. For it is not sufficient that an astronomer possesses sufficient courage to employ all his days in calculations, after having consecrated his nights to observations; he must have at his disposal a situation and a set of instruments such as private individuals cannot command, and which are only to be found in establishments founded by governments.

This



This well-known truth occasioned the building of the Observatories of Paris and Greenwich almost at the same time. But in these two celebrated establishments an essential article was forgotten. Maskelyne first thought of remedying that defect, and by that means he rendered an important service to science, which constitutes the principal difference between the destiny of these two rival observatories. There was a difference in their regulations, which could not but produce very sensible effects.

At Paris the architect was chiefly consulted, and at a great expense a beautiful monument was constructed, but indifferently suited for observations. At Greenwich the building is less sumptuous, but better adapted for astronomical purposes. There was only a single astronomer, with an assistant. The law which had established the observatory, imposed upon the astronomer the obligation to observe every day the sun and the moon, and every thing which could interest geography and navigation.

Flemsted filled that office for thirty years. A part of his observations was published during his life-time, and his heirs gave afterwards a more complete and accurate edition. At his death, in 1720, he was succeeded by the celebrated Halley, who continued upon the same plan, but with better instruments, till the year 1750; but none of his observations have yet seen the light. In founding the place of astronomer, and in imposing upon him the obligations which he had to fulfil, it had been forgotten to enact the publication of his observations at the end of every year. Such an impression requires a degree of care which the astronomer would discharge with pleasure; but it incurs an expense which he would be unable to support, because the sale of such a collection, is of necessity very slow and very limited.

Bradley, succeeding Halley, renewed the instruments, brought the methods to perfection, and made himself celebrated by his discoveries, but published nothing. His heirs pretended that his manuscripts belonged to his family; and it was not till forty years after his death, that astronomers were put in possession of that treasure.

In France, the same inattention produced similar effects. About the year 1740, Lemonnier wished to publish an *Histoire Celeste*, in imitation of that of Flemsted. One volume appeared, con-

taining the observations of Picard and Lahire, down to 1685. This collection, appearing fifty years too late, had lost almost all its value. As long as it might have been useful, it remained entirely unknown. Lemonnier promised a second part; but the small sale of the first prevented him from keeping his promise. He obtained, as a particular favour, that his own observations should be printed in the Louvre; but there remained a blank of sixty years, which has never been filled up. M. Cassini had announced an *Histoire Celeste*, which was to contain the labours of his three predecessors; but the example of what had happened to Lemonnier, perhaps, and the misfortunes of the revolution, which pressed so severely upon him, prevented him from executing his project. La Caille could find no other means of publishing his *Fondemens de l'Astronomie*, than that of calculating gratuitously for twenty years, Ephemerides for a bookseller, who printed in return as many copies of his book as he wanted, to present one to every astronomer of his time. All the observations which he made after that period remain unpublished.

It is said that the Queen of Great Britain, struck with the small salary allowed the astronomer royal for so laborious an employment, had offered to get it increased. Halley opposed the proposal, alleging, that if the place were worth any thing considerable, it would not continue to be given to an astronomer. The disinterested precaution of Halley claims our admiration; but if when he refused any thing for himself, he had laid hold of the opportunity of demanding a fund for printing the observations, the queen would doubtless have acceded to the demand, and he would have saved the disputes which, during forty years, prevented the appearance of his labours. Halley allowed a favourable opportunity to escape, Maskelyne produced one. He procured his observations to be annually printed at the expense of the Royal Society. It was by this means that he deserved to be, as he was for forty years, the chief, and, as it were, the regulator of astronomers. Piazzi alone was able at last to dispute with him this supremacy; but when we reflect upon the difficult circumstances which that astronomer has long experienced, we shall not be surprised that he published but a small part of his numerous observations.

Since the establishment of the Board  
of



of Longitude in France, the observatories of Paris and of Greenwich are directed nearly to the same objects; and, furnished with instruments equally good, they produce annually collections of observations equally precise, which would serve mutually to verify one another if there were occasion for that. They serve as a supplement to each other, when the clouds which cover one observatory, do not extend likewise to the other. The communications are continual, and the obligations reciprocal. If the French tables are founded in a great measure upon the observations of the English, on the other hand the calculations of the English are founded upon the French tables. But the latest tables have been verified by as many French as English observations.

Dr. Maskelyne no more quitted his observatory. In 1769 he remained in it to observe the transit of Venus, though only one phase was visible at Greenwich; but he drew up instructions for the astronomers whom Great Britain sent to different countries. He collected their observations, and deduced from them the parallax of the sun, and its distance from the earth. His result was the same as that to which Dusejour came by comparing the totality of the observations of the two transits of 1761 and 1769.

He made many of the most interesting and most difficult observations himself, as those of the moon; but necessarily confided to his assistant those which were more easy and less essential. He followed with inflexible rigour the methods established by his celebrated predecessor Bradley, whom he even surpassed in the exactness of his daily observations. He brought to perfection the method of Flamsteed, of determining at once the right ascensions of stars and of the sun. He gave a catalogue of stars, not numerous, but determined with particular care, which has served almost solely during these thirty years, for the foundation of all astronomical researches. We may say of the four volumes of observations that he has published, that if by any great revolution the sciences were completely lost, and that this collection was preserved, there would be found in it sufficient materials for rebuilding almost the whole edifice of modern astronomy, which cannot be said of any other collection; because to the merit of an exactness which has been seldom attained, and never surpassed, it adds the advantage of a long series of observations. Its

precision is so great, that it is very improbable that much can be added to it. The observations are excellent for the time in which they were made, and this time is the period in which they approached the nearest to perfection. They will only increase in value as they increase in age, which unfortunately is not true, either with respect to the observations of Tycho and Helvetius, or to those of Flamsteed and La Hire, which, when made, possessed all the exactness of which any idea could be formed; but which, though not far removed from the present age, never can enter into any comparison with the observations of the great astronomers of the 18th century.

Dr. Maskelyne corresponded with all the astronomers of the world. To be convinced of it, we have only to run over the memoirs of philosophers of every nation which he presented to the Royal Society. He himself did not publish quite so often as could have been wished; but it is very difficult for an astronomer, charged with the duty of observations to be repeated every day, and almost every moment, to undertake great theoretical researches, which he is under the necessity of interrupting almost every instant. The writings which he has left are remarkable for just ideas and an enlightened criticism. Such is a dissertation on the equation of time, where he has pointed out with the requisite delicacy, a mistake of La Caille, and another less important mistake of Lalande. If we may be permitted in our turn to find something reprehensible in his formula, we will acknowledge at least that the trifling negligences to be perceived in it have no sensible effect, and that he allowed them to remain because they were not dangerous.

Lalande received very well the lesson which he thus got; but Bernoulli having inserted, seven years after, a translation of Dr. Maskelyne's memoir, in his Collection for Astronomers, one of Lalande's pupils (d'Agelet) took up the cause of his master in a manner that might have produced a coldness between the parties concerned. The quarrel, however, had no consequence, and the two astronomers corresponded as usual.

Some doubts having been raised respecting the difference in latitude and longitude between the observatories of Paris and Greenwich, Dr. Maskelyne, to whom the observations were sent, showed, with his usual moderation, that the doubts were improper; but he did



not oppose the methods proposed to obviate them. It was upon this occasion that the English, who had hitherto done nothing respecting the grand geographical operations in which the French had distinguished themselves, signalised themselves in their turn by methods which surpassed every thing that had been hitherto done. It was then likewise that M. M. Cassini and Legendre made the first trial of the circle of Borda.

Bouguer, at the end of his measure of a degree in Peru, had endeavoured to determine the attraction of mountains, and the quantity which they draw the plumb-line of the sector from the perpendicular direction. He had found a real and indisputable attraction; but one-half less than ought to have resulted from the size of the mountain. Hence he concluded that it was hollow within, and undermined by a volcano. Doubts might be entertained of a result obtained by means of instruments of middling goodness. Bouguer had himself expressed a wish that the experiment were undertaken in Europe with more care and with better instruments. Dr. Maskelyne undertook this inquiry, with the sector that he had with him at St. Helena, after having corrected the suspension, and altered the division. He made choice of Schehallien, a mountain in Scotland. It will be necessary to consult his memoir, in order to see the care and the pains which this operation cost him which appears so easy.

He found  $5\frac{1}{8}$  for the derangement of the thread by the attraction of the mountain; he concluded from it that the density of the mountain ought to be one-half of the mean density of the earth. It results from this, that the density of the interior of the earth is greater than that of its surface. This had been already proved by the measurement of degrees, and by the pendulum. Finally, he concluded that the density of the earth is four or five times greater than that of water. Cavendish, by experiments of another nature, found afterwards five and a half for the density of the earth. But he himself had some doubts about the extreme precision of his result, and as that of Maskelyne is likewise founded upon suppositions not rigorously exact, we may, till new experiments be made, suppose the density of the earth to be five times that of water. Finally, Dr. Maskelyne admits it as very possible that the unequal density, even at the surface, may have occasioned the differences observed

in the measurement of different degrees. —Such are the principal papers published by Dr. Maskelyne, but he left a great many others in manuscript, and philosophers will doubtless learn with pleasure that the care of publishing them has been entrusted to Mr. Vince, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, known by his treatise on astronomy, and by his description of the most modern instruments. We shall find perhaps some new details on a micrometer composed of a prism which moves according to the axis of the telescope, like those of M. Rochon and P. Boscovich. According to this last philosopher, Maskelyne first conceived the idea of such a micrometer. Boscovich affirms that he was the second. It is not without example to find the same contrivance fallen upon by different persons almost at the same time, without any communication with each other. Hitherto M. Rochon is the only person who has published observations made with this micrometer. The idea of employing in it double refraction belongs to him incontestibly, as Boscovich himself acknowledges. Dr. Maskelyne employed only a common glass. It seems certain that he first thought of moving the prism in the interior of the telescope. It remains for us to know the advantages which he should derive from this construction.

Dr. Maskelyne, who knew the value of excellent instruments, as he was continually using them, turned his whole attention to preserve them properly, and to improve them by the additions suggested by his experience and skill in optics. He made the eye-piece moveable, in order to avoid all parallax in bringing the eye opposite to each of the five wires, which the star passes in succession. He discovered also the inconvenience of narrow shutters, used in all observatories. He enlarged the size of those at Greenwich, after having shown the necessity of placing the telescopes as much as possible in the open air.

Notwithstanding all these cares it has been lately suspected that his quadrant had become less exact in consequence of the friction which it had undergone during its continual employment for more than 50 years. It was very natural that an astronomer, who always paid the same degree of attention to his observations, and who did not perceive in his instrument any mark of old age, should not be the first to detect changes in it, very



sight in themselves. Other instruments, more modern, and of a different construction, and placed in the hands of attentive astronomers, occasioned the first suspicions. It is true that the small variations which appear to have been observed may be accounted for in such a way as to acquit the quadrant at Greenwich of inaccuracy. M. M. Bessel and Olmanns gave explanations of them not deficient in probability; but the most certain method was to procure new instruments. This was what Dr. Maskelyne did. He employed the celebrated Troughton to make a grand and superb circle, which he had not the pleasure himself of placing in his observatory; but which has been put into the hands of his successor. Mr. Pond will make us acquainted with the faults which time had produced in the Greenwich quadrant, and will inform us what corrections must be made in the latter observations at Greenwich to render them as valuable as the more early observations in the same place. Thus instruments grow old sooner than men, and it is very seldom that an astronomer is satisfied to use those which his predecessor employed.

Notwithstanding the doctor's numerous avocations, he received visits from many illustrious foreigners, as well as eminent characters of his own country, but his warmest attachments were always manifested to the lovers of astronomy. Among his most intimate friends may be reckoned, Dr. Herschel, Dr. Hutton, Messrs. Wollastons, Mr. Aubert, Bishop Horsley, Sir George Shuckburgh, Baron Maseres, Professor Robinson; and also Professor Vince, whose publications so ably illustrate Dr. Maskelyne's labours, and whom he appointed the depository of his scientific papers.

Dr. Maskelyne had good church preferment from his college; and his paternal estates (of which he was the last male heir) were also considerable. He married, when rather advanced in life, a young lady of large fortune, the sister and co-heiress of Lady Booth, of Northamptonshire, by whom he had one daughter, whose education he superintended with

the fondest care. These ladies survive him, and also his sister Margaret, who was married to Robert, the late Lord Clive.

Dr. Maskelyne died on the 9th of February, 1811, in the 79th year of his age. His health previously declined for some months, and he contemplated his approaching dissolution with pious resignation, and with a lively hope of being admitted into the presence of that Deity whose works he had so long studied and so ardently admired. His favourite science tended the more strongly to confirm his religious principles, and he died, as he had lived, a sincere Christian.

The works which he has left, besides his four volumes in folio of observations, the memoirs of which we have spoken, and the first 45 volumes of the Nautical Almanac, calculated under his direction, and revised by him, are, his British Mariners Guide; the Tables necessary for the usage of the Nautical Almanac; Disquisitions on Nautical Astronomy and the use of the Octant: and finally, his posthumous works, of the contents of which we are ignorant, but which astronomers will be very anxious to procure.

Thus we have described the philosopher; but the man, the father, the friend, was not less valuable. Every astronomer, every philosopher, found in him a brother. This is the testimony which M. Chabert gave of him on his return from London, in which he had taken refuge during a season of storms, and where he received the most friendly reception from the Astronomer Royal, accompanied with attentions the most delicate and the most generous. Of a character friendly and amiable, he gained the affections of all those who had the good fortune to know him, and his death was honoured with their regret. Destined at first to the ecclesiastical profession, he preserved always the virtues and the sentiments of that profession.

\* \* \* *The Conclusion of the article relative to the Discovery of the True Mother of the pretended Prince of Wales, will be given in our Supplement next Month.*

---

### *Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

#### POPERY.

SOME Christians have a dread of Popery. This is strangely inconsistent. The church of Jerusalem, in the

time of Christ, was unquestionably papistical; and against its constitution he never inveighed. This church had indeed an unitarian pope; but its spiritual jurisdiction



jurisdiction penetrated into countries which obeyed a different civil magistrate. At Alexandria, at Damascus, at Antioch, at Edessa, at Rome even, contributions were levied for the use of the temple at Jerusalem; differences were compromised, and excommunications were inflicted among its votaries, by the instrumentality of a clergy, partly resident, and partly itinerant.

Now the essence of popery consists in thus conceding to the supreme head of the church an authority, not circumscribed by that of the local sovereign, but international and catholic. The Anglican church, when it ordains ministers for the episcopalian churches of independent North America, or even missionaries for China, is clearly guilty of papism.

#### DYED SHEEP.

At Rome it was contrived to have the fleeces of living sheep dyed of various colours, in order that the lawn of the imperial villa might be dotted with hues more agreeable. *Vidimus jam, says Pliny, et viventium ovium vellera purpureo cocco conchylio sesquibris infecta, velut illa sic nasci cogente luxuria.*

#### CHINESE SHOP BILL.

The following is a literal translation of a Chinese shop-bill, which enveloped a packet of Indian ink. I will prove that the art of puffing is as well understood and practised in China as by any of the most celebrated quacks in this country.

"*Sinhone,*"

"Very good ink, very fine; very old shop; grandfather, father and self make this ink; fine and hard, picked out very fine and black, before and now. Sell very good ink, prime cost is very dear; this ink is heavy, so is gold; no one can make like it: the others that make ink, do it for money, and to cheat; I only make it good for a name. Plenty of gentlemen know my ink: my family never cheat, always a good name. I make ink for the Emperor and all the Mandarines round. All gentlemen must come to my shop and know my name.

UNGWANCHI LOCEE."

#### BOLD.

Wakefield says justly, that words have only two senses, the proper and the metaphorical; and that he who understands their proper sense will never misapply them metaphorically. Dr. Johnson, on the contrary, subdivides needlessly the

meanings of terms, and invents significations by the dozen. In the seventh sense of the word 'bold,' he says, that among sailors it means 'open, smooth, even, level.' He quotes, as an instance, this sentence of Howel:

"Her dominions have bold accessible coasts."

Having enquired among sailors, I find that they apply the term to coasts abounding with promontories; and not as Johnson asserts, to smooth, even, or level shores. In other Gothic dialects the word 'bold' signifies *forward*; now if this be the proper sense, the metaphor which applies it for *courageous*, and the metaphor which applies it for *early*, and the metaphor which applies it for *prominent*, is equally natural. Swedish *bald*. Icelandic *baldr*. German *bald*. Hollandish *boud*. French *baude*. Italian *baldo*.

#### POSTHUMOUS SONNET.

The following sonnet of the late Count Alfieri was given to me in manuscript by one of his friends. I am not aware of its having appeared in print; its anti-gallican character had on the continent a tendency to check its publicity.

La liberta maestri i Galli? insegni  
Pria servaggio il Britanno, insegni pria  
Umiltade l' Ispano, e coda alia  
L' Elvezio, e il Trace a porre in fiore i  
regni:

Sian dell' irto Lappon gli accenti pregni  
D' Apollinea soave melodia;  
I aide anzi norma alle donzelle dia  
Di verecondia, atti pudichi e degni.

Di liberta maestri i Galli, e a cui,  
A noi fervide ardite Itale menti,  
D' ogni alta cosa insegnatori altrui?  
Schiavi or s'iam\*, si; ma schiavi ogn' or fre-

menti;  
Non quale il foste, e il siete anch' oggi, vui,  
Schiavi al poter, qual ch' ei pur sia, plau-

dent.

#### CAND LABRES.

We light our stair cases as the ancients lighted their supper-rooms; witness these lines of Lucretius:—

Sunt juvenum simulacra per sedes  
Lampadas igniferas manibus retinentia  
dextris.

The candelabres in Italian churches frequently represent angels holding lights. Domenichino designed several of exquisite beauty. Now that evening worship is become fashionable in this country, it may be expected that our churches should vie with each other in the adoption of sculptured illuminators.

\* This is the name of the place where the ink is made.



## COMPOUND INTEREST.

Mr. Ricard appointed by his will that the sum of 500 livres\* should be divided into five portions. The first, at the end of a hundred years, amounting to 13,100 livres, to be laid out in prizes for dissertations proving the lawfulness of putting out money to interest. The second, at the end of two centuries, amounting to 1,700,000 livres, to be employed in establishing a perpetual fund for prizes in literature and arts, and for virtuous actions. The third, at the end of three centuries, amounting to more than 226 millions of livres, to be employed for establishing patriotic banks, and founding museums with ample establishments. The fourth, at the end of four centuries, amounting to 30,000 millions, to be employed in building a hundred towns in France, containing each 150,000 inhabi-

\* Not quite 21*l.* sterling.

tants. The fifth, at the end of five centuries, amounting to four millions of millions of livres, to be appropriated for the payment of the national debt of Britain and France,—for producing an annual revenue, to be divided among all the powers of Europe,—for buying up useless offices, purchasing a royal domain, increasing the income of the clergy, and abolishing fees for masses,—for maintaining all children born in France, till they be three years of age,—for improving waste lands, and bestowing them on married peasants,—for purchasing manors, and exempting the vassals from all servitude,—for founding houses of education, workhouses, houses of health, and asylums for females,—for portioning young women,—for conferring honorary rewards on merit,—besides a large surplus to be appropriated at the discretion of his executors!

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## AN EXTEMPORE PARODY ON THE SONG OF "THE SMILE AND THE TEAR."

BY DR. WOLCOT.

SAYS a louse to a bug,  
"Since you've been in the rug,  
You have made a most horrible smell."  
Says the bug to the louse,  
"Since you've been in the house,  
I had rather by half be in h—"

Then up leap'd a flea,  
As brisk as a bee,  
Who car'd not a farthing for either;  
"Messieurs crawler and bug,  
I pity the rug  
That holds two such stinkards together."

## DIALOGUE OF HORACE AND LYDIA.

HORACE.

WHILST, Lydia, in that breast of  
thine,  
Love's flame for me alone did glow;  
And thou would'st let no arms but mine  
Enfold thy neck as white as snow;  
O in the joy thy smiles afford,  
I liv'd more blest than Persia's lord.

LYDIA.

Whilst, Horace, in thy youthful soul  
No blooming virgin dwelt but me;  
Ere Chloe's charms, with dire controul,  
Chas'd Lydia's far away from thee;  
O then I envied not the fame  
Of Roman Ilia's glorious name.

HORACE.

Now Cretan Chloe is my love,  
Who often with mellifluous strains,  
As o'er the harp her fingers move,  
Darts thro' my soul love's sweetest pains;

For her with joy my life I'd give,  
If fate would let her longer live.

LYDIA.

Now Calais, the young, the fair,  
With power resistless sways my heart,  
Love has enthron'd his image there,  
And never, never, may we part!  
Twice for his sake my life I'd give,  
If fate would let him longer live.

HORACE.

But, Lydia, if perchance once more  
Love's voice should wake our former  
bliss,  
When with delight one yoke we bore,  
And seal'd our union with a kiss;—  
If beauteous Chloe I should spurn,  
And pant for Lydia's return?

LYDIA.

O then, tho' he's like Phosphor's ray,  
And tho' thy light inconstant soul  
Now seems a trembling leafy spray,  
Now Adria's waves when tempests roll;  
Joyful with thee my days I'd spend,  
Joyful those days with thine I'd end,

J. CONNOR.

TRANSLATION OF THAT CELEBRATED  
FRAGMENT OF SIMONIDES, COMMENCING WITH THE WORDS: 'ΟΤΕ  
λάγυραι ἐν δαίδαλῳ ἀνεμῶ.

TWAS midnight, on Danae's bark the  
storm  
Shrill o'er the foaming waves of ocean  
blew;  
Fear shook her frame, her cheeks with tears  
grew warm,  
And round her lovely babe her arms she  
threw.

"Ah,



"Ah, my dear boy," she cried, "what grief is mine!

How soft thy slumber on my tortured breast!

On that sad breast once rul'd by peace divine,

Now of foreboding pangs the sable nest.

"How dark around us is this floating tomb,

No cheering object meets my tear-drown'd sight;

No moon-beam with its path divides the gloom,

My tears, like dew-drops, bathe eternal night.

"Yet, lovely babe, amidst the thundering storm,

That bids the mounting wave thy locks o'erstream,

Peace spreads her pinion o'er thy slumbering form,

And Joy's bright star illumines thy infant dream.

"Ah me, my boy, if thou but knew thy state,

What tears my plaining voice would cause to flow;

But sleep, O sleep, unconscious of thy fate;

Sleep too, ye winds; and sleep, oppressive woe!

"O father Jove, great ruler of the sky,

Preserve this bark, and hush the tempest's breath;

But if Fate's stern decree says, 'One must die,'

O spare my son to avenge his mother's death."

J. CONNOR.

### SONNET,

TO THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A.

CLARKSON! if from those instruments divine,

Which round the throne eternal seraphs use,

A mortal were for once allow'd to choose,

And judgment equal to the choice were mine,

Then should thy name in deathless numbers shine,—

In numbers such as a celestial muse,  
And a celestial only could produce,  
Inspir'd by actions great and good as thine.  
But since such aid to mortals is deny'd,  
And nothing short of such will suit my

lays;  
Resolv'd, I lay my useless lyre aside,  
Thy own works leaving to resound thy

praise,  
For these are quite sufficient for thy fame  
On Earth—and Heaven has not to learn

thy name. JAMES POTTER.  
*Chelmsford.*

ON SEEING THE RIVER DOON IN AYR-SHIRE.

THOU lovely stream, O bonny Doon,  
That pours thy current dark and clear;

Thy murmurs o'er thy stony bed  
Become sweet music to my ear!

Oft has the Ayrshire bard, I ween,  
Pac'd o'er thy sweetly blooming verge;

Delighted with the charming scene,  
And pouring forth his love-lorn dirge.

Oh bonny Doon! how sweet at eve,  
To wander thy green shades among;

To taste the joys thy scenes can give,  
And listen to the wild bird's song.

But doubly sweet, with maid belov'd,  
When smiles the evening all serene,

By pure affection sweetly mov'd,  
To wander o'er this lovely scene. M.

TO A FEMALE FRIEND.

MAY Life's choicest blessings await my fair friend,

Unpolluted by sickness or care!  
May sweet cheering Hope to the future

extend,  
And the prospect still brighter appear.

And O, when old Time shall the temple deface,

May the mind remain firm and serene!  
In pleasing remembrance past moments re-

trace,  
And reflection enliven the scene. C. I.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. LETTSOM delivered a lecture on the Natural and Medicinal Histories of Tea. The lecturer having given a description of the parts of fructification, stated, that there is but one species of the tea plant, the difference of green and bo-

hea tea depending upon the nature of the soil, the culture, and manner of drying the leaves. Sir John Hill, from observing a different number of petals in different corollas, described the green and bohea tea as different species, giving to the first nine, and to the latter only six petals. He conveyed this opinion to



Linné, who adopted the mistake, which his future experience corrected, as he informed Dr. L. by letter.

The authors who have treated upon this subject amount to at least a hundred, many of whom never saw the tea-tree. As China and Japan are the only countries known to us where the tea-shrub is cultivated or use, we may reasonably conclude that it is indigenous to one of them, if not to both; and probably the brackish ill-tasted water in many parts of those countries first led to its use as an infusion. Tea was first introduced into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in the sixteenth century, and a quantity of it was brought over from Holland, in 1666, by Lords Arlington and Ossory.

According to Kämpfer no particular gardens or fields are allotted for it, but it is cultivated round the borders of rice and corn fields without any regard to the soil; there are usually from six to twelve seeds in each vessel; they are promiscuously put into a hole four or five inches deep, at certain distances from each other. The reason why so many seeds are put into one hole is, that they contain a great quantity of oil, which is apt to turn rancid, and then they will not germinate. They then vegetate without further care. The leaves are not fit to be plucked before the third year's growth, and in about seven years the shrub rises to a man's height; but as it is then but scantily provided with leaves, it is cut down to the stem, from which an exuberance of fresh shoots arise. The tea-tree delights particularly in valleys, or on the declivities of hills, and upon the banks of rivers, where it enjoys a southern exposure to the sun; though it endures considerable variations of heat and cold, as it flourishes in the northern clime of Peking, as well as about Canton.

The doctor then proceeded to describe the manner and the seasons of gathering the leaves, and the method of curing or preparing tea in Japan. Of the varieties of tea, Dr. L. observed of the green, the bing, imperial, or bloom tea; the hy-tiann, li-kiong, or haystuen, known to us by the name of hyson, so called after an East India merchant of that name, who first imported it into Europe; and the single or songlo, which name it receives from the place where it is cultivated. Of the bohea teas, the soochuan or sut-chong, by the Chinese called s-aaty-ang and sact-chaon, or su-tyann; the camho

or soumlo, called after the name of the place where it is gathered; the cong-fou, congo, or bong-fu; the pekao, pecko, or pekoe, and the common bohea, called moji by the Chinese.

The doctor mentioned other kinds of tea, which were rolled up in the form of balls and threads. He said he had formerly infused all the sorts of green and bohea teas he could procure, and expanded the different leaves on paper, to compare their respective size and texture, intending thereby to discover their age. He found the leaves of green tea as large as those of bohea, and nearly as fibrous; which led him to suspect that the difference did not so much depend upon the age as upon the other circumstances.

The Asiatics give a flavour to tea by introducing among it the olea fragrans, whose small flowers are frequently to be met with in teas exported from China. On the subject of drinking of tea, Dr. L. observed, that the Chinese and Japanese never use tea before it has been kept a year, by which time its narcotic properties are diminished. They drink it without sugar or milk. Having mentioned various methods of preserving the seeds for vegetation, the lecturer entered upon its medical history.

It is natural to conclude, that as tea was imported from a foreign country, and at no inconsiderable danger and expense, and the custom of drinking it almost universal, much attention would have been excited respecting its natural and medical history, as well as its commercial influence; and indeed, as the learned president noticed, if saying much is a proof of attention, much has certainly been said and written, and much to no purpose, on its medicinal properties; for although he has examined nearly a hundred authors on the subject, he has acquired little information; nor can it be expected, where vague hypotheses are substituted for experiment, and theories for facts: thus claiming no fixed data, the inductions are fallacious or indecisive. This induced the doctor to institute experiments and establish principles, upon which reason might exercise judgment, and truth elucidate facts. From these experiments the sedative and relaxing effects of tea appear greatly to depend upon an odorous fragrant principle, which abounds most in green tea, particularly that which is most highly flavoured. This seems further confirmed by the practice of the Chinese, who avoid using this plant till it has been



been kept at least twelve months, as they find, when recent, it possesses a soporiferous and intoxicating quality.

The author deprecated the practice of taking tea very hot, and quoted, in support of his opinion, a passage from Professor Kalm's Travels into North America. The doctor concluded by the following observations: "From the result of the experiments we may clearly explain the causes of those different effects produced by tea-drinking, as well as upon what predominant qualities of this exotic these effects depend. Hence it will be inferred, that when the fine green teas are employed, whose sedative counterbalance their astringent qualities, and particularly in weak or delicate constitutions, debilitating and injurious effects may succeed, as tremors, fluttering and agitation of spirits, pain of the stomach, and weakened digestion, with flatulence, head-ache, and various nervous affections; and with such constitutions, this tea taken in the evening produces watching, and the unhappy sensations which want of the refreshment of sleep naturally produces; and may it not also be suspected, that the increased frequency of palsies and apoplexies may in some measure be attributed to the fragrant, odorous, and sedative influence of this exotic?"

"Indeed, from the whole analysis of green and bohea teas, the sedative and exhilarating qualities of the former will be clearly comprehended, as well as the astringent qualities of both; although, from the larger proportion of tannin in the bohea, it will be less relaxing; nevertheless combining such a proportion of odour as to give it a grateful influence on the nervous system; and thus, either single or mixed, they convey a pleasant and reviving sensation, as has been so often mentioned by travellers; and persons, after fatigue of body, as well as exertion of mind, find in tea a grateful sedative and pleasing diluent."

In the following month Dr. Lettson delivered a lecture on Intemperate Drinking.

On the origin of drinking healths, he related the manner of that of Rowena, the daughter or niece of Hengist, to Vortigern, king of the Britons.—"She came into the room where the king and his guests were sitting. Making a low obedience to him, she said, 'Be of good health, lord king!' Then having drunk, she presented the cup, on her knees, to the king, who replied, 'I drink your health,' and drank also." This is said

to be the origin of the practise of drinking healths; but the president observed, that it was certainly in use as early as the time of Homer, and from the account in Jamblichus, in the Eleusinian or Masonic ceremonies also, accompanied with libations of wine to the mystic number nine.

After having shown that where a succession of various functions and amusements keeps the mind in continual occupation, the desire for strong drink is regulated in a great measure by the climate, and diminishes or increases according to the variation of the temperature; the lecturer proceeded to observe, that in Europe, and other civilized regions, fermented liquors are principally produced from sugar, grape, or grain, and the quantity of spirit made in this kingdom alone amounts to 80,000 tons, which produce a revenue of four millions annually, and destruction to health, happiness, and morals.

The accretion and nutrition of the body is principally produced by the solids taken into the stomach. To divide, dilute, and assimilate these, fluids are requisite as menstrea, and the thinner and purer they are the better they are adapted to these purposes; and hence the lecturer concluded that water must appear the most prominent, agreeably to the poet of health. Next to simple water, cyder, beer, and those fluids which contain the least alcohol, may be ranged; and wines, of course, are more safely admissible than spirits, either in their pure or diluted states: all these fermented liquors, however, contain more or less alcohol, and in this proportion are they more or less safe or injurious.

#### THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, LONDON.

*Process for making Bread from Potatoes and Wheat Flour, as practised under the Direction of H. B. WAT, Esq.*

Sixteen pounds of potatoes were washed, and when pared weighed twelve pounds. After boiling they weighed thirteen pounds, and were then mixed, whilst warm, with twenty-six pounds of flour: the potatoes were bruised as fine as possible, and half a pound of yeast added. Four quarts of warm water were added to the mixture of potatoes, yeast, and flour, and the whole well kneaded together, and left two hours to rise, and then weighed forty-six pounds and four ounces. The whole made six loaves and two cakes, which were baked at two separate times, in my iron oven, each bak-



king taking two hours. The six loaves and two cakes, the day after being baked, weighed forty pounds and twelve ounces.

The oven is made of wrought iron on Count Rumford's plan, to heat from a separate fire-place. The time, from the fire being lighted till the bread was baked at twice, was five hours, in which time six pounds of Walls-end coals, and three pounds of cinders were consumed, besides a small quantity of wood used merely to light the fire.

*Expenses of Bread made from a Mixture of Potatoes and Wheat Flour; and Comparisons in Price with Wheaten Bread.*

March 10, 1812.—16 lbs. of potatoes, pared and boiled, weighed 13 lbs.; 4 lbs. allowance for interest and loss on the stock bought in October 1811, say 25 per cent., makes,

20 lbs. of potatoes, at 6s. 6d per sack of 240 lbs. the actual price when bought, October 1811	0	6½
26 lbs. of fine flour, at 5l. per sack of 280 lbs.	9	3½
Half a pint of yeast	0	2
6 lbs. of coals, at 2l. 18s. 6d. per chaldron, of 2808 lbs.	0	1½
5 lbs. of cinders, and wood for lighting fire	0	1½
	10	3

40 lbs. 12 oz. of bread at the above date, at 1s. 4d. the quarter loaf, or 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 drams, would have been	12	6
--	----	---

Leaves a saving of	2	3
--------------------	---	---

26 lbs. of flour at the rate of 80 loaves, of 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 drams each, to the sack of 280 lbs. would only have made	32	4	4
Gain in bread by 16 lbs. of potatoes, is more than half a pound of bread for each pound of potatoes	8	7	12
	40	12	0

The iron oven has been in use more than 15 years; it is 20 inches deep, 16 inches wide, and 16 inches high; and has been recently fresh set to heat from a separate fire-place, which is 10½ inches deep, 7½ inches wide, and 7 inches high, the bars of the fire-place 14 inches from the bottom of the oven.

Mr. Way's bread had been sent from Bridport Harbour to the Society on the 10th of March, 1812; and had been examined and tasted at sundry times by

members of the Society from the 12th to the 26th of March, so that the greatest part of the loaf had been eaten. What remained on the 26th had every appearance of bread made wholly from wheaten flour well fermented, and well tasted, without being in the least mouldy or stale, though it had been baked fourteen days.

*Process for making Artificial Stone for Chimney-pieces, as a substitute for Portland Stone. By Mr. CHARLES WILSON.*

Take two bushels of sharp drift sand, and one bushel of sifted slacked quicklime, mix them up together with as little water as possible, and beat them well up together for half an hour, every morning for three or four successive days, but never wet them again after their first mixture. To two gallons of water, contained in a proper vessel, add one pint of single size, made warm, and mixed with the above liquor. Take about a shovel-full of the first composition, make a hole in the middle of it, and put therein three quarters of a pint of the allum and size, to which add three or four pounds of coarse plaster of Paris; the whole is to be well beaten and mixed together rather stiff; put this mixture into the wooden moulds of your intended chimney-piece; the sides, ends, and tops of which moulds are made of moveable pieces, previously oiled with the following mixture.

Take one pint of the droppings of sweet oil, which costs about one shilling the pint, and add thereto one pint of clear lime-water, made from pouring boiling water on lumps of chalk-line in a close vessel, till fully saturated; when the lime-water becomes clear, it is proper to be added to the oil, as above mentioned; and on their being stirred together, they will form a thick oily mixture, or emulsion, proper to apply upon the moulds. In forming the side, or jamb of a chimney-piece, the mould is to be first half filled with the sand-lime and plaster composition, then two wires wrapped round with a thin layer of hemp, and which wires are nearly the length of the piece to be moulded, are to be placed in parallel lines, lengthwise, in the mixture or composition in the mould, and afterwards the mould is filled up with more of the composition, and if there is any superfluous quantity, it is to be struck off with a piece of flat board.

The lid or top part of the mould is to



be then placed upon it, and the whole subjected to a strong pressure from weighted levers, or a screw press. The composition is to remain under this pressure for twenty or thirty minutes; the precise time necessary may be known, from examining a small specimen of the composition reserved purposely to determine the time it requires to harden and set firm. The sides of the mould are to be held together by iron clamps

and wedges. The wires above mentioned answer a double purpose, by giving strength to the jambs, and retaining the whole mass together in case it should at any time be cracked by accident.

The chimney-pieces made be made either plain or fluted, according to the mould; and when moulded, they are finished off by rubbing them over with alum water, and smoothing them with a trowel and a little wet plaster of Paris.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

\* \* \* *Communications of New Books are solicited.*

### AGRICULTURE.

**A** GENERAL View of the Agriculture of Derbyshire; by John Farey, sen. Vol. II. 8vo. 15s.

### ARCHITECTURE.

Observations on the Design for the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, as executed in the Year 1812, accompanied by Plans, Elevation, and Sections, of the same; engraved on 18 plates, by Benjamin Wyatt, F.S.A. architect. Royal 4to. 2l. 15s.

The Third Part of Wild's Cathedrals. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Civil Architecture of Vitruvius; with an Introduction, containing the Rise and Progress of Architecture amongst the Greeks; by Wm. Wilkins, M. A. F.A.S. Imp. 4to. 3l. 3s.—royal 4to. 3l. 6s.

A Narrative of the Building, and Description of the Construction, of the Eddystone Lighthouse; by John Smeaton, Civil Engineer, F.R.S. folio. 6l. 6s.

Architecture, Antiquities, and Landscape Scenery of Hindoostan; by T. and W. Daniell. Part III. imp. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Two Letters to a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Subject of Gothic Architecture; by the Rev. J. Haggitt. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

### ARTS, USEFUL.

A Circle of the Mechanical Arts; by Thomas Martin, Civil Engineer. 4to. 2l.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Private and Public Life of Wm. Penn; by Thomas Clarkson, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

The Life of Luther, with an Account of the early Progress of the Reformation; by Alexander Bower. 8vo. 12s.

Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century; by John Nichols, F.S.A. Vol. VII. (Index) delivered gratis to purchasers of the preceding volume.

Memoirs of John Horne Tooke, interspersed with original Documents; by Alexander Stephens, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

### CHEMISTRY.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a

Course of Lectures for the Board of Agriculture; by Sir Humphry Davy, LL.D. F.R.S. 4to. 2l. 2s.

### COMMERCE.

Oriental Commerce, with a Geographical Description of the East Indies, China, and Japan; by Wm. Milburn, esq. 2 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s.

Book-keeping no Bugbear, or Double Entry Simplified; by Michael Power. royal 8vo. 15s.

### EDUCATION.

Letters on the Management and Economy of a School; by the Rev. Samuel Catlow. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Nature and Objects of Elocution explained; with Mr. B. H. Smart's Prospectus and Terms. 1s.

The Germany and Agricola of Tacitus, with English Notes for the Use of Schools; by E. H. Barker, Trinity College, Cambridge. 6s.

The English Vocabulary, designed as a Sequel to the Scholar's Spelling Assistant; by T. Carpenter. 12mo. 2s.

La Feuille des Gens du Monde; by Madame de Genlis. 8vo. 12s.

A Visit to the London Museum; by John Ripplingham. 2 vols. 18mo. 5s.

### LAW.

Opinions of different Authors upon the Punishment of Death; by Basil Montague, esq. Vol. III. 8vo. 12s.

The Magistrate's Manual, or Summary of the Duties and Powers of a Justice of the Peace; by W. Toone. 8vo. 12s.

### MATHEMATICS.

Bija Granita, or the Algebra of the Hindus; by E. Strachey. 4to. 15s.

### MEDICINE.

Tracts on the Gout, &c.; by T. Sutton, M.D. 8vo. 7s.

### MISCELLANIES.

Vol. I. Part I. of the Encyclopædia Britannica, or A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature. Fifth edition, greatly improved. 18s.

A Catalogue of very Curious and Rare Books,



Books, in uncommon fine condition, and the greater part in handsome bindings, now on Sale. 1s.

Remarks on Sir William Drummond's *Cædipus Judaicus*; by George D'Oyly, B.D. Part II. 8vo. 6s.

The Oxford University Calendar for 1813. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

#### MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Philosophy of Nature, or the Influence of Scenery on the Mind and Heart. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 18s.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

The Transactions of the Linnean Society of London, Vol. XI. Part I. 4to. 1l. 1s.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The Principles and Practice of Naval and Military Courts Martial; by J. M'Arthur, LL.D. Fourth edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

#### NOVELS.

Mount Erin; an Irish Tale: by Matilda Potter. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Miser Married, a Novel; by Catharine Hutton. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

I Can't afford It, and other Tales. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

The Wife, or Caroline Herbert; by the late Author of the Exemplary Mother. 2 vols. foolscap, 10s.

#### PHILOLOGY.

A Grammar of the Hindustani Language; by J. Shakespear. 4to. 1l. 1s.

#### POETRY.

The Nature of Things, a didascalie Poem, translated from the Latin of Titus Lucretius Carnus, with Commentaries, and a Life of Epicurus; by Thomas Busby, Mus. Doc. Cantab. 2 vols. royal 4to. 5l. 5s.

Minstrelsy of Erin, or Poems, Lyrical, Pastoral, and Descriptive; by M. W. Hartstonge, esq. Foolscap, 7s. 6d.

Collections from the Greek Anthology, and from the Poets of Greece; by the Rev. R. Bland. New edit. 8vo. 18s.

The Stranger's Visit, with other Minor Poems; by T. Mott. 12mo. 6s.

The Mourning Wreath, an elegiac Tribute to the Memory of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A New Translation (in Rhyme) of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, with the Latin Text; by T. Orger. Vol. I. 10s.

#### POLITICS.

A Short Account of the Representation of Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Anticipation of Marginal Notes on the Declaration of Government of the 9th of January, 1813, in the American National Intelligencer. 1s. 6d.

#### THEOLOGY.

Biblia Sacra ita exacte translata, ut statim videatur quid referat una quæque vox Textus, quod nullus antea præstitit interpres, A.D.T. sumptibus auctoris, et continuo duntaxat. The first part, or Pentateuchus, vol. 12mo. 12s. sewed.

The Doctrine of New Jerusalem respecting the Lord. Translated from the Latin. Royal 12s.—Cemv 6s.

Discourses on Universal Restitution; by John Prior Estlin, LL.D. 8vo. 7s.

A Concise History of the Jews; by the Rev. J. Hewlett, B.D. 12mo. 6s.

Sermons on various Important Subjects; by the Rev. Ralph Harrison. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Twenty-four additional Select Discourses; by the Rev. Uriel Harwood, A.M. Vol. II. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Course of Practical Sermons, expressly adapted to be read in Families. 8vo. 9s.

Christian Plea and liberal Apology for the British and Foreign Bible Society. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Visits of Mercy; by the Rev. E. S. Eley. 12mo. 4s.

A Practical Treatise on the Holy Spirit; by the Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D. 8vo. 7s.

A Review of the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England; by Mr. R. Littlehale. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Short and Familiar Exposition of the Collects of the Church of England. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Scripture Selections on the Attributes of the Divine Being. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

A Tenet of the Millennium, or of the First Resurrection to the Reign of Christ upon Earth for a Thousand Years; by E. L. foolscap, 3s.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Letters written in a Mahratta Camp, in 1809; by Thomas Deur Broughton, esq. 4to. 2l. 8s.

History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea, Part III. from 1620 to 1688; by Capt. J. Burney. royal 4to. 2l. 2s.

The European in India, from Drawings by C. Doyley, esq. with Preface and History, by Capt. Williamson and F. W. Blagdon, esq. royal 4to. 5l. 5s.

Travels in the Morea, Albania, and other Parts of the Ottoman Empire; by F. C. Pouqueville, M.D. 4to. 2l. 2s.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN MERRIMAN COOME'S, (ELEET-STREET,) for a new *Cooking Apparatus*.

TO this we alluded in our last, as combining an open fire-place for

roasting by, with other apparatus for baking, boiling, steaming, &c. The inventor claims to have been the person who introduced, some twelve years since, the improved kitchen range, with Rum-ford



ford cheeks, solid top, sloping bottom, with a front that would draw out. This he freely gave to the public, and many thousands of them have been manufactured, and are now in common use. The objects to be attained by Mr. Coomb's present invention, seem to merit notice on various accounts.

The whole is usually made of metal, and principally of cast-iron. The top is an horizontal plate of one arrangement, admitting, however, openings for the introduction of a boiler or boilers, and another over the fire-place (which is in the center); to the latter is fitted a sliding cover, to slide back when an open fire is wanted, or when fuel is to be supplied.

In drawings attached to the specifications, we have a front elevation of the several parts under the top-plate, with one of a new cinder-sifter. One end of the boiler is always close to the fire, but it is made oblong, and placed backwards, to allow an enlargement of the fire-place when required. This power of enlarging the fire-place is said to be new, and it is effected by making the cheek, or part of it, fast to a part of the front plate, which part is moveable in a groove, so as to recede from the fire, the front fire-bars being of sufficient length to admit this behind the lower part of the cheek, and attached to it, as a horizontal plate of sufficient size to cover that part of the bottom bars, and prevent the access of cold air when these bars are not covered with the enlarged fire.

The boiler is of a different form from common boilers: the front and back recede inward, each at a right angle a few inches before they come down to the bottom, and then descend at a right angle to the bottom, leaving a recess behind and in front, for the heated current to pass by the one and return by the other; and on the one side, next the fire, there is a prism or cylinder, which is to touch the oven. By this method, the hot current, from the fire, passes over the oven, under the boiler, by one bottom recess, and then round it, and returns by the other recess under the oven, and thence into a flue: or it is made to pass along one recess under the boiler, and return by the other, before it is allowed to reach the flue. Mr. C. sometimes places a boiler of the whole, or greater part of the width of the apparatus next the moveable cheek, and

then the boiler recedes with the cheek; and sometimes he divides his oven door into two parts, so that what is on the upper shelf, or shelves, may be removed without opening the lower door, and vice versa.

To the under surface of the top-plate are attached over the oven projections of iron, for the purpose of impeding the heat and making it act longer upon the top-plate, than it does when allowed to pass directly onwards without interruption, so that the pans, &c. placed on the top, may be heated with greater dispatch. The fire-place is so made, as to allow of a diminution of fuel by raising the bottom bars, by means of a worm and screw.

Such are the general principles of this cooking apparatus; in the specification we have several variations described for producing the same effects by different means. Its mode of working can be best understood by seeing it in action, which may be done at Mr. Turk's, near St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, who, we are told, is now the sole proprietor of Mr. Coomb's apparatus. We are assured, by the patentee, that a large dinner may be dressed with less than a peck of coals: we much approve of an open fire-place that admits of roasting, believing that no contrivance of ovens or roasters, in enclosed iron, can dress meat so well as by an open fire in the usual way: we feel, however, an objection, which our duty to the public obliges us to notice. Servants, it is notorious, are prejudiced in favour of large fires, and having the means, by Mr. Coomb's invention, of enlarging it, almost at pleasure, they, ninety-nine out of a hundred, will not fail to make use of the power entrusted to them, in defiance of advice and remonstrance. It does not remove the difficulty to say, the which widens the range may be taken out of their hands; the same may be done with respect to other kitchen ranges, but it must be at the risque of having every thing spoilt.

It should be observed, that to this apparatus are attached two hot-closets, under the oven and boiler, and the construction of the cinder-sifter and fender is well contrived and ingenious: a steamer may also be attached to the boiler, and the horizontal plate admits saucepans of any size, and applied to any purposes, and that without even soiling the outsides by smoke or soot.



MR. JOHN ROBERTS, (MACCLESFIELD), for  
a Method of concentrating, or reducing  
into a small compass, such parts of  
Malt and Hops as are requisite in  
making Ale, Beer, &c.

This method consists in evaporating a considerable portion of the water contained in the wort or liquor, produced from malt, in the ordinary process of brewing after the hops have been boiled, digested, or infused therein, until the residue is reduced to, or nearly to the consistence of thin molasses, or to a state of solidity equal to that of the extract of liquorice, commonly called Spanish liquorice, or to any intermediate state of consistence; and which evaporation is performed by heating the liquor, and maintaining it at any degree, or different degrees of heat, which will support the evaporation, not exceeding the boiling point. Mr. Roberts' method of concentrating, or reducing into small compass such parts of malt only as are requisite in making ale, beer, and porter, consists in evaporating a considerable portion of the water contained in the wort or liquor produced from malt, in the ordinary process of brewing, before any hops have been boiled, or infused therein, and be-

fore any infusion of hops has been mixed therewith, until the residue is reduced to such a state of consistence as is already described. The concentrated substances may be preserved any considerable length of time; if liquid, in close stopped barrels or bottles; or if solid, by keeping the same dry. The method of using the said concentrated substances, is by dissolving them in as much hot water as may be requisite for producing ale, beer, &c. of the desired strength; and afterwards treating the solution in the same manner as the liquor, from which the concentrated substances have been produced, would have been treated in the ordinary process of brewing.

*Observation.*—If this method is not merely theoretical; if it has been applied in practice, whether on the large, or small scale, we could have wished that the inventor had stated the quantities used in producing the concentrated substance; and also the quantity of concentrated substance necessary for each gallon of beer of a given strength, comparing the beer made in his way with that usually produced by common brewing.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

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

THE public attention has lately been drawn anew to the long-agitated question in regard to the author of JUNIUS. We have received some communications on the subject from various correspondents; but we have foreborne to intrude them on our readers, because we are ourselves the depository of a fact which destroys many past speculations on the subject. We waited, therefore, till some candidate for this literary honour should appear, whose pretensions coincided with our peculiar information. It will be remembered that the late MR. ALMON prepared, in 1805, an annotated edition of the Letters of JUNIUS; in the preface to which he ascribed those justly admired compositions to MR. WALTER BOYD. He was persuaded to undertake that edition by his publisher, Sir Richard Phillips, who gave Mr. A. credit for his professed knowledge of the author, and for as much information on the entire subject of JUNIUS, as was then possessed by any

living person. Mr. Almon's work has been long before the public; his hypothesis has received due consideration; and it is now to be believed that he erred in his opinions, though they were supported by much personal knowledge. Desirous of arriving at the truth, Sir Richard Phillips, while that edition was printing, sought opinions among the characters then surviving, whose names had been mixed with the writings of JUNIUS; and he addressed himself particularly to the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Horne Tooke, and Mr. Grattan. Through two friends of the Duke of Grafton, then in Suffolk, he was informed, in effect as follows: "that his Grace had endeavoured to live down the calumnies of JUNIUS, and to forget the name of the author; and that at the period of publication, offers were made to him of legal evidence on which to convict the author of a libel; but that, as he had then treated the man with contempt, he



he should decline to disturb him, after so great a lapse of time." The Duke, notwithstanding the assertions of Junius, was a great and virtuous man, and this answer deserves to be recorded as honourable to his memory. Sir Richard Phillips, on calling upon the Marquis of Lansdowne, to whom he was personally known, found him in a sick chamber, suffering under a general breaking up of his constitution; but in his usual flow of spirits, anecdote, and conversation. On his mentioning Almon's new edition of Junius, and that the editor had fixed on Boyd as the author—the Marquis exclaimed, "I thought Almon had known better—I gave him credit for more discernment—The world will, however, not be deceived by him—for there is higher evidence than his opinion. Look at Boyd's other writings. He never did write like Junius, and never could write like Junius. Internal evidence destroys the hypothesis of Almon." Sir Richard Phillips then observed to the Marquis, that many persons had ascribed those letters to his lordship; and that the world at large conceived that, at least, he was not unacquainted with the author. The Marquis smiled and said, "No—no—I am not equal to Junius—I could not be the author;—but the grounds of secrecy are now so far removed by death and changes of circumstances, that it is unnecessary the author of Junius should much longer be unknown. The world are curious about him, and I could make a very interesting publication on the subject. I knew Junius—and I knew all about the writing and production of those letters. But look," said he, "at my condition; I don't think I can live a week—my legs, my strength, tell me so; but the doctors, who always flatter sick men, assure me I am in no immediate danger. They order me into the country, and I am going there. If I live over the summer, which however I don't expect, I promise you a very interesting pamphlet about Junius. I will put my name to it; I will set that question at rest for ever."—Sir Richard Phillips looked with the deepest concern on the swollen legs, and other symptoms of the threatening dissolution of one of the greatest men of his time; and feeling that he was in truth never likely to see the Marquis again, and that his secret about Junius might be lost with him, turned the conversation to the various persons who had at different times been

named as Junius, and after mentioning five or six names, whose pretensions the Marquis destroyed by very cogent reasoning—his lordship closed the conversation, by stating "that it was of no use to pursue the matter further at that time. I'll tell you this for your guide generally," said he, "Junius has never yet been publicly named.—None of the parties ever guessed at as Junius were the true Junius. Nobody has ever suspected him.—I knew him; and knew all about it—and I pledge myself, if these legs will permit me, to give you a pamphlet on the subject, as soon as I feel myself equal to the labour."—Sir Richard Phillips soon afterwards took his leave, and on or about that day week he was afflicted to read in the papers an account of the decease of that munificent and illustrious statesman, of whom Britain can scarcely ever expect to see the equal.\* Horne Tooke was so vain and so conceited, about his real and his supposed share in Junius, that he lost the balance of his mind whenever the subject was named; so that no information could be obtained from him. Mr. Grattan wrote a very candid denial of any knowledge of the subject, in a letter which was printed in the preface to Almon's edition. It seems therefore to be ascertained, on the indubitable testimony and credit of the Marquis of Lansdowne, that Junius was known to his lordship, and that in 1805 he had never been publicly named as the author. Here then are Tests by which to examine the pretensions of claimants to this literary distinction; and hence the silence of the Monthly Magazine in regard to arguments connected with Messrs. Lee, Burke, Hamilton, Dunning, Chatham, Tooke, Sackville, &c. &c. &c. They had all been named at the time alluded to, and their

\* In a few months after the decease of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Richard Phillips stated the substance of the above conversation, in a letter to his son, Lord HENRY PETTY, the present worthy representative of the honours and great talents of his family: and enquired whether he knew to whom his father alluded? In reply, his lordship states, in a letter dated *Killarney, Octob. 9, 1805*. "Of the author of Junius I have heard nothing, but the surmises which have been generally spread respecting Mr. Hamilton, Mr. T. Burke, &c. It is not impossible my Father may have been acquainted with the fact, but perhaps he was under some obligation to secrecy, as he never made any communication to me upon the subject."



several pretensions examined; therefore neither of them could have been the author. A person has, however, been recently brought forward who combines these two points, and relative to whom there appears also much collateral testimony. Sir Richard Phillips never published the above conversation with the Marquis of Lansdowne till now: but recently a candidate has appeared, never before named, and one of whose chief pretensions are his intimacy with the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Ashburton. We mean Dr. Wilmot, many years Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; who died in 1807, at the great age of 86, having long been possessor of the valuable Rectory of Barton, near Shipston, and of Alcester, in Warwickshire. It happens, in regard to this claimant, that his niece, Mrs. WILMOT SERRES, a lady known to Lord Warwick, and many persons of high rank, is in possession of the remains of a common-place book of Dr. W.'s, which is written on paper of the same size and watermark as the Letters of Junius in possession of the Woodfall family; that in this book are several memoranda about his sending such a letter of J——s to Lord S——ne on such a day, and in particular a scrap of one of Junius's letters, with slight variations; that she has an octavo leaf of paper, on which it is written that this size had been sent to W: for the edition, and it is signed with the initial C, with 1769 under it, which signature was known only to the printer's family, till the late publication; that according to Mrs. Serres, Dr. W. possessed a bound copy of Junius like that prepared by desire of the author;\* that by her account Dr. W. had a servant named Middleton, and a friend of the name of Fretland; that Dr. W. was six feet two inches high, and therefore such a man as Junius was once recognized to be; that he was by various accounts a superior scholar, a man of powerful energies of mind, of sturdy independence, and a resolute patriot; that he sometimes preached at St. James's, had been tutor at college to Lord North, was occasionally domiciliated in the houses of Lords Archer, Plymouth, Sandes, and Winterton; intimate in many great families, and particularly with John Wilkes, George Selwyn, Lord George Sackville, Bishop

Hurd, tutor to the king's sons, &c.; that he left behind him, to be destroyed by Mrs. Serres, hundreds of letters of Lord Shelburne, Lord Rockingham, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wilkes, Lord George Sackville, Mr. Burke, Dr. Johnson, &c. &c. &c. In short, it would occupy too large a space, if we were to go through all the evidence adduced by Mrs. Serres, on this subject; and it would be to anticipate an interesting work, announced for speedy publication by her. In regard to Dr. W.'s pretensions, considerable difficulties arise, however, from the circumstance, that the dates of the loose memoranda, are prior to the appearance of Junius, which can only be accounted for by their detention in the hands of Lord S——; by a considerable difference between the hand-writing and the fac similes, though the remains of Dr. W.'s common-place book exhibits four apparently studied varieties of hand on one page; and by the alledged fact, that in 1771, &c. he resided as curate at Kenilworth. We cannot therefore absolutely conclude that Dr. W. was really the author; we think, however, that no other claim has exhibited such strong and various probabilities; and until more direct and positive proofs are adduced, in regard to some other claimant, who, in like manner, unites the above *tests*, we shall be inclined to consider the late senior fellow of Trinity college, as possessing higher pretensions to the distinction of being the author of Junius, than any person whose name has yet claimed public attention. Before we conclude this narrative, which may be considered by some of our readers as occupying the space due to more important topics, we will observe, that within these few weeks, a well written pamphlet has appeared, which ascribes, with great plausibility of argument, the Letters of Junius to Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace; and his son, Sir Philip Francis. We confess, we were at first startled by this hypothesis, from its temerity; because, if not true, Sir Philip Francis would be able, by a word, to disprove it; and it could not be supposed that so much labour and expense would be hazarded, except on indubitable grounds. To be able, therefore, to render this article as conclusive as possible, we addressed Sir Philip Francis on the subject, in the way the least likely to render the enquiry offensive; and in reply, received the following epistle,

\* Now in possession of Ball Downman, esq. of Virginia.



epistle, which we insert at length, in justice to Sir Philip and the public.

Sir,

*The great civility of your letter induces me to answer it, which, with reference merely to its subject matter, I should have declined. Whether you will assist in giving currency to a silly, malignant falsehood, is a question for your own discretion. To me it is a matter of perfect indifference.*

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*. P. FRANCIS.

We have now, therefore, put our readers in possession of various novel facts, in regard to this literary question, which many persons consider as highly interesting. For ourselves, we deem it also of some importance, because we desire to see a monument erected to the memory of so great a man, among our national ornaments in Westminster Abbey; in the hope that the just distinctions bestowed on his name and family, by a grateful people, might stimulate other men, of equal genius, in all periods of great public corruption, to pursue the same efficacious, though bloodless career of glory; baffling, by the subtle and irresistible magic of style and satire, the intrigues of selfish and sycophant politicians, and banishing into the shades of ignominy, those unworthy statesmen and senators, who are too often willing to assist in subverting the liberties of their country.

The Gas-light Company, after being long baffled in their endeavours to bring into practice the principle of producing light from carburcted hydrogen gas, in such quantities as should serve the various purposes of nocturnal illumination, have at length formed an extensive Establishment in Peter-street, Westminster; which promises an ample and speedy reward of their perseverance. This company has hitherto suffered the fate attending the early exertions of all benefactors of mankind. How chimerical was deemed the project of Sir Hugh Middleton to supply London with water; and how heavy were the calamities which he brought upon himself, in establishing a company, which is now acknowledged to possess unrivalled utility! The sufferings of Columbus, the mortifications of Galileo, the ignominy which pursued the first practisers of the art of printing, as well as an hundred other successful instances of the developement of great discoveries, may afford consolation to new com-

pany. Nor have these impediments characterized only the dark or early ages; many persons of the present generation, well remembering the ridicule and scepticism which attended the first announcements of the Air-balloon, the Telegraph, and Vaccination. In like manner, a silly affectation of unbelief attaches to the learned as well as to the unlearned: in the instance of Galileo's telescope, more than one grave professor of philosophy, in different royal institutions and universities, published treatises, in which they demonstrated, geometrically, the impossibility of the invention. Philosophers are however like ordinary men, when their pride or their conceit is aroused; and if mankind had depended on universities, and on knowledge deduced *a priori*, scarcely one of a thousand useful discoveries which now add grace to civilization, would have been known to the world. In the present case, we think that every object proposed by the Gas-light Company will be achieved in the most ample manner. The principle is justified by the universal mode in which all light is produced; and as it is not new to chemistry, it will rather be matter of wonder to future ages, that this method of producing light for domestic purposes, was not an immediate, rather than a remote consequence of the discoveries of Priestley, Cavendish, and Lavoisier. In truth, all light known to man, probably the Solar light also, is the mere effect of the combustion of the volatile gases, emitted from the class of substances called inflammable. The flame of a common candle is nothing more than the ignited gas, or volatile vapour, into which the tallow is converted by the heat of the wick. Every wick of every candle is therefore a furnace, generating by its contact with the tallow a volatile gas, which assumes the appearance of flame from the contact of the heated wick and the accession of oxygen. It appears too, by the experiments of Mr. Henry, on the light generated by various inflammable substances, that the intensity of that produced by coal is to that of oil or tallow, as 140 to 136! What then do the Gas-light Company propose? nothing more than to generate, by means of sufficient furnaces, and a reservoir of sufficient capacity, desired quantities of the precise volatile gas, which is the pabulum of all flame and light; and then, by forcing it through pipes to any desired



desired distance, to exhibit it here at the mouths of the conducting tubes, so that it may be ignited for any desired purpose. The only difference between this process and that of an ordinary candle, consists in having the furnace at the manufactory, instead of its being in the wick of the candle or lamp; in having the inflammable material distilled at the manufactory, instead of its present exhibitions in oil, wax, or tallow; and then in transmitting the volatile gas to any required distance, and igniting it at the orifice of the conducting pipe instead of igniting it at the apex of the wick. Such is the resolution of the laudable objects of this company, afforded by chemistry and philosophy; and to our common sense it appears that this method of producing light is more dignified, more elegant, more efficacious, as well as more economical, than any of the bungling methods hitherto invented by man, for securing himself against the absence of solar light: whether we refer to the sacred mysteries instituted by Prometheus to preserve that fire in the temples, which it was not known how to rekindle; to the wooden splinters and torches of our ancestors; or to the odoriferous wax lights, or Argand's lamps, of our own luxurious times. It is insidiously asserted, that the light generated from gas abstracted in this manner produces an obnoxious smell; but this, with reference to any improved state of the process, is untrue. Comparing the quantities of light produced, the proportion of unconsumed vapour, smoke, or gas, is many times less than the vapour from the purest candles, or most perfect lamps. The objections of ignorance, the quibbles of self-interest, and the conceits of the all-wise, with reference to any new applications of philosophy to the business of common life, are always unworthy of circumstantial refutation. The establishment in Peter-street is on a scale which does credit to the spirit of the age: the great reservoir is twenty-four feet square, and thirty-six feet high, formed of massy plates of iron, rivetted together; and all the other parts of the works are on the same gigantic dimensions. Besides affording the public the luxury of elegant and superior Light, the proprietors promise themselves great pecuniary profits from the superfluous products of Coke, Tar, and Ammonia. Their first public experiment in lighting is to be made in

the passages which surround and lead to the two houses of Parliament, and will take place in a few weeks. We ardently wish them the success, in all respects, which their prolonged exertions so evidently merit.

Since the appearance of the cases of Insanity in our last, a public-spirited committee has formed itself for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the pretensions of Messrs. Lucett and Delahoyde. It consists of the Dukes of Kent and Bedford, of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Harness, Mr. Angerstein, Mr. Dent, and others, whose names serve as a passport to public favour; and under their sanction a subscription has been invited at the house of Child and Co. In introducing this subject to our readers in the Monthly Magazine, we in no way pledged ourselves for the novelty or importance of the alleged discovery, and indeed we viewed it as every medical secret ought to be viewed, which is reserved from the public by interested motives. However, in consequence of our notice, we have received some information which we consider it our bounden duty to lay before our readers. It appears that, in 1811, Mr. Lucett applied to his professional adviser, Mr. TARDY, an eminent surgeon of Marchmont-street, Russel-square, to lend his sanction to an operation which he was about to perform on an insane gentleman of the name of MORGAN, formerly editor of the Dublin Correspondent. Mr. T. accordingly attended and assisted in several of Mr. L.'s operations on Mr. M. but without benefit to the latter, who still continues in the same state. At length he was surprised by a paragraph in the Examiner newspaper, on the 26th of January, 1812, announcing the cure of Mr. Morgan, with an indirect reference to himself as witnessing it, and assisting in its performance. This circumstance led to some altercation, and some letters passed in explanation, sufficient to prove that Mr. Tardy is fully possessed of this alleged discovery; which, however, he has never treated as any secret, because he never considered that process as any novelty, which is to be found in Brookes, Cullen, Thomas, and most popular writers on medicine. It is doubtless known to every practitioner, and seems likely to be innocent in all cases, and efficacious in many. It consists, according to the testimony of Mr. T., of the old process of plunging



plunging the body of the patient into water as high as the chin, and then letting a stream of water fall three or four feet on the shaven crown of the head, the temperature and time being varied according to circumstances. Mr. T. is at this time trying the effect of the same process on a young man whom he has received from the house at Hoxton, and, after three or four trials, there is, he conceives, a trifling abatement of the symptoms. Our inquiries lead us to conclude generally, that the operation has been practised also, under particular circumstances, in most houses for the reception of insane persons in the empire; not as a *specific* in all cases, but as a means of allaying violent symptoms, and, sometimes, of accelerating a cure.

We learn, with infinite satisfaction, that steam-boats have worked with success on certain rivers in Scotland for a considerable time past, particularly on the Clyde and the Leven. One of these, called the Comet, built about two years ago at Port-Glasgow, is at present on a voyage to London. We are indebted to an anonymous correspondent at Glasgow for this fact, and we shall feel obliged to him, or any other of our readers in that country, for further particulars of a circumstance creditable to the spirit of improvement in Scotland, and worthy of imitation among their indolent neighbours.

MR. BAKEWELL's elementary work of Geology, expected to appear in a few days, and of which we have obtained an early copy, contains the clearest general account of the Geology of England that has yet been presented to the public. According to this luminous view of the subject, the whole surface of England consists of a great *alpine district* in the west, comprizing Wales, Cumberland, and Cornwall—of a great *middle district*, comprizing coal strata, and the beds of secondary rocks; and a great *low district*, comprizing all the eastern counties, from Scarborough to Dorsetshire, and consisting of chalk, calcareous sandstone, and earthy lime-stone, terminated by a subterraneous forest in the German ocean. The whole is illustrated by a very perspicuous map, and other coloured plates. No study can be more important to man, and no one is more interesting, than that of Geology—and although it is the last science that has been systematically pursued, yet the progress

in it has been highly gratifying, and it promises the most splendid results.

We have several reasons for believing, that as the people of England are now beginning to see with their own eyes, and to think by means of their own understandings, that certain of the London Newspapers which raised, and have perseveringly fanned the flames that for twenty years have consumed Europe, and destroyed millions of victims, begin very rapidly to lose their influence, and *actually to decline in their circulation!* This fact affords us the hope, that better times are approaching; for if the people would no longer yield their judgments to these fire-brands, and cease to view public events through those distorting political telescopes, there could be but one opinion in a few weeks, on the momentous question of WAR and PEACE.

The question between the London Booksellers and the Universities is not yet settled. In a publication by one of the former, a hope is expressed that the legislature may confirm that construction of the Act of Anne, which a practice of 104 years, and two intermediate acts, had constituted the law of the country. A plan of improvement on the present mode of entry is suggested, viz. that the title of every book and pamphlet of every description should be entered in the register of the Stationers' Company; and that at the time of making such entry, one copy should be deposited with the warehouse keeper. Also, that of such books so entered and delivered, all that relate to Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, &c. should be sent to the Library of Sion College; to Law in every department, to the Library of Lincoln's Inn, or the Temple; to Medicine, Surgery, Botany, Mineralogy, and the various branches of Natural History and Philosophy, to the Library of the College of Physicians; and all that do not come under any of these descriptions, to the British Museum. It appears that the libraries which are entitled to claim copies of new works at Stationers' Hall, under the Act of Anne, are nine:

1. The King's Library, since transferred to the British Museum:—of this afterwards.
2. The Library of the University of Oxford, commonly called the Bodleian.
3. The Library of the University of Cambridge.
- 4, 5, 6, 7. The Libraries of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen.
8. The



8. The Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Sion College, in London, (or the Library of the London Clergy.)

And by the Act of 41 Geo. III. there were added to these nine,

10. The Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

11. The Library of the Society of the King's Inns, Dublin.\*

The two English Universities have also the following privileges:

1. The *copyright* in all works bequeathed to, or acquired by them, is vested in them *in perpetuity*, so long as the works are printed at their own presses.

2. They have (in common with the King's printers in England, Scotland, and Ireland,) the exclusive privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer Books; and an exemption from the duty on paper used for them.

3. They have the same privilege (in common with the King's printer in England) of printing the statutes of the realm.

4. They have an exemption from the duty on paper used for books for the purposes of classical instruction, and all works in the learned languages, printed at their presses.

5. They have 500*l.* per annum paid to each of them by the nation, for the purpose of enabling them to assist poor scholars and fellows in printing their works.—See the article signed *Common Sense*, at page 500 of this Number.

The four Universities of Scotland, and Trinity College, Dublin, have the same advantage as to the perpetuity of their copyrights, which the English Universities have. The printing of Bibles and Prayer Books, in both these kingdoms, is claimed exclusively as the right of the King's printer. They have also an ex-

emption from the duty on paper, on all works of classical instruction, and in the learned languages, printed at their presses. The Scotch Universities never appear to have made use of this privilege in the manner that Oxford and Cambridge have done; but, by naming some individual *printer to the University*, they have communicated to him the advantage derived from it.

Dr. JOHN MOODIE, of Bath, member of several literary societies, has finished for publication a work on which he has been several years engaged, on the *Modern Geography of Asia*. It is to contain a full and authentic description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States and Colonies; with the Oceans, Seas, and Isles, of this great division of the Globe; including the most recent discoveries and political alterations. Also a general introduction, illustrative of the physical geography, and present moral and political state of Asia. The whole to form two volumes, quarto, with an atlas.—An original work of geography is a literary phenomenon, and Asia particularly merits that attention in Great Britain, which Dr. M. has bestowed upon it.

An important work relative to modern Greece, is announced by a gentleman who has been employed by government upon several missions into that country, entitled, "*Researches in Greece*." The first part will be confined to inquiries into the language of the modern Greeks, and the state of their literature and education, with some short notices of the dialects spoken within the limits of Greece, viz. the *Albanian*, *Wallachian*, and *Bulgarian*. It is intended as an introduction to further researches made by the author during his residence in Greece, into the geography, antiquities, and present state of the country.

Some interesting and affecting particulars relative to the arrival and seizure of GENERAL MIRANDA, with his British Staff, in South America, are preparing for the press, and speedily will be published.

\* The law in France for securing copyright is as follows:—"Tout citoyen qui mettra au jour un ouvrage, soit de *littérature* ou de *gravures*, dans quelque genre que ce soit, sera obligé d'en déposer deux exemplaires à la Bibliothèque Nationale, ou au Cabinet des Estampes de la République, dont il recevra un reçu signé par le Bibliothécaire; FAUTE DE QUOI il ne pourra être admis en justice pour la poursuite des contrefacteurs."—Changing two into eleven, and substituting the *reçu* for the entry at Stationers' Hall, the meaning is precisely the same as our law for the same purpose; but there is a prodigious difference between giving two copies and eleven copies.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a Hebrew and English Dictionary; containing 1. All the Hebrew and Chaldee words used in the Old Testament. The derivatives will be referred to their respective roots, the pronunciation given in English letters. 2. There will also be a second part, containing principal words in the English language, with those which correspond to them in Hebrew. The whole



by JOSEPH SAMUEL C. F. FREY, author of a Hebrew grammar in the English language, and editor of Vander Hooght's Hebrew Bible.

We are concerned to hear of the operation of a new duty of 50 per cent. on the importation of foreign books, amounting in many instances to a prohibition.

A Historical View of the Philippine Islands, translated from the Spanish of Martinez de Zuniga, by Mr. JOHN MAJOR, jun. merchant, will shortly appear in two octavo volumes, with appropriate maps.

A Collection of Curious and Interesting Letters, translated from the Originals in the Bodleian Library, with Biographical and Literary Illustrations, is preparing, in two volumes, 8vo.

Dr. ROBERT WALL, of Glasgow, has a work in the press on the History, Nature, and Treatment of Chincough, illustrated by a variety of Cases and Dissections; to which will be subjoined, an inquiry into the relative mortality of the principal diseases of children, in Glasgow, during the last thirty years, and the number who have died at various periods under ten years of age.

Dr. MONTUCCI is persevering in his engagements in Prussia, notwithstanding the war, and expects to complete his Chinese Dictionary in the summer of 1815. He has engraved 24,000 characters, and proceeded as far as letter K, in the course of five years.

Uniform Editions are announced of the Speeches of the late Edmund Burke and Charles James Fox.

Mr. JOHN BRITTON announces An Historical and Architectural Essay, relating to Redcliff Church, Bristol; illustrated by engravings.

At Glasgow, there are at this time about 1200 students, 700 *togati*, and 500 *non togati*.

A new edition of the Guide to all the Watering Places, with a new set of plates, is announced for 1813.

In the press, and will be published in July, Jane De Dunstanville, or Characters as they Are, by ISABELLA KELLY, author of Madeline Abbey.

A work, on the comparative merit of leaden and iron bullets for the use of the army, is announced by Capt. FAIRMAN.

Mr. BELFORD intends to publish, early in the next month, an edition of Ray's Collection of English Proverbs.

Speedily will be published, Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the Manuscript Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries, edited by Robert Walpole, A.M.

vellers in those Countries, edited by Robert Walpole, A.M.

The Mirror for Magistrates, wherein may be seen, by Examples passed in this Realm, with how grievous Plagues Vices are punished in great Princes and Magistrates, and how frail and unstable worldly Prosperity is found where Fortune seemeth most highly to favour, by John Higgins, is reprinting from the edition of 1537.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in two 4to. volumes, the History and Antiquities of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, by ROBERT CORY, jun. esq. F.S.A.

An Epicure's Directory; or, Calendar of Good Living, on the plan of a small volume published annually at Paris, is announced in London.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, master of Gainsborough school, has a poem in the press, entitled, the Wanderings of Woe.

A course of critical and practical Lectures on the Apocalyptical Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia, Revelations, Chap. ii. and iii. are announced, by SAMUEL KITTLE, minister of the gospel.

Mr. JOHN PLATTS is printing Reflections on Materialism, Immaterialism, an Intermediate State, the Sleep of the Soul, the Resurrection of the Body, and a Future Life.

In the press, a Tour in Teesdale, including Rokeby and its Environs.

During the course of the summer will be published, a proposed refutation of Mr. D'O'LEY's Remarks on Sir W. Drummond's *Œdipus Judaicus*.

The second volume of Mr. ORGER's elegant translation of Ovid into English rhyme, will complete the work, and will be ready for publication in the course of the present year.

MAJOR STEWART's History of Bengal, from the first Mohammedan Invasion, until the virtual Conquest of that Country by the English, A.D. 1757, in 4to. will appear in the course of the present month.

A new History of Windsor and its Neighbourhood is announced, to be printed on imperial quarto, and accompanied by many valuable and elegant engravings.

In the Kirwanian Society of Dublin, a Paper "on the question whether alcohol be a product of fermentation or of distillation," has been read by M. Donovan, esq. in which the author concludes, that alcohol is a product of fermentation,



that it exists ready formed and perfect in fermented liquors, and that it exists in them in a state of very loose combination with water and vegetable matter.

The late numbers of that invaluable work, *the Medical and Physical Journal*, contain several cases, by Dr. KINGLAKE and others, of the triumph of medicine over hydrophobia. Bleeding, vomiting, and purging, are considered as the specifics by which the cure is effected.

QUEEN ELIZABETH's navy consisted only of 33 ships, of one hundred tons and upwards. One of 1000 tons; 3 of 900; 2 of 800; 3 of 600; 6 of 500; and the others smaller. Our modern navy consists of 1000 ships, half of them larger than her largest; and query, will the present times rival in glory those of Elizabeth?

In 1663, only twelve Jews kept houses in London.

#### FRANCE.

CAPTAIN ALLCUME, of Paris, has contrived a plan of modelling or casting

cities in miniature, and has actually modelled, or made a cast of, Paris, on the scale of an inch to two hundred yards.

A Parisian apothecary proposes to check infection, by mixing the oxygenated muriatic acid with water, and then delicately watering, or sprinkling, the sick apartments with it. The evaporation diffuses the acid gas.

Some French engineers propose to blow up masses of loose earth, when hardened, during frosts, by means of gunpowder, as an expeditious mode of making canals, &c.

In regard to religion, the Imperial Almanac of France, for 1813, recognizes in the first section, the catholic and all its ministers; in the second section, the Lutheran protestants and all their ministers, consistories, &c. with the Calvinist protestants, their pastors, presidents, &c.; and in the third section, the Jews, their consistory and six synagogues, rabbins, &c.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

*With occasional Notices of important Judicial Decisions.*

CAP. CXXXIV. "An Act for the better regulation of the butter trade in Ireland."—13th July, 1812.

This Act recites the several statutes of the 10 W. iii. c. 2. 6 An. c. 11. 2 Geo. i. c. 16. 4 Geo. i. c. 12. 10 Geo. i. c. 9. 12 Geo. i. c. 5. 21 Geo. ii. c. 7. 5 Geo. iii. c. 15. 19 and 20 Geo. iii. c. 36. 31 Geo. iii. c. 24. 46 Geo. iii. c. 59. and repeals the same as to butter and butter casks. It then proceeds to appoint certain officers for the weighing of butter in Ireland, and for the purpose of ascertaining the weight of packages.

Cap. CXXXV. "An Act for advancing two millions five hundred thousand pounds to the East India Company, to enable them to discharge part of the Indian debt."—13th July, 1812.

Cap. CXXXVI. "An Act to enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to regulate the price of Coals to be bought for the benefit of the poor of the City of Dublin."—13th July, 1812.

This Act recites the Irish Act, 1 Geo. iii. and whereas a yard was appointed for the purchase of coals for the poor, when they were at 16s. per ton, and they have been above that price constantly; the director of the coal-yards is now to buy coals at such prices as shall be approved of by the

Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of storing them to be resold to the poor in winter.

Cap. CXXXVII. "An Act for extending the time for the payment of certain sums of money, advanced by way of loan, under an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for enabling his Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills to a limited amount, for the purposes and in the manner therein mentioned."—20th July, 1812.

This is one of the revenue or loan Acts.

Cap. CXXXVIII. "An Act for the further prevention of the counterfeiting of Silver Tokens issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, called Dollars, and of Silver Pieces issued and circulated by the said Governor and Company, called Tokens; and for the further prevention of frauds practised by the imitation of the Notes or Bills of the said Governor and Company."—20th July, 1812.

Punishment for counterfeiting Bank Tokens, transportation for fourteen years, and the like for putting off such counterfeit tokens.—Persons guilty of such offences discovering other offenders, not to be liable to prosecution,—Certificate of conviction



viction in any other county sufficient proof.  
—Punishment of persons engraving any plate, &c. the impression taken from which shall resemble Bank of England Notes, or uttering any paper resembling such Notes, fourteen years transportation.  
—Act not to apply to paper herein described.

Cap. CXXXIX. "An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Stone Bottles made in or imported into Great Britain."—22d July, 1812.

The following duties shall be levied on stone bottles, viz. for every hundred weight of stone bottles not exceeding two quarts measure made in Ireland, and imported from thence into Great Britain, a countervailing duty of excise of two shillings and sixpence.—For every hundred weight of stone bottles not exceeding two quarts measure, imported from any other place beyond the seas, an excise duty of two shillings and sixpence.—And for every hundred weight of stone bottles not exceeding two quarts measure, made in Great Britain, two shillings and sixpence.—Duties to be for a greater or less quantity than a hundred weight.—Importers of stone bottles to make entry within a limited time.—Makers of stone bottles to make entry of their premises, &c. and to be placed under the superintendence of the Excise.

Cap. CXL. "An Act to permit the exportation of certain articles to the Isle of Man from Great Britain."—22d July, 1812.

Wire, &c. may be exported to the Isle of Man by persons having licence, in British-built ships of not less than fifty tons, upon certain regulations.

Cap. CXLI. "An Act to regulate the manner of Licensing Boats by the Commissioners of the Customs, and the delivering up of licences in cases of loss or capture of vessels licensed; and for enabling the Commissioners of the Customs to purchase certain boats at a valuation."—22d July, 1812.

This Act recites the statutes 3 Geo. i. c. 18. 19 Geo. iii. c. 67. 47 Geo. iii. c. 65. and enacts that boats, with more than four oars, found within the limits herein mentioned, unless the owners shall have obtained licence, shall be forfeited.—Not to extend to any boat, wherry, pinnace, barge, or galley, belonging to his Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or in the service of Government, or in the employment of the Customs or Excise, or to any long boat, yawl, pinnace, or other boat belonging to any square-rigged ship or vessel employed in the merchants' service, or to any other merchant ship or

vessel exceeding the burthen of 150 tons, not otherwise requiring a licence for the use thereof, or to any boat employed in the whale fisheries, or to any life boat or tow boat used in the towing ships or vessels belonging to licensed pilots within the port and jurisdiction of the city of Bristol; or to any boat, wherry, pinnace, barge or galley, employed solely in rivers or inland navigation.—Licences not to be granted for boats constructed to row with more than six oars.—Penalty, the crew to be impressed, and the owner to pay 5*l*. and not exceeding 20*l*. per man.—Tow boats at Bristol, life boat, and boats of the East India Company, &c. not affected.—Licence to be delivered up or accounted for after any licensed boat is lost, broken up, or otherwise disposed of.—Boats with more than six oars, licensed previous to the passing of this Act, may be purchased by the Commissioners of Customs.—Boats so purchased may be employed in the service of the revenue, or broken up.—Boats constructed for rowing or sailing, of the length of thirty feet or upwards, &c. found within certain limits, shall be forfeited.

Cap. CXLII. "An Act to permit the removal of goods from one bonding warehouse to another in the same port."—22d July, 1812.

Cap. CXLIII. "An Act for amending and reducing into one Act, the provisions contained in any laws now in force, imposing the penalty of death for any act done in breach of or in resistance to any part of the laws for collecting his Majesty's revenue in Great Britain."—23d July, 1812.

This Act reduces under one head, several offences against revenue laws: As, offences of persons employed by the Post Office.—Offences against the Post Office.—Offences of persons assisting others employed by the Post Office, how to be punished.—Of persons forging against the Alienation Office.—Forging certificates for the redemption or sale of the land tax.—Forging stamps on paper, &c.—Forging stamps on wrought plate of gold or silver, &c.—Making frames used in the making of paper, with the word Excise Office.—Forging debentures for return of money from duties of Customs or Excise.—Assisting with arms in the illegal exportation of wool or other goods, or in opposing the revenue laws, &c.—Proceedings in cases of shooting or wounding, &c.

Cap. CXLIV. "An Act to suspend and finally vacate the seats of Members of the House of Commons, who shall become bankrupts, and who shall not



pay their debts in full within a limited time."—23d July, 1812.

By this Act, whenever a commission of bankruptcy shall issue against any person being a member of the House of Commons, and he shall be found a bankrupt under the same, he shall be, during twelve calendar months from the time of issuing thereof, utterly incapable of sitting in the House, unless within the said period such commission shall be superseded, or unless within the same period, the creditors of such Member of the House of Commons proving their debts under the commission of bankruptcy, shall be paid or satisfied to the full amount of their debts under the said commission: provided always,

that such of the debts, if any, as shall be disputed by such bankrupt; if he shall, within the time afore said, enter into a bond or bonds, in such sum or sums, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the commissioners under the said commission of bankruptcy, or the major part of them, to pay such sum or sums of money as shall be recovered in any action, suit, or other proceeding in law or equity, concerning such debt or debts, together with such costs as shall be given in the same, shall be considered for the purposes of this Act as paid or satisfied.—And the Speaker to issue his writ for the election of another Member.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Characteristic Airs; and Violin Accompaniment, ad Libitum, composed by D. Steibelt. 8s.*

THESE sonatas are written in a style which cannot fail to be recognized as that of Mr. Steibelt, by all who are acquainted with the characteristic marks of his genius. A brilliancy of fancy, with ease of delivery, a consistency and order without the stiffness of rigidity, and the full exercise of judgment without lessening the fervour of sentiment and feeling, are the constantly accompanying traits of this composer's productions, and are as conspicuous in this present work as in any former of his publications. Those who are considerably advanced in practice will derive from it much elegant gratification; and the *tyro* will experience from it both pleasure and profit.

*"La Bella Regina," a Pastorale for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Miss Charlotte Hebron, by Augustus Voight. 1s. 6d.*

We have frequently had occasion to speak favourably of Mr. Voight's piano-forte productions, and are pleased at being sanctioned by the present publication in continuing the language of approbation. Many of the passages in "*La Bella Regina*" are as original as pleasing; and the close and natural connection of the ideas places the judgement of the composer in an advantageous point of view.

*A favourite Scotch Air; arranged, with Variations for the Piano-forte, by F. Fiorillo. 2s.*

The variations which Mr. Fiorillo has given to this air are ingenious and tasteful. The merit of originality is out of the question in a task of this description; it is therefore no great boon to allow that,

as far as the required talent goes, Mr. Fiorillo has acquitted himself respectably; and that the juvenile practitioner will find it a pleasing and improving exercise.

*"Louden Vale," a much admired Scottish Air; arranged, with Variations, for the Piano-forte, by Mr. Ross, of Aberdeen. 2s.*

It has been long known to the readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, that Mr. Ross is among our favourite composers. The present composition is worthy of the station in which our judgment has always placed him. The general cast of the discursive passages proves the composer's just and thorough feeling of the beauties of his original, and distinctively combines the evidences of taste with those of talent and science.

*"The Falls of Niagara," a brilliant Quick Step, in the Turkish style, for the Piano-forte. 1s. 6d.*

This trifle will attract the favourable attention of the lovers of light and pleasant efforts. Its general style is of that easy description proper to exercises intended for the use of young practitioners, and, while it promotes the facility of execution, must contribute to the gratification of the young and improving ear.

*National Melodies (Number Eleven), consisting of the most admired Airs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; arranged as Rondos, or with Variations for the Piano-forte. 2s. 6d.*

The present number of this work is under the conduct of Mr. Latour, who has furnished the introductory movement, and selected, for the exercise of his progressive taste, a favourite Scotch air. The variations, if not of the first order of excellence,



ience, are appropriate; and, if they do not display any distinguished traits of imagination, are lively, consistent, and ingeniously arranged.

"*Le Chardonneret*," a favourite Air and Rondo; composed by J. Gildon.

"*Le Chardonneret*" is a pleasing little air, and calculated to improve the juvenile singer. The bass is, for the most part, in the *arpeggio* style, and the passages of the melody are favourably disposed for the hand of the early practitioner.

*National Melodies*, consisting of the most admired Airs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; arranged as Rondos, or with Variations for the Piano-forte, and an introductory movement to each; composed by the most eminent masters. 2s. 6d.

The present number of this useful and pleasing work has been prepared by Mr. Haigh. His introductory movement is founded on Mr. Shield's "When William at Eve," in *Rosina*. It is florid, fanciful, and appropriate; and the discursive matter, added to the air, is highly creditable both to Mr. Haigh's judgment and imagination.

"*National Blunders*," a cheerful Glee for three Voices; by J. Parry. 2s.

"*National Blunders*" is a pleasant, humorous, little glee, the melody of which is not only agreeably conceived, but happily accommodated to the sense and cast of the words. The variation given to the chorus of each verse is well judged, and while it distinguishes the terminations augments their effects.

Our musical readers will learn with pleasure that Mr. Shield is preparing for publication a new edition of his "Intro-

duction to Harmony," with a copious appendix. The highly-favourable terms in which we formerly felt ourselves called upon to speak of this truly scientific and valuable work, cannot be forgotten by its numerous patrons. The main features of the forth-coming edition are to consist of "Thorough bass Simplified; Preparations and Resolutions of Discords; apposite Remarks, Questions, Answers, and Anecdotes of Illustrious Musicians; Important Communications by Dr. Haydn to the Author; select Passages from many Original Scores of Bach and Abel; Fac-similes of Dr. Croft's, Dr. Boyce's, and Dr. Arne's compositions, and remarks on the Northumbrian Airs, commonly called *Border Tunes*." Many other particulars, recommendatory to the work, are included in the printed proposals; and we do not doubt but that the public will derive much additional amusement and information, and the author his well-deserved share of reputation and profit.

Mr. TOPLIFF, organist of St. Vedast Foster, and St. Michael-le-Querne, is circulating proposals for publishing, by subscription, the *Melodies of the Tyne and the Wear*, arranged for the piano-forte.

Mr. Topliff justly observes that the music of most of the great counties partakes of the genius and taste of the people, and exhibits an authentic memorial of their native habits and feelings.

To afford the work every advantage of which it is susceptible, Mr. Topliff proposes to give some of the airs with variations, others as rondos; and to adapt a few of them to one, two, and three voices, with appropriate symphonies and accompaniments.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 17th of May, and the 18th of June, 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 133.]

(The So'itors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ASCROFT E. Liverpool, money scrivener. (Tarrant and co.)  
 Appleton J. Stockton upon Tees, Durham, stationer. (Boswell and Kuckle)  
 Andrews J. sen. Birmingham, cabinet maker. (Smart)  
 Argles E. Catharine street, Strand, npholder.  
 Burgess J. Greenwich, poulterer. (Gregory)  
 Bradock J. Manchester, merchant. (Duckworth and co.)  
 Browning E. Larkfield, Kent, dealer. (Debary and co.)  
 Bruin G. Tooley street, Southwark, merchant. (Lee)  
 Broadhead W. Coventry street, Haymarket, linen draper.  
 Richardson and co.  
 Burch T. S. Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, ironfounder. (Morgan and co.)  
 Bolton J. Norwich, corn merchant.  
 Briffall R. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Windle

Bowdon J. Sweeting's Rents, Cornwall agent. (Lys)  
 Byles B. Austin Piers, merchant. (Palmer and co.)  
 Brown T. Dittington, Cumberland, miller.  
 Barnett J. Birmingham, barntout maker. (Spurris and co.)  
 Broomhead J. Gaine's Lough, innkeeper. (Fisher)  
 Brumby T. and co. Gatesborough, sail cloth manufacturers. (Fisher)  
 Clark W. Cullum street, wine merchant. (Wilkinson and co.)  
 Carpenter H. Basinghall street, money scrivener. (Wratler)  
 Crompton F. Manchester, merchant. (Duckworth and co.)  
 Carpenter W. Gloucester, clothier. (Whitcombe and King)  
 Chaumon P. Bridgewater, merchant. (Blake)  
 Caton R. Monmouth street, ropemaker. (Blacklow)  
 Cowell J. Brydges street, Covent Garden, woollen draper. (Bousfield)  
 Chillingworth T. Reddick, Worcester, needle maker. (Turner)







Miles W. Oxford Street  
 Matthew J. Wiglow  
 Marion E. Uttoxeter, Stafford  
 Norris F. Liverpool  
 Nowell S. Pinnerilly  
 Newman J. Lawrence Lane, Cheap-  
 side  
 Nolley G. Hartford  
 Oddy J. Leeds  
 Pincer J. Cudworth, York  
 Prichard G. and co. Chippenham  
 Potter T. jun. Stokeby Nayland,  
 Suffolk  
 Pysner R. Rotherhithe  
 Fagge T. and J. Holt, Wood Street  
 Parry J. Quality Court, Chancery  
 Lane  
 P-well J. and W. D. Ormond, Bristol  
 Price G. Tottenham Court New Road  
 Porter W. and J. York  
 Pope J. Traio  
 Penning J. Mansford Forum  
 Roberts T. Cheapside  
 Rich W. Charlotte Street, White-  
 chapel  
 Read J. Rood Lane  
 Siffey J. Beckley

Sowerby J. Liverpool  
 Stewart A. and co. Kennington  
 Slike J. Ipswich  
 Shaw W. R. St. Paul's Church Yard  
 Smurges L. W. and A. and co. Lime  
 street  
 Senior B. Billingham, Lincoln  
 Simpson D. Chatham  
 Stokes P. and H. Hunt, South Street  
 Simmons J. Hull  
 Smith W. Alleton, Derby  
 Sikes J. Nottingham  
 Stocking J. Lower Stane Street,  
 Chelsea  
 Slyn S. jun. Southmolton Street  
 Simcox J. St. Alban's  
 Shaw J. Bolton & Moors  
 Stokoe S. Sun Street  
 Shaw T. Dudley  
 Slocombe J. Bristol  
 Todd T. Bury Street  
 Tarry J. Colchester  
 Tuke J. B. Kingston upon Hull  
 Taylor R. Delancy Place, St. Pancras  
 Tallon R. R. Newington  
 Twemlow W. Manchester  
 Trotter D. Old Change

Thresher R. Cheapside  
 Taylor P. M. and J. Smedley, La.  
 verpool  
 Wilkes J. and J. Dorville, New Bridge  
 Street  
 Walker A. and co. Birmingham  
 Wilson R. Bow Church Yard  
 Wood R. and co. Liverpool  
 Walker A. ten and M. Walker,  
 Birmingham  
 Haddock, Philadelphia  
 Ward W. C. Gloucester  
 Whittenbury J. Bitham Street  
 Wildman C. Great Newport Street  
 Wicksam S. Barmouth  
 Wilson H. Oxford Street  
 Williams J. Penzance  
 Ward J. Church Street  
 Worsack J. S. Aylesbury  
 West W. Merton, Surrey  
 Williams A. Cheltenham  
 Whittingham W. Lynn, Norfolk  
 Wright J. Derby  
 Watton W. Great Cambridge Street,  
 Hackney Road  
 Webb S. C. Bath  
 Walley S. Lime Street.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

*Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### NORTH OF EUROPE.

**I**N recording the rapid progress and conclusion of the late portentous campaign, we shall honestly endeavour to exhibit the principal facts, just as they are likely to be stated by faithful historians at the distance of a thousand years, when the passions, prejudices, and party-interests of the passing hour will have ceased to mislead the judgments of mankind.

On the 27th of April, Napoleon opened the campaign in Upper Saxony.—On the 2d of May he defeated the allied Armies in a general action near Lutzen.—On the 10th he crossed the Elbe.—On the 21st he assaulted and carried their entrenched positions at Bautzen, in Lusatia.—On the 24th he followed the remains of their army, reduced from 160,000 to less than 60,000, into Silesia.—And, on the 27th of May, one month from the commencement of the campaign, he received proposals from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia for an armistice.

This short campaign has been fought too with peculiar military address. Prussia lay to the right of the allies, and to the left of the French. Napoleon therefore constantly presented great strength on his left, and made a point of turning the right of the allies. He turned their right at Lutzen upon Altenburgh and Dresden. His main force crossed the Elbe on his left, at Torgau, bearing on the right of the allies. Again, at Bautzen, half his army, by that circuit, were enabled to attack the right flank of the allies, and to bear irresistibly on that wing. Hence the allies, in retreating across Silesia, were continually turned on their right, so that they were com-

pelled finally to direct their course into the southern corner of Silesia, a mere *cul de sac*, leaving the road to Breslau, &c. open to the French, who, on the 1st of June, occupied that city.

Thus was the Emperor of Russia cut off from all direct communication with Russia, and the King of Prussia from all direct connection with Prussia, from the 26th of May till the 4th of June, when the armistice was settled. The articles *made public* are subjoined; and if the reader will consult any ordinary map which includes Saxony and Silesia, he will be able himself to verify the above statements to his own complete conviction. Napoleon, it will be seen, occupies the course of the Oder about sixty miles north and south of Glogau, and the allied army are enabled to extricate themselves out of the corner into which they had been turned, by crossing the Oder near its source, to the south of Breslau, and then moving towards the Wartie or the Vistula.

Our *experimental* war-faction are now exerting themselves to delude the public with schemes of further hostilities, to which they promise better success; but it is to be hoped the Sovereigns of Europe know their duty to themselves, to their subjects, and to mankind, too well to continue a war of experiment any longer. We ardently pray therefore that it may be the office of our next magazine to record the termination of the horrid work of human slaughter between the French and the Northern Powers. We hope too, that the time is not distant when we may be able to announce a similar blessing to the people of England, who will cease to be the victims and dupes



dupes of passions and prejudices, as soon as they open their eyes to the SYSTEMATIC CORRUPTIONS, DELUSIONS, and MANŒUVRES OF OUR ENTHRALLED PUBLIC PRESS.

To two of the following documents, the Swedish and English, and the Russian and Swedish Treaties, we call the especial attention of our readers, as specimens of political indecorum and improvidence exceeding any thing recorded in modern history, and approximated only by the Treaties for partitioning Poland and France!

The full vial of wrath was not yet, it seems, poured out on unhappy Denmark—to burn her capital, kill her people, and steal her fleets, were not punishments enough for her crime of neutrality, or lukewarmness?—No!—her most important territories are now to be seized on and secured to Sweden, because Russia chooses to take Finland from Sweden, if she should not *basely* consent to yield them. (*Your money or your Life.*)—Yet the folly of this treaty is not inferior to its bad example, because, by cruelly making Denmark an infuriated party to the war, she will bring into the field 50,000 of the bravest men in the world, and thus sink into impotency the projected assistance of 30,000 mercenaries.

Nor is this the only commentary called for by these documents. Our vile parasitical newspapers have, for twelve months past, been loading Napoleon with every grossest epithet known to the language, for invading Russia, in June 1812; yet it now appears that in March 1812, Russia concluded this secret treaty with Sweden, the object of which was to disserve Denmark, and attack the French in Germany! We always thought that the breach of the Treaty of Tilsit, rendered the Russian war necessary; but, it thus appears that Napoleon had still more cogent reasons.

On the subject of this treaty we expected to hear that the remains of Chatham and Fox would acquire re-animation; and that leaving the silent sanctuary of the adjoining Abbey, they would enter the two Houses of Parliament in the solemn habiliments of the grave, and perform for Britain, what she expects in vain from the *polit, deferring, and compromising*, characters of the present race of her senatorial patriots! In short, we expected nothing from men who for above TEN YEARS have been passive spectators of the progress of the most bloody, devastating and ruinous war recorded in

history, without making ONE MOTION\* to expose its origin, objects, and prospects, with an intention to bring it to a rational close. On this occasion, however, good speeches were made in the upper house by Lords GREY and HOLLAND, and in the Commons by Messrs. PONSONBY, WHITEHEAD, and WYNN; and we are led to hope from them that the fire of British patriotism is not entirely extinguished, though it has now been dead to public perception ever since the strange message to Parliament in March 1803—of which message, and all its direful consequences, a dread account still remains to be rendered!

*Substance of the Engagements between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, signed at St. Petersburg, the 24th of March, 1812, so far as the same are referred to in the Treaty between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Stockholm, on the 3d of March, 1812.*

The object of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Sweden in forming an alliance is stated to be for the purpose of securing reciprocally their states and possessions against the common enemy.

The French Government having, by the occupation of Swedish Pomerania, committed an act of hostility against the Swedish government, and by the movement of its armies having menaced the tranquillity of the empire of Russia, the contracting parties engage to make a diversion against France and her allies, with a combined force of twenty-five or thirty thousand Swedes, and of fifteen or twenty thousand Russians, upon such point of the coast of Germany as may be judged most convenient for that purpose.

As the King of Sweden cannot make this diversion in favour of the common cause, consistently with the security of his dominions, so long as he can regard the Kingdom of Norway as an enemy, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia engages, either by negotiation or by military co-operation, to unite the kingdom of Norway to Sweden. He engages moreover to guarantee the peaceable possession of it to his Swedish Majesty.

The two contracting parties engage to consider the acquisition of Norway by

\* God forbid that we should do injustice in the smallest particular to the memory of the ever-to-be-lamented C. J. Fox. We believe he did make more than one motion on this subject, in which he received the spirited support of Mr. WHITEHEAD; and, we believe, that had he retained good health but another month, Peace would have been restored in July 1806, and seven years of universal desolation have been spared to an afflicted world.



Sweden as a preliminary military operation to the diversion on the coast of Germany, the Emperor of Russia promises to place for this object, at the disposal and under the immediate orders of the Prince-Royal of Sweden, the corps of Russian troops above stipulated.

The two contracting parties being unwilling, if it can be avoided, to make an enemy of the King of Denmark, will propose to that sovereign to accede to this alliance, and offer to his Danish Majesty to procure for him a complete indemnity for Norway, by a territory more contiguous to his German dominions, provided his Danish Majesty will cede for ever his rights on the kingdom of Norway to the King of Sweden.

In case his Danish Majesty shall refuse this offer, and shall have decided to remain in alliance with France, the two contracting parties engage to consider Denmark as their enemy.

As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagement of his Swedish Majesty to operate with his troops in Germany in favour of the common cause, shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the King of Denmark, or in consequence of military operations, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

His Britannic Majesty to be invited by both of the contracting powers to accede to, and to guarantee the stipulations contained in the said treaty.

By a subsequent convention, signed at Abo, the 30th of August 1812, the Russian auxiliary force was to be carried to thirty-five thousand men.

*Treaty of Concert and Subsidy between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Stockholm, March 3d, 1813.*

Art. 1. His Majesty the King of Sweden engages to employ a corps of not less than thirty thousand men, in a direct operation upon the continent against the common enemies of the two high contracting parties. This army shall act in concert with the Russian troops, placed under the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, according to stipulations to this effect already existing between the courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg.

2. The said courts having communicated to his Britannic Majesty the engagements subsisting between them, and having formally demanded his said Majesty's accession thereto, and his Majesty the King of Sweden having, by the stipulations contained in the preceding article, given a

proof of the desire which animates him to contribute also on his part to the success of the common cause; his Britannic Majesty being desirous in return to give an immediate and unequivocal proof of his resolution to join his interest to those of Sweden and Russia, promises and engages by the present treaty to accede to the conventions already existing between those two powers, inasmuch that his Britannic Majesty will not only not oppose any obstacle to the annexation and union in perpetuity of the kingdom of Norway as an integral part, to the kingdom of Sweden, but will also assist the views of his Majesty the King of Sweden to that effect, either by his good offices, or by employing, if it should be necessary, his naval co-operation in concert with his Swedish or Russian forces. It is nevertheless to be understood, that recourse shall not be had to force for effecting the union of Norway to Sweden unless his Majesty the King of Denmark shall have previously refused to join the alliance of the North, upon the conditions stipulated in the engagements subsisting between the courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg; and his Majesty the King of Sweden engages, that this union shall take place with every possible regard and consideration for the happiness and liberty of the people of Norway.

3. In order to give more effect to the engagements contracted by his Majesty the King of Sweden in the first article of the present Treaty, which have for object direct operations against the common enemies of the two powers, and in order to put his Swedish Majesty in a state to begin without loss of time, and as soon as the season shall permit, the said operations, his Britannic Majesty engages to furnish to his Majesty the King of Sweden, (independently of other succours which general circumstances may place at his disposal) for the service of the campaign of the present year, as well as for the equipment, the transport and maintenance of his troops, the sum of one million sterling, payable at London monthly, to the agent who shall be authorised by his Swedish Majesty to receive the same, in such manner as not to exceed the payment of two hundred thousand pounds sterling each month, until the whole shall be paid.

4. It is agreed between the two high contracting parties, that an advance, of which the amount and the time of payment shall be determined between them, and which is to be deducted from the million before stipulated, shall be made to his Majesty the King of Sweden for the "mise en campagne," and for the first march of the troops; the remainder of the before-mentioned succours are to commence from the day of the landing of the Swedish army,



as it is stipulated by the two high contracting parties in the first article of the present treaty.

5. The two high contracting parties being desirous of giving a solid and lasting guarantee to their relations, as well political as commercial, his Britannic Majesty, animated with a desire to give to his ally evident proofs of his sincere friendship, consents to cede to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and to his successors to the crown of Sweden in the order of succession established by his said Majesty and the States-General of his kingdom, under date the twenty-sixth of September, 1810, the possession of Guadaloupe in the West Indies, and to transfer to his Swedish Majesty all the rights of his Britannic Majesty over that island, in so far as his said Majesty actually possesses the same. This colony shall be given up to the commissioners of his Majesty the King of Sweden in the course of the month of August of the present year, or three months after the landing of the Swedish troops on the continent: the whole to take place according to the conditions agreed upon between the two high contracting parties, in the separate article annexed to the present treaty.

6. As a reciprocal consequence of what has been stipulated in the preceding article, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages to grant, for the space of twenty years, to take date from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the right of entrepôt in the ports of Gottenburgh, Carlshamn, and Stralsund (whenever this last-mentioned place shall return under the Swedish dominion), for all commodities, productions, or merchandize, whether of Great Britain or of her colonies, laden on board British or Swedish vessels. The said commodities or merchandize, whether they be of such kind as may be introduced and subject to duty in Sweden, or whether their introduction be prohibited, shall pay without distinction, as duty of entrepôt, one per cent. *ad valorem*, upon entry, and the same upon discharge. As to every other particular relating to this object, the general regulations existing in Sweden shall be conformed to; treating always the subjects of his Britannic Majesty upon the footing of the most favoured nations.

7. From the day of the signature of the present treaty, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, reciprocally promise not to separate their mutual interests, and particularly those of Sweden, which are referred to in the present treaty, in any negotiation whatever with their common enemies.

8. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Stockholm within four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Stockholm the third March, 1813.

Alexander Hope. *Le Comte D'Engestrom.*  
(L.S.) (L.S.)

Edw. Thornton. *G. Baron de Wetterstedt.*  
(L.S.) (L.S.)

#### Separate Article.

As a consequence of the cession made by his Britannic Majesty, in the fifth article of the treaty signed this day, of the island of Guadaloupe, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages,

1. Faithfully to fulfil and observe the stipulations of the capitulation of the said island, under date the 5th February 1810, so that all the privileges, rights, benefices, and prerogatives, confirmed by that act to the inhabitants of the colony, shall be preserved and maintained.

2. To take for this purpose, previous to the cession before mentioned, every engagement which may be judged necessary with his Britannic Majesty, and to execute all acts conformable thereto.

3. To grant to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe the same protection and the same advantages which the other subjects of his Majesty the King of Sweden enjoy, conformably always to the laws and stipulations actually existing in Sweden.

4. To forbid and prohibit, at the period of the cession, the introduction of slaves from Africa into the said island, and the other possessions in the West Indies of his Swedish Majesty, and not to permit Swedish subjects to engage in the slave trade, an engagement which his Swedish Majesty is the more willing to contract, as this traffic has never been authorised by him.

5. To exclude, during the continuance of the present war, all armed vessels and privateers belonging to states at war with Great Britain, from the ports and harbours of Guadaloupe; and not to permit in any future wars in which Great Britain may be engaged, and Sweden remain neutral, the entrance into the ports of the said colony of the privateers belonging to any of the belligerent states.

6. Not to alienate the said island without the consent of his Britannic Majesty; and,

7. To grant every protection and security to British subjects, and to their property, whether they may choose to quit the colony or to remain there.

This separate article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

[Signed as before.]



## SPAIN.

On the 28th of May, the troops under Lord Wellington re-entered Salamanca, the French opposing no resistance to him.

## FRANCE.

*Paris, June 12.*—The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army the evening of the 4th of June.

The armistice was signed on the afternoon of the 4th.

His Majesty the Emperor set out on the 5th at break of day, to proceed to Leignitz. It is thought, that while the armistice lasts, his Majesty will spend part of his time at Glogau, and the greater part at Dresden, in order to be nearer his states. Glogau is provisioned for a year.

*Armistice.*

Art. I. Hostilities shall cease upon all points, upon the notification of the present armistice.

II. The armistice shall last to the 8th (20th) July inclusive. Hostilities not to commence without six days' notice.

III. Hostilities shall not consequently recommence till six days after the denunciation of the armistice at the respective head-quarters.

IV. The line of demarkation between the belligerent armies is fixed as follows:—In Silesia, the line of demarkation of the combined army, setting out from the frontiers of Bohemia, shall pass through Detersbach, Saffendorff, Landshut, follow the Beber to Rudelsdorf, pass from thence through Bolkenhain, Striegau, follow the Striegauerwasser to Gauth, and get in the Oder by passing through Bettlern, Olfesheim, and Althoff. The combined army shall be at liberty to occupy the towns of Landshut, Rudelsdorf, Bolkenhagen, Striegau, and Gauth, as well as their suburbs.

The line of the French army also setting out from the frontier which touches Bohemia, shall pass through Seiffershauf and Altkamnitz, follow the course of the small river which falls into the Boher, not far from Bertelsdorf; afterwards from the Boher to Lahn; from thence to Newkeek upon the Ketzbach, by the most direct line, from whence it will follow the course of that river to the Oder. The towns of Parchwitz, Leignitz, Goldberg, and Lahn, no matter on what side of the river they are situated, may, as well as their suburbs, be occupied by the French troops.

All the territory between the French and combined armies shall be neutral, and cannot be occupied by any troops; not even by the Landstrum. This disposition consequently applies to the town of Breslau. From the mouth of the Ketzbach, the line of demarkation shall follow the course of the Oder to the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, and join the Elbe in passing the

Oder, not far from Muhlrose, and following the frontiers of Prussia, so that all Saxony, the country of Dessau, and the small states surrounding the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, shall belong to the French army, and all Prussia shall belong to the combined army.

The Prussian territories in Saxony shall be considered as neutral, and shall not be occupied by any troops.

The Elbe to its mouth fixes and determines the line of demarkation between the belligerent armies, with the exception of the points hereafter mentioned.

The French army shall remain in possession of the isles, and every thing which it occupied in the 32d military division, on the 27th May (8th June), at midnight.

If Hamburg is only besieged, that town shall be treated like the other besieged towns. All the articles of the present armistice which are relative to them are applicable to it.

The line of the advanced posts of the belligerent armies at the epoch of the 27th May (8th June), at midnight, shall form, for the 32d military division, that of the demarkation of the armistice, with the military alterations which the respective commanders shall judge necessary. These alterations shall be made in concert with an officer of the staff of each army, upon the principle of perfect reciprocity.

Art. V. The fortresses of Dantzic, Modlin, Zamosse, Stettin, and Custrin, shall be revictualled every five days, according to the force of their garrisons, through the care of the commanders of the blockading troops. A commissary appointed by the commandant of each place shall be with one of the besieging troops, to see that the stipulated provisions are exactly supplied.

VI. During the time of the armistice every fortress shall have behind its walls an extent of a French league. This ground shall be neutral. Magdeburgh will consequently have its frontier a league upon the right bank of the Elbe.

[The remaining six articles relate to the appointing commissioners on both sides to notify the armistice—to cause all hostilities to cease—to regulate the prices of provisions—to watch over and see the stipulations enforced—and to adjust all differences.—The general line of demarkation respecting points which may not be determined by running water, to be fixed by officers of the staff. All the movements to be so regulated that each army shall occupy its new line on the 12th of June. All the corps or parts of the combined army which may be beyond the Elbe, or in Saxony, shall return into Prussia.]

(Signed) CAULINCOURT, Duke of Vicence.

Count SCHOUVALOFF. DE KLEIST.

June 3, 1813.



Paris June 13.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the armies to the 7th inst.

The Emperor's head-quarters were at Buntzlaw. All the corps d'armée are marching to form camps in the different positions of Goldberg, Lawenburg, Buntzlaw, Leignitz, Spiroean, Sagau, &c.

The commissioners for the execution of the treaty on the part of Russia are Count Schouvaloff and M. Kutusoff, and on the part of France Count Dumotier and Gen. Flahault. The Emperor has ordered another fortress to be constructed upon the Elbe, at the mouth of the Havel, and Hamburg to be made a strong place. Hamburg was lost the last campaign by the pusillanimity of Gen. St. Cyr, and Bremen preserved by the vigour of Gen. Vandamme.

The Dukes of Cumberland and Brunswick arrived in time at Hamburg to give more éclat to the success of the French. Their journey was reduced to this,—they arrived—and saved themselves.

Since the commencement of the campaign, the French army has delivered Saxony, conquered Silesia, re-occupied the 32d military division, and confounded the hopes of our enemies.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 11th of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Ways and Means, said "there was a deficiency in the amount of the last year's taxes of 5,662,797*l.*; but he should move for a grant of nine millions to defray the arrears, and meet future exigences. The expenses and resources of the country for the present year, he had estimated as under:—

#### Ways and Means.

Annual Duties .....	£3,000,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund ..	500,000
War Taxes .....	21,000,000
Lottery .....	200,000
Exchequer Bills Funded ....	15,775,800
Debentures .....	799,300
Next there was the Vote of Credit .....	6,000,000
Old Naval Stores, £601,908, the proportion for England ..	554,096
Loan .....	21,000,000
<b>Total Ways and Means</b> .....	<b>68,806,196</b>

#### Supplies.

Navy, exclusive of sea service ..	20,575,011
Army .....	18,926,537
Extraordinaries for England and Ireland .....	9,700,000
Unprovided for last year ....	4,662,797
Ordinance (including Ireland) ..	5,101,294
<b>Carry over</b> .....	<b>58,965,639</b>

Brought forward ....	58,965,639
Miscellaneous .....	2,500,000
Vote of Credit .....	6,200,000
Sicily .....	400,000
Portugal .....	2,000,000
India Company .....	2,600,000

Joint Charge .....	72,065,539
Separate Charge ....	5,271,836

Total England and Ireland ..	77,337,475
Irish proportion .....	8,651,523

On Account of England ..	68,685,912
--------------------------	------------

The deficiency of last year had arisen from malt, to the amount of two millions. On an average of three years, the estimated receipts of the Customs for the present year would be 5,607,000*l.*; Excise 18,315,000*l.*, the Assessed Taxes, 6,200,000*l.*, the Stamps, 5,176,000*l.*, the Post Office, 1,400,000*l.*—making a total of 38 millions. The War Taxes, including sugar, amounted to 20,300,000*l.*; the Property Tax for the last year amounted to 9,000,000*l.*, and for the present year to 12,900,000*l.* making together 22,116,000*l.* which, after a deduction, left a balance of 21,210,000*l.*, to which amount he should propose a vote in the Committee. The loan of 27 millions was a bargain with which the public, and the contractors, had cause to be satisfied."

No observations were made except by Mr. Calcraft, who appeared suddenly to have discovered that the expenses have increased from 84 to 120 millions, or 36 millions in four years!

#### AMERICA.

In some former remarks on the origin of the unhappy American war, we noticed the absurdity of commencing or carrying on any war for the purpose of supporting maritime rights, known only to a state of war, and of no importance whatever in a state of peace! When, happily, there are no belligerents there can be no neutrals; and all questions relative to the maritime rights of neutrals must cease as matter of course! Nothing therefore but pertinacity in error, and a flagitious perversion of reason, can warrant the wicked language of the London Papers in putting forward certain belligerent maritime rights, as a valid ground for not returning to a state of peace, when those rights of belligerents could no longer be drawn into question, and could not be of any consequence until all treaties were abrogated by a new war. Yet, on the ground of such vile sophistry, have the passions of the country been lately aroused by writers in the London Papers; and the people of England have been made to believe that relations created by a state



state of war, are themselves grounds for never returning to a state of peace! Bonaparte, who understands these matters better, published in the *Moniteur* for January 1808, that "the treatment of neutrals needs no formal stipulation in a pacific arrangement, being necessarily suspended during peace, and liable to alteration on the renewal of war." If any stipulation of the treaty of Utrecht were an object to France, we may certainly appeal to the flourishing state of England for *threescore* years after that treaty, as a proof of its beneficial operation, and that we are in no danger of suffering by such concession; for our part, we ardently wish the next peace may be attended with a succession of national prosperity, similar to that which existed between the years 1713 and 1773. But, in truth, the references to the treaty of Utrecht, and the pretended extract of an article from it, to the recognition of which it is indignantly asserted by these newspaper firebrands, we must now submit—is altogether a gross fraud on the public, and a malignant falsehood printed for the evident purpose of mischief. No such article exists in the Treaty of Peace made at Utrecht as has been published in quotations on this occasion, and for this incendiary purpose; consequently, no submission to it could have been demanded of this country! It is true, that

in a separate and subsequent *commercial treaty* made at that time between France and England, that among other amicable articles, the article in question was introduced; but every man possessed of a particle of common sense knows how to distinguish between the articles of an amicable treaty of commerce between parties at peace, and a treaty of peace concluding long and implacable hostilities.

The whole American population has not yet been supposed to be animated by a hostile feeling towards Britain; but for the purpose of calling out the whole, and giving to the war an impulse which the American Executive could not give it, some British ships have lately been burning some small American towns on the Chesapeake, &c.!

On the 26th of April, an American squadron on Lake Ontario, captured York Town, the capital of Upper Canada, and destroyed and captured many of the barbarians acting in concert with the British.

✍ The French Bulletins, giving an account of the decisive battles fought near Bautzen, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of May, being of considerable length, and interfering with the regular arrangements of the current Magazine, will be given in the Supplementary Number, which is to be published on the 31st instant.

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

GREAT, we might say inconceivable, distress, among tens of thousands of artisans, male and female, is experienced at this time in London, by the want of productive employment. We fear, that in a lower degree and extent, much misery is experienced from the same circumstance, in every large town in the empire.

On Monday morning, May 31, a most atrocious murder was committed at *Chiselmor*, on the eminent and truly estimable THOMPSON BONAR, esq. and HIS LADY. The perpetrator, a footman in the family, has since confessed, that, having drunk hard on the preceding day, he sat talking with the groom till after twelve o'clock in the hall, when leaning back on one of the wooden benches, he fell asleep, and was awakened about three o'clock by rolling off the bench. That, on recollecting himself, a sudden frenzy seized him to go and kill his master and mistress, who had given him no ground of offence, and who slept with their chamber-door open, owing to the lady having an asthma. Accordingly,

he flew into the hall, in which was his own bed, and wrapping himself in one of the sheets, seized the poker, and went into their room; where, coming first to the bed of Mrs. Bonar, he struck her three fatal blows over the head, by which he fractured her skull, and left her senseless. He then struck Mr. Bonar two blows in like manner, when the unhappy gentleman leaped from the bed and grappled with the assassin, but in vain—for after a severe struggle, repeated blows brought him lifeless to the ground. The murderer then secreted his bloody cloaths in the garden, and returned to his bed, and on an alarm about seven in the morning, was the most active in performing various offices on the bodies of the murdered. It appearing that Mrs. B. still breathed, he rode to London to fetch a surgeon, but the wildness and incoherency of his manner, and some other circumstances, leading to suspicions of him, he cut his own throat, and has since made the above confession. Of course he is now diligently watched till the approaching  
sises,



sizes, when the laws will avenge the outraged feelings of humanity.

Ten pounds damages, with costs, &c. making a total loss of at least two hundred pounds, was paid by an inhabitant of Westminster lately, for neglecting his area gate and railing, by which a passenger received an injury by a fall. No judicial decision could be more acceptable to the public.

A verdict of five hundred pounds has been given against a woman named Coates, for keeping several female lunatics in an unlicensed nouse.

The Lord Chancellor has decided in favour of the claims of the minor canons of St. Paul's, to 2s. 9d. in the pound for tithes, on the value and rents of houses in the parishes of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalen, in London.

The sentence of Mr. White, jun. for stigmatising the character of the Duke of Cumberland, is fifteen months imprisonment in Newgate, and a fine of two hundred pounds.

#### MARRIED.

The Rev. E. Smyth, vicar of Camberwell, to Lætitia, daughter of J. Weyland, esq. of Wood Eaton, Oxfordshire.

R. Mardall, esq. of St. Mary Hill, to Miss Davis, of Lower Tooting.

R. A. Crickitt, esq. M. P. to the daughter of C. H. Kortright, esq. of Hylands, Essex.

Mr. John Evans, of Basinghall-street, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. Francis Day, of Wandsworth.

At Newington, Henry Pigeon, esq. jun. of Southwark, to Miss Smith, of Newington place.

In Dublin, John Mayne, esq. to Dorothea, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mayne.—Lewis Morgan, esq. one of the sheriffs of Dublin, to Mrs. King, widow of Joseph King, esq. late a captain in the 64th regiment of foot.

Dr. Blegborough, of Blackfriars, to Mrs. Treacher, of Brixton.

Captain Broughton, of the 3d regiment, to Caroline Louisa, daughter of John Chamier, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Kensington, Mr. William Lewis, to Rebecca, daughter of Richard Thutt, esq. of St. Pancras.

Thomas Jarvis, esq. of Belgrave-place, to Mrs. Anne Newbery, of the same place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Berens Blackburn, esq. to Eliza Maria, daughter of the late John Madocks, esq. of Vronsiev, Denbighshire.

Mr. J. Ede, of the Audit Office, to Miss Lydia Bechely, of Bucklersbury.

Mr. J. Hucks, of Wapping, to Miss S. Hunt, daughter of T. H. esq. of Hackney-road.

G. Longster, esq. of Highbury-terrace, to Miss Sutton, only daughter of Mr. W. S. of Colebrook-row, Islington.

Major Wells, of the 43d regiment, to Miss King, daughter of George K. esq. of Charter-house-square.

Mr. T. Ballard, of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Fiske, of James-street, Golden-square.

At Edmonston, J. H. Green, esq. to Ann Eliza, daughter of W. Hammond, esq.

Joseph Hardman, esq. of Lime-street, to Frances Anne, daughter of the late John Henry Rougemont, esq. of New Broad-street.

William Pell, esq. of Ely-place, to Miss Booth.

Robert Hicks, esq. of Aston-house, Isle of Wight, to Catherine, daughter of William Nicholson, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Frederick Pollock, esq. of Serjeant's Inn, to Frances, daughter of Francis Rivers, esq. of Spring-gardens.

Mr. Watt, of Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Miss Dungate, daughter of the late Mr. D. of that place.

Mr. Charles Cradock, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Clerk, daughter of W. C. esq. of Barforth-hall, Yorkshire.

Mr. William Cribb, of Tavistock-street, to Miss Oliver, eldest daughter of the late Mr. M. O. of Holborn.

At Woolwich, Lieut. Lane, of the Marines, to Mary-Ann, eldest daughter of the late W. P. Parry, esq. of Arkstone, Herefordshire.

By the Lord Primate of Ireland, in Hill-street, the Right Hon. William Dundas, to Miss Ann Stuart Wortley, daughter of the Hon. S. W. Mackenzie.

At Paddington church, Mr. D. Havell, to Miss Maria Wilmot, eldest daughter of S. W. esq. of Datchett.

Mr. William Lovell, of New Bridge-street, to Selina, eldest daughter of William Nunn, esq. of Upper Tooting.

Holwell Walsh, esq. barrister, to Louisa, relict of the late J. R. Miller, esq. of Long-bridge, only daughter of Sir J. Bond, bart. and sister-in-law to the Hon. C. H. Hutchinson.

At St. James's church, London, by the Lord Archbishop of York, the Rev. T. Randolph, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of London, to Caroline Diana Macdonald, youngest daughter of the Lord Chief Baron.

Rear Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, knt. to the Marchioness of Clanricard.

The Right Hon. Lord James Townshend, captain of his Majesty's ship *Eolus*, to Elizabeth, daughter of P. Wallis, esq. and grand-daughter of W. Lawlor, esq. of Greenwich.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, bart. M. P. for that borough, to Anne, daughter of John Delgarno, esq. and niece to the late Lord Holmes.



## DIED.

The *Right Hon. Countess of Chesterfield*, leaving two daughters and one son.

*Mr. Edward Rolson*, of Darlington, much esteemed by the scientific world as a learned botanist.

In Seymour-street, well known in the fashionable world. *Mrs. Orby Hunter*, *sec.* She was to have been "at home" at ten o'clock that evening, but died at eight.

At Brentford Butts, *B. W. Gould, esq.*, in his 60th year.

At Edmonton, *Ann Elizabeth*, daughter of *Mrs. Ann Katebeck*.

In Southampton-buildings, *Mr. Arthur Hague*.

The *Hon. Charlotte G. E. Fitz Gerald de Roos*, daughter of Lord Henry Fitz Gerald and Lady de Roos.

At Hackney, *Mr. Thomas Liddiard, 77.*

At Holloway, *Mr. Richard Lloyd*, of Threadneedle-street.

In Great Rupert-street, *Mrs. Martha Cranmer*, of Quendon-hall.

At Isleworth, *Mr. William Taylor*.

At Hendon, *Mrs. James Lyon*.

At his seat in Yorkshire, *Sir Peter Warburton, bart.*

In Broad-street, aged 71, *Joseph Smith, esq.* of the house of Smith and Holt, bankers, and one of the society of Friends.

In Upper Guildford-street, aged 16, the daughter of *A. Timbrell, esq.*

Suddenly, *Mr. Robinson*, school-master, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The only daughter of *F. Hare Naylor, esq. 14.*

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, 87, *Mrs. Mary Godwin*, widow of Major-general John G. R. A.

At Acton-green, the daughter of *R. Birnie, esq.*

At Harrow, 13, the eldest son of *Edward Sheppard, esq.* of the Ridge.

In Wimpole-street, 26, the wife of *F. Hartwell, esq.*

In East-street, Red Lion-square, 77, *Mr. A. Dyson*.

At Camberwell, *William Parker, esq.* late commander of the *Hon. East India Company's* ship *Bridgwater*.—*L. W. Powell, esq.* many years an inhabitant of Newgate-street.

At Epsom, 76, *John Nugent, esq.*

In Spanish-place, Manchester-square, 91, *Mrs. J. Gore*, relict of Lieutenant-general J. G. col. of the 6th foot.

In Upper Seymour-street, *Miss MacKenzie*, only daughter of *K. M. esq.* of Hare street-house, Herts.

Lieutenant-general *Sir John Fraser, 76.*

In Devonshire-street, *Major-general John Gardiner*, of the India Company's service.

In Charles-street, *Mrs. Edmestone*, relict of General E.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 52, *Maria Hester*, the wife of *Thomas Park*,

*F.S.A.* She had been a severe sufferer for many years, from what some of the faculty pronounced—a rheumatism on the nerves. But the close of her virtuous life, though sudden, was so tranquil, that the moment of her expiration was not perceived: for she appeared (to use the language of the great apostle) only to have "fallen asleep." And most consoling is the apostolic assurance, that those who "sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him." Exemplary in all the relative duties of the filial, connubial, maternal, social, and christian character; she has left such a tender memorial of herself, in the bosoms of her sorrowing family, as cannot but be cherished and revered so long as memory and gratitude hold their seat in the human affections.

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Barker, 77.*

At Colebrook-row, *Hodgson Atkinson, esq. 65.*

*Mrs. Holmes*, of Surrey-street.

In Highbury-place, Islington, *Mrs. Martha Parry*, relict of William P. D.D.

At Chiswick, *Mr. Robert Chichease*, of Albemarle-street.

At Enfield, the *Rev. T. W. Lewis*, late of St. John's college, Oxford.

At Lewisham, *Captain R. Perkins, 70.*

In Judd-street, *Frances*, wife of William Grimaldi, *esq.* late of Albemarle-street.

In Temple-street, Dublin, *Sir Thomas Burke, bart.* of Marble-hill, Galway.

In Dover-street, *Viscount St. Asaph*, eldest son of the Earl of Ashburnham, 27.

At the Episcopal Palace, Kilkenny, the *Right Rev. Dr. John Kearney*, bishop of Ossory, 72.

At Exeter, 79, the *Hon. Eleanor Elizabeth de Courcy*, baroness of Kinsale. It is one of the most ancient families in the kingdom: one of its ancestors was summoned as a lord to parliament in the reign of Henry II. The barons of this ancient house have the privilege of standing covered in the king's presence, which the lord, on succeeding to the title, once claims and exercises.

In London, *Dr. Fothergill*, formerly physician of Bath: he has bequeathed two hundred pounds each to some of the medical and public charities of that city, besides a variety of legacies to friends and to other public institutions in London and America: his property is estimated at sixty thousand pounds.

The *Hon. John de Courcy*, eldest son of Lord Kinsale, Lieutenant-colonel of the first foot guards. His death was occasioned by excessive fatigue with the army in Spain, from whence he returned only a few days previous to his decease.

*Lady Bernerd*, wife of Sir T. B. bart. of Wimpole-street.

In Bloomsbury-square, 79, *John Keysal, esq.* late of Moreton-upon-Lugg.

The *Right Hon. John Lord Elphinstone*, His



His lordship was Lord Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, a Major-general in the army, and colonel of the twenty-sixth regiment of foot. His lordship married, in 1806, the relict of Sir John Carmichael, bart. by whom he had issue, John, the present Lord, born in 1807.

At Hampton-court Palace, *Lady Anne Cecil*, sister of the Marquis of Salisbury.

In Upper Brook-street, *Mrs. Nagent*, wife of Admiral N.

*Charlotte*, wife of J. Leacock, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

*Mrs. Maltby*, wife of Mr. H. Maltby, of Kingsland-crescent.

At Kensington, *J. Brome*, esq. of Bishop-Stortford.

*Mrs. Burkill*, of Artillery-court, 81. *John Moore*, esq. of Woodstock-street, under sheriff of London and Middlesex.

In Charles-street, Manchester-square, *Christian Teresa*, Countess of Findlater and Seafield.

*Mrs. Jordeine*, wife of A. J. esq. of Great George-street.

In Upper Charlotte-street, *John Charles Luccart*, esq.

In Park Place, *S. H. George*, eldest son of Sir Rupert G. bart.

In Chelsea, aged 82, *Mrs. Randall*.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Pernambuco, *W. J. Lyon*, esq. only surviving son of the late John L. M.D. of Liverpool.

Off Africa, *Mr. John Jump*, merchant, of Liverpool.

At the Isle of France, *Lieutenant Thomas Leech*, son of the Rev. Mr. L. of Ashkam.

At Batavia, *Captain J. Bowen*, of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, the eldest son of Commissioner B.—*Captain T. Clode*, Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to the Lieutenant-governor.

At Paris, the *Abbe D'ille*, who was supposed to occupy the poetical chair of his time. He was very much attached to the English poets, and was enabled by his translation of some of them, and his intimate acquaintance with all, to throw an unusual proportion of strength and richness into his style.

At Naples, poisoned by one of his pupils, *Mr. Dengs*, a Flemish landscape painter, who had been settled many years in that city. He was regarded by the Italians as one of the first landscape painters in Europe, and the ordinary price of each of his paintings was six thousand francs; Murat had settled on him a pension of three thousand ducats, and given him a handsome residence.

## 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.

**W.** WHITE, esq. of Durham, has just received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, for applying to the purposes of tanning, the bark of the larch trees which were planted by his father, and for which the latter gentleman received, successively, nine gold and two silver medals! As a further proof of the superior skill of T. W. esq. in rural economy, his present residence, Woodlands, has, in a few years, been converted from a mere heath into one of the most delightful and picturesque places in the north, the grounds being laid out in the most tasteful manner, and adorned with unobtrusive walks, sheets of water, &c. &c.—*W. Backhouse*, esq. of the county of Durham, has likewise received a gold medal for planting 350,000 larch and other trees.—*And J. Backhouse*, jun. esq. also of Durham, has received a silver medal for planting 271,000 larches.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, *Mr. John Middleton*, to Miss M. Hounnam, of Alston.—*Mr. G. Hill*, to Miss R. Cawood, of York.

At Lancaster, *Thomas Wheatley*, of Brandsbush, esq. to Ann, eldest daughter of *Mrs. Burnup*, of Whiteside.—*Mr. Thomas Scott*, of Clonsterle street, to Miss Sarah Whinney, of High Langley.

At Durham, *Mr. G. Lawson*, of Bywell, to Miss Ann Swinburn, of Frankland.

At Newburn, *Mr. G. Gibson*, of Carlton, to Miss S. Clay, of Lemington.—*H. Featherstonhaugh*, esq. to Miss Cook, daughter of S. C. esq. all of Bishopwearmouth.

At Sunderland, *Mr. Gawtree*, master-mariner, to Miss Isabella Wilson.

At Stockton, *Mr. A. Hepple*, of Gateshead, to the daughter of *John Sanderson*, esq. comptroller of the Customs at Stockton.



At Felton, Thos. Smith, jun. esq. of Thirston, to Miss Fenwick, of Chivington.

At Gateshead, Mr. Riddell, of Morpeth, to Miss Alder, of Gateshead.

At Temple Sowerby, W. Shepherd, esq. to Miss Atkinson.

At Full Sutton, the Rev. Francis Lundy, M.A. of University College, Oxford, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Rudd, rector of the former place.

*Died.* At Newcastle, the wife of W. Wilson, esq.—Mr. T. Milburn, 80.—Mr. Richard Smart, 54.—Mr. John Scott, 72.—The mother of Mr. Ralph Davison, 86.—Mary, the relict of Henry Wilson, esq. of Newbottle.—Miss Frances Walton, of Westgate-street, 30.—Mr. Wm. Dodds, of the High Bridge.—Mr. John Littlefair, iron-merchant, 27.—The wife of Mr. T. Smith, 39.—Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Armstrong.—Mr. Anthony Stevenson, 62.—Mrs. Calbreath, wife of Mr. J. C.

At Bridlington, Mr. Whitaker, surgeon. Mr. R. Power, of Whitehaven. He was at the launch of a vessel, and had the naming of her, but had no sooner thrown the bottle, than he dropped down and expired.

Mrs. Sarah Brown, of Lancheester.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Watson, 81.

At North Shields, Mr. Alder, 91.

At Milbourne Hall, Ralph Bates, esq. Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Southern regiment of Northumberland Local Militia, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and late High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, 49.

Edward Robson, sen. of Green Bank, near Darlington, 50.

At South Shields, the wife of Mr. R. Young, 28.

Ann, third daughter of the Rev. William Ettrick, of High Barns, near Bishopwearmouth, aged 9.

At Sunderland, Mr. F. S. Burn, ship-builder.

At Helmsley Blackmoor, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Harrison, 24.

At Claypeth, Mr. James Ewbank, 67.

At Durham, Mary, daughter of Mr. George Wheatley, of Durham, 7. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

Mrs. Sarah Gray, at an advanced age.

At Osmondercroft, 76, the widow of Mr. S. Rowlinson.

At Barnardcastle, Hugh MacLain, pensioner, 104.—31, the wife of Mr. Wm. Hornsby.

George Cukley, esq. a celebrated agriculturist at Fowberry Tower, Northumberland.

At Westoe, Mr. John Ness, ship-owner, at an advanced age.

At Berwick, Capt. John Paxton, of the Northumberland Militia, 43.—Mrs. E. Dodds, widow, 89.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 242.

At Sunderland, Mr. T. Harcastle, 49.

At the Row, near Framlington, Mr. Andrew Carnichael, 76.

At Birtley, Mrs. Dixon, widow of Mr. J. D. of Newcastle.

Capt. Marshall, of North Shields, in his passage from London, was found dead in the cabin.

At Monkseaton, Mr. Smith, ship-owner, 86.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A remarkable circumstance is connected with a tree growing upon the estate called Bracken's Gill, which was lately sold at Carlisle. A black cherry-tree was planted by a man in the neighbourhood when he was eighteen years of age; the tree, upon a moderate computation, now contains near forty feet of wood, every foot in height contains two solid feet. The person who planted it is now living, and has just had a child born to him.

A remarkable cow, which belongs to Mr. John Barnes, of Moss-dike, Gray-stoke, Cumberland, produced six calves in less than two years, again calved twins on the 19th of last month, which makes eight calves in less than three years, and nine in all; though only seven years old. What is also remarkable, twin heifers (four in number) are all living, and the bulls have all been fattened for the butcher.

*Married.* At Kendal, Mr. R. Shaw, of Stainton, to Miss A. Nicholson.—Mr. John Graveson, of Skelsmergh, to Miss E. Beck.—Mr. R. Long, of Crook, to Miss Mary Dobson, of Hagil.—Mr. William Coward, of Beetham, to Miss Mary Cooper, of Lambrigg.—Mr. John Bayliff, to Miss Hannah Nelson.

At Penrith, Mr. A. Nicholson, to Miss Isabella Hayton.—Mr. Wm. Routledge, to Miss Mary Stephenson.—Mr. M. Rudd, to Miss M. Parker.—Mr. James Bailey, to Miss D. Thompson, all of Penrith.—Mr. F. Hargraves, to Miss Mary Parker, of Carlton.

Mr. Edward Dixon, to Miss Margaret Nevison, both of Skelsmergh.

Mr. John Bookes, to Miss Isabella Strong, both of Longsleddale.

Mr. R. Serjeant, of Brigsteer, to Miss Eliz. Scott, of Lyth.

At Temple Sowerby, W. Shepherd, esq. to Miss Atkinson, daughter of the late Mr. J. A.

At Crosthwaite, Mr. John Sander, to Mrs. Barcroft, widow of J. B. esq. of Emerald, in Newlands.

Mr. J. Cockbaine, of Gaard-house, to Miss White, of Braithwaite.

*Died.* At Kendal, Mr. Joseph Salkeld, a preacher in the Methodist persuasion, 65.—Mrs. Hanna Gradwell, widow of Mr. H. G. 84.—Mrs. Jane Smallwood, widow of Mr. J. S. 96.—Agnes, daughter



of Mr. D. Huddleston, banker.—Richard, son of Mr. Thomas Burrow.

At Ravensonsdale, 52, Mrs. Ann Brunsell, widow of Mr. W. B.—Miss Isabel Richardson, daughter of Mrs. Mary R. 21.

—John, son of the Rev. Dr. Robinson.—Mrs. Dinah Fothergill, wife of Mr. R. F. 75.

At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. R. Lough.

At Morland, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. S. in the prime of life.

At Penrith, Mr. Jonathan Allen, 74.—Jane Dennison, 80.

At Pinchbeck, Mr. E. Blithe, formerly of Duddington. He was the son of a physician, spent a fortune, became a private soldier, and again arrived at independence a short time before his death.

At Hutton Hall, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. R. steward to Sir F. F. Vane.

At Ulverston, Mr. W. Atkinson.—Mr. Mark Daniel.—Miss A. Goad, 21.

At Monk Hall, Mr. J. Dawson, 73: he had undergone the operation of lithotomy only two days before.

In Carlisle, Mrs. Margaret Salkeld, widow, 78.—Margaret, wife of Mr. John Wilson.—Mrs. Foster, 90.

At Millbeck, Mr. Jonathan Young-  
husband, partner in the firm of, Dover,  
Younghusband, and Co. 68.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The Leeds co-operating National Society, for educating the poor, have published their first report, in which, after expatiating upon the advantages and blessings of the system now so general through the empire, they state the establishment of a school in the vicinity of Kirkgate: they call, however, for additional support from the friends of the institution.

The Lancastrian school established at Silsden, near Skipton, under the patronage of the Earl of Thunet, reflects the highest honour upon the noble patron. Between one and two hundred poor children are making rapid progress in useful learning.

A national school upon Dr. Bell's plan has also been opened at Boroughbridge, and it already contains nearly one hundred poor children.

The first stone of a new church, at Bradford, was laid on the 4th of June.

A Female Penitentiary is in contemplation at Leeds, on the plan of the Magdalen at London. Tracts and essays are liberally distributing in furtherance of this philanthropic project.

Married.] At Whitby, J. C. Coates, esq. of Nythorp, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Boulby, of Sleights, esq.—R. Preston, esq. solicitor, captain in the 5th North York militia, to Miss Rosanna Slater.

At Acomb, Francis Beddingfield, esq. of Mulbarton Hall, to Miss Harrison, only

surviving daughter of S. H. esq. of Ampt-hill, Bedford.

At Halifax, Mr. R. Jagger, of Elland, to Miss Exley, of Rastrick.

At Kirkhammerton, Mr. S. Wright, of Walton, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of the late Mr. R. A.

At Leeds, Mr. Wm. Gaunt, to Miss Ann Baker.—Mr. F. Cowan, to Miss E. Gilyard.—Mr. R. Reynolds, to Miss Eliz. Brown, of Sheepscar.—Mr. J. Raynar, to Mrs. Royston, of Wetherby.—Mr. Joshua Briggs, to Miss Hannah Minfield, both of Armley.—Mr. J. H. Kettlewell, merchant, to Miss Pomfret.—Mr. O. Willans, of Hunslet, to Mrs. Brown, of Leeds.

At Selby, Mr. J. Rogerson, of Bramley, to Miss Clough.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Rhodes, to Miss Kilvington.—Mr. Parr, post-master, to Miss Lupton.

At Wakefield, F. W. Cobb, esq. of Maggate, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Carr, esq. of Wakefield.—Mr. W. Mitton, of Badsworth, to Miss Sarah Haden.

At Arncliffe, Wm. Preston, esq. (brother of Mr. P. solicitor, Skipton,) of Scosforth, to Miss Hammond.—Mr. James Tennant, of Arncliffe Coates, to Miss Scarfe, daughter of Mrs. S. of Thornthwaite.

At Sheffield, B. J. Wake, esq. to Miss Harriet Parker, daughter of A. P. esq. of that place.

At Hull, Captain John Garpiss, to Miss Kelsea, eldest daughter of Mr. J. K.—Mr. J. Craven, to Miss White.

Died.] At York, 31, Mr. John Spence, son of Mr. R. S. and one of the proprietors of the York Herald.—72, Mr. John Walker, merchant-taylor.—Mrs. E. Allison, the wife of Capt. A. of the Wakefield militia.—Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Alderman S. of York.—Mr. James Baker, one of the Proctors of the Ecclesiastical Court of York.

John Snowball, esq. of Swinton Cottage, near Malton, 44.

At Wakefield, most deservedly lamented, Colonel Tottenham, 73. Every public and private charity in the neighbourhood will severely feel his loss.

Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of John H. esq. of Skipton.—Mr. Robert Arthington, formerly in the 1st West York militia, 83.—Mr. Beard, of Pocklington.

At Hull, Mrs. Hunter, 52.—Mr. Anthony Kidd, 89.—Mrs. Hall, widow of Mr. T. H. 74.—Suddenly, Mr. T. West, 53.—52, Mrs. Mary Harrison.—Mrs. Mary Boissond, relict of Major T. B. of the marines, 78.—28, Eliza Green, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. G. of this place.

At Upton House, near Beeford, Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. J. B.

At Bridlington, Mr. T. Harland, attorney.—Mr. Whitaker, surgeon.



Mrs. Ashworth, relict of the late J. A. esq. of Elland Bank, near Halifax, 90.

At Leeds, 71, Mrs. Stansfield, widow of Mr. J. S.—73, Mr. Richard Wainhouse, son of the late R. v. R. W. Vicar of Kevel, Rector of Lower Wallop, and Prebendary of Bath Abbey.—Miss Land, 22, only daughter of Mr. L.—24, Mrs. Stead, wife of Mr. S.—Mrs. Baynes, wife of Mr. Benj. B. druggist.

At Kexbro', Mr. T. Ledger, of Rotherham, surgeon and apothecary.

Mr. M. Bolland, of Kettlewell, in Craven, 76.

Mr. John Whitehead, of Cleckheaton, 97. He had 10 children, 58 grand-children, 121 great-grand-children, and 10 great-great-grand-children.—Total 199.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Guiseley, 79.

Mr. William Burnley, of Gomersall, 87.—Samuel Greaves, esq. of Grey Stones, 68, Mrs. Ann Leeming, wife of Mr. Thos. L. of Horsforth, school-master.

At Knottingley, 33, Mr. John Noble, surgeon, son of the Rev. Mr. N. Womersley.

At Pontefract, 72, Mrs. Vollandse, sister to the Rev. Mr. V. of Hemsworth.—Mrs. Hepworth, wife of R. H. esq.

Mr. S. Plankland, of Rilstone, an opulent farmer.

Mrs. Edwards, relict of J. E. esq. of Northowram Hall, near Halifax, 69.—75, Mrs. Kilching, relict of Mr. B. K. of Westgate Hill, near Bradford.—Francis Duffield, esq. of Town Hill, near Bradford.

#### LANCASHIRE.

An easy and expeditious way of marling moss is now carrying on at Rainford, for the Earl of Derby, in a tract containing upwards of thirty statute acres, which is done after the rate of half an acre per day, with a set of marl of one rood and a quarter per acre, chiefly by boys and girls, without the assistance of a horse. The farthest distance from the marl pit is about 800 yards, but the labour is performed with the same ease and expedition as if it were only 80 yards. The head of marl is now about three yards deep.

A sturgeon, measuring 8 feet 4 inches, and weighing upwards of 200lb. was lately offered for sale in Manchester market. It was taken near Ince, and contained about 70lb. weight of spawn.

It is stated that there are upwards of 1100 houses unoccupied in the town of Manchester, including a rental of considerably more than 13,000l. The total promises unoccupied, of every description in the town, forms a rental of upwards of 27,000l.

By the Liverpool bill of mortality for 1812, lately published, it appears that the decrease in births last year was 294, the

decrease in burials 532, and the decrease in marriages 180.

A new Sunday School was founded on the 4th of June, at Liverpool.

*Married.]* At Liverpool, Mr. T. Nicholson, to Mrs. Greetham.—Mr. Lloyd Davies, to Miss Tyrer.—Mr. Isaac Robinson, wine merchant, of London, to Miss Crosthwaite.—Mr. James Hargraves, late of Buenos Ayres, to Miss Frances Shaw.—Mr. E. Bowker, of Manchester, to Miss Hill, daughter of the late Mr. R. H.—Mr. W. J. Gandy, to Miss Jane Anne Urnson, second daughter of Mr. J. U.—Mr. Wm. Brookes, of Whalley, to Mrs. M. Lewtas, Park-lane.—Mr. W. Hyatt, to Miss A. Rushton.—Mr. J. H. Sankey, to Miss Eliza Northall.

At Manchester, Mr. Brenand, to Miss Crompton, of Collyhurst.—Mr. Gardner, of Warrington, to Miss Owen, of Manchester.

At Bolton, Mr. W. Smith, of Wigan, to Miss Smith, of the former place.

At Lancaster, Mr. Smith, to Miss Welch, of Galgate.—Mr. Atherton, to Miss Alston.—Mr. Henry King, to Miss Ann Parker, of Caton.

Mr. James Taylor, only son of H. T. esq. of Wigan, to Ellen, second daughter of the late John Chaddock, esq. and sister to the present J. C. M.D., of Wigan.

*Died.]* At Liverpool, Mr. John Robinson, 36.—Mrs. Brine, wife of Mr. J. B. merchant, 60.—Mr. Wm. Caldwell, 57.—Mrs. White, wife of James W. esq. Soho-street.—Captain John Bradley, 43, formerly a commander in the African trade.—Mr. Michael Ashton, 82.—Caleb Charles Rotherham, the fourth son of the late Rev. C. R. of Kendal.—22, Cecilia Storer, wife of Mr. I. S.—38, Mrs. Makin, of Crosby.

At Manchester, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. B. of Wood-street.—At the works of Messrs. Matley and Son, Mr. John Taylor, 75; a friend to universal liberty and peace.—Mr. Oliver Ormrod, late lieutenant in the first Lancashire militia.

At Lancaster, 78, Mr. James Dickson one of the Society of Friends.

At Wigan, Mrs. Jane Bullock.—At Newbiggin, Mrs. Elizabeth Burrow, 85.

At Blackburn, John Heyes, a dwarf, who had formerly been exhibited in a show with a giant. He was 33 years of age, and 3 feet 6 inches high.

At Gorton-House, Thomas Beard, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Lancaster and Chester, acting in the division of Manchester.

#### CHESHIRE.

The improvements at Parkgate do credit to the taste and liberality of Sir Thomas Mostyn. A strong pier, and a commodious terrace, are now completed in front of



the buildings, and form a beautiful marine promenade.

*Married.*] At Audley, Mr. John Sherwin, jun. of Barslem, to Miss Green, of Brereton.

At Chester, Mr. A. McKenzie, to Miss Nancy Kendal, of Everton.

At Stockport, Mr. Vaughan, solicitor, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of J. Lingard, esq. of Dodge-hill, Heaton Norris.

At Tarporley, Mr. Peter Venables, of Sandiway, to Miss Eliz. Cowhap, only daughter of Mr. J. C. of Tarporley.

At Prestbury, Mr. S. Hole, of Strange-ways, to Miss Mary Cooke, of Macclesfield.

At Gresford, Thomas Sherlock, esq. to Miss Royle, of Llay Cottage, Denbighshire.

*Died*] T. M. Jones, esq. of Chester.

At Rake-hall, Stanney, Grace, the wife of Mr. J. Cheesbrough, 64.

At Moor, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sutton, relict of Mr. J. S. of Daresbury.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Jebb, wife of R. J. esq. of Chirk.

At Kirkdale, in an advanced age, Mr. Richard Bailiff, merchant.

At Knutsford, Mr. J. Crossman, of equestrian memory, 41.

T. Brooke, esq. of Edge.

At Halton Tower, Thomas Rigby, esq. of Liverpool.

At Trafford, 67, Mrs. Cooper, mother of Mr. J. C. of Chester.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Smith, of the Waste, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. R. of Coton.

Mr. T. Allen, clerk of the church at Sawley, Derbyshire, to Mrs. Wilcox.

At Derby, John Stanton, of Thelwall, esq. late captain in the 3d Lancashire militia, to Juliana, second daughter of the late John Harrison, esq. of Derby.—Mr. Lawton, to Miss Orton, of Litchurch.—Mr. John Sandars, to Miss Swindells.

Mr. T. Slater, of Kirk Ireton, to Miss S. Hodgkinson, of Kirk Langley.

At Trussley, Mr. W. Shepherd, of Kirk Langley, to Miss Eyre, of Nuns Field.

At Pentrich, Thomas Woolley, esq. of South Collingham, to Miss Sarah Turton, daughter of the late J. T. gent. of Ripley.

At Sawley, Mr. J. Hill, to Miss E. Hooley, of Long Eaton.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. George Cooper.

At Romely, D. T. Hill, esq. late of Leicester, 69.

At Darley Hall, very suddenly, Miss Mary Barker, daughter of George B. esq.

At Yeavey, Mr. W. Robinson, yeoman.

Mr. Thomas Wright, of Boulton, 71.

At Dunston, 66, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. J. R. and eldest sister of the late George Milnes, esq. of Dunston Hall.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We are sorry to perceive that the intel-

ligent editor of the *Nottingham Review* has been obliged to take up the cause of his townsmen, in reprehension of the outrageous conduct of the militia, quartered there, who have committed a number of driving excesses, attacking and wounding the peaceable inhabitants, &c. The editor, amongst other pointed observations on this topic, reminds the individuals, that the known partiality of the people of Nottingham to Catholic emancipation, ought to have entitled them to a different behaviour.

From the same paper we quote the following fact, and its elegant appropriate comment:—"Never did we witness a more abundant and luxuriant spring: the late cutting winds have been succeeded by the resuscitating powers of a congenial sun, and a few sweetly feeling showers; so much so, that the landscape around presents an appearance the most delightful to man, if the greedy hand of taxation did not mock his eyes with the sight of many of the earth's productions, which must never reach his lips, or but in a most sparing degree."

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. J. S. Pearson, to Miss Smart.

At Lenton, Mr. G. C. Brown, of Leicester, to Miss Wood, eldest daughter of Mrs. W. of Nottingham.

At Basford, Mr. J. Blatherwick, to Miss Hannah Rowland.

At Holme Pierrepoint, Mr. John Green, of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, to Mrs. Morris, of Basingfield.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Almond, son of Mr. Robert A. and brother to the Rev. Mr. A. of Basford.—Mrs. Butler, sister to the late Mr. Alderman B., 86.—Thomas Marratt, a native of Montsorel, 80.—Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Walter Beaumont, and niece to the Rev. T. B. of East Bridgford.

At Newark, Mr. John Waddington, 71: and Mrs. W. 67, his wife.

At Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mrs. Nighton, 39, wife of Mr. George N.

At Hucknall Torkard, Miss Elizabeth Beardsall, daughter of Mr. B.

At Tithby, 55, Mrs. Beecroft, wife of Mr. G. B.

Mrs. Oakes, of Attercliffe Bridge, 70.

At Mount Pleasant, Mrs. Elise, 56.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A hen belonging to Mr. W. Hogg, of Clixby Lodge, near Caistor, lately laid forty-one eggs in nine days, viz. two the 1st day, nine the 2nd, five the 3d, six the 4th, two the 5th, one the 6th, five the 7th, nine the 8th, and two the 9th. The same person had an ewe, which this season yeaned one lamb, and seven days afterwards two more.

It is said in the *Boston Gazette*, that the forming of roads in the East and West Fens,

Fens,



Fens, and from the inclosure of lands going on there, in addition to the other agricultural labour, requiring far more assistance than the population of the country can supply, as high wages are now given for work as during the harvest.

Two instances of sudden elevation from obscurity to great wealth, have lately occurred to persons in Lincolnshire. The one is the case of a man servant of J. Clementson, esq. of Tixover, who by a decree in Chancery, has become heir to property amounting to 2 or 300,000*l.*; the other is that of Mr. Bradshaw, gamekeeper to S. O'Brien, esq. of Glaston, who by the death of a brother, some years resident in India, has (with another brother, heretofore in still more humble circumstances than himself) acquired a property of 25 or 30,000*l.*

Mr. Marrat, of Boston, is publishing Sketches, historical and descriptive, in the county of Lincoln. Three numbers, illustrated by engravings, are already out, and the remainder will appear regularly.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Gilliat, of Welton, to Miss Ann Ashlin, daughter of Mr. John A. of Firsby.

At Boston, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss Cookson.

At Louth, Mr. Charles Caley, of Hull, to Miss Ann Rands.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, Mr. Wm. Martin, 72.

At Helmsley Blackmoor, 24, Mrs. Eliz. Harrison, wife of Mr. J. H. and daughter of the late G. Wood, esq. of Stamford Bridge.

At the Priory, Boston, Mrs. Pacey, relict of H. B. P. esq. 75.

At Grantham, 73, Mr. John Eggleston; by whose death society is deprived of a valuable member—religion of a strenuous supporter—and the poor of a kind and generous benefactor.

At Overton, the Rev. T. Allen, vicar of Yarborough, 84.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

One of the tunnels on the Grand Union Canal, in the parish of Husbands Bosworth, near Market Harborough, was lately opened for trade. This canal will be 23 miles long, and, by joining the Union and Grand Junction Canals, will form a direct navigation from London to Harborough, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and other great towns.—By the finishing of the Bosworth Tunnel (1180 yards) more than ten miles of the Canal are navigable, and coals, lime, and other articles, already pass thereon to Welford. A length of 13 miles will be navigable by next autumn; and the other tunnel at Crick is executing with rapidity, so that the whole of the canal is expected to be navigable in a twelvemonth.

Miss Linwood has given 155*l.* to the Leicester Infirmary, being the produce of the

exhibition of some of her works at Leicester. Miss L. is as benevolent as she is ingenious.

The Leicestershire militia have all arrived safely at Liverpool and Chester from Ireland.

An ewe belonging to Mr. Leggat, of Leverton Outgate, which had gone with lamb seven weeks after her time, lately brought forth a singular object, it having two heads, three ears, and four eyes, and being also covered with wool two inches long.

*Married.*] Mr. Pratt, of Huncote, to Miss E. Puffer, of Thurlaston.

At Foxton, Mr. Hiff, to Miss Lewin.

At Mancetter, Mr. Mee, solicitor, of East Retford, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. Chapman, of Upton.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. C. Lee, to Miss Hartwell.—Mr. J. Adams, jun. to Miss Frances Bircher.

Mr. John Cooper, to Miss Sarah Roobottom, both of Orton-on-the-Hill.

Mr. Joseph Jaques, of Sheephead, to Miss Higgs, of Belton.

Mr. B. Reynolds, to Miss Simons, eldest daughter of Mr. John S. of Peatling Parva.

Mr. R. Brown, of Atherstone, to Miss Eliz. Thompson.

At Leicester, Mr. Abbot, chemist, to Miss Caparn.—Mr. J. Oldham, to Miss Harriet Yates, second daughter of Mr. R. Y.—Mr. J. Bamkin, to Miss Eliz. Hughes.—Mr. J. Neal, to Miss Eliz. Webster, second daughter of Mr. T. W.

At Illston on the Hill, Mr. Wm. Blundstone, of Foster Lane, London, to Miss Eliz. Selby.

*Died.*] Benj. Ingram, gent. of Great Wigston.

Mrs. Willey, relict of the Rev. J. W. rector of Gilmorton.

At Scraftoft Hall, 69, J. E. Carter, esq. Lieut.-colonel of the Leicester Local Militia.

Mr. W. Bishop, of Gilmorton, 82.

At South Croxton, Mr. J. Charles, 35.

At Leicester, Mrs. Hollier, wife of Mr. H. 35.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

On the 16th ult. a new Methodist Chapel was opened at Wednesbury; three sermons were preached on the occasion, after which collections were made amounting to 230*l.*

The person called the converted Jew has been visiting the Potteries, and preaching in different methodist chapels there, on behalf of the London society for converting Jews.

*Married.*] At Valsall, Mr. E. Elwell, surgeon, to Miss C. Spurrer, youngest daughter of the late Wm. S. gent.

At West Bromwich, Mr. J. Hadley, of Smethwick, to Miss Barrs.—Mr. T. Steele, of Clapham, to Miss Reeves, daughter of Mr. W. R.

Mr.



Mr. J. Glover, of Walsall, to Miss S. Jennings, of Bloxwich.

At Burton-upon-Trent, the Rev. J. T. Fenwick, rector of Northfield, Worcester, to Ann, daughter of J. Thornwith, esq.

At Bobbington, Mr. G. Boraston, of Lodge Hill, to Miss Stokes, only daughter of the late Mr. S. of the former place.

At Colwick, J. N. Fowler, esq. of Stone, to Miss Thompson, of Great Haywood.

At Elford, Mr. V. March, of Hickling, to Miss Eliz. Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. S. of the former place.

At Hints, Mr. Littleford, of that place, to Miss E. Hobday, of Hopwas.

At Wolverhampton, T. Bate, esq. of Penn Leasows, to Miss Corser, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Bushbury Hall.

At Kirby, Mr. Smith, of Nuneaton, to Miss M. Marshall, youngest daughter of the late Mr. M. of Easenhall.

*Died.* At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Miss Barbor, daughter of the late I. B. gent. one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Longdon, Mrs. Mucholl, relict of the Rev. T. M. of the former place.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Eborall, wife of Mr. Samuel E. one of the senior aldermen of that city.—Mr. J. Trigg, 43.—Mr. Edward Johnson.

Mrs. Ann Godwin, of Stafford, 53.

At Allesley, Mr. John Lant, 91.—At Harper's Hill, Mrs. Susanah Deane, daughter of the late A. D. esq. of Whittington Hall.—Miss Leighton, daughter of Mr. S. L. of Willoughbridge Wells, 24.—At Tamworth, Miss Oakes, after an illness of fifteen years.

At Burslem, Mrs. Worth, wife of the Rev. W. Worth. She was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Sadler, of Shrewsbury. An extensive, genius, a well cultivated mind, and an amiable disposition, united with unfeigned piety, rendered her a valuable member of society, and an inestimable treasure to her now bereaved husband. She never perfectly recovered from her confinement. After suffering, for more than six months, a succession of very painful diseases, she left this state of trial, in confident expectation of receiving "the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him." Her only child soon followed his lamented mother to the place appointed for all living.—Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. D. S. 55.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The consecration of the new Free Church at Birmingham, will take place on the 6th of July.

*Married.* At Birmingham, Mr. R. Morris, to Miss Allport.—Mr. T. Worrall, to Miss Ann Parker.—Mr. Samuel Willets,

to Miss Mallin, of Bradshall.—Mr. Gray, to Miss Mary Unite, both of Walsall.

At Edgbaston, Mr. William Unitt, to Miss Ann Rollinson, both of Birmingham.

At Rugby, — Ben, esq. solicitor, to Miss Butlin.

At Darlaston, Charles Adams, esq. to Miss Mary Foster.

At Madeley, Mr. John Farnalls, of St. Chad's, to Miss E. Hornblower, of Coalbrookdale.

Mr. John Hillman, of Hackborough Farm, to Miss Mary Ann Stone, of Kidderminster.

*Died.* Mr. George Gower, printer and bookseller, of Kidderminster.

Miss Martha Lapworth, second daughter of Mr. L. of Coventry, 24.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Mander, widow. Her death was occasioned by taking a mixture of arsenic and allum, which was sold to her by a druggist, instead of calcined magnesias. Her sister was nearly poisoned by the same mistake, but recovered.

Mr. R. Fellowes, of Bull-street, 80: he had spent the afternoon in reading and conversation, and was about to take a walk, when he suddenly expired in his chair, without a struggle or a groan.

Mr. William Lane, of the firm of William Tutin and Co. Colleshill-street, 48.—Miss Ruth Kimberly.—Catherine De Beaumont, eldest daughter of Mr. De B. professor of the French language, 16.—Mr. Joseph Balden.—Miss Mary Ashford, 22, daughter of Mrs. A.—Mrs. Wilkes, wife of Mr. Edward W.—Mr. C. Cattle, 75.

At Studley Castle, John Lyttleton, esq. 77.

At Binton, Mr. John Kempson, 82.

A Long Itchington, the Rev. John Robertson, A.M. vicar of Wappenbury, and curate of Long Itchington.

At Coventry, Mrs. Elizabeth Heath, wife of Mr. R. Heath, of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Crump, widow of Mr. John C. an eminent solicitor of Coventry.

At Standon Rectory, 70, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Rev. T. Walker.—At Hatton, suddenly, Mrs. Esther Wynn, of Warwick, 78.—At Tachbrook, Mr. Robins, 27.—Suddenly in his bed, Mr. Bryan, 41. On the morning of his decease, he was in perfect health; he was intending, within an hour, to get out from home, in order to attend the funeral of his uncle, and he was giving directions to his wife, with respect to some arrangement of his affairs during his absence, when, turning away upon his pillow, as if to rise, he instantly expired.

Miss Burdett, only daughter of the Rev. T. B. of Kenilworth.—Mr. W. Walker, of Shustock, 67.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The society at Newport for the prosecution



tion of felons have published a list of their rewards. Amongst others, they give 21l. for the conviction of a murderer, and the same sum for that of the incendiary who destroys hay-ricks and farmers' property.

There is a cow belonging to the House of Industry at Whitchurch, which, in the course of one week, produced upwards of twelve pounds of butter, 16 ounces to the pound.

*Married.* At Hales Owen, Wm. Barton, esq. surgeon, of London, to Mrs. Sweet, of Cradley, eldest daughter of Joshua Toulmin, D.D.

At Wrockwardine, Mr. T. Jukes, of Tern, to Miss Poole, of Admaston.

At High Ercall, Mr. S. Allen, of Ise-bridge, to Miss Emma Jukes, third daughter of the late Mr. J.

At St. Chad's, Mr. Wm. Hedges, late of Demerara, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Smith, of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Heighway, of Leeboothwood, to Miss Woolf, eldest daughter of Mr. W. of Cardington.

Mr. T. Rawlins, of Smethcott, to Miss S. Groves, of the Stitt.

At Kimmerley, Mr. Lloyd, of Knotkin, to Miss Jane Ward, of Maesbrook.—Mr. S. Ward, of Maesbrook, to Miss Payne, of Pentreucha.

*Died.* Mary, daughter of Mrs. Broughall, of Sutton Maddock.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Holland, formerly of Tilstock.—Lieut. S. Richards, of the Shropshire militia.—Mr. C. Boughay.

Mrs. Sandland, of Wern, 105. She retained her faculties till within a short time of her death.

Miss S. Edwards, only daughter of Mr. E. of Small Heath, 19.

Mrs. Kynnersley, relict of James K. esq. banker, of Ludlow, 60.

At Ellesmere, Mr. T. Sadler.—Mr. Price, Bishop's Castle.

At Middleton, Mr. H. Earp.

Mrs. Gittins, wife of J. G. esq. of Shrewsbury.

#### WORCESTER.

The cutting of the Birmingham and Worcester Navigation is now begun at Digley, adjoining the Severn at Worcester; a considerable number of workmen are employed.

Mr. Webb, the philanthropist, lately arrived at Worcester, where he apprenticed and put to school several boys, and others he provided with clothes.—At Malvern, he deposited 35l. with the Rev. Dr. Graves, for distribution amongst the necessitous of that parish; besides which, he gave eight guineas to a poor widow, five guineas to many distressed families, and various donations to individuals.—It is asserted that this gentleman's income is 12,000l. a year, out of which he distributes 10,000l. in charities!

*Married.* In Worcester, Mr. T. Walker, of Walsall, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Tanner, of Worcester.

At Pershore, Mr. Henry Jones, of Worcester, to Miss Drew, only daughter of Mr. D. of Pershore.

At Knifare, Mr. G. H. Hobbins, of Walsall, to Mrs. Hooper, widow of Mr. H. of Cakethold.

At Thebesy, T. Johnson, esq. to Miss Mary Smith, fourth daughter of Mr. J. S.

At Bengworth, Mr. Mortimer, of Hereford, to Miss Acton.

*Died.* Mr. Wythes, of Timberhonger. Mr. John Thompson, sen. of Dudley.—Mr. S. Brasier, of Crowle.

Suddenly, at Worcester, the Rev. John Griffin, M. A. vicar of Crofton, minister of Stenton, and many years head master of the College School, Worcester. On the preceding day he was apparently in good health, and was to have preached a sermon at the cathedral, on the morning of his decease.

At Prestwood, 14, M. T. Foley, youngest son of the late Hon. E. F.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.* The Rev. J. Birt, one of the vicars choral of Hereford Cathedral, to Miss Wills, of Wendover.

Richard Underwood, esq. attorney, of Hereford, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Evans.

J. S. Collins, esq. of Ross, to Miss Jones, daughter of P. J. esq. of the Cleve.

At St. Briavels, W. B. Harris, esq. of Aylesmore, to Miss Miles, eldest daughter of Edm. M. esq. of Llangarven.

At Madley, Mr. Jones, of Cannon Bridge, to Miss Pye, daughter of Mr. P. of Brampton.—At Builth, Mr. D. R. Jones, to Mrs. Price, relict of the late Mr. P.

*Died.* At Easton, 25, Miss Ann Griffiths.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.* At Chepstow, Mary-Ann, only daughter of Mr. Bulmer, of Hereford, 16.

Mrs. Ann White, wife of Mr. J. W. and only daughter of the late Henry Chapman, esq. of Peterstone.

Thomas Wanklyn, esq. of Monmouth. Mr. Caleb Evans, of Pontypool.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Amongst the liberal acts of Mr. Webb, during his stay at Gloucester, where he distributed nearly 1000l. was that of settling 2l. a week on the family of a poor man, confined in Gloucester gaol for debt, consisting of 15 children.

*Married.* At Malvern, Mr. Geo. Beard, of Sussex, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Mason, of Woodfield.

At Newent, John Holder, esq. of Ross, to Miss De Visme, eldest daughter of James De V. esq. of New Court.

J. Haines, esq. of More Wood House, to Henrietta.



Henrietta, eldest daughter of Wm. Hall, esq. of Bourton-on-the-water.

Mr. H. Cole, of Cirencester, to Miss M. Albreton, of Warwick.

Samuel Fox, esq. to Miss Berry, both of Bourton-on-the-water.

At Gloucester, Mr. Chadborn, solicitor, to Miss F. King, daughter of Mr. King.—Mr. Thomas Birt, to Miss Bining, of Barton street.—Mr. Wm. Cox, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Mr. G. Bryan, of Lower Slaughter.—Mr. Wm. Dent, of Nottinghamshire, to Miss S. W. Yerbury, of Stratton.

Geo. Whitchurch, esq. of Clifton, to Emilia-Eleanor, fourth daughter of Samuel Webb, esq. of Henbury.

Mr. Wm. Stevens, jun. of Rodmore, to Miss Ansley, of St. Briavels.

At Bristol, Mr. John Allen, of Oxford, to Miss Smith, of Charterhouse-Hinton.

*Died.* At Eastbach Court, Mrs. Dighton, 83.

At Bisle, J. Hampstead, esq. a post-captain in the navy, late of Lapal House, near Halesowen.

Mr. John Cave, of Newton, 60.—Mrs. Pullam, wife of Mr. T. Pullam, farmer, of Corse.

At Nailsworth, 20, Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Chamberlain.

Mr. Drinkwater, of Huntley.—Mr. Jos. Sims, of Stinchcomb.—William, son of Mr. Scuse, of St. George's, 20.

At Stroud, 71, Mr. Hughes, formerly a surgeon of that place.—James Arundell, esq. late of Gloucester.

Mr. G. Rogers, of Foxcote.

At Leckhampton, 74, John Martin, esq. Mrs. Kearsey, wife of Mr. T. K. of Kingsholm.

At Winchcomb, Mr. John Fisher.

At Gloucester, 17, Miss Lewis, eldest daughter of Mrs. L.—Mrs. Hatch.—Mr. Thos. Wilton.

Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Herbert, of Pirton Court.

At Greet, Miss Staite.

Mr. Hort, of St. Chloe's Green.—Mrs. Ann Brittan, of Curney's Court.

Mrs. Hunt, relict of D. H. esq. of Charlton Park.

Mr. A. F. James, surgeon, of Lidney. Mr. Samuel Healing, maltster, of Tewkesbury.

Robert, youngest son of John Brown, esq. of Salperton.

At Bristol, Mr. P. Drewett, third son of the late S. D. esq. of Bathaston, and many years surveyor of assessed taxes.—Mr. Frenwick Bird, solicitor, 87.

John Maurice Jones, esq. of Gall-y-gumman, 21.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The number of Commoners and Gentlemen Commoners who were in every College and Hall in the University of Oxford,

except Christ Church, extracted from the Oxford Calendar for 1813:—

<i>Colls. and Halls.</i>	<i>Commoners.</i>	<i>Gent. Com.</i>
1. Brazen Nose	68	12
2. Exeter	56	21
3. Oriel	52	9
4. Trinity	47	9
5. University	38	3
6. Wadham	37	4
7. Balliol	36	0
8. Magdalen Hall	35	2
9. Queen's	32	9
10. Jesus	31	0
11. Worcester	27	13
12. St. John's	25	0
13. Edmund Hall	20	6
14. Pembroke	13	8
15. Merton	9	5
16. St. Mary Hall	9	8 & 3
17. Magdalen Coll.	0	8
18. Corpus Christi	0	6
19. Lincoln	6	0
20. Alban Hall	11	0

552 12

Independent Undergraduates - 677  
New College and All Souls are omitted, because all their Members are dependent; Christ Church College, because the arrangement in the Calendar is too complex for the present plan; and Hertford and New Inn, because they have no societies.

A spirited literary contest is carrying on between the opulent inhabitants of Oxford and Wiltshire, respecting the intended North Wilts Canal; the agency of Oxford are chiefly against the undertaking, and those of Wiltshire in favour of it.

It is well known that a school, called the Grey Coat School, has long been established in Oxford, and entirely supported by the voluntary contributions of the several colleges and halls, the great object of which is the education of poor boys. On the institution of the National Society, it was determined to introduce the new system into this school; and also to extend the benefits of a church education to as many of the poor boys of Oxford, and its neighbourhood, as could conveniently be taught under the superintendence of a single master. The lease of a building was accordingly purchased, and on the 26th of April, the school was opened. It is calculated to contain six hundred scholars; 460 boys have already been admitted, and the number is constantly increasing. The annual contributions of the several colleges and halls have been so augmented, as to make an adequate provision for the ordinary expenses of the institution. But the purchase of the lease, together with the repairs and alterations of the building, having amounted to a sum which the funds of the school were insufficient to supply, without the assistance of the University; a convocation has been holden, in which the



sum of 500*l.* was granted from the University chest, in aid of this benevolent institution.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Baker, to Mrs. Eliz. Darlowe, both of Banbury.

At Aston Rowant, Mr. H. Dixon, surveyor, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. R. Davis, of the Grove Cottage, gent.

At Oxford, Mr. R. Godfrey, to Miss Biggers, of Witney.—Mr. John Bennett, of St. Aldates, to Miss Cornwell.—Mr. Thomas Bell, to Sarah Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Harpur.

At Worlington, Mr. Latham, of Abingdon, to Miss Cozens.

At North Aston, F. Moyses, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Laura Gertrude, seventh daughter of the late O. Bowles, esq. of North Aston.

Mr. John Eagles, of Cropredy, to Miss Owen, eldest daughter of Mr. O. of Worton.

Mr. James Kimber, of Cawell, to Miss Stevens, of Chalford.

At Caversham, John Grosvenor, esq. of Oxford, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of C. Marsack, esq. of Caversham Park.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. Guy.—Mrs. Morris.—Mrs. Orpwood, wife of Mr. O.—Mr. Tyrer, 78.

Mr. John Bush, of Witney Park.—Mr. King, of Cuddesdon.—Mrs. Eldridge, wife of Mr. E. of Overthorp.—Mrs. Elizabeth Watton, of Chaddington.—Mrs. Watts, widow of Mr. W. W. of Yarnton, 66.

At Witney, Miss Ann Gethyn, 18.—W. W. Arnatt, gent. 42.

Mr. William Wastie, of Ensham, 65.

At Banbury, the Baroness De Poli, widow of the Baron, a French emigrant nobleman.

Mr. J. N. Hall, a respectable farmer of Wiggington, 47.

At Headington, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. William Moore, 23.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Duke of Bedford, at the annual show of his cattle, on Speedwell Farm, on the 14th of June, stated to the company, that for many years these meetings had been continued, with the hope principally of stimulating the Bedfordshire farmers to improvement; but as little effect of this kind seemed to be produced, and as ill health prevented him from following them up as he ought, he had made up his mind to discontinue them, and to announce, that this would be the last time of meeting them on this occasion.

*Married.*] At Quainton, Mr. R. Slatter, of Newington, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Reeves, of Quainton.

*Died.*] At Market-street, Mr. Joshua Gregory, of Middleton, 60. He was for many years an ingenious and successful conductor of lead mines.

At Great Barford, Mrs. Franklin, wife of R. F. esq.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Joseph Jackson, esq. of Barkway, to Miss Gray, daughter of O. G. esq. of March.

At Cottred, the Rev. J. Walker, to Sophia Mary, third daughter of the Rev. T. Sisson, of Bradfield.

*Died.*] At Waltham Cross, Mrs. Eliz. Coffin, 75.—At Benges Hall, 74, Joshua Goscelin, esq. of Coensey.

Nathaniel Green, esq. of Porthill, 74.

89, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Poore, of Westend, Herts, and of Rushall, in Wilts, esq. Her amiable disposition and highly accomplished mind, will render her loss a subject of sincere regret to her family, and a large circle of friends and acquaintance. She was second daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gibson, late rector of Bishops Stortford, and great grand-daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Gibson, formerly Lord Bishop of London.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The subscription at Northampton for raising a monument to the memory of the late Spencer Perceval, amounts to 2,105*l.* In some other towns the people have acted with greater wisdom and philanthropy, by appropriating, through subsequent reflection, the sums raised for statues of Pitt, and other advocates of war, to the relief of the poor, reduced to misery by the effects of that unhappy system!

*Married.*] At Orlingbury, Mr. T. Freestone, of Irthlingborough, to Eliz. third daughter of Mr. J. Walker.

At Kibworth Beauchamp, Mr. Crisp, of Farndon, to Miss Mitchell.

At Nampton, Mr. R. Harper, of Southam, to Miss Akop.

At Crick, Mr. T. Walker, to Miss Mary Edmunds.

*Died.*] At Clapton, Mr. J. Lewis, an opulent farmer, 59.

Mrs. H. F. Blackwell, of Tardebigg, 80.

William Gibson, esq. 82, many years senior alderman of the corporation of Northampton, and who had served the office of chief magistrate three times.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

The Earl of Hardwicke presided at a meeting at Wisbech, on the 25th ult. for forming a Bible Society in the Isle of Ely, at which five hundred pounds were subscribed.

*Married.*] Mr. William Green, of Upwell, to Mrs. Barns, of Ely.

Mr. Bayly, school-master, of Burwell, to Miss Laws, of Fordham.

Frederick Thackeray, esq. of Cambridge, to Mrs. Francis, relict of W. F. esq. late of Chesterton.

Mr. Martin, of Southey, to Miss Clark.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. John Donn, curator of the Botanic Garden, which situation he held many years, to the general satisfaction of the members of the University.



sity; and the great and increasing sale of his *Herbarius Cantabrigiensis*, is a sufficient testimony of his utility to the botanical world. He was a man very much respected both by the inhabitants of the town, and the members of the University.

—Mr. John Cock.—Mrs. Sarah Baines, widow of Mr. S. B. 67.

Mrs. Allpress, relict of John A. esq. of St. Ives.

Mr. Samuel Buckle, of Peterborough.

#### NORFOLK.

The culture of the Mangel Wurtzel, or root of scarcity, a species of German beet, which reaches the size of from twelve to twenty pounds, is increasing rapidly in Norfolk and Suffolk. Fifty tons per acre have been obtained of this valuable root, upon good sandy loams, and applied to the purpose of fattening oxen, sheep and pigs, and feeding milch cows, for which purpose it equals any food whatever, affording an incredible weight of more than double the famous Irish Corn grass.

A man named Maxey has been committed to the county gaol, charged with poisoning his wife and daughter-in-law, by putting arsenic in the tea-kettle.

*Married.* Captain John Dunkin, of Yarmouth, to Miss Anna Harman, of Lowestoft.

At Norwich, Mr. John Annis, bookseller, to Mrs. Lillystone.—Mr. I. Saint, to Miss Eliz. Savory.

At Beccles, Mr. Joseph Boulter, to Miss Sarah Luff.

Mr. John Libbis, ship-owner, to Mrs. Margaret Flemming, of Yarmouth.

At Walecot, Mr. Andrew Siely, to Miss Press, late of Trunch.

At Westacre, Henry Elwes, esq. of Colesborne, to Susan, youngest daughter of Anthony Hammond, esq. of Westacre High-house.

Mr. C. Chapman, of Harling, to Miss Lucy Palmer, of Wilby.

Mr. Copeman, of East Dereham, to Miss Withers, daughter of Mr. W. attorney, of Holt.

Mr. King, of Lynn, to Miss Sutton, of Swaffham.

Mr. Henry Sharpe, to Miss Susan Steward, of Bighton.

Mr. John Sharman, surgeon, to Miss Manning, daughter of the Rev. W. M. both of Diss.

Mr. T. Burton, of Langley, to the eldest daughter of James Hardy, esq. of Hethersett.

*Died.* At Norwich, the widow Herring, 106. She retained her faculties to the last hour.—Frances Charlotte, youngest daughter of Archdeacon Gooch, of Saxlingham.—Mr. J. Youngs, 85: he was carried in a chair to vote at the election for mayor, and on his return home expired immediately.

At Thetford, 86, Mr. John Ellis, long

known as an industrious collector of antiquities, &c.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. S. of Mundham, 64.—Mrs. Waller, of All Saints Green.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Thomas Barber, 44.

Mr. Rand, surgeon, of Snettisham, 82.—

Mr. Wm. Howlett, farmer, of Hockering.

Mr. R. Brewster, of Kenninghall.

Mr. Thomas Allison, of Knapton, 77.—

Elizabeth, relict of Mr. J. Crowe, of Cat-

field, 76.—Mrs. Ann Read, late of Free-

thorpe, and mother of Mr. William R. of

Aldborough, 77.

At Northwold, 19, Harriet, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Richard Wish, rector of West Walton, and vicar of Wichford.

At Costessey-hall, Mary Althea, fourth daughter of Sir George Jerningham, bart.

Mr. Wm. Wells, sen. of Honingham.

Mr. J. Doggett, of Winfarthing, 52.—

Mr. John Ivory, 86.—Mr. Webster, wife

of Mr. J. W.—Mrs. Bream, wife of Mr. J.

B.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W.—John

Holmes, gent. 80.

Mr. T. Dix, master of the academy at

North Walsham, 42.—Mr. J. Thacker, 53.

—Mrs. Davey, 25.

Mr. Cooke, of Thetford, 94.

#### SUFFOLK.

A school has been opened at Bildeston, on the Lancasterian plan, and fifty boys have been admitted.

*Married.* Mr. G. Wilson, surgeon, of Yoxford, to Jane, relict of C. Collins, esq.

At Bury, Mr. C. Speace, to Mrs. Holland.

At Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Carter, to the eldest daughter of Mr. W. Elliston.

Mr. R. Fein, of Coddensham, to Miss Harriett Living, daughter of Captain T. commander of the Lady Nepean packet at Harwich.

—Guess, esq. captain in the North Lincoln militia, to Miss Morley, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. of Woodbridge.

Mr. I. Barnes, of Bungay, to Miss Smith, of St. Margaret's.

—Barker, esq. to Miss Edwards, daughter of J. E. esq. of Ipswich.

Mr. Joseph Balls, jun. of Yoxford, to Lucy, youngest daughter of Mr. James Ellis.

*Died.* At Washbrook, 44, Mr. Fred. Bush, printer, late of Yarmouth.

At Bury, Martha, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Hockley.—65, Mrs. Susan

Pake: the deceased dropped down while laying the cloth for dinner, and instantly

expired.—23, Mr. Henry Topple, only son of Mr. T. attorney. He had been for

some time in ill health, but appeared in a convalescent state, when he was seized

with a sudden pain whilst sitting with his mother, of which he had scarcely complained before he was a corpse!

At Ipswich, 27, Mrs. Page, wife of

Mr.



Mr. A. P. master of the National School, lately instituted there.—Edw. Studd, esq. of the firm of Studd, Halliday, and Acton.

—The Rev. R. Fletcher, father of Sir R. D. F. bart. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineers.

Mrs. Goldsmith, widow, 83.

At Bungay, in her 81st year, Mrs. Routh, relict of the Rev. P. R. rector of St. Margaret's and St. Peter's Southelham, Suffolk.

Mr. John Pratt, jun. of Newmarket, 54.—68, Mr. John Bull, cooper, of Beyton.—64, Mr. Wm. Sier, of Little Saxham.—25, Mr. John Smith, third son of the late Mr. J. S. of Rickinghall Superior.—76, Mr. Thomas Jacob, of Rattlesden.—61, Mr. Francis Goldsmith, veterinary surgeon, of Ixworth.—83, Mr. Isaac Gillingwater.—Capt. Philpot, of Woodbridge.

At Brandon, F. Tyssen, esq. a gentleman well known on the turf.

#### ESSEX.

To the atrocities which have signalized the present season, we have to add the murder of a poor old woman who kept a chandler's shop at Woodford. She was attacked by a ruffian late on the Saturday evening, while in the act of counting her money, and stabbed in the neck with a knife. The assassin then plundered the till and ran off: but upwards of 30l. in her drawers was left. A man is committed on strong suspicion of being the murderer.

The Rev. Walter Harper, late curate of Prittlewell, has left a legacy of 1500l. to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Married.] At Chinkford, W. Wigney, jun. esq. of Brighton, to Sarah, second daughter of R. Podmore, esq. of Whitehall, Chinkford.

At Chigwell, Mr. Thomas Gray, son of John G. esq. of St. Peter's Thanet, to Miss Longbottom, daughter of J. L. esq. of Chigwell-road.

At Shenfield Cottage, George Selby, esq. 78.

Helen, eldest daughter of Christian Splidt, esq. of Stratford-green.

At Walthamstow, Mr. L. Paleske, jun. James Finch, esq. of Sible Hedingham, 64.

At Colchester, Susannah, wife of Major Haverfield, assistant Quarter-master General.

Mr. W. Keymer, of Colchester.—27, Mr. J. Holme, of Colchester, land-surveyor.

#### KENT.

Lord George Murray, the new Bishop of Sodor and Man, has presented himself to a valuable living in Kent, which has hitherto been supposed to be invariably annexed to that see. This presentation,

however, is said to be resisted by the Archbishop of Canterbury: but whether as being a Peculiar in the Province of Canterbury, or as a right of option claimed by his Grace on the creation of a new Bishop, has not been declared.

A meeting has been held at Rochester of the freemen of that town, to frame a petition for a Reform in Parliament. Several resolutions were unanimously carried: one of which was, that the representatives of the town be instructed to use their parliamentary exertions to forward the prayer of the petition.

The following are a part of the extraordinary expenses of the intended Kent Gaol:—the erection of the prison alone 149,000l.; three houses for the three turnkeys 3000l.; and the gaoler's house 8000l. To defray this expense the county rate is to be raised from 10,000l. to 36,000l!

A shark was lately taken in the mackerel nets off Broadstairs, which, after being exhibited for three days, was purchased by Messrs. Turner and Co. fish merchants, who obtained 150 gallons of excellent oil from its liver. The carcase was taken away by the farmers for manure.

Relative to a dreadful explosion which happened some time ago at Woolwich, we have collated, from Dr. Thomson's Annals, the following facts:—A "very large room had been filled with wood destined for ship-building; and by various obvious contrivances it was kept constantly heated to a temperature rather higher than 120°. The mouth of a large apparatus for distilling coal entered into this room, so that it was kept constantly filled with the vapour of coal tar, and carburated hydrogen gas. By the heat of the room the water was slowly expelled from the wood, and the empyreumatic oil from the coal took its place. By this contrivance the wood was not only thoroughly dried, but was prevented from again imbibing water by being soaked with oil. It is obvious that the air of the room would be a mixture of the inflammable gas from oil and the common air. Now we learn from Dr. Henry's experiments that the medium specific gravity of the gas from coal is scarcely equal to one-half that of common air. For complete combustion it requires scarcely so much as twice its bulk of oxygen gas. The result of my experiments was, that it would not burn unless it amounted to rather more than one-twelfth of the common air with which it was mixed. For complete combustion it would require about nine times its bulk of common air; but I believe that complete combustion never takes place in such mixtures.—These facts are sufficient to account for the explosion at Woolwich. We have only to



suppose that the inflammable gas in the room exceeded one-twelfth of the common air. There was a flue that ran along the floor of the room. Somehow or other the flame must have issued through this flue at the moment the damper was applied at the top of the building; for the explosion took place just at that instant. The first combustion would be imperfect: more common air would rush in immediately after the first explosion; and this new mixture, kindled in the same way as the first, produced the second explosion. It is needless to say that the house was completely demolished. Nine men were unfortunately killed. The explosion was precisely similar to what happens so frequently in coal-mines."

*Married.*] At Canterbury, G. M. Taswell, esq. second son of G. T. esq. late of Madras, to Miss Anne Gipps, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. G. of Ringwood.

Mr. S. Lane, field, to Miss H. Hambrook. At Woodnesborough, Stephen Saunders, M.D. of Blunderstone Villa, Suffolk, to Mrs. Onslow, relict of the eldest son of Admiral Sir R. O. bart.

At Snargate, R. Laws, esq. of Hollingbourn, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Bourne, a wealthy grazier.

At Reculver, G. Leith, esq. of Walmer, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Sladden, of Broomfield.

At Loose, W. H. Douce, esq. third son of the late T. A. D. esq. of St. Leonard's, to Emily, eldest daughter of Edward Penfold, esq. of Loose Court.

Francis William Cobb, esq. of Margate, to Harriet, eldest daughter of J. Carr, esq.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Purdo, of his Majesty's ship Sultan, to Miss Louisa Davis, niece of Mr. Spratt, superintending master at Chatham.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. James Parnell, jun.—Mr. Edward Smith, 47.—Mrs. Gooch, wife of Mr. C. leaving a family of seven infant children.—Mr. Abraham Day, 79.—Mrs. Dean, wife of Mr. T. D. 72.—Mrs. Vixen.

At Margate, Mrs. Hunter, wife of R. E. Hunter, M.D.

At Fordwich, 26, R. Edwards, esq. son of the late Capt. V. E. of the navy.

Miss Dandy, of Maidstone, a lady of great benevolence, 58.

Mr. Whiffin, clerk of the parish of Chatham, 48.—Mr. N. London, 77.

At East Farleigh, Mr. John Charlton, 69.—At Monks-horton, Mrs. Coulter, widow, 75.—At Thanet, 80, Mrs. Buxly, widow of — B. esq.—At Ramsgate, Mrs. Dorothy Hooper, 77.—At Eythorne, Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Mr. D. L. yeoman — A. R. George Hills, sen. of Boxley Parson-

age, 77.—At Sandwich, Mr. David Dye.—At Riddenden, James, only son of Mrs. Lydia Wickens.

SURREY.

The Duke of Norfolk has purchased the ancient castle of Guildford. History traces this structure to 140 years before the Norman Conquest.

*Married.*] At Ewell, Surrey, the Rev. B. Sandford, to Helen, eldest daughter of T. Reid, esq. of Ewell Grove.

*Died.*] The wife of J. Hughes, esq. of Guildford, 81.—Miss Emily Fielding, daughter of the Rev. J. F. Denbigh-house, Haslemere.

At Limsfield, T. Rudsdell, esq. lieutenant-governor of Sheerness.

SUSSEX.

At Milton, a cow that had lost her calf, lately seduced two young pigs from a sow, and has suckled and reared them as she would her own offspring. Could affection more unequivocally display itself in any form?

Mr. John Potter, of Berwick, lately dug up his growth of new potatoes for an early market, and immediately afterwards planted the same ground with that useful root, a system of cultivation, by which he will obtain two crops in one year.

Mr. Webster lately picked up a very curious mineral upon the beach between Brightelmstone and Beachy Head. It is a white substance, similar in appearance to a mass of tobacco pipe-clay; but when examined by Dr. Wollaston was found to consist of pure alumina. It must have fallen down from the cliff; but its repository was not discovered.

*Married.*] H. Partington, esq. collector of the customs, Shoreham, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr. Tate, of that place.

At Amberley, J. Borer, esq. of Portslade, to Miss Upperton, of Rackham.

Mr. T. Winsor, of Udimore, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. P. King, of Brookland.

At Rye, Mr. Jarrett, to Mrs. Rogers, both in their 74th year.

Thos. Ibbetson, esq. of Arundel, to Mrs. C. Whitehall, widow of J. W. esq. late of St. Christopher.

*Died.*] The Rev. W. Lord, rector of Northiam, and prebendary of Chichester.

At Brighton, the Hon. Frederick Le Poer Trench, third son of the Earl of Clancarty, the second son his lordship has lost within one month.

At Hinst Pier Point, Mrs. Cooke, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. of Tortworth, and only daughter of Dr. Clark, late provost of Oriel College, Oxon.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Alverstoke, J. R. Jaffray, esq.



esq. to Caroline Eliza, youngest daughter of Capt. Woodriff, of the Royal Navy.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Simmons, of the Royal Navy, son of J. S. esq. of Rochester.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Keynsham, Mr. C. Harris, of Bristol, to Mary, eldest daughter of Gregory Scott, esq. of Stowey.

At Curry Rivel, Samuel Slatfer, esq. to Sybella Frances, relict of Mr. Williams, of Feltham.

Mr. T. Browne, of Aubourne, to Miss Neate, of Purton.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wallingford, W. Vell, esq. of Ely-place, to Miss Booth, niece of the late Mr. Monday, of Reading.

At Harwell, William, third son of Mr. N. Adnam, brewer, of East Ilsley, Berks, to Rachael, only daughter of the late R. Elderfield, esq. of Harwell, Berks.

At Abingdon, Thomas Brindley, esq. of Frindsbury, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late James Williams, esq.

*Died.*] At Abingdon, Henrietta, daughter of Mrs. Goodluck.

At Windsor, Mr. J. Carter, 37.

At Rose-hill, Mrs. Salisbury, relict of Mr. S. of Hinton.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

Some time ago a man having thrown his working jacket across the beam of an out-house, in a tan-yard at Millbrook, shortly after noticed a wren carrying moss to it; on examining the coat, he found the bird had built her nest in the inside pocket, where she had laid her eggs, on which she sat several days.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. J. Gregory, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Mason, North-parade.—Mr. James Hiscott, to Miss Hester Gregory.—Mr. Richard, of Willand, Devon, to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Gillard, of Peter-street.—Mr. Richard Taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Beasley, late of Wantage.—John C. Leman, esq. of Wrington, to Miss Eliz. Knight, youngest daughter of John Knight, esq. of Honey-Hall.

At Wiveliscombe, Mr. E. Boncher, attorney-at-law, to Mrs. Gore, of Hill-House.

At Wellington, Mr. Wm. Payne, of Bristol, to Miss Tucker, of the former place.

At Yatton, J. J. Rogers, of West-Town, to Miss Hucker, of Claverham house.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Provis, relict of W. P. esq. of Shepton Mallet.—John Whyte Melville, esq. of Bennocky and Strathkiness.—C. Best, esq. a gentleman whose active promotion of many of our public charities, will render his loss sincerely lamented. He was very far advanced in age, without the appearance of it.—Mr. Hancock, apo-

thecary, Trim-street.—Miss Frances Story, only child of Mrs. S.—75, Mrs. Whitchurch, relict of J. W. esq. of West Town, Backwell.—Mr. Patch, of Exeter, one of the surgeons to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; a situation which he had filled with distinguished celebrity during a period of thirty-three years.—Dr. Hart, formerly a physician of St. Christopher's, and for 12 years a resident in this city.—Miss Wills, sister of the lady of S. G. Beaumont.—The wife of Dr. Moodie, eldest daughter of the late R. Crowther, esq. of Beswell-court, London, and grand-daughter of the celebrated Mr. Sam. Richardson.

At Wellington, aged 22, Miss Eliza Goulet, second daughter of Peter G. esq. late of Exeter.

At Bridgwater, Mr. Anthony Dean, solicitor, 26.—Mr. J. C. Middleton, of Minehead, one of his Majesty's Surveyors of the Taxes for Somerset.

Samuel Doddington, esq. of Horsington, aged 99.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

At the close of the Weymouth election, on the 9th June, the numbers were, for Mr. Ure 221, Mr. Idle 211, Lord Cranborne 206, Mr. Steward 151, Mr. Williams 145.—The two gentlemen last mentioned declined the poll on that evening.

A spacious Lancasterian School has lately been opened at Weymouth, which will accommodate more than 300 scholars. The building cost upwards of 500*l*.

*Married.*] The Rev. Joseph Addison, of Shifnal, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dupre, of Weymouth.

At Marbury, Mr. Edmund Hatcher, of Bristol, to Miss Hannah Rack, of Marbury.

At Bishopstone, Mr. Wm. Absalom, of Hale, to Miss Rachael Curtis.

At West Monkton, Mr. Joseph Hickman, of Taunton, to Miss Lewis, of Bathpool.

At Bishop's Hull, Mr. James, of Kingstone, near Ilminster, to Miss Coram, of Taunton.

*Died.*] Mr. Perks, sen. of Monkton-Coomb.

Meriel, wife of John Williams, esq. of Maiden-Newton.

At Poole, 74, George Harrison, esq.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Bower, widow of T. B. esq. of Iwerne Minster, late major in the Dorset militia.

At Dorchester, 37, the Rev. Nathaniel Templeman, rector of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter's in Dorchester, and Longbreddy and Littlebreddy, in that county; the former he held possession of about 32 years, during which time his conduct was that of an honest, upright, conscientious pastor. His charity has been unbounded, which has endeared him to all ranks, consequently



sequently his death will be sincerely regretted, and his loss felt by all who had any connexion with him.

Richard, third son of John Bridge, esq. of Windford Eagle, Dorset, 22.

Mr. Wm. Reekes, of Wimborne.

At Stourpmin, Mrs. Birt, wife of Mr. T. B. of that place.

At Little Font-Hill House, the Rev. G. Marsh, M. A.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

So great has been the increase of that valuable root the potatoe, in the West of England, that the rector of Southbright now receives full 1000*l.* per annum for his tythe on potatoes, where, a few years back, scarcely a bushel was grown in the whole parish.

*Married.*] In Bengal, Lieut. Robert Hawkes, of the cavalry, son of John H. esq. of Okehampton, to Miss Morris, daughter of R. M. esq. M.P. for the city of Gloucester.

At Exeter, Mr. T. Wood, to Miss Mary Dyer, daughter of Mr. John D. of Landrake.

At Tiverton, William Creamer, gent. of Winkley, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. W. Glendening, of Ponlanthony Barton.

At Kenton, Captain R. Bet, son of W. B. esq. of Down Hill, Durham, to Miss S. H. Ash, daughter of Captain A. of Starcross.

At Great Torrington, W. C. Gubb, esq. solicitor, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Soley.

*Died.*] Anna Maria, eldest daughter of N. M. Moore, esq. of Mainhead Cottage.

At Exeter, Mr. William Brake, youngest son of the late John B. esq.

At Tiverton, Mary Anne, wife of the Rev. John Brown, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Walker, of Tiverton.—Miss Cross.

At Chard, after a lingering illness, Lieut. T. Chapman, of the navy.—At Barnstaple, 62, William Servante, esq. a member of the corporation of that borough.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, while sitting at supper, apparently in perfect health, Mr. George Mitchell, of Sydenham, near Okehampton.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Tregony, Mr. Nicholls, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Middlecoat.

*Died.*] At Padstow, 74, the Rev. John Hoblyn, vicar of Newton St. Cyres, near Exeter.

[Further particulars of Dr. Bodase. See p. 476.] This eminent physician died after a short but severe illness, of an inflammation of the lungs, which he bore with fortitude, himself calmly prescribing to the last hour of his existence the only remedies which were likely to be useful. The Doctor was a native of Penzance, and was an active promoter of the interests of

that town. The enlargement of the quay, and many other beneficial improvements, were begun during his Mayoralty; and that excellent institution, the Dispensary, was planned under his direction, and conducted by him with great professional skill and indefatigable attention. His mind was well informed, and his taste classically cultivated. He began the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school; afterwards he was removed to Exeter, and he completed his medical studies under the celebrated Fordyce, whose practice he warmly admired and uniformly followed. He had the honour of initiating Sir Humphrey Davy into the knowledge of medicine, and of appreciating the promising genius of that eminent philosopher. The loss of his professional talents is deplored by all who knew him, and particularly the poor.

Jane, daughter of J. C. Rashleigh, of Prideaux, esq. high sheriff of Cornwall.

At Grampound, Mr. Henry Kempe Double, surgeon.

Suddenly, on his journey from Launceston to Plymouth, Mr. James Parsons, 75. This is the fourth person of Launceston who has died suddenly within the last five weeks.

#### WALES.

Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. member for Flintshire, has this spring planted 700,000 forest trees upon his estates in that county.

A memorial from the shipping interest of Swansea, against the erection of a light at Padstow, has been forwarded to the Trinity Board.

*Married.*] At Bermuda, the Rev. Evan Holliday, of Mount Pleasant, Carmarthen-shire, to Miss Lagourge.

William Jeffreys, esq. Comptroller of Customs at Swansea, to Miss Wilkins, of St. George's, Bristol.

At Swansea, John Olive, M.D. surgeon of the East Middlesex regiment, to Emily, youngest daughter of T. Hodson, esq. late of Knapton House, York.

Mr. Saunders, of Llanwyrtyd Wells, to Mrs. Davies, widow of Mr. D. surgeon, of Llandovery.

Mr. T. Y. Wheeler, of Sheep House, Breconshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Stephens, esq. of Tregarnon.

*Died.*] At Hay, Mr. John Parry, 96, leaving a widow in her 95th year, in full possession of all her faculties, to whom he had been married upwards of 70 years.

At Penrice Castle, T. M. Talbot, esq. 86. Mr. William Jones, father of Mr. William J. of Swansea.

At Bridgend, the Rev. John Flew, late curate of Portunon Gower.

The Rev. William Rees, of Aberavon, leaving a wife and fifteen children.

John Evans, esq. of Nanty-Galli, near Lampeter.



Thomas Spencer, esq. of Bettws Clyro.  
At Llanfyllin, 99, Mrs. Susannah Lloyd,  
youngest daughter of the late J. L. esq. of  
Rhwadog.

At Clangollen, 2, Captain Brattle, of  
the East Kent militia.

At Swansea, R. Prichard, esq. one of  
the Aldermen of the borough, and in the  
Commission of the Peace for Glamorgan.—  
The lady of John Symmons, esq. of Pad-  
dington House.

At Tenby, N. Roch, esq. formerly of  
Norchard, Pembrokehire.

In Caerphilly, Edward Rowland, 94.  
The longevity of his family is remarkable;  
his father died aged 97, and his grandfather  
at 108.

Aged 87, Mrs. Thomas, widow, of Pen-  
rallt, near Carnarvon.—83, Mrs. Sarah  
Jones, of the Rectory, Llanymynydd.—  
Mrs. M. Jones, 65, wife of Mr. R. J. of  
Ty-Bwlk-yn.

At Syrior, Mrs. Foulkes, 77.

At Newtown, Pryce Davies, esq. of  
Mawmawr, 82.

At Caermarthen, 62, Mrs. Philipps, re-  
lict of the Rev. J. L. P. of Llwynernwn,  
daughter of the late John Adams, esq. of  
Whitland, and mother to the Lady of Sir  
John Owen, Bart. M.P. for Pembroke.

At Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, univer-  
sally lamented, Mrs. Maund, 71.

At Plas coch, Anglesea, Capt. J. Brown-  
ing Edwards, R.N. 42.

At Swansea, the Rev. Job David, in the  
66th year of his age. He was born at New-  
ton Nottage, in Glamorganshire, in the me-  
morable year of 1746, when the decisive bat-  
tle of Culloden, by putting an end to the re-  
bellion in Scotland, prevented the return of  
arbitrary power and religious persecution to  
this happy land. His father was a baptist  
minister, and had the superintendence of a  
church at Pennyfai, in the vicinity of Bridg-  
end. The son being of a serious turn, and  
discovering a love of knowledge as he grew  
up, turned his attention to the Christian mi-  
nistry. Indeed, on the Sunday previous to  
his dissolution, the father sent the son to in-  
form the church, that he could not, through  
extreme illness, be with them; begging him  
to supply his place, by reading and prayer,  
in the best manner he was able. They how-  
ever put him into the pulpit, where he con-  
ducted himself to their satisfaction. Upon  
his return home, and informing his father  
what had been done, the good man replied  
with heartfelt pleasure—"The Lord help  
you to adorn the pulpit, and to be useful  
there." Like Jacob, having blessed his son,  
he soon expired, on the 25d of October, 1766,  
in the 59th year of his age; his name and  
character are highly spoken of in that part  
of the principality, even to the present day. The  
son having been some time before baptized,  
and commenced preacher in the manner al-

ready stated, he was sent in the year 1766 to  
the baptist academy at Bristol, under the care  
of Messrs. Hūgh, and Caleb Evans, both of  
whom were then in the zenith of their re-  
putation. Here he remained till 1771, and  
afterwards went back to Wales, officiating at  
Pennyfai, with great acceptance. But Pro-  
vidence opened a wider sphere of usefulness  
for this promising young man; he was in-  
vited to Frome, in Somersetshire, to succeed  
the worthy Mr. Ledgfield, who was disabled,  
by growing infirmities, from continuing the  
services of the ministry. Here he was or-  
dained, October 7, 1773, when the charge  
was delivered by the venerable Daniel Turner,  
of Abingdon, from 2 Tim. iv. 5.—*Make full  
proof of thy ministry*: and the sermon to the  
people was preached by his late tutor, Dr.  
Caleb Evans, from 3 John i. 11.—*Beloved,  
follow not that which is evil, but that which is  
good: he that doeth good is of God, but he that  
doeth evil hath not seen God*. These discourses  
were printed, and the charge contains this  
excellent passage—"Remember this, it is  
of the utmost consequence that it be the  
word which you preach—the pure unadul-  
terated gospel of Christ, as you find it in the  
Bible, and not the inventions of men, and the  
mere nostrums of a party." This advice is  
well worthy the consideration of all young  
men, who are entering upon the important  
duties of the Christian ministry. Being thus  
settled, he, in 1774, married the eldest  
daughter of Mr. John Allen, a reputable  
tradesman of that town, by whom he had  
several children, a son and daughter of whom  
remain, who affectionately cherish his me-  
mory. This lady dying in 1794, he in 1798  
married the amiable and truly respectable  
widow of the late Richard Wilson, esq. who  
still survives; this connection contributed  
in no small degree to render the declining  
years of this excellent man, comfortable and  
happy. At her desire, the writer has drawn  
up this imperfect tribute of respect. Indeed,  
all who knew the deceased, and especially  
those who knew him most intimately, revere  
his memory. At Frome, Mr. D. continued  
for thirty years, discharging the duties of the  
pastoral office with zeal and assiduity. The  
author of this narrative was, in 1787, upon  
the close of his studies at the Bristol aca-  
demy, sent to supply this church, whilst  
Mr. D. was visiting his relatives in Wales.  
Staying at Frome for several weeks, he wit-  
nessed, with no small gratification, the har-  
mony which subsisted between the pastor and  
his flock. No minister was more comfortably  
settled; the people were intelligent and  
kind; and the labours of the sabbath were  
crowned with success. In 1803, however, he  
succeeded at Taunton Dr. Joshua Toulmin,  
on his removal from that place to Birming-  
ham. Five years he continued in this situ-  
ation. But the cruel disorder of the stone  
had, by this time, grievously undermined his  
constitution.



constitution. Sea-bathing was recommended by the faculty, as the best alleviation of his complaint. He accordingly, towards the close of the year 1809, retired with his family to Swansea, which is not very distant from the place of his nativity. He received benefit from bathing, and in his disorder incapacitated him from travelling by land; he indulged himself in little excursions by water, which he found of service to him. No longer back than July last, the writer of these lines visited him, as an old and valued friend, and he recollects, with a mournful pleasure, how he accompanied him across the beautiful bay of Swansea; wandered along with him over the adjacent eminences to contemplate the beauties of the Bristol Channel; and after having cheerfully dined together in the open air, returned when the shades of the evening of one of the longest and finest summer days were closing around them. He had not seen him for upwards of twelve years, and few persons had undergone less alteration. Being of a large robust make, he bade fair for the enjoyment of another ten years to his life. But alas! the period was hastening, when palliatives would be of no further avail; for in less than three months after, a severe illness seized him, brought on by his original complaint, and he at length expired without a struggle or a groan; though he had suffered much pain, yet no murmur escaped his lips. To all about him he expressed the devoutest resignation. With a composed mind, and a humble spirit, he met the awful realities of an eternal world. The free unpurchased love of God in the redemption of man by Jesus Christ had been the uniform and constant theme of his ministry, and this alone was the basis of his *good hope through grace*, with respect to a blessed immortality. On the following Thursday he was interred at Penryn, in a vault belonging to the family, and amidst a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends. Sixty couple on horseback attended to convey his remains to their last abode—from the adjoining counties of the Principality. The Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Swansea, and the Rev. John Edwards, minister of the place, addressed the people in the ancient British language, whilst the Rev. Evan Lloyd of Wick, delivered an affecting oration at the interment of the body in the adjacent cemetery.

O! when shall Spring visit the mouldering urn?

O! when shall it dawn on the night of the grave?

At Swansea, on the succeeding sabbath, two funeral sermons were preached, the one in Welsh, by the Rev. T. Jenkins, with whom the deceased was in communion, and for whom he frequently officiated; the other, by the Rev. Richard Evans, in English, at the presbyterian meeting-house. Indeed, these

gentlemen (as well as the Rev. Mr. Howell, the presbyterian minister, then absent on a journey) were intimately acquainted with the deceased, knew his worth, and lament the loss which has been sustained throughout the circle in which he moved. To his poorer Welsh brethren, his counsel was freely given, whilst his purse was open, and his house became the abode of hospitality. Some few publications proceeded from Mr. D.'s pen, which did him credit, and excited at the time considerable attention. These were, 1. A letter on the use of Scriptural Doxologies, addressed to the ministers of the Western Association of Particular Baptists, and which occasioned a controversy between him and the late Dr. Caleb Evans, who had ordained him. It is a curious trait of the present state of the religious world, that a close adherence to Scriptural Doxologies, should subject a minister, however otherwise intelligent and pious, to the suspicion of heresy. 2. A sermon preached before the Unitarian Society in the West of England, in which he stated his own views of the Christian religion, with freedom and liberality. And yet this avowal exposed him to abuse, and even attempts were made to destroy his comfort and usefulness. So unhappily estranged are the minds of some persons, from the mild and tolerant spirit of Christianity. 3. An Assembly Letter on the Evidences of Christianity, drawn up at the desire of the general baptists, which met at their annual general assembly, in Worship street. The subject was thought to be particularly useful to the rising generation, and at a period when a certain character of political notoriety was endeavouring to turn the sacred writings into ridicule and contempt. The task assigned Mr. D. was executed with neatness, and a comprehensive brevity. 4. A Reply to Dr. Priestley, on the subject of Infant Baptism, in which he has ably shewn that positive institutions are founded solely upon the will of the Christian lawgiver; and that this will, respecting both the subject and mode of baptism, must be sought for alone in the New Testament. The immersion of adults on the confession of their faith in the Messiahship of Christ, was the incontestible practice of the original propagators of Christianity. 5. A Letter to Dr. Thomas Coke, of the Wesleyan connection, on his extreme narrowness and bigotry. This merited castigation was inflicted with a judicious severity. To anathematise others for mere opinions, conscientiously and candidly maintained, has been on the one hand the besetting sin, and on the other hand, the bane and disgrace of the Christian world. These were his principal pieces; nor will it be denied that they discover an extent of mind, and a liberality of disposition, honourable to the Christian minister. Whatever may be thought of the system he advocated, it is impossible not to admire his inculcation of the use of reason in matters of religion; his condemnation



condemnation of human creeds when set up, like the cruel bed of Procrustes, as a standard for others; and especially his powerful appeal to the Scriptures as the only rule of Faith, the alone regulator of Practice. Apprised of the corrupt channel of the Romish church, through which the Christian religion has come down to these latter times; he was led to examine with freedom whatever was presented to his attention. Implicit faith was his abhorrence. As a Protestant, and particularly a Protestant Dissenter, he acted with the strictest consistency. According to the apostolic injunction, *he tried all things, but he held fast what was good*. In this inquisitive age, happy is the man who, avoiding the reveries of enthusiasm, and the vagaries of superstitiousness, shews himself at the same time equally desirous of preserving his mind free from the pestiferous dominion of scepticism and infidelity. When Lord Sidmouth's Bill was pending in the House of Lords, Mr. D. was chosen to be the chairman of the committee at Swansea, whose province it was to watch its progress and termination. In this official situation, he gave universal satisfaction. Nor was there an individual of any religious persuasion, that partook more sincerely of the joy which the rejection of the Bill occasioned throughout the whole kingdom. Indeed, he was at all times the enlightened and ardent friend of civil and religious liberty. He was well apprised that the sacred cause of freedom is deeply interwoven with the diffusion, and involves the ultimate triumphs of primitive Christianity. To sum up the private character of the deceased in a few words: of him it may be said, what was applied to a plain and honest divine of the last century—"The benefactor—the master—the friend—the husband—and above all, the Christian, was displayed in the discharge of those social duties, which, with the mixture of human frailty, adorn and endear our nature." His piety was always cheerful, nor was his temper discomposed by those common infirmities, which are often attendant on old age, and a state of retirement.

## SCOTLAND.

It is observed in the Scotch papers, by way of contrast, that though the sum of £5,041. has been raised in Glasgow for the Russian sufferers, not one shilling has been publicly subscribed for the starving manufacturers of that vicinity.

Mr. Cameron lately ascended from Glasgow in a balloon. It went up in a fine style, took a south easterly direction, and descended at Farnish, Roxburgh, having travelled 74 miles in an hour and twenty minutes!

A Mr. Muirhead, of Calton, was lately robbed and murdered on the Coltbridge road, near Edinburgh.

By a survey lately made by order of the Navy Board, of Marr Lodge Forest, the property of the Earl of Fife, it appears

that there is an extent of 20 square miles of timber, fit to use as top-masts for ships of the line, and for masts and bowsprits for cutters and schooners. There are thousands of trees fit for building ships of great magnitude, and it is estimated that there is in Marr Lodge Forest a supply of masts for the whole navy of Great Britain for 60 years to come, allowing the expenditure to be 1000 spars per annum; and they are all self-planted, so that there will be a constant succession. The forest is situated on the banks of the river Dee, 60 miles from Aberdeen.

A person in Dumfriesshire has invented a double-headed plough, for tilling steep or lilly ground. This plough does not run round, but has a rod that conducts the horse from one end of it to the other; of course they only turn round, the ploughman having nothing to shift on the plough. This plough will turn as much land, and with nearly as much ease to man and horse, in the same time as the common plough on level lands. The construction is stronger, with a little more additional weight, than the common plough. The furrows are across the hills.

*Married.* At Dumfries, Dr. Alexander Melville, to Miss Grace Babington.

*Died.* At Aberdeen, Sarah Elmslie, a poor woman, 108, who retained her faculties to the last.

At Glasgow, on the 25th April, by the rupture of a blood vessel, Dr. M. Reid, aged 24. Perhaps no unconnected individual was ever more deeply mourned by a larger circle than this elegant and interesting young stranger, for his mild virtues, his sound and steady judgment, his eminent talents, his accomplished mind, his playful wit, and the sweetness and graces of his manners and person.

At Cockpen, near Edinburgh, the Rev. Ebenezer Marshal, minister of that parish, author of the History of the Union of Scotland and England, (1799.) A clergyman of true Christian sincerity and simplicity; from youth to age worthy of the character of an *Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile*.

## IRELAND.

The number of offenders committed to the several gaols in Ireland, including Dublin, in the year 1811, was, males 3009, females 822, total 3901; of whom 1298 were convicted.

*Married.* At Dublin, Colonel O'Ferrall, first equerry and chamberlain to the King of Sardinia, to Margaret, daughter of J. White, of Loughbrickland.—F. Leathley, esq. to Elen, daughter of C. Harrison, esq. of Tongar.

*Died.* At Sandymount, near Dublin, Emily, daughter of Major Hart, inspecting field officer of the Dublin district.



## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of May, to the 25th of June, 1813.*

<b>P</b> LEURITIS .....	4	Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	1
Pneumonia .....	1	Asthma .....	5
Catarrhus .....	5	Hypochondriasis .....	2
Bronchitis Chronica .....	21	Cephalalgia .....	3
Asthmatica .....	2	Vertigo .....	4
Pertussis .....	3	Paralysis .....	2
Cynanche Tonsillaris .....	2	Anasarca .....	1
Rubeolæ .....	3	Hydrothorax .....	1
Febris .....	2	Dyspepsia .....	2
Erysipelas .....	2	Diarrhœa .....	3
Urticaria .....	1	Gastrodynia .....	3
Carditis .....	1	Colica Pictorum .....	1
Rheumatismus .....	10	Hæmorrhoides .....	2
Lumbago .....	2	Hæmatemesis .....	1
Sciatica .....	1	Leucorrhœa .....	2
Morbi Infantiles .....	6	Scorbutus .....	2

The poets' description of Spring will, this season, hardly apply to the commencement of Summer, for though dry, the temperature is cool, and the prevailing wind has been N. and N. E. This state of weather has not been productive of disease. If pulmonary and rheumatic affections have been more frequent or severe than usual, which I think is the case in my own practice, there has been a greater freedom from other complaints.

The cases of pleurisy were acute and distressing, and three of them occurred in young subjects. Cullen has remarked, that pneumonic inflammation rarely happens before the age of puberty, and most commonly affects persons somewhat advanced in life, as those between forty-five and sixty years. As far as I have been able to observe, on the contrary, children from the age of two years to fifteen are very liable to acute pneumonic inflammation; while persons of the age alluded to by the learned professor, are most subject to the chronic form of it, bronchitis chronica, and asthenica, making due allowance for their greater exposure to the exciting causes of the disease, manner of living, &c.; thus robust vigorous young men in the army and navy, from greater exposure to the vicissitudes of weather, and irregularity in living, are much visited with inflammatory affections of the chest.

One of my pleuritic patients, a young man of 18, unfortunately could not bear bleeding to the extent his complaint required, but fainted upon losing a very small quantity of blood; neither could the operation be repeated so as to influence the disease; and, although the antiphlogistic plan, in other respects strictly enforced, mitigated, in some degree, the severity of the symptoms, it did not prevent their continuing longer and proving more distressing than they would have done, if the lancet could have been used sufficiently in the beginning. In this instance, the constitution of the patient could not support that active treatment which the disease demanded; and the symptoms, though less violent, were more protracted and difficult to manage. This inherent weakness of constitution is evinced in a brother of this youth, whom I am attending for symptoms threatening consumption, occasioned by, what, to many, would have been but a trifling excess after an illness. It thus becomes important to ascertain as early as possible the character of each patient's temperament, and hereditary disposition to certain complaints. Having acquired this knowledge, by experience or by precept, many individuals born weakly into the world, bringing with them the germ of disease, and organs strongly disposed, by right of inheritance, to morbid action, steer their frail bark through a long career in safety, by simply avoiding the exciting causes of those diseases to which they are more especially liable. But in some, the temperament is so strongly marked, that no art can avail, and they follow the course which their ancestors trod before them, and depart nearly after the same manner and time. It is a vulgar apprehension, and often a just one, which many individuals entertain, that they will be affected with the same diseases, and die about the same time, as their parents; and is especially verified in gout, scrofula, consumption, and mania. Hence the lamentable consequences of certain unions. Upon this subject, I fully concur with the opinion of Corvisart, who, in his learned work upon Diseases of the Heart, has stated "that if there were not intermixtures of constitutions and temperaments; if the strength of the one did not correct the weakness of the other, we should continually behold uninterrupted successions, at least for many years, of phthisical, asthmatic, and gouty persons, &c.; as we should also, in other instances, see individuals enjoying a vigorous and unalterable health."

Craven-street, June 25, 1813.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

REPORT



## REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

**M<sup>R</sup>. LESLIE**, the Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and who may without doubt be fairly esteemed one of the most sound philosophers of the present age, has furnished us with an ingenious contrivance, for the purpose of determining the different rates of the evaporation, which at different times goes on upon the surface of the globe. This instrument, which he has thought proper to denominate the *Atmometer*, from the Greek words *ατμος*, vapor, and *μετρος*, a measure, is admirable for its simplicity. Into the neck of a thin hollow sphere, about two or three inches in diameter, made of a porous kind of earthen-ware, very similar to that of which our modern wine-coolers are manufactured, is inserted, and firmly cemented, the lower open extremity of a graduated glass tube, which is accurately closed at its top, by means of a brass cap, fitted to it with a collar of leather. When the instrument is required to be used, the brass top being removed, the ball and tube are to be filled with distilled water, or in lieu thereof, water which has been recently boiled, and the brass cap again carefully screwed on. In this state, its surface having been previously wiped dry, it must be exposed freely to the air by suspending it in a convenient situation. The water will now make its way through the various pores of the lower vessel, in proportion to the rapidity of the evaporation, which may be going on at its external surface, and the quantity which thus transudes, and is evaporated, will be measured by the descent of the column of water in the tube.

Another instrument, of somewhat similar, although more delicate, construction, has also been lately invented by the same gentleman, the purpose of which is to enable us to ascertain the degree of humidity of the atmosphere. Its lower part is formed of a very thin ball, turned out of a bit of finely-grained ivory, having a neck joined to it by means of an accurate screw, into which is inserted a slender glass tube. Previously to using it the ivory ball must be dipped into water, of which, when it has absorbed a due quantity, it is then filled with mercury, and the neck with the tube, screwed on. Upon exposure to the atmosphere, it is sufficiently evident that if it be comparatively dry it will attract moisture from the ivory ball, which will consequently shrink and become less capacious, and squeeze the mercury up into the tube; but if, on the contrary, the atmosphere be more humid than the ball, that it will necessarily be enlarged, and thus cause a descent of the mercury.

The following method of producing artificial cold, of apparently an almost indefinite degree of intensity, has been offered to the notice of chemical experimenters. Let a strong cylinder be filled with air, which, by an accurate piston, is subjected to a very considerable pressure; then let the cylinder and its contents be cooled as much as possible by exposing them to a powerful frigorific mixture, and in this state allow the air to make its escape suddenly through a convenient orifice into a very large exhausted receiver, containing within it the substance to be cooled. In this way a very enormous reduction of temperature may be, by proper apparatus, easily effected; and since the degree of pressure on the air originally within the cylinder may be almost infinitely increased, it is evident that the degree of cold which by these means may be produced is also almost infinite.

Since the departure of Professor Berzelius from England, he has written to a chemical friend in London, announcing that he has succeeded in decomposing nitrogen, which he has reason to believe, from his analysis, to be a compound of about 45 parts of a new species of inflammable gas, and about 55 of oxygen.

A new and easy method of removing old iron-moulds, as they are usually denominated, has been pointed out by Dr. Thomson. He recommends, that the part stained should be again well moistened with ink, and that this should then be removed by the use of muriatic acid, or spirit of salt diluted, with five or six times its weight of water, or any of the vegetable acids commonly in use for the same purpose, when it will be found, that the old stain will be discharged simultaneously with the new stain. This plan, although to many of our readers it will perhaps appear somewhat paradoxical, is founded upon a knowledge of the fact, that iron, when in the state of red oxide, in which state it always exists, on any thing which has been washed with soap, or exposed to the atmosphere for any length of time, is totally insoluble in acids; and that therefore it is requisite, before attempting to discharge it, to reduce it to the state of black oxide, and which Dr. T. conceives is actually effected, when this process is made use of, by the agency of the nutgalls in the ink.

A very pure carbonate of soda has lately been discovered in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres. It is stratified, and of a granular structure, but not regularly crystallized, and when exposed to the atmosphere it does not, as usual, effloresce, the water of crystallization which it contains being not above one-fifth of its weight.

A mass of native pure alumina, very similar in appearance to a bit of common pipe-clay, has been discovered on the beach between Beachy Head and Brighton, but unfortunately the gentleman who picked it up, has not yet been able to ascertain the precise part of the cliff, from which it is supposed to have fallen.



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**F**ALSEHOODS and deceptions of every kind continue to be industriously propagated through the London Newspapers, relative to the commercial relations and prosperity of the North of Europe. Men of sense, of course, will not be their dupes, and it is in vain to war with idiots and partisans. Great mischiefs must, however, result from the wicked delusions of the last winter, and they are already beginning to be felt among those who have allowed themselves to be misled by them. Let it be known, that a state of **PEACE** is the only state of nations that affords stability and prosperity to commercial pursuits.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the Corn Trade of the United Kingdom, have made their report to that Hon. House, in which they state, that the corn imported for the last twenty-one years, amounted in value to £58,634,135; that the average price of the quarter of wheat for the same period has been 77s. 3d. and for the last four years 105s. 3d. They likewise state, that in Great Britain there has been a great increase of tillage during the last ten years; that the land now in tillage is capable of being made much more productive by improved cultivation, and that much land, now in grass, is fit to be converted into tillage. In Ireland also, there has been a very considerable increase of tillage in the course of the last ten years; estimated by many skilful persons at nearly one-fourth; and the importation of corn from thence has in consequence so greatly increased, that, of the whole quantity imported into Great Britain within the last five years, one-third of it was from Ireland. Such is the fertility of the soil of that country, and its aptitude for tillage, that the Committee declare it to be their opinion, that Great Britain and Ireland are able to produce as much more corn, in addition to that which they already grow, as to relieve them from the necessity of continuing in any degree dependant for a supply on foreign countries. The Committee then take a review of the laws passed for regulating the corn trade, and state, as the result of that review, that so long as the system of restraining importation and encouraging exportation was persevered in, Great Britain not only supplied herself, but exported a considerable quantity of corn; and also that the prices were steady and moderate. That since that system was abandoned, and the one substituted in its place of encouraging importation and restraining exportation, that is from 1765 to the present time, Great Britain has not only not supplied herself but has imported vast quantities from foreign countries. The correctness of this view of the corn trade the Committee state is further borne out by what has lately occurred in regard to it, in consequence of the continental system of the French government; for, notwithstanding we are shut out from the corn countries, the supply in the last year was equal to the consumption, for the first time since 1764. The Committee conclude their report with recommending to the House six Resolutions:

1st. To repeal the laws by which corn may now be exported from, and imported into, this kingdom.

2d and 3d. To divide Ireland into districts, and in future to regulate the average price of the United Kingdom by the prices in the twelve maritime districts of England and Wales, the four maritime districts of Scotland, and the four maritime districts of Ireland.

4th. To enact that from February 1, 1814 the prices at which corn, flour, &c. may be exported, shall be calculated in the manner following, viz. to the average price of the twenty preceding years of each sort of corn and grain, one-seventh part shall be added; and the sum shall be the price at or above which the exportation of corn, grain, malt, and flour, shall not be allowable.

5th. To enact that wheat be exportable till it rise to 90s. per quarter; and when at 103s. per quarter, then importation should be permitted, but still under the operation of a very considerable duty.

6th. To enact that no foreign flour or meal be allowed to be imported into Great Britain.

*Comparative Stock of SUGAR and COFFEE in the West India Docks on the 1st of January and 1st of April, 1813.*

British Plantation Sugar.				Foreign Sugar.			
	Hhds.	Tierces	Barrels.	Hhds.	Tierces	Barrels	Chests.
1st Jan. 1813,	51,520	11,783	2,879	25,542	2,705	5,243	4,079
1st April	17,974	6,295	1,804	27,827	2,174	4,911	8,547
British Plantation Coffee.				Foreign Coffee.			
	Hhds. & Ties.	Bls. & Bags		Hhds. & Ties.	Bls. & Bags.		
1st Jan. 1813,	46,981	137,821		5,949	136,047		
1st April	44,365	126,439		6,092	109,518		

Colonial Produce imported in 64 ships, including 25 from the Brazils and the Havannah, into the Port of London, from the 1st January, to the 31st March, 1813, being the first quarter.—12019 casks, and 1523 bores of sugars.—2402 casks, and



11224 bags of coffee.—230 casks, and 1340 bags of cocoa.—Pimento and ginger, none.—9915 bags of cotton, of which 6226 bags are Brazil.—1931 tons of logwood, and 51 tons of fusin.

Statements of Exports from the 30th January, to the 31st March, 1813:

Coffee, . . . . .	12,887	3,653	46,286	—	4,701	70,106 cwt.
Sugar, . . . . .	22,160	—	23,819	1,212	4,167	50,648
Rum, . . . . .	228,392	3,386	1,265	27,934	6,912	996,600 gns.
Pimento, . . . . .	96,813	—	14,433	—	16,931	128,966 lbs.
Pepper, . . . . .	194,067	5,625	615,763	35,455	236,986	1,264,773 lbs.
Indigo, . . . . .	166,051	11,063	272,312	—	91,364	554,889 lbs.
Cotton, . . . . .	—	—	3,132,740	—	161,157	3,388,091
Tobacco, . . . . .	616,863	48,520	371,182	—	—	1,342,283
E.I.P. Goods, . . . . .	15,973	1,529	—	48,201	238,603	397,554 pieces.

In 1803 there were imported 472 thousand raw hides, and 1140 thousand tanned hides; in 1807, 520 thousand raw hides, and 476 thousand tanned hides; in 1810, 1912 thousand raw hides, and 346 thousand tanned; and in 1812, but 368 thousand raw, and 38 thousand tanned.

An account of the number of COUNTRY BANKS in England and Wales, for which licences to issue Promissory Notes have been taken out, for three years, ending the 5th of January, 1813, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons.

In 1811, . . . . . Banks 619 . . . . . Partners 1,917

1812, . . . . . — 625 . . . . . — 1,812

1813, . . . . . — 643 . . . . . — 1,967

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock stock shares fetch 130l. per share.—London ditto, 102l. ditto.—West India ditto, 148l. ditto.—Ellesmere Canal ditto, 66l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 217l. ditto.—Kenet and Avoa, 21l. per share.—Leicester Union, 100l. ditto.—East London Water-works, 64l. per share.—Kent ditto, 57l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 38l. ditto.—Albion Insurance 44l. ditto.

On the 8th of May fine gold rose 3s. per ounce, and is now 5l. 11s.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 26th were 56, the 4 per cent. 71½.

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE species of *CURCUMA* are, 1. *Zedoaria*, (*Amomum Zedoaria*, Lin.) 2. *Zerumbet*, (*Amom. zerumbet*, Lin.) The roots of this species are said to be determined to be the true zedoary of the London druggists. 3. *casia*. 4. *aruginosa*. 5. *ferruginea*. 6. *rubescens*. 7. *comosa*. 8. *leucorhiza*. 9. *angustifolia*. The seven last mentioned species are all new. To the last, of which we are presented with a figure, there is added a note from the pen of the president, Thomas Colebrooke, Esq. chief judge of the supreme civil and criminal courts for the natives of Bengal, upon the subject of the nutritious powder prepared from the tubers of these plants. This note we shall transcribe for the information of some of our readers.

"From the tubers of the roots of this plant (*Curcuma angustifolia*) and of *C. leucorhiza*, *tikhur*, a sort of starch or flour, like arrow-root, is prepared, by a very simple process. The *Kherwars*, one of the tribes of mountaineers inhabiting the forests of the Vindhya mountains, use the following method, according to the information which I received when traversing those forests. The roots are ground, and water is added in considerable quantity. The starch or flower settles at the bottom of the vessel; and, the water being then poured off, the starch is dried in the open air. From eight parts by weight of the root, one part of starch or flour is obtained. It is said to be commonly bartered by the Kherwars, south of the Sone, for an equal weight of salt.

"Having reason to believe that the same sort of starch or flour is also obtained in the district of Chatgaon, I applied to Mr. Macrae, surgeon at that station, and received very satisfactory information. The powder obtained at Chatgaon from the roots is well known by the name of *Tikhur*, and the plant itself is there called *Phalepa* and *Qachur*. Judging from the specimens of the leaves and roots, which were received from Mr. Macrae, I have little doubt that the plant is allied to this species, and probably belongs to the kindred one of *C. leucorhiza*. The powder, prepared from the root, is considered by the natives at Chatgaon as an excellent restorative in cases of consumption; and a preparation of it, in the form of a sweetmeat, is sold in the market.

"I shall only add, on the subject of this nutritious powder, that it is very similar to the powder obtained in America from the roots of *Maranta arundinacea*, and which is known in Europe by the name of Indian arrow-root; and there is reason to believe that other plants of the same natural order afford a similar produce.

"In



In regard to the Asiatic names of the plant, and of its produce, I am unable to add any well ascertained synonyma to the received name of *Tikur*. It is unnoticed under this denomination in the works of Hindu and Muhammedan writers on the *Matéria medica* of India; and the name of *Cachur*, by which the plant is distinguished in *Chatgaon*, properly belongs to the *Zerumbet* (*Curcuma Z.*)

The above nine species of *Curcuma* bear their spikes of flowers laterally; the remainder belong to another section, bearing their flowering spikes in the centre. 10. *C. longa*, Linn. The rootstocks of this plant are the turmeric of the shops. 11. *C. Amala*. The root of this plant is an ingredient in the Indian curries. 12. *C. viridiflora*, 13. *C. montana*, Coromand. plants, 2. No. 151. 14. *C. reclinata*. Besides the above species, there are others in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, which have not yet flowered, making in the whole about twenty species of this interesting genus.

OF *AMOMUM*, as now constituted, the species are very limited; four only are enumerated by Dr. Roxburgh, viz. 1. *A. cardamomum*; the *Cardamomum* minus of Rumpf. but a very different plant from that which bears the true lesser cardamoms of our shops; but the seeds, being greasily aromatic, are used by the Malays for the same purposes. 2. *angustifolium*. 3. *acutatum*. Of this species a figure is given. 4. *maximum*. In the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, there is only one species of *Amomum*; another is described by Dr. Smith in *Exotic Botany*; both are natives of Africa, and quite distinct from the four here described, it may be doubted even if they really belong to the same genus.

The genus *ZINGIBER*, separated by Mr. Roscoe from that of *Amomum*, is more numerous; nine species are here described, of which the two last having terminal (caulescent) not radical spikes may probably be distinct. 1. *Zingiber officinale*; the plant which produces the true ginger. 2. *Zerumbet*. The figure of this plant in *Exotic Botany*, tab. 112. is not here quoted. This plant, (says the president, in a note,) was supposed by Rumphius to be the *Zerumbet*; and the Brachmins, who assisted Van Rheede, appear to have taken it for the *Galangale*. It is neither of these drupes, but bears more resemblance to the next species. 3. *Cassumunar*, which is here figured, and has been given also in the *Botanical Magazine*. The root of this plant is supposed to be the true *Cassumunar*, now hardly known in our shops. 4. *roseum*, (*Amomum roseum*, Corom. pl. 2. No. 126.) 5. *ligulatum*. 6. *rubens*. 7. *squarrosun*. 8. *capitatum*. 9. *marginalum*. The seven last species all new.

OF *Costus* only one species occurs, the *speciosus* of Dr. Smith and *Hortus Kewensis*; which was mistaken by Jacquin and others for *C. arabicus* of Linnaeus.

OF *ALPINIA*, Dr. Roxburgh describes eight species. This genus, since Mr. Roscoe's publication, is much better understood than before. But both these authors unite *Hellenia* of Linnaeus with it; which is again separated by Mr. Brown, and that too on Mr. Roscoe's principles, as having the filament extended beyond the anther: the pericarp too, instead of being berried, is crustaceous.

The *ALPINIAS* have rather lofty stems, which are generally perennial, or at least biennial, and bear their flowers in large showy racemes at their extremities. The only exception to this kind of inflorescence is afforded by *A. cardamomum*; which for this reason ought to have been excluded from the genus. The species, according to our author, are, 1. *A. Galanga*. The roots of this plant were ascertained by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Coombe to be the true *Galanga major* of the shops; but which are now very little, if at all, in use. 2. *Albughas*; *Hellenia Albughas* of Linnaeus. 3. *A. malaccensis*, said by our author to be the most stately and beautiful plant of any in the whole order found in the East Indies. This species has not, we believe, been as yet introduced into this country. 4. *A. nutans*, *Exotic Botany*, tab. 106. *Renealmia nutans* of the Botanist's Repository, a plant well known in the stoves of the curious, and certainly a very magnificent one. 5. *A. nutica*; a new species. 6. *A. calcareata*; *Renealmia calcareata* of the Botanist's Repository. 7. *A. Cardamomum*; *Elettaria cardamomum* of Dr. Maton, *Transactions of the Linnaean Society*, vol. x. p. 234. The doctor does not, however, seem to have been aware that this plant corresponds with the genus *Alpinia*, as defined by Mr. Roscoe, and is hardly to be separated from it, except on account of its very different inflorescence, which is radical, as had been before remarked by Mr. Brown, in his valuable *Prodromus*. The seeds of this plant are the true lesser cardamoms of the shops. 8. *A. spicata*; a new species, and the smallest in the whole genus.

Of the genus *GLOBBIA* nothing was understood by botanists till Dr. Smith discovered, from the Linnaean herbarium, what the species, here first mentioned, 1. *Globba murantina*, really was, and gave a figure of it in his *Exotic Botany*, together with two other species of the same genus found by Dr. Buchanan. Prior to this discovery, Dr. Roxburgh had considered this genus as new, and had named it *COLEBROOKIA*, in honour of Thomas Colebrook, Esq. chief judge of the supreme civil and criminal courts for the natives



natives of Bengal. 2. *G. bulbifera*; probably the same species as *scutelliflora* of Dr. Sims, in Botanical Magazine, No. 1428. 3. *G. orizensis*; a new species, of which a figure is added. 4. *G. Hura*; *Hura sylvanensis* of Retzius. 5. *G. pendula*; a new species. 6. *G. radicalis*; the *Mantisa saltatoria* of Dr. Sims, Bot. Mag. No. 1320; separated from *Globba* chiefly on account of its inflorescence, as *Elettaria* from *Alpinia*, &c.—There is one circumstance in which, according to Dr. Roxburgh, the last-mentioned genus differs perhaps from all the rest of the Scitamineæ, which is, that the capules are one-celled, and the receptacles parietal; that is, the seeds are attached to the circumference of the capsule, and not at the inner angles of the cells of the capsules, as in all the other genera. By this insertion of the seeds, *Globba* approaches the natural order of *Orchidææ*.

Upon the whole we consider this communication by Dr. Roxburgh, as being highly interesting, and a very valuable addition to our knowledge of this natural family. We do not, however, altogether approve of the language of this dissertation, which is not unfrequently obscure. We should have been better satisfied if the author had adhered more closely to the lucid diction of Mr. Roscoe; and that, instead of endeavouring to fabricate a system of his own, and which, after all, differs very little from that of his predecessor, he had compared the characters of the numerous species he describes by the principles of Roscoe, and had pointed out where these were efficient, or otherwise, in establishing the genera. As Mr. Roscoe's system is erected upon the form of the filament, and its mode of supporting the anther, and Dr. Roxburgh makes no mention of the filament at all, it may appear at first sight, that the two systems are materially different; but it is only in appearance, the doctor having merely changed the language, by speaking of the filament as if it were a part of the anther; thus what Roscoe terms a production of the filament beyond the anther, the other with less accuracy considers as a crest of the anther. We do not disapprove of his calling to his assistance, in characterizing the genera, the form of the inner border of the corolla, as Mr. Brown had also done before him, in the inestimable work we have before mentioned: a work which had Dr. Roxburgh studied with the care he ought to have done, before he sat down to write his essay, and had kept the principles there divulged constantly in his view whilst composing his descriptions, we will venture to assert that he would have written a dissertation, which would, at the same time, have been more creditable to himself, and, in a great degree, more useful in promoting the science of botany.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE hay harvest, which commenced early in June, is nearly finished in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in full activity throughout the country. The crop, somewhat contrary to expectation, is not heavy, excepting of clover and the artificial grasses, which are abundant. The stock of both old hay and straw are very large.

Turnip sowing is scarcely commenced yet, and, unless some warm showers fall, will be late. Barley and oats are particularly in want of rain and warm weather, looking but indifferently. Peas and beans good. Rye and tares have been much taken off by the slug, of which the breed this year is immense, and great danger is probable to accrue from them to the coming turnip crop, on which account the Earl of Thanet's and Mr. Grez's practice, lately published, is strongly to be recommended. In the greatest probability, the damage done to the turnip plant, usually attributed to the fly, is really effected by young slugs.

Hops are promising, but will soon want warm showers. Apple and cherry trees much injured by blight. Onion crop generally bad.

Wheat is an irregular crop. Much has looked ill and defective throughout the season, which portion the late cold and blighting weather has by no means improved. Some well planted wheats, upon fine and thoroughly cultivated lands, make a most luxuriant display. In some districts the weak and inferior wheats were much beaten down by the rains. The whole crop will be affected, to a certain degree, by the constant blight which has prevailed during so many weeks, and which, in course, has been more injurious at the blooming season. The stock of English wheat in the country, according to universal report, is small.

Cattle markets still continue high in the country, both for fat and lean stock; the latter however has been somewhat reduced in price by the coldness of the weather, which is much against the growth of keep. A defect of the solar heat, without which neither the vegetable nor its seed can be perfected, has been most remarkable during the preceding month.

Smithfield: Beef 6s. to 7s. per stone.—Mutton 6s. to 7s.—Lamb 6s. to 8s.—Veal 6s. to 8s. 8d.—Pork 7s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.—Bacon 8s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.—Irish ditto 7s. 4d. to 7s. 10d.



19d.—Fat 5s. 2d.—Skins 25s. to 70s.—Oil cake 18l. 18s.—Potatoes, old, 6l. per ton.  
 —New 15l.  
 Corn Exchange: Wheat 86s. to 126s.—Barley 42s. to 55s.—Oats 32s. to 52s. The  
 quartern loaf 18½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 15s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 14s. to  
 2l. 3s.

Middlesex, June 25.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.  
 Highest 29.92 June 21.—4. Wind East.  
 Lowest 29.20 — 9. — West.

Thermometer.  
 Highest 70°. June 2. Wind East.  
 Lowest 40°. — 19. — Ditto.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 37 hundredths of an inch.  
 This variation occurred between the evenings of the 13th and 14th instant, when the mercury fell from 29.77 to 29.40.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 12°. In the morning of the 2nd of June the mercury was at 62°, and at the same hour on the 4th it was no higher than 50°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1½ inch in depth. This fell partly on the 25th and 26th of May, but chiefly in two or three heavy showers on the 15th of June. On the 26th of May, though the temperature of the air was low, the rain was attended with thunder; and after a heavy shower on the 15th inst. viz. at eight o'clock in the evening, there appeared the most complete and brilliant rainbow we ever witnessed; the sun was in the west-north-west point of the heavens, and the bow stretched from the north-east to a point between south and west-south-west of the horizon; it continued with uninterrupted brilliancy for several minutes, perhaps 8 or 10, and then faded away in a very gradual manner.

The temperature for the whole month is 56°, and the average height of the barometer is equal to 29.67: there have been thirteen brilliant days, and several very cold and very dull; so little sun has there been the last eight or ten days that agriculturists have complained that the season, though dry, has been unfavourable to the making of hay; perhaps the complaints, though frequently made, were ideal rather than real. The wind has been much in the easterly points, and the mornings and evenings very cold.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

MR. MIDDLETON'S *Theory of a Planet*—The Account of Mr. De Lathoung—  
 and the Continuation of the Botanic Memorandums and Habits, shall appear in our next.

We thank W. P. and wish him to make a further search among those old Papers, as they are likely to contain much precious matter adapted to our pages.

We are glad to hear that our opinions relative to the War meet with the approbation of CHRISTIANUS and his Friends in Devonshire. We are proud that the *Monthly Magazine* was the first, and for a long time the only, public Print which advocated the cause of PEACE; and it affords us pleasure to see that its doctrines are now ably supported by the most popular writers of the day, and begin to be very generally recognized by the public.

Several Correspondents invite the communication of successful methods of making the best home-made Wines, a species of information in which we shall be happy to indulge them by favour of our notable Correspondents.

Facts relative to the present state of Trade in the manufacturing districts continue to be acceptable to us.

Since the paragraph was printed at page 555, relative to Steam-Boats, we have seen accounts in the Yorkshire papers of a Boat, on that excellent construction, being launched at Leeds, and others are referred to as being in use at Manchester and Bristol. If these accounts are true, we hope some of our Correspondents will enable us to describe them and their effects.

We fear the Bill referred to at page 508, has passed in the House of Commons before the observations of our Correspondent have appeared. As, however, the emendations have not, we believe, obtained the sanction of the Lords, nor the Bill yet received the Royal Assent, his constitutional and well-meant objections may still have some useful weight.

Our Readers and the Booksellers are requested to take notice that the Supplement to the 35th Volume will be published on the 29th of July.