

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For JUNE, 1809.

The Sixth Number.

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Having now brought to a conclusion the First Volume of the REPOSITORY OF ARTS, &c. we cannot forbear acknowledging, with the sincerest gratitude, the extraordinary encouragement which our exertions have hitherto received. Hoping to enjoy a continuation of this liberal support, in proportion as we shall deserve it, we beg leave to assure our readers that we will not relax in our exertions to make the REPOSITORY not only interesting for the day, but a standard work for future reference and information.

We have, as we announced in our last publication, been under the necessity, from the variety of communications which we could not with propriety defer any longer, of printing, with this Sixth Number, a Supplement, which was originally intended to have been given with the Twelfth. The slightest inspection of this Supplement, will be sufficient to convince every reader, that the expectation of profit has not induced the proprietor to make this addition; but as his only motive is to render the work as complete as possible, he flatters himself that a liberal public will not consider it an intrusion.

The Supplement to the present Volume contains, among a variety of interesting papers (occupying about 100 pages of letter-press) a curious Essay, by Stewart, the celebrated traveller;—a comprehensive, critical Review of the Somerset-House, Spring-Gardens, and Bond-Street Exhibitions—all the public information communicated in the London Gazette during the present year, and a copious Index to the Volume. It is embellished with a beautiful Vignette Frontispiece—a striking Likeness of Lord Cochrane—a Map of Martinique—and a Plate of Fashions: and, notwithstanding the extraordinary quantity of matter, the price charged for it is the same as that of the regular numbers.

In our next number we shall give extra an engraving of the Designs for the honorary GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, to be awarded, at the end of the year, to the contributors of the best Essays.

The Reflections on Old Age, by J. H. R. will appear in our next.

The Letter of a Constant Reader is laid before the Reviewer of Music.

L. E.'s excellent Letter will be noticed in a future Number.

The communication of Universalis shall meet with due attention in our next Volume.

The History of the Ancient Egyptians shall, if possible, be introduced into our early succeeding Numbers.

Carolus is inadmissible.

Crito is not sufficiently interesting to obtain a place in our pages.

Should the Ballad by T. C. S. not find room in the Supplement, it shall positively appear in our Number for July.

Many communications, too numerous for individual acknowledgment, are under consideration.

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—The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

HISTORY OF THE USEFUL AND POLITE ARTS.

(Continued from page 269.)

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN BRITAIN.

WHEN the Britons were invaded by the Romans, they had nothing among them answering to our ideas of a city or town. Their dwellings, like those of the ancient Germans, were scattered about the country, and generally situated on the brink of some rivulet, for the sake of water, and on the skirt of some wood or forest, for the convenience of hunting and pasture. Where these inviting circumstances were most conspicuous, the chiefs fixed their residence; their friends and followers built their houses as near to them as they could, and this naturally produced an ancient British town. The Romans, however, on their arrival, not only built a prodigious

number of solid, convenient, and magnificent edifices for their own accommodation, but instructed and encouraged the natives of the island to follow their example. The consequence was, that from about the year 80 of the Christian æra to the middle of the fourth century, architecture and all the arts immediately connected with it, flourished in Britain; and the same taste for erecting solid, convenient, and beautiful buildings, which had so long prevailed in Italy, was introduced into this country. Every part of it abounded with well-built towns, villages, forts, and stations; and this spirit of building so much improved the taste and increased the number of British builders, that, in the third century, this island was

celebrated for the multitude and excellence of its architects and artificers.

The final departure of the Romans was, however, followed by the almost total extinction of architecture in Britain. The most wanton and extensive devastations were committed by the Saxons, the new invaders, among whom it seems to have been a maxim to destroy all the towns and castles which they took from their enemies, instead of preserving them for their own use. It cannot be supposed that a people who wantonly destroyed so many beautiful and useful structures, had any taste for the arts by which they had been erected. The truth is, that the Anglo-Saxons at their arrival in Britain were almost totally ignorant of those arts ; having, like the rest of the Germans, been accustomed to live in wretched hovels built of wood or earth, and covered with straw or the branches of trees. Neither did they much improve in the knowledge of architecture for two centuries afterwards ; during which period, masonry was quite unknown and unpractised in this island, and the walls even of cathedrals were built of wood.

It was not till towards the conclusion of the seventh century that the art of building edifices of stone was revived by two ecclesiastics, who, in frequent visits to Rome, had imbibed a taste for the arts. They also introduced windows of glass and other ornaments. Still architecture does not seem to have flourished much for several centuries. Many incidental hints in our ancient historians prove that stone buildings were very rare in the eighth and ninth ages, and that when such

structures were erected, they were the objects of much admiration.

Most writers who mention the ancient buildings in this island, particularly those designed for religious purposes, class them all, notwithstanding the striking difference in their styles, under the common denomination of Gothic ; a general appellation given by them to buildings not exactly conformable to some one of the five orders of architecture. Modern antiquaries more accurately divide them into Saxon, Norman, and Saracenic, or that kind vulgarly, though improperly, called modern Gothic.

It has been maintained by some, that the Saxon churches, after they began to be built with stone, consisted only of upright walls, without pillars or arches, of the construction of which they are alledged to have been entirely ignorant. But this opinion is not only contradicted by the testimony of several cotemporary and ancient writers, but also by the remains of edifices universally acknowledged to be of Saxon workmanship. Besides, as it appears from undoubted authorities, that they procured workmen from the continent to construct their capital buildings *according to the Roman manner*, this alone would be sufficient to confute such an opinion, and at the same time proves that what we commonly call Saxon, is in reality Roman architecture.

This was the style of building practised all over Europe, and it continued to be used by the Normans after their arrival here, till the introduction of what is called the modern Gothic, which was not till about the end of the reign of Henry II. ; so that there seems to be

little or no ground for a distinction between the Saxon and Norman architecture. The ancient parts of most of our cathedrals are of this early Norman work, the characteristic marks of which style are these: The walls are very thick, generally without buttresses; the arches both within and without, as well as those over the doors and windows, semicircular, and supported by very solid, or rather clumsy columns, with a kind of regular base and capital: in short, plainness and solidity constitute the striking features of this method of building. Nevertheless, the architects of those days sometimes deviated from this rule; their capitals were adorned with carvings of foliage, and even animals; and their massive columns were decorated with small half columns united to them, and their surfaces ornamented with spirals, squares, lozenge net-work, and other figures, either engraved or in relief.

To what country or people the modern Gothic, or the style of building with pointed arches, owes its origin, seems by no means satisfactorily determined; but it is more generally conjectured to be of Arabian extraction, and to have been introduced into Europe by some persons returning from the crusades in the Holy Land. The marks which constitute the character of Gothic or Saracenic architecture are, its numerous and prominent buttresses, its lofty spires and pinnacles, its large and ramified windows, its ornamental niches or canopies, its sculptured saints, the delicate lace-work of its fretted roofs, and the profusion of ornaments la-

vished indiscriminately over the whole building: but its peculiar distinguishing characteristics are, the small clustered pillars and pointed arches formed by the segments of two intersecting circles, which, though last brought into use, are evidently of more simple and obvious construction than the semicircular ones.

The first appearance of this style in England was towards the end of the reign of Henry II. previous to which the art had begun to receive very great improvements. The twelfth century may indeed be called the *age of architecture*, as the rage for building was then more violent in England than at any other time. The modern Gothic or Saracenic style was not thoroughly adopted at once, neither did it gain a complete footing till the reign of Henry III. Like all novelties, when once admitted, the rage of fashion caused it to become so prevalent, that many of the ancient and solid buildings erected in former ages, were taken down, in order to be reconstructed in the new taste, or had additions patched to them of this mode of architecture. The present cathedral church of Salisbury was begun early in that reign, and finished in the year 1258. It is entirely in the Saracenic style, and, according to Sir Christopher Wren, may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of architecture of the age in which it was built. Its excellence is doubtless owing, in a great measure, to its being constructed on one plan, whence arises that symmetry and agreement of parts not to be met with in many of our other cathedral churches, which have most-

ly been built at different times, and in a great variety of styles.

From this time till the reign of Henry VIII. the fashionable pillars in churches were of Purbeck marble, very slender and round, encompassed with marble shafts a little detached, having each a capital adorned with foliage, which joining, formed one elegant capital for the whole pillar. The windows were long and narrow, with pointed arches and painted glass, which was introduced about that time, or at least became more common. In this century also, our forefathers began to delight in lofty steeples with spires and pinnacles. In the fourteenth century, the pillars consisted of an assemblage of shafts united so as to form one solid and elegant column. The windows, especially those at the east and west ends, were greatly enlarged, divided into several lights by stone mullions, running into ramifications above, and forming numerous compartments in various fanciful shapes. Those windows, filled with stained glass of the most lively colours, representing kings, saints, and martyrs, and their histories, made a most solemn and magnificent appearance.

Let us now turn to the state of civil architecture during the same period. The houses of the common people in the country, and of the lower burgesses in towns and cities, were very little improved in their structure, that numerous and useful order of the community being then exceedingly depressed. Even in the metropolis, towards the end of the twelfth century, all the houses of mechanics and common burgesses were built of wood, and covered

with straw or reed; but the palaces or castles of the Anglo-Norman kings, barons, and prelates, were very different from the residence of persons of the same rank in the times of the Saxons. "The Anglo-Saxon nobles," says William of Malmsbury, "squandered away their ample revenues in low, mean houses; but the French and Norman barons are very different from them, living at less expence, but in great and magnificent palaces." The truth is, that the rage for building fortified castles was not less violent among the Normans than that of building churches. To this they were prompted, not only by the custom of their native country, but also by their dangerous situation in this island. Surrounded by multitudes whom they had oppressed and plundered, and by whom they were consequently abhorred, they could not think themselves safe without the protection of deep ditches and strong walls. The Conqueror himself was sensible that the want of fortified places in England had greatly contributed to his success, and might facilitate his expulsion; he therefore made all possible haste to remedy this defect, by building magnificent and strong castles in all the towns within the royal demesnes. William Rufus was a still greater builder than his father, and this spirit for erecting great and strong castles was kept up by the disputes about the succession in the following reigns. But this rage never prevailed so much in any period of English history as in the turbulent reign of Stephen, during which no fewer than 1115 castles were raised from the foun-

dation in the short space of nineteen years.

Towards the end of the reign of Henry VII. when brick building became common, a new kind of low pointed arch grew much in use. It was described from four centres, was very round at the haunches, and the angle at the top was very obtuse. From this time, Gothic architecture began to decline, and was soon afterwards supplanted by a mixed style, in which the Grecian and Gothic, however discordant and irreconcilable, were jumbled together.

When learning and every species of science began to revive in the 15th and 16th centuries, the chaste architecture of the Greeks and Romans was also recalled to life. The first improvements in this art commenced in Italy, and owed their existence to the many ruins of ancient Roman structures to be found in that country, from which a superior style of building was gradually dif-

fused over the rest of Europe; though our communication with the Italians and our imitation of their manners, produced some specimens of that style in England, considerably earlier than the time of Inigo Jones, yet it was not till then that the Roman or Grecian architecture began to prevail in this country. The Italians, it is true, retained their superiority as architects over the other European nations; but as men of genius travelled from all quarters to Italy, where they had an opportunity of studying the originals from which the Italians copied, architects soon arose in other nations equal, if not superior, to any that ever appeared in Italy. The names of Inigo Jones, Webb, Wren, Mylne, and many other Englishmen distinguished for architectural skill, sufficiently attest the accuracy of this assertion, and prove Britain to be in this respect a worthy rival of the native country of the arts.

THE DREADFUL PICTURE OF FRANCE

Presented as an awful and instructive Warning to all the Nations of the civilized World.

AFTER a most atrocious, savage, and ignorant revolution, in which all the principles of human policy were mistaken and violated, France has reformed the natural and light imperfections inseparable from civil society, into the most flagitious and infernal evils, producing the total loss of the social state. The great bastille of Paris, that contained but five atrocious culprits, has been reformed by a thousand bastilles, over all the departments, with dungeons ingeniously constructed to

torture and agonize into death, millions of liberal, loyal, and innocent people, whose nature, formed by custom and education, could not conceal their abhorrence of such revolutionary horrors and loss of all social system.

Feudal rights have been reformed into the most barbarous military conscriptions; and the farmers who were obliged to make their own roads, without receiving pay from the public, at a distance of some miles from their homes, are now

manacled, like African slaves, with their sons, and driven into the frozen regions of the north or burning deserts of the south, to conquer through the sufferings of famine, the diseases of unnatural climates, wounds, and mutilated bodies, an empire for some ruffian chief, selected from the galleys for his unprincipled ferocity, which suited the vaunted revolutionary purpose of denaturalizing social man into a selfish brute.

Such a monstrous revolution has produced a more horrid monster of government of its own species. A madman, with the scorpion sceptre of terror, has consternated and bound up the thoughtless, selfish, tiger-monkey race of people in chains of adamant, and with the dreadful engine of military expediency, substituted for law, he goads them on to extend with their arms over all the world, the very domain which they curse in their hearts, wishing for a defeat from the panic-struck, stupid foes, whom they cheat out of conquest with feigned assault, impelled by terror, which Bonaparte calls his secret of victory, and all history has denounced as a Gallic trick.

The monstrous government of France, though veiled with specious forms of law and institution, is the most barbarous state of military force that ever disgraced the annals, degraded the dignity, or disorganized the energies of human society, far more dreadful than the independency of savage life, or even brute instinct: because in such a state, every person stands on a footing of equality, and is assaulted or defended by individual efforts; while under French military barbarism, every individual is exposed

to the unequal assault of prostituted public power through personal patronage, which makes society a monster devouring its own children, whose dissolution into a savage or brutal state of instinct, would be a real reform, to prevent the total depopulation and agonizing life of the wretched inhabitants of France, and its imminent extension over all the world.

Under the present unnatural, unsocial, and revolutionary barbarism, called government in France, there can exist no safety but in the capricious and momentary protection of patronage purchased at an enormous sacrifice of property and great risk of future safety; for the vicissitudes of power are so frequent, that both the patron and client are often thrown into the same dungeon, from which the victim has been delivered by the power of a rival patron, preparing and expecting the same alteration of military patronage wielding the prostituted public force.

As I wish to tear off the foil of declamation from language, and make this awful admonition an exposition of facts, I will relate such horrors of patronage as have come to my knowledge through an American traveller, who was a thoughtless democrat, disposed to favour the contingent policy of France, because he had no capacity to ratiocinate the thousand intermodifications of good and evil which graduate and constitute the social system, in which coercion and liberty must be modified by the intellect of the people.

He related that, travelling in a stage-coach, the passengers were one day most exorbitantly overcharged; and upon refusing pay-

ment, the justice of peace appeared (being in the pay of the innkeeper), having himself bought the office, with an annual tribute attached to the patronage, and ordered the bill to be discharged before he would suffer the stage to depart. During the dispute, General Berthier alighted, ordered his *aid de camp* to turn the justice of peace out of doors, told the passengers to pay no more than their usual fare, and proceed on their journey. This fact, though it does credit to Berthier's liberality, yet it was precisely an act of military violence that could have been transacted in no country where civil law had any existence.

I heard of another fact, of a more decided character of military barbarism and futility of law:—A creditor met his debtor in the streets of Paris, and demanded, in a peremptory manner, the settlement of his account. The debtor fled for refuge into the house of a public functionary, who sent his servants out to seize the creditor and conduct him to a dungeon, where he remained ten months entombed, and was relieved only by the vicissitude of despotism, corruption, and favouritism, that deprived the debtor's patron of his office.

It will be unnecessary to give any more, or even urge these well-attested facts, to prove the absence of law, and the reign of simple force and military expediency, when we contemplate, profoundly and impartially, the nature of Bonaparte's government, whose personal fears and jealousies of his own power and life, participated by a million of subordinate tyrants in office, with many millions of adjuncts, must render personal alter-

cation for public, or even private justice, highly dangerous; for who would dare to risk hostility in a country where a proscription list travels every month over the face of the province, to entomb alive in dungeons the clamorous victims of public oppression, or the resentments of private villany, armed with the venal prostitution of public force?

Such is the deplorable state of social misery with which the infernal reformers of France threaten to deluge and destroy the world, by retrograding man far below the annals of savage history, down to the base limits of brutal and selfish instinct; by removing (or, in their language, reforming) the pyramid of social power from its natural base of custom, law, and education, and inverting it on the point of arbitrary will, unprecedented among demi-civilized and savage nations, which must incessantly fall on the shock of rival chiefs, whose dynasty can have no respect or permanence, and thus overwhelm the world in an endless alternation of anarchy and despotism, causing incalculable misery and desolation over the whole surface of the globe.

Englishmen and Americans! to whom this admonition is most peculiarly and impressively addressed, concentrate all the energies of thought and sympathy (which characterize you so pre-eminently over all other nations) into the essential intellect of sense, which forms that wide comparing standard of good and evil, which will enable you to estimate your invaluable pre-eminence of social policy, however charged with imperfections and grievances, in contrast with the de-

plorable condition of barbarous France and its brutalized subjects; and contemplate the ferocious threats of a tyrant, who, in the language of a demon, has declared to his army that he will take five hundred years vengeance on the British people (in which he no doubt includes their colonial offspring), for their old and inevitable warfare against France; the unhappy lot of all human policy, and totally unconnected with resentment, till the imperial savage denounced it, to prove himself a monster, and make declamation too feeble to express the real horrors of his power, menacing the most incalculable misery to the whole human species, in time and futurity.

Notwithstanding these atrocious facts, there have been found legislators weak enough, and authors wicked enough, to apologize for the French government, and to conciliate the British people to subjection, by telling them that Bonaparte could not carry away their land, or unnerve the arms of the peasantry; and that while a clerk was allowed to peculate the candle ends of his office, while pensions were granted to unmerited services, or taxes increased, Englishmen had no country worth preservation.

In answer to such perfidious and base suggestions, let Englishmen and their descendants contemplate their peculiar moral temperament, formed by thought and sympathy into a bar of steel, that cannot bend like the leaden temperament of foreign slaves, but must be broken before tyranny can subdue it; and no conquest can be maintained in England or America, till the inhabitants shall be transported or extir-

pated; for an English mob, in insurrection, would break in upon and destroy, in their spirit of comradeship or sympathy, any foreign selfish troops that should dare to leave the walls of a fortress, and expose themselves to the sympathetic assault of a peasantry determined on death or liberty.

Let not the fools of technical intellect, in their speeches and newspapers, deceive you with their vulgar cant of liberty and equality, telling you that the triumph of the monster is owing to the corruption and tyranny of regular government. These wisecracks involve themselves in endless contradictions; for they assert corruption and tyranny to be at the same time both the cause of defeat and conquest, since the triumphant power of France is an unprecedented system of the most outrageous and unheard of corruption and despotism, in which the licentious venality of office sells openly its indispensable patronage of liberty, property, and life, to every subject, from the prefect to the peasant.

No, Englishmen! the true cause of conquest is the unprincipled cruelty of a mad chief, and the folly of a tyger-monkey race of people, who suffer themselves to be drawn by terror into an insane, but braggart heroism, to extend the loss of the social state in France over all the world, by armed hosts of conscript children, with the stale trick of French feigned assault, impelled by terror, so notorious in ancient and modern history, and so evidently detected by the British bayonets. These tremendous efforts of French insanity and terror call the surrounding nations to exertions and sacrifices far beyond the moderate ener-

gies of their governments to enforce; and the people finding themselves masters, will every where rebel against their own weak governments, and submit to French conquest; and their disloyal perfidy and folly will be rewarded by military conscriptions for the frozen deserts of Tartary, or the burning sands of India, to exalt to the Mogul throne some revolutionary French ruffian, who has been selected from the gallies in France, where the standard of human excellence has, like every thing else, been reformed from virtue and wisdom, into folly without thought, villany without principle, and brutal selfishness void of all human sympathy.

The continent of Europe sinking under the dominion of France, resembles a first-rate ship of war going down in a harbour; it engulphs in its vortex the surrounding vessels, which no seamanship can save, exemplified in the vain and confused efforts of the conquered nations, which facilitated their destruction.

Englishmen! you alone of all nations possess, in your moral temperament of sympathy, the certain remedy for this menacing catastrophe; you have a capacity in your nature to form a fascis of moral and physical force, and break in pieces the insulated twigs of French allies or subjects. I will not conceal from you my alarms at the present lamentable state of all classes of the people, depraved by luxury, corruption, frivolous literature, and thoughtlessness, which I fear will produce sudden changes of government, terminating in civil war in both England and America; and notwithstanding these dreadful disasters,

your comparative moral excellence and physical force over the rest of mankind, will still preserve the dominion of the ocean, to maintain the existing state of practical civilization in transmarine countries, and conduct it through the progress of intellectual improvement to the perfectibility of manhood; to effect which momentous object, you have only to inscribe on your military banners, by sea and land, the following secret of victory:

Forward, and close with the enemy! Julius Caesar, Machiavel, and the Marshal Saxe, have all declared, whoever closes with the French, must conquer.

I will expose to the world those principles which guide the understanding and the will of the man who addresses this last awful and momentous admonition to the whole human species.

My head and my heart have been expanded, by the consummate experience of universal travels, into the ample comprehension of sense, or wide comparisons of reason, to estimate, in the pure medium of nature, the true practice and theory of human interests, in time and futurity. Such momentous speculation has revealed to me the great science of animal chemistry, which teaches that the indestructible atoms of matter which constitute the universal essence of nature, are incessantly circulating from a personal mode of agency, into a whole system of patency, both in life and death, through all sensitive being, which causes a million fold retribution of good and evil to matter, both in time and futurity, passing thro' the mode of human agency. This

discovery of the real constitution of nature elevates my mind above all considerations of personal and momentary good. I have no kindred, no property, and no country; my integral interest, as an eternal, material, constituent part of nature, in all times and all systems, impels and directs me to the augmentation of good, and the diminution of evil, throughout the sensitive system, as the only true worship of nature: and from this sacred predicament of universal and consummate manhood, I invoke the civilized nations of the Continent to compare, with the reasoning powers of sense, not the technical intellect of science, the tolerable evils and mild despotism of regular governments, which, in comparison with the revolutionary horrors of France, makes the worst condition of continental states the most blissful freedom.

I conjure the demi-civilized states of Asia to contemplate, in the comparisons of sense, the awful predicament to which French conquest would reduce them. Instead of a despotism limited by custom, by laws, and by superstition, the French system of personal patronage would let loose the demon of revenge which prevails in the Asiatic temperament, and the whole population would be destroyed by the prostitution of protecting power to execute individual resentment; and the menace of such an awful catastrophe makes your present cruel and unprincipled despotism a blissful evil, in the comprehensive comparison of sense with the revolutionary horrors of France.

Englishmen and Americans! I conjure you to attend to the foregoing comparisons, which, proving

the savage state of Asia to be bliss, in comparison with that of France, dispenses with all appeal to your pre-eminent state of exalted freedom and progressive perfectibility. But let not this joyful consolation discourage, but rather animate, the people in their resistance to corruption, through the correction of vice, and not change of constitution or government.

The British yeomanry are the supreme arbitrators of the constituted powers: if they are wise and virtuous, the state can never be in danger; and whenever they become corrupt, any extension of the popular branch of government to comprehend a larger proportion of the yeomanry in the constituted authorities, would diminish the liberty, virtue, and safety of the country, by diminishing the supreme power of the unconstituted sovereignty of the people in their county addresses.

The yeomanry, through county meetings and remonstrances, induced the government to make the peace of America, and it was made; to reject the treachery of Mr. Fox's India bill of parliamentary patronage, which would have destroyed the constitution, and it was rejected; to turn out the last administration, for daring to oppose the religious prejudices of the people; and should the union with Ireland contaminate with its political profligacy the patriot dignity and virtuous severity of English administration, as it appears in some recent and serious cases to have done, I have no doubt the yeomanry of England have still virtue enough to correct it: but should

they not, let every patriot Briton uphold the old practical constitution without any change, while they lament the vice and folly of the people, whose energies, like that of a tree rotten in the core, may still fructify, even in decay, through the liberty of the press, those momentous ideas of moral truth in the

study of man and nature, which form the only medium of safe reform and irresistible perfectibility, in the improvement of the understanding, in the education and instruction of sense superseding science; for in the progress of sense, mankind will and must become good and free.

Homo.

OBSERVATIONS ON PAINTING AND DRAWING.—BY JUNIUS.

(Continuation of Letter II. from p. 275.)

Feb. 8, 1809.

“MAKE the hair in scrolls like ornaments, and as from a center, and make the locks run after each other in harmonious lines like snakes; and all your other objects, such as drapery, should be managed like the flourishes of a writing master, well filled, various, and harmonious,—and the largest parts towards the bottom, which gives lightness, like the group of the Laocoon, by Apollodorus, Athenodorus, and Agesander of Rhodes: though another rule is, you should hide the art,

“All is art, but yet all artless seems.”

Be very careful of the little angles on your outline, and the gradations of light and shadow, both general and particular. I had almost forgotten to observe, keep your black chalk from your white chalk, and preserve your half tint, or paper, as much as possible. You may brighten your figure as much as you chuse by precision; and if you would give a very bright or sunny look, the reflections or shadows from objects strongly marked, will much contribute to this effect.” These rules, which any one may soon understand and execute, ap-

ply to every other object, and make artists about the size of the greatest part of our portrait-painters, miniature-painters, and our best engravers, to preserve grace, simplicity, perspective in laying the strokes, discrimination, the tone and precision, equality or solidity, as also the gradations both general and particular.

It should also be observed, to facilitate the attainment of drawing figures correctly, that regard should be had to the proportions, which are known to almost every artist; such as the hip over the foot on which the figure stands should be higher than the other, and also the alterations in different attitudes, &c. The shoulder is then lowest on that side—The inside of the knee is lower than the other—The inner belly of the *gastrocnemius*, or calf of the leg, is larger and lower down than the other. On the contrary, the inner ancle is higher and forwarder than the outer—The shoulder is highest on that side to which the head turns—All graceful figures stand on one leg, and old or decrepid figures on both.

These trifles are so common-place that they are scarcely worth the

time of writing; many others are to be found in Du Fresnoy's book, where there is a correct account of them, and in many other works: every artist must be acquainted with them.

The *student* at the *academy* is also much improved by Albinus's and Winslow's works on anatomy. Cheselden's book, particularly his largest; Santolini, the Italian, on the muscles of the face, and the work by Camper, late of the Hague, are worth inspection; also Douglas and Monro's book on the bones, and Brookes's late works. Many artists begin with Tinney's small pamphlet; this is so called from John Tinney, a printseller, formerly of Fleet-street, who first got the general account put together. This man, though he had but little merit himself as an engraver, was the master of Anthony Walker, W. Woollett, and James Brown, the engravers.—But to return from this bother.

Mr. A. having attended to these rules and practised them for some time, towards the end of the year, when the medals are to be given, having contrived to select a striking attitude, that shewed the best parts of the figure, and admitted of a breadth of light and shade, and a striking harmony of lines, made the drawing not quite so free as some he had previously done, because there is a fear of failing when a prize is anticipated, and also from the circumstance of being surrounded by rivals.

The night of decision arriving—the work arranged round the exhibition-room—the room illuminated—the *royal academicians* seated—the *Right Honourables*—the *Honourables*—and Caleb Whitefoord

and some other *connoisseurs* with their spectacles on, and the commonalty having taken their places—the candidates half scared—silence proclaimed three times by the secretary—Mr. W—mounts the seat of judgment, smiles and bows—as this gentleman knows how to look sensible—He then presses his lips together, and knits his brows a little—opens the book of fate, which is surrounded by the glittering toys, medals in gold and silver—the shagreen case opens—sugar-plumbs to make students diligent—the king's head on one side, and the Torso on the other, on which is written, "*Study*"—All is silent.

"*Gentlemen*,—The *Royal Academicians* have this year thought it just to adjudge the prizes in the following manner:—The *gold medal* for the best painting, the subject of which is taken from Homer's *Iliad*, is adjudged to the letter E. and is the work of Mr. O."

The secretary vociferates, "Mr. O."—Mr. O. ready to jump out of his skin, is seized with a sensation as if he was half drunk with brandy—immediately rises—advances—bows—and receives the glittering prize—ditto for sculpture—ditto for architecture. "The first *silver medal* for the best drawing of an academy figure, is adjudged to the letter R. and is the work of Mr. A."

Many artists advanced like Mr. A.: of these there are great numbers, many of whom, having never raised their views to *general*, *ideal*, or *poetic nature*, after this, make but little progress; for whatever higher rules may be taught at the academy, if the mind of the student is not congenial with these more extensive attainments, they take no

root. Persons of this description keep to individual nature; and though no higher than a house in comparison, yet think they are almost as high as the moon, because so it seems to them: they are not sensible that they have, as it were, got into an alley through which there is no thoroughfare to what is eminently meritorious. Many of these think the excellence of art lies in laborious high finishing, as a celebrated writer observes, "because they have heads, they fancy they can think." A class of artists, whose works stand higher in merit than these, are those who are more *select* in their choice of nature, and who procure the prints (the relics of antiquity) of Michael Angelo, Julio Romano, Corregio, Parmegiano, and other eminent designers, and from these copy turns, general structures, the air of heads, the roll or dishevelment of the hair, large masses of drapery, and sometimes whole figures, with so little disguise, that their barefaced plagiarisms are often detected by other thieves that are upon the same look-out.

A more refined sort of these artists arrive to a much greater height, by extending the plan. It is to be observed, that much of this, properly restrained, is the true method of study. A great authority (Reynolds) says, that an artist is entitled, as it were, to the benefit of the Spartan law. It was not theft that the ancient Greeks punished, but the want of skill in concealing it.

These artists practise what is done by the second class, but with greater art: they understand that many of the greatest works are constructed on great general plans; harmony of

lines, length of lines, and other machinery, which form a totality or whole of select or ideal nature. They add, retrench, amplify, parody, &c.: they copy from ———, which they often put in the same positions as those figures done by the greatest masters, and take some other views of the figure, which are sometimes as graceful as that originally formed.

In old perishing obscure pictures of merit, they take great liberties; copy whole figures; and if a country girl or princess, or any other character, chance to have the air or grace of Juno, Venus, Minerva, Hebe, or any other figure (though not intended by the painter who performed the work) that requires majesty, beauty, simplicity, variety, &c. they make sketches of such figures, and lay them up for some future occasion. They go, when it is almost dark, when they can only see the general colours, masses of light and shadow, and dab in structures and effects, which they also lay by for future pictures: all this applies to every department of art. It may happen that men of this third class have not better, or perhaps not such good, dispositions or abilities for the arts, as those of the lowest order—the good copiers of individual nature; but they have fallen by accident on a more lucky, or, rather, better mode of study. These painters are like two persons in a story related by Dr. Walcot (alias Peter Pindar). The story is this:—Two women, for some faults they had committed, were ordered by a catholic priest, by way of penance, to walk to Rome and back again to a village at some distance, with peas in their

shoes. They set off at the same time : the strongest of the two, when he had got half way, was so wounded in the feet, that he could scarcely walk. While thus labouring, he met the other, like a young buck, fresh and hearty, returning home. He requested to know, as

he passed, how he had contrived to get on with such ease and rapidity; that to him, who was so tormented, it appeared wonderful. He, with a grin, answered, "I boiled my peas."

JUNINUS.

ON THEATRICAL ARCHITECTURE AND TASTE.

TO THE EDITOR.

IT has long been a subject of regret to the admirers of architectural taste, that the magnificent buildings with which the metropolis of the British empire abounds, should be either deformed by excrescences, like wens or warts on the face of a beautiful female, or concealed from observation by manufactories or miserable dwellings. For instance, what strange deformity is exhibited in that otherwise elegant structure, the East India-house, in Leadenhall-street, by the little paltry building annexed to the western angle of its northern front. Classic taste and elegance seem in this case, as well as many others, to have given place to convenience : but it is unnecessary at present to enumerate any other instances, as they must be sufficiently obvious to any person of common observation.

After the destruction of London by fire in 1666, the genius of Sir Christopher Wren suggested the idea of improvement in the plan of rebuilding it, which would have rendered this city and its environs as superior in architectural beauty and convenience to any other in the world, as it is in opulence, extent, and population : but Sir Christopher's suggestion was overruled by

the interested policy, or the bad taste, of our ancestors*.

These ideas have resulted from the late theatrical conflagrations. Public buildings in general, but most particularly theatres, ought to be insulated : neither of the late winter theatres were so. The situation of both was also inconvenient for the public ; the streets and avenues to them disgusting and incommodious, and their titles inappropriate.

It occurred to the author of these remarks, soon after the conflagration of the late Covent-garden theatre, that the ingress and egress to a

* The conduct of the citizens of London at that time, bears some analogy to that of their more enlightened descendants at present, respecting the intended Strand and Vauxhall bridges. They oppose their formation :—why ? Because, say they, the navigation of the river Thames would be impeded. This, however, they cannot prove, with all the science they possess. But the real cause will turn out to be this : that some of the citizens may lose the sale of a yard of tape or an ice-cream, in consequence of some few persons preferring the new bridges to the old ones, and thus avoiding the dirty streets of the city.

theatre would be most commodious, if built in the center of a large square, with wide coach avenues to it, on each side; and that the taste of an architect might be displayed with the happiest effect in such a situation. Now, the square in which Covent-garden market is at present held, affords every advantage that could be desired to answer these purposes. An elliptical theatre, with a dome roof, erected in the center of this eligible place, would exhibit a magnificent appearance in every direction, especially if a bridge be thrown over the Thames from the bottom of Southampton street.

If it is intended to rebuild the late Drury-lane theatre, this plan may still be carried into effect:—the vegetable-market, which at present is a nuisance to the respectable inhabitants, might be removed to the site of the late theatre. It may be objected, that this place is not sufficiently capacious; but if it should not be, a colonnade surrounding the theatre, with shops for fruiters, might be built in such a manner as to contribute to promote the convenience, and increase the elegance of the principal structure.

The grand obstacle to architectural improvements in this metropolis, is the collision of interests arising from the division of property, and the consequent immense expenditure for purchasing old houses, and remunerating their possessors: but, in this case, no such obstacle arises. The whole of the property, except perhaps the interests of a few lessees, belongs to the Duke of Bedford. His grace, therefore, possesses the power of accomplishing this object with the

greatest facility; by which means, if a magnificent theatre were erected on this plan, the value of the land in its vicinity would be very much improved.

A theatre thus insulated, and constructed with stone or bricks, connected by iron, instead of wood, as much as possible, and a dome roof, consisting chiefly of iron, might be rendered almost combustible. At least, if such a calamity as we have so recently witnessed, should ever take place in the interior, amongst the variety of combustible substances employed in those buildings, its exterior and more substantial part would escape the fury of the conflagration.

The names of our theatres are also inelegant: how must a foreigner smile at the depraved taste of the votaries of Thalia and Melpomene, who resort to so miserable a place as a *lane* in London, or so vulgar as *Smock-alley* in Dublin! The minor theatres claim superiority over their parents in this respect. We have the Royalty, the Circus, the Amphitheatre, the Lyceum, the Sans Pareil, the Olympic Pavilion, &c. &c. But the classic taste of the *superior* order of our theatrical ladies and gentlemen is so low, or their invention so poor, that Thalia and Melpomene cannot procure palaces to receive the visits of their votaries, dignified with any better appellation than dirty *Covent-garden* and humble *Drury-lane*.

As none of the *literati* have hitherto ventured to suggest an observation on this head, it may not be deemed presumptuous to propose, for the consideration of the public, that the house which is now building for the proprietors of the

late Covent-garden theatre, might be denominated, from its apparent stability or firmness of structure, "*The Muses' Theatrical Castle*:" whilst the other theatre, if erected in the place previously recommended, might with propriety be called, from its superior situation and appropriate external decora-

tions, "*The Muses' Theatrical Palace*."

More classic titles than these might of course be adopted, but they have this advantage, that castle and palace excite ideas of grandeur and magnificence, whilst lane and alley produce impressions diametrically opposite.

R. A.

HISTORICAL FACTS RELATIVE TO EUROPEAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

(Continued from page 305.)

THE skins of animals were doubtless the first materials for clothing among all nations, as they still are among the savage tribes. With the account given by Tacitus of the dress of the ancient Germans every reader is acquainted. Hair, sinews, fibres of plants and trees, supplied the place of thread for sewing; thorns and fish-bones were the substitutes for needles, and sharp bones performed the office of knives and scissors. This may still be seen in the implements for tailors' work used by the North American Indians. Boards fastened to the soles of the feet with thongs constituted shoes. Breeches are of more ancient date than might perhaps be imagined. The Gauls wore breeches, but not of the form which is given at present to that part of dress, which they denominated *braccha*, whence the word *braye* or *brayette*, still retained in the French language. The Romans, on this account, distinguished that part of Gaul which retained its ancient customs, by the name of *Gallia Braccata*, and gave the appellation of *Gallia Togata* to that portion which lay nearer to Italy, and became civilized at a more early period. Till the time of Charlemagne, military

dressess were made of skins, though the method of spinning the wool of animals was known in Gaul long before the arrival of the Romans.

In the sequel, the peasants, who were principally employed in agriculture, adopted a kind of clothing which not only defended them from the inclemency of the weather, but which they could throw aside with little trouble when they returned to their huts. It was a cloak with a hood or cowl, such as is still worn by monks in Roman Catholic countries: the founders of their orders consequently borrowed this dress of the peasants.

Caps of coarse stuff were the ordinary covering for the head among the common people. The invention of hats was of much later date, and was adopted only by persons of distinction. Charles V. when reviewing his army in 1547, wore a small velvet hat, which he put under his arm when it began to rain. The most ancient felt hat of which we have any account, was that worn by Charles VII. of France, at his entry into Rouen. It would be impossible to enumerate all the variations which have taken place in the form and fashion of the hat; suffice it therefore

to say, that the first was made with a slouched brim.

The weaving of stockings was invented by the Spaniards. From Spain it was introduced into Italy, and about 1561, into England.—Henry II. was the first that wore silk stockings in France, and Queen Elizabeth in England.

It would far exceed our limits to go back to the Greeks and Romans, and to describe their shoes. The antiquary finds and recognizes them on coins and other remains of art. The shoemakers' or cordwainers' company was established in France by Charles IX. in 1573. The *galoches*, which came into fashion thirty or forty years since, derived both their figure and name from the half-shoes of the Capuchins, and slippers were used so early as the time of Francis I. The shoes of that age were extremely sharp-pointed, and bent upwards at the end. These curvatures or bills became in France a mark of the distinction of ranks, according as they were larger or smaller. By the common people they were worn of the length of six inches; by the most wealthy citizens they were increased to twelve inches, and those of princes and persons of high rank were not less than two feet long. These beaks were moreover decorated with a couple of long horns, and other singular figures. This kind of shoes was termed *à la poulaine*, probably after the name of the inventor. Some, however, maintain that they owed their existence to Henry, son of Geoffry Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who was deemed the most handsome and accomplished prince of his age, and who was so much mortified by a large excrescence on

one of his feet, that to conceal this defect, he directed his shoes to be made with these long beaks: the courtiers followed the example of their master, and the fashion soon became general. The clergy, the enemies of new fashions, preached against it as against a sin, and it was prohibited by princes. During the reign of Louis XI. this kind of shoe was seen for the last time: but we must own, that a few years since we were not without apprehensions of beholding this fashion revived in all its extravagance in the British metropolis.

In the battle of Sempach, when Leopold, surnamed "the Honour of Chivalry," fell with his nobles by the bravery of the Swiss, the heroism of Arnold von Winkelried, and the fault which he committed in dismounting his cavalry,—one of these horsemen, M. von Raynach, in cutting off the long peaks of his shoes, like his companions, because they retarded their motions, wounded his foot in such a manner, that he could not take part in the battle, and thus escaped the fate which befel the others.

The dress of Charlemagne, as described by Eginhard, commonly consisted of a linen coat, the skirts of which were bordered with silk; and in winter, of a waistcoat of otter's skin, which he wore under the coat. His shoes and stockings were fastened by ribbons of various colours, and over all was thrown a long mantle. He likewise enacted sumptuary laws. In 808, he fixed the following prices for buying and selling: The best coat or mantle . . . 20 sols. An inferior one 10 — A coat lined with marten or otter's skin 30 — One lined with cat's skin . 10 —

The long wide tunics, which were cut open before, and reached to the heels, were put on over the other garments. People wore them when they went abroad; while the mantles (such is the variation in fashions and ideas) were only looked upon as a domestic or full dress; and it would have been deemed a mark of ill-breeding if any person had gone abroad in a mantle. The ecclesiastical habit, called *pluviale*, and several monastic dresses, are imitations of these tunics: and thus we find, in the dresses of many orders of monks and of the clergy, which often appear ludicrous to us, a representation of the most ancient

fashions of dress belonging to our ancestors.

Mantles of ermine were worn in all ages in France and Germany: to heighten their whiteness, they were spotted, as is still customary, with black pieces of Lombard lamb-skins. Mantles of ermine, whose skin was at that time procured from Armenia, were worn only by persons of distinction and ladies of high rank. A queen of England had two mantles of ermine carried before her, to denote that she was the monarch of two kingdoms, France and England.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF STRICKLAND EASE,

A BEAUTIFUL PENINSULA IN ESTHWAITE LAKE, WESTMORELAND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your widely circulating and instructive miscellany, to endeavour to bring the scenery of Esthwaite Lake into more general notice than it has hitherto obtained. — It will not, I hope, be thought an intrusion by the admirers of the beautiful in nature, as situations of much less consequence are often more minutely described. I am at a loss to what cause to impute its not having been before noticed, unless it be that other tourists have omitted to visit Esthwaite, and of course could not describe the adjacent scenery from actual observation.

Strickland Ease, in Esthwaite Lake, is a peninsula, though it sometimes forms an island, as the water when high, overflows the isthmus,

and thus totally surrounds it. Indeed, it might, at a very small expence, be made a complete and perpetual island, by cutting through the isthmus, which is low and narrow. This peninsula, situated on the western margin, and about half-way up the lake, into which it stretches very far, is of a handsome elliptical form, comprehending about nine acres, and is fringed round with coppice and timber-trees, such as oak, ash, &c. In the middle it rises into a beautiful mount, in high cultivation.

The best view of this lovely and interesting spot, may be enjoyed by those tourists who cross Lancaster sands to Ulverstone, or rather to Cartmel, and thence to Hawkshead. When about three miles from the latter place, let them enquire for Eastead Pasture, through which

the road passes, and there stop, when they will have a good distant view of Strickland Ease, rising majestically from the bosom of the beautiful lake. A very fine near view of it may then be obtained, by proceeding to Fauld Yeat, the farm of which it forms a part, at present in the occupation of Mr. John Hawkrigg, and walking to the top of a hilly field behind the farmhouse.

Should the traveller cross Winan-dermere Ferry, and thence to Hawkshead, he may also enjoy a fine view of the peninsula from the east side of the lake, on the road between Sawrey and Hawkshead.

In addition to the beauties naturally possessed by this spot, it is capable of being very much improved by building, planting, &c. It resembles more than any other situation in the neighbourhood, Bell Isle, the favourite retreat of J. C. Curwen, Esq. for which the sum of £.30,000 has been offered and refused. The peninsula is situated in a very improving neighbourhood, and if built upon, would form an elegant and healthful retirement*,

* Having had opportunities of viewing this certainly desirable spot, we can attest the accuracy of our correspondent's description; but there is one most singular circumstance which has escaped his no-

being admirably situated for fishing and field sports, as game is plentiful in the neighbourhood.

A description of the sublime mountain scenery which surrounds this place at a distance, might perhaps be thought appropriate; but to this task I am afraid that I cannot do justice; and shall therefore beg leave to refer to the accounts already published by those who have actually viewed the lakes, or what is still better, to a personal survey.

Should the information contained in this letter afford ever so little amusement to any of those who may afterwards visit the lakes, I shall feel highly gratified.

I am, &c.

B.

Kendal, April 28, 1809.

tice. Between Esthwaite and Hawkshead, and not above a mile from Strickland Ease, is situated another small lake, with a floating island, on which breed prodigious quantities of musquitoes, of the genuine West Indian species, who are by no means desirable neighbours. We should be glad if our correspondent, or any of our readers, can favour us with a solution of the question, how those troublesome insects were brought into that vicinity, and whether any other colonies of them are established in this country.

EDITOR.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER IV.

(Continued from page 287.)

HAVING cast a farewell glance on the beautiful lake Avernus, I returned, mounted as before, and accompanied by my two friends, to the sea-beach; but finding that the chillness which had seized my limbs in the Sibyl's cave, would not yield to the burning rays of the sun, I consigned Dapple to the cicerone, and tried to recover, by pedestrian ex-

ercise, the lost balance of tempera-
ture. This plan, as to myself, was
attended with the wished-for re-
sult; at the same time, that it
proved the cause of a severe mis-
fortune to one of my fellow-travel-
lers. Don Michele, probably from
fatigue, was going to avail himself
of the vacant saddle, when, in the
act of mounting, a loud report an-
nounced the laceration of his orange
purple small-clothes. On an oc-
casion like this, I had good reason
to expect a storm from a man of his
temper, but my fears were un-
founded—a Neapolitan is not to be
put out of humour by a trifle. Don
Michele, after gravely examining
the hiatus, which was rendered
doubly distressing by its locality
and the want of drawers, exclaim-
ed, with much composure, “*Non
c’è gran danno; memmeno mara-
viglia, giacche siamo nel paese
d’eruzioni**”: and wittily observing,
that the cause of the evil was best
calculated for its concealment, he
got on the ass more cheerful, if
any thing, than before. Some peo-
ple are greatest in misfortune!

After proceeding a little way
along the shore, the heat of the
sun became sensible, even through
the soles of my boots; and to con-
vince me that subterraneous fire was
the cause, our cicerone desired I
would put my hand into the sea:
the water felt cool, but the sand
underneath quite hot. We were
close to the hot vapour baths of
Tritoli, consisting of a variety of
excavations cut into a high rock,
on which are scattered a number of

ruins, evidently shewing that this
place was much frequented by the
invalids of antiquity. The air here
is strongly impregnated with saline
and sulphureous vapours, which, in
some of the caverns, are so exces-
sive, as to cause instant perspira-
tion. They are said to afford a sure
remedy for almost every chronic
complaint, particularly rheumatism
and diseases of the skin. We en-
tered one of the apartments, where
both the heat and smell were into-
lerable. A fellow stripped himself
to go down a kind of a dry well,
and presently ascended in so violent
a state of perspiration, that the drops
ran down from every part of his
body. You may well suppose, dear
T. that I lost no time to get out of a
place of this kind.

At this mountain begins the ter-
ritory of Bajæ—Bajæ, the pride and
shame of ancient Rome. Who, that
has tasted of classic learning, does
not recollect this celebrated spot,
its beautiful villas, temples, pala-
ces of marble, baths, groves, gar-
dens, fish-ponds, houses of ill fame,
the voluptuous and dissolute life of
its inhabitants, and even of the
grave senators, who, from the toils
of the Curia, hastened to enjoy its
sybaritic pleasures? All is vanish-
ed! and a desert, covered with
shapeless ruins, is left to attest the
veracity of historians—a melan-
choly instance of the instability of
human affairs. Some centuries
hence, perhaps, a foreign wanderer
will seek in vain the elegant villas,
lawns, and parks of Richmond and
Hampton Court. The fate of em-
pires may be compared to the life
of man: a good constitution, and
a wise use of it, may prolong the
duration of both; but decrepitude

* The mischief is not so great, nor is
it to be wondered at, since we are in the
country of eruptions.

will, sooner or later, make its appearance, or foreign violence bring on sudden destruction. From the latter, our insular situation greatly screens us; we have to boast of every advantage in point of constitution; the manner of using or abusing it, is therefore all we have to look to.

Full of such like reflections, and of others even more serious, I looked down on the little harbour of Bajæ: methought I saw that infernal contrivance of naval mechanism falling into pieces, and the unhappy Agrippina swimming towards the shore for her life, which her monster of a son, disappointed at the failure of his scheme, immediately afterwards consigned to the sword of one of his creatures.—What a picture of human depravity! But Nero's guilt must have been shared among a great number of his associates. He that planned the construction of the vessel, even the workmen that executed the design, the crew, the courtiers, the ministers, all must have been privy to the horrid deed: and Seneca, the moralist,—had his philosophy nothing to say on this occasion?—or was he, perhaps, not displeased at getting rid of the influence of an imperious woman?—perhaps, even he was in the secret. But what exceeds all belief, the army and senate, according to Suetonius, congratulated their worthy master on the happy event.

But let us turn from recollections so disgraceful to humanity, to some of the most interesting objects that here offer themselves to the view of the modern traveller. The sea at Bajæ forms a safe port for vessels of small size; a pier of solid con-

struction has been built, to facilitate the landing of goods and mooring of ships, and a citadel of moderate strength protects the coast and harbour. Two ancient edifices, in ruins, stand at a small distance from each other on the beach: the one at present bears the name of the temple of Venus, the other of Diana. A little further in shore, a third temple presents itself, of which our cicerone made a present to Mercury. But to quote the fictitious names of heaps of ruins can give you no pleasure, although to an artist on the spot, their fine proportions and elegant structure, as far as time has preserved either, may afford delight and instruction. You can scarcely form an idea of the immense number of fragments of ancient buildings, which here not only cover the ground on all sides, as far as Misenum, but are even visible beneath the sea: indeed, when we consider that the environs were the general resort of the Roman *beau monde*, that this was the fixed station, chief arsenal, and dock-yard of the principal Roman fleet, we may easily account for the numerous architectural remains to be met with on so celebrated a spot.

In our progress towards the Misenian cape, and on the other side of the castle of Bajæ, we arrived at the tomb of Agrippina—not the mother of Nero, who, as I have before said, was murdered nearly on the same spot, by the orders of her son,—but *her* mother, the wife of the virtuous Germanicus, who, like her husband, fell a victim to the hatred of another imperial monster, the crafty tyrant, Tiberius. An inscription, found on the spot, but

no longer there, leaves no doubt of the fact of this sepulchral monument having been erected to her memory. I entered it with difficulty, through a hole at the bottom, and by the glimmer of a candle, perceived the remains of some beautiful basso-relievos in stucco, and painted ornaments along one of the walls.

Close to the tomb of Agrippina, we were shewn into a number of subterraneous apartments, some formed of brick, others cut into the rock. At present they bear, appropriately enough, the name of *Cento Camerelle* (hundred chambers): they are a sort of labyrinth of difficult access, and the trouble of creeping into some of the cells, *feet* foremost, is very indifferently compensated by the little that is worth seeing in them, and the want of authentic information as to the destination of so gloomy an abode. Our cicerone, who never seemed to be at a loss to answer questions, declared the *Cento Camerelle* to have been the habitations of primitive Christians, during the persecutions in the first centuries; and although I objected that it was very unlikely our pious forefathers would have thought it prudent to seek shelter in the neighbourhood of the palaces of their persecutors, Don Michele, as usual, was of opinion, that the nearer they lived to the place of danger, the less their residence would be suspected, and, of course, the safer they would be from the intrusion of power; adding, by way of simile, that in a high wind, one that was close to the houses had less to fear from the falling of tiles and chimnies, than he that walked in the middle of the

street. You need not be told, that so acute an observation was met with respectful silence on my part.

We were next led up hill to the *Piscina Mirabile* (the wonderful fish-pond). This stupendous structure, whether fish-pond or not, is, compared with others, in good preservation, and has pre-eminent claims to admiration. I shall first present you, dear T. with a brief description of its plan, and then add what appears to me the most rational hypothesis concerning its probable destination. The greatest part of the building is, and I believe originally was, under ground, above the surface of which it rises only a few feet, where it is covered with a flat roof of masonry. Its form is an oblong square, about sixty paces in length and half as much in breadth; two entrances, with staircases of about forty steps, lead to the bottom, and forty-eight massy insulated pilasters, in the shape of crosses like those under our Horse-Guards, regularly disposed in rows of twelve by four, support a vaulted roof: between these, two men may walk a-breast. The interior walls and the pilasters are covered with a stucco, not only impenetrable to water, but as hard as marble itself; so much so, that from fragments, broken off for that purpose, the lapidaries at Naples manufacture very neat and well-polished snuff-boxes, a specimen of which I shall have the pleasure of presenting you with in proof of my veracity. Regular square openings at the top served to admit light and air. It is not likely that such a stupendous fabric should have been reared to keep fish in, although the gluttony of some of

the Roman emperors was perfectly capable of such a waste of labour and expence. The more probable opinion is, that this was the great reservoir of rain water for the Misenian fleet; and this supposition is considerably strengthened by the discovery of some earthen pipes at the top, which are thought to have served for the water being poured in by the sailors and soldiers during the winter season, when the tempestuous weather did not admit of the fleets putting to sea, and afforded to the crews the leisure required for such an operation; as it was a maxim of the Roman government, to keep its defenders employed at all times. At least the whole peninsula is destitute of springs of good water, a defect which may be ascribed both to the sea and to the abundance of volcanic matter under ground.

From the hill on which the *Piscina Mirabile* stands, we enjoyed a charming prospect of Cape Misenum, which lay immediately before us, and of the verdant island of Procita, separated from the cape by a channel about half a mile in breadth; but our antiquarian peregrination stopped short of either. We were by this time nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue; not that the distance we had travelled was altogether considerable, but the researches among so many ruinous edifices, at one time climbing over walls, at another descending below ground, or creeping on all-fours through narrow passages, under repeated and sudden transitions from heat to cold, required more bodily exertion than a journey of perhaps treble the extent. The jack-ass I had, as I

already informed you, in the early stage of our progress, consigned to Don Michele, whose misfortune certainly entitled him to this sacrifice of my own convenience, however little, as the case turned out, he benefited by the cession. He was unaccustomed to this sort of travelling, and the rents in his garments appeared to have accelerated the galling action of an obdurate saddle; at least a continual locomotion or shifting, and a silence during the last *quarter of an hour*, gave room to apprehend the existence of such a grievance. In short, he declared his inability to proceed any farther, and Don Giacomo adding that he had ordered dinner to be ready at half past sixteen, it was, *nem. con.* determined to return forthwith to Pozzuoli.

Owing to this resolve I find myself in an awkward dilemma with you, Dear T. An account of *Cape Miseno* was promised you, and ought to stand in this place. Now, although in many of our modern travels it is no unusual thing to meet with full and particular accounts of places, which the author has never visited, he trusting, in such cases, to his own intuitive genius, and, *perhaps*, to the aid of some dull, but correct writers that have pre-drudged through the subject for him, like the drone which sucks the honey prepared by the industrious bee: although, I repeat, such a thing is perfectly warranted by the laws and ordinances of book-making, yet, as I am not making a book, but writing a letter, a friendly letter, to my dear T. to whom I have solemnly promised to relate

nothing but what my eyes have seen seen? Stop! I have *seen* Misenum, and very near too, although I may not absolutely have been at it. At any rate, I may therefore tell you what I have seen. The promontory is a moderate hill, or rather rock, now without a town, which was destroyed by the Saracens in the ninth century. Adjoining to the cape, and directly under our feet, lay the Dead Sea (*Mare Morto*), across which the inhabitants of the town used to ferry over their funerals, to a place called the Elysian Fields, now *Mercato de Sabato*, and still containing the remains of many sepulchres. Their sexton's name was Charon. A little more to the right we saw another lake, the famous Acheron, the waters of which were pestilential, like those of Avernus, owing to their communicating with the infernal regions. And here, without recurring to Egyptian antiquity, you have the warp into which the Roman poets, and particularly Virgil, have so fancifully interwoven their beautiful mythological fictions of the topography of the empire of Pluto, and the fate of mankind after death, in perfect imitation of

what Homer has left us on the same subject in his *Odyssey*. Of the superb port which Agrippa, the Colbert of Augustus, built at Misenum, scarcely a trace remains; much less of the monuments which Æneas erected here to his companion Misenus, from whom the name of the cape is derived.

“ At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
 “ Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque,
 tubamque,
 “ Monte sub ærio: qui nunc Misenum ab
 illo
 “ Dicitur, æternumque tenet per secula
 nomen.”

ÆNEID, VI. 232.

This prediction of Virgil, as to the duration of the appellation, stands to this day uninvalidated. His *mons ærius* is generally explained as the noun proper of the hill before it changed its name; but when I inform you that the many curious natural hollows, or perhaps artificial excavations of its rock, give it, in some measure, the resemblance of the *ærial* and transparent nature of a Gothic building, you will, perhaps, concur with me, that *ærius* may have been meant as an epithet rather, than as the name it previously went by.

The unavoidable press of urgent temporary matter, obliges us to defer the promised conclusion of this letter to our supplementary number.

ACCOUNT OF THE CRIMEA, HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

LETTER III.

ON quitting Soudak, the road is one continued ascent to the village of Kutlak, chiefly along the little rivulet Karagatch; which, by its murmuring and perpetual dashing against the rocks that impede its course, in some measure takes off the wearisomeness of the road, and affords also another comfort, of no mean importance in so hot a climate—water, which, during our eight miles journey,

we had frequently occasion to have recourse to.

The village is situated near the summit of a mountain in a spacious valley, planted with vines and fruit trees, and surrounded with a range of hills of a moderate height. This contributes to render it extremely hot, and by impeding the free course of the wind, communicates the sensation of a hot-house. Its productions are proportionably abundant, rich, and varied: its wines are very luscious, and something like Malmsey. The inhabitants, when not occupied in their vineyards, employ themselves, with great industry, in an extensive stone-quarry, from which they procure, and roll down into the valley, large blocks, which are then shaped into mill-stones; and hence almost all the mills in the Crimea are supplied. This trade, added to their wine and fruits, have rendered the inhabitants of Kutlack the richest of their class in the Crimea; and they appear to possess, in consequence, more conveniences and comforts than I recollect to have observed in any other place of its size. A rest of a couple of hours, with the delicious refreshments we obtained of fruit, wine, &c. enabled us again to proceed with renovated vigour, both of body and mind; and our journey to Kapsokor, being principally a descent through several beautiful vallies, covered with orchards and vineyards, afforded one of the most delightful journies, perhaps, ever undertaken. The hills are covered with woods, and Kapsokor is situated in the midst of a valley, about a mile from the sea; the inhabitants cultivate large fields of cucumbers, melons, beans,

and hemp, and appear happy and contented.

From this place to the valley of Alushta the road is rocky and very dangerous, owing to the chasms and precipices which appeared after the earthquake of 1786, and which spent its force principally between this spot and Balaklava. The town of Alushta is situated on an isolated elevation contiguous to the sea, which separates the eastern part of the high mountains of the Crimea from those of the west, which we have just passed over. Though now an insignificant village, the ruins of its ancient fortifications attest its former importance. The present inhabitants are Tartars, who, by building their houses against the side of the hill, and covering them with turf, give you the idea, when looking at them from a distance, of so many terraced gardens. Upon these roofs they walk and sleep in summer; indeed the inside of the house holds out no temptation to make more use of it than is absolutely necessary; it contains nothing but a spacious fire-place, a few cushions, and a carpet. Neither are these habitations recommended by their cleanliness. In the middle ages this place was called Aluston Phrurion, and was rebuilt by Justinian; a sufficient proof of the importance of its port at that time. Since it fell into the possession of the Turks, it has lost both its trade and consequence, and been reduced to a mere village. From hence to Yalta, we pass through the villages of Lambat, Parthenik, and Kurkult; the road, continually ascending, winds round precipices, crosses forests, and is so narrow, that it is

dangerous even to the animals we rode, accustomed as they are to its difficulties. In this tract many very beautiful situations and views present themselves, and perpetually strike the traveller with astonishment at their grandeur, variety, and richness. We at last reached the plain of Yursuf. Here, upon the top of an almost inaccessible mountain, fractured in two, is a passage, which was formerly closed by a wall, vestiges of which, as also of its batteries, bastions, and a round tower, still remain, together with a rampart which extended to the sea, where a beautiful little harbour, secured by a mole, still existing, afforded security to those whom either business or pleasure induced to avail themselves of its accommodation. About three miles further, the promontory of Nikita stretches itself into the sea. Behind it is a village of the same name, which, with two others adjacent, was formerly inhabited by Greeks, who emigrated from Maripol. Near these is a ruined chapel, shaded by some of the largest walnut-trees I ever saw. A rivulet takes its course through this valley, giving luxuriance to orchards and vineyards, once cultivated with the greatest care, but now forming a wilderness that would defy their ancient owners, should they again appear, to point out their proper boundaries. It is here that the traveller feels disposed to rest and seek that refreshment his exhausted frame so much requires from the fatigue of travelling in so hot a climate; and that he is invited to do so, by a fountain shaded by the most luxuriant trees, interspersed with vines, arbutus, &c.; and to add to his accommodation, the hospitable Tartar has placed

a wooden bowl to lade the water in order to slake his thirst—the torments of which he well deserves to suffer, who shall neglect to place it again securely in its situation, for those who may follow him. It is by trivial attentions, like this, to the wants of our fellow-creatures, more than by ostentatious displays of charity, that the hospitality of a nation is to be judged of. Passing through the village of Derekoi you descend into the valley of Yalta, the Doialta of the ancients, fallen from its former importance to an insignificant village, and its port now no longer remarkable for any thing but its oysters, which, indeed, are excellent. Though little frequented, it has a small lazaretto, to receive the remnant of its inhabitants from being completely extirpated by the plague. The vestiges of its former magnificence are very apparent: broken columns, and other ruins, are every where scattered about; and its extent may easily be traced by the parts of fortifications still remaining. It is in the vicinity of this place, that the famous breed of the Tauric sheep are principally found. Like the Spanish, they are led by their shepherds to the climate adapted to the different seasons, and fed at a greater or less height above the level of the sea, ranging from sultry heat at the bottom, to more than cool at the top of the mountains, even in the midst of summer. The road now rapidly ascends the mountains, and is not only fatiguing, but dangerous: the ravines are deep and rugged, and a false step of your horse would be inevitable destruction. About five miles from Yalta you again descend to the sea-shore, to a village called

Aoutka, inhabited by Greeks, whose sole employment is fishing; and no where is there to be found such variety of excellent fish as is furnished by the sea along the whole extent of coast from Balaklava to Caffa. Of such importance was it thought in ancient times, that it gave the Greek name of *Klimata* to this part of the Crimea. Near to this are situated the cascades of the Akarsu, falling perpendicularly from a height of upwards of sixty fathoms. The spray and mist arising from such a body of water, form rainbows of the most brilliant colours, and render it difficult, by any description, to convey an idea of the grandeur of such a scene. Several villages situated amongst these mountains, through which the road passes, enjoy all the advantages and luxuries of this fertile soil. Fig-trees, olives, and vines are dispersed amongst them, and continue to attend the traveller till he approaches Alupka; when the scene immediately, as if by magic, changes to one the most dreary, and impresses the imagination with the return of chaos; woods rooted up, rocks broken, dispersed, and again heaped upon one another, trees suspended over an abyss by a single root, all serve to impress the traveller with the idea of general destruction. In one part enormous fragments of stone, proceeding from the fall of a mass of rock on the sea side, cover the space of more than a mile inland; and it is upon and amongst these ruins, that a village is established, with gardens and parcels of cultivated ground. Some have even ventured to build their huts under the shelter of these enormous masses, which every moment seem ready to fall and

crush them to atoms. Nature, however, who seems otherwise to have treated this country like a step-mother, has not denied it every thing; for this valley, being sheltered from the cold wind, is one of the hottest on the whole southern coast, and being exposed only to the south, the heat is concentrated in it throughout the day, creating a luxuriance of vegetation that is astonishing. The vines may be seen shooting and twining round the rocks; fig-trees, pomegranates, olive and walnut-trees grow between their fissures, and have the appearance of springing out of the very rock itself. The mountain which surrounds the valley of Alupka, is the famous Kriométopon, so well known to the ancient Greek navigators. The whole face of it, broken into masses, presenting every where the semblance of ruins, renders this valley delightful to the traveller who is pleased with contrasts. Upon gaining the summit, a strong wall guards the only pass to the next village, to which the descent is so steep, that it is not without the greatest difficulty you arrive at it without accident. The path is only a few inches wide, winding along the very brink of ravines and precipices, to the bottom of which the eye cannot penetrate; whilst in many places, even this slender security against destruction is worn away by the rains, rendering it equally difficult both for pedestrians and horsemen. Indeed, the inexperienced traveller finds his only security in trusting implicitly to the sagacity and instinct of his horse, which, accustomed to the ground, scrambles over the chasms with perfect safety.

LETTERS FROM NORTH AMERICA.

LETTER II.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, July 16, 1806.

Dear M.

WHEN I closed my last epistle, I was prevented from writing you more at that period, by the arrival of the mail from New-York, for England; I therefore resume my descriptive observations taken in this place, and send them for your information and amusement.

I am now enabled to give you some idea of the climate at Halifax, which is not so severe as at many of the inland towns in North America, situated nearly under the same parallel of latitude. The summer is generally six weeks longer than at Quebec, in Canada, or the cities of St. John and Fredericton, in New Brunswick; namely, a fortnight in the spring, and a month in the autumn, or fall of the year: nor does the thermometer, in the severest weather (as I understand), ever fall so low, or remain so long at severe frost, as at the latter places. The inhabitants reckon upon five months of severe winter; but the weather is neither so bad, nor the cold so intense, as to preclude their going abroad: on the contrary, winter is looked to as the season of festivity and amusements. Their parties, during this season (which they term *gregories*), cannot be surpassed for mirth and pleantry, and constitute a leading feature in the hospitable attentions of the people in general to all those who seek a temporary residence, or are called amongst them either by duty or business. The heat, however, is excessive in summer; the thermometer, at the latter end of the

month of July, rises above 90° even in the shade. At this season also, thunder-storms are frequent and tremendous, though seldom attended with any dangerous consequences. These extremes are not productive of many diseases; and a regular mode of living, with bodily comforts and warmth in the winter season, acts as a preventive to all diseases. As to epidemics, they are not known in this place; and great longevity is by no means uncommon, though the usual signs of a premature old age are almost universal.

The culture of the country is well understood, and consists principally in Indian meal, buck-wheat, some rye, and small quantities of flax, which I have observed on some of the farms. The meadows are well laid down, extremely rich and luxuriant, and the overflow of the waters from the smaller rivers in the spring of the year, serves as a capital manure to enrich the soil, which produces the most abundant quantities of sweet and sound hay; but that which grows on the deepest soil they consider best for cattle, and distinguish it by the appellation of "*timothy hay*."

Horticulture is also generally understood at Halifax, and the town is almost surrounded with gardens, the productions of which arrive at great perfection. Melons grow in abundance, and the apples are in general of an exquisite and peculiar kind.

In a commercial point of view, Halifax must be considered as highly important; it is the *dépôt*

of distribution for the northern provinces of America, having an abundant means of support for an increasing population, and trading with craft and vessels of all descriptions to the different cities of the United States, the East and West Indies, and to almost all parts of the world.

The manners of the inhabitants are highly social, kind, and benevolent, though not approaching to that state of elegance so predominant in the metropolis of Great Britain. To visitors they are uncommonly civil and hospitable; and it is worthy of remark, that, independent of the masonic society of the town, there are four others for the relief of the distressed stranger, viz. the English, Irish, Scotch, and foreign societies, supported by voluntary contributions, the funds of which are in the most flourishing state, and ready on all occasions to

be distributed gratuitously to all those whom sickness, misfortune, shipwreck, or any other cause, may send amongst the inhabitants of Halifax; who, with a humanity and benevolence almost peculiar to themselves, never suffer the stranger to pine in wretchedness, or the distressed or unfortunate to labour under the additional calamity of want. Truly may it be said of these generous and hospitable people, that they are never more happy than when relieving the distressed, and wiping the tear of affliction from the cheek of the sufferer.

Being under orders for removal with my regiment to Fredericton, I shall conclude my present letter, promising you a description of all particulars in my next; and assuring you, dear M. how very sincerely I remain your attached friend,

R.

ON THE CONCEALMENT OF BANKRUPTS' EFFECTS.

MR. EDITOR,

IN reply to the questions of "STRAIGHT FORWARD," as inserted in page 296 of your last number of the *Repository*, I beg leave to give the following answers, as a commercial correspondent and a constant reader:

To the 1st question, I give it as my opinion, that the mercantile dealer, chapman, or tradesman, who will knowingly suffer the goods, or any other description of property, belonging to a bankrupt, to be secreted in his cellars, stores, or even on his premises, for the purpose of defrauding honest creditors, is guilty of an equal breach of the laws with the fraudulent bankrupt he acts in

collusion with; which breach constitutes a *felony*, and is, agreeably to the bankrupt laws, punishable by transportation.

To the 2d. No honest mercantile dealer would purchase the *secreted* goods or other property of a bankrupt, or receive them knowingly; nor would he assist in secreting them: which property, under circumstances of this nature, must be considered in the light of *stolen goods*; and, of course, all the penalties annexed become due to those who will receive or secret the like.

To the 3d. Depraved in disposition, and lost to all character indeed, must that mercantile dealer appear, who will, under any cir-

cumstance whatever, countenance the escape of a bankrupt, or assist him, by aid and design, to abscond feloniously from his creditors and the king's dominions: such an unprincipled person incurs *an equal degree of guilt* with the delinquent who absconds, deserves the most

exemplary and marked punishment for his crimes, and would (if prosecuted), under the bankrupt laws, be found guilty as a felon, and transported for life.

Your's, &c.

J. H. R.

Sudbury, May 9, 1809.

A MEDICAL QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

ON a visit which I some time since paid to R***, I had occasion to witness what appeared to me an extraordinary mode of cure of that cutaneous disease in the face, which the humorous knight of our immortal dramatist could never see without "thinking upon hell-fire, and Dives that lived in purple." On entering my inn, I was ushered into a room, where I beheld a gentleman, whose face was so highly illuminated, that he might also have passed for "a knight of the burning lamp," reclined upon a sofa. A man in black, with a monstrous periwig, stood near his head, holding a flint and steel in his hands. Scarcely had I taken a seat, when the latter, whom I afterwards found to be a doctor of physic, commenced his operation, and kept striking fire for a full quarter of an hour upon the face of the patient, who was obliged to shut his eyes. This method of proceeding he was

shewing to a servant of the latter, and directed him to perform this operation on his master's face twice a day, and to be careful to perform it with the same dexterity as he did. While the doctor was giving these instructions, his right hand slipped, and he gave the patient such a violent blow with the flint on the nose, that the blood gushed from it in a stream.

Passing through the same place about half a year afterwards, I saw the same gentleman again, but his face had not the same fiery appearance as before. This case, on the authenticity of which you may rely, I have transmitted, in the hope that some of your medical readers or correspondents will favour me with their opinion respecting this remedy; and inform me in what way the sparks from a flint and steel can operate as a cure for the disease in question.

I am your's, &c.

ENQUIRER.

ANSWER TO THE ENQUIRY RELATIVE TO BOILING TAR.

MR. EDITOR,

IN the last number of your valuable *Repository*, I observe a letter from W. A. M. of Portsmouth,

respecting a remarkable property of boiling tar. It appears to me, that the querist has somehow been deceived as to the experiment he

witnessed at the hemp-house in Portsmouth-yard — I mean as to the time the man actually had his hand and arm immersed in the boiling tar; and no doubt this was done to excite his wonder, as a legerdemain trick is performed by a juggler. The fact, however, of the man actually immersing his arm in the boiling fluid, I by no means intend to deny, having myself seen it repeatedly done by sailors to excite the curiosity of strangers, and obtain from them a little money to regale themselves with their favourite beverage. Their mode of doing it is this:—they completely cover the hand and arm with *slush* or tallow (for if a single spot is left uncovered, it will be burnt), and then, without further preparation, thrust their arm fearlessly into the boiling cauldron. The grease, by forming a kind of sheath, prevents the tar from touching the skin, and the arm is withdrawn quick enough to ensure its being uninjured by the heat. It is

more than probable that the monks, when the trial by ordeal was used for the ascertaining of the guilt or innocence of accused parties, knew and practised some such preventive upon those whom, either from inclination or by the influence of a bribe, they wished to save from the effects of red hot iron. It is well known that the oil of sulphur, rubbed upon the hand, will permit the person using it to handle it with impunity; and it is probable that they knew something equally efficacious to secure the accused from boiling water.

Perhaps, could the practice of our tars be traced, it would be found to originate with the monks; and by them also, it is probable the majority of tricks now practised by slight-of-hand men, were invented, to impose upon the credulous, and blind the ignorant.

I am, SIR,
Your humble servant,
J. H. R.

AMELIA'S LETTERS.

LETTER III.

My dear and ever honoured Mother,

YOUR last half dozen lines afforded me inexpressible pleasure, for they brought me the entire approbation of your *Amelia*; and the consciousness that I endeavour to deserve, with the certainty that I have obtained it, affords my heart a satisfaction far superior to that which I receive from all the amusements, pleasures, and flattering circumstances which attend me here; and I do not pretend to be insensible to them. I see all that is best and most attractive in

this great world of pride, opulence, taste, and fashion. I am accompanied in my progress by the most experienced guides; by persons who are well acquainted with the geography of the country, its language, laws, manners, and customs. In short, the most learned professors in the great school of high life, are ever ready to instruct me; and I have the never-failing vigilance of guardians, who are perfectly qualified to keep me in the right way, and to give me a clue by which I

may pass through the labyrinth of pleasure, without losing my way amidst its mazes and meanders.—But, greatly as I feel myself indebted to them, and advantageous as their counsels have been and are to me, I experimentally know that it is to my dearest mother I owe the great protecting influence which actually preserves me from the delusive dangers of this dominion of pleasure. It is the talisman which she has hung around my heart, that protects me from the magic influence of the fashionable world, and keeps the demons of the *ton* from succeeding in their mischiefs against me.

I maintain the habitual solicitude to unfold my secret thoughts to you,—and that anxiety increases in proportion as they may deviate, however trifling that deviation may be, from the native purity to which you have formed the mind of your daughter;—and I must acknowledge, my dearest mother, that there have been moments, I trust they were only moments, when I have felt myself infected by the influenza of pleasure. When such powerful attacks are made by the united efforts of wealth, art, and taste on the youthful heart, and worked up and prepared as they are by the genii of fashion, they are not to be resisted by common means or with ordinary auxiliaries. Many of the *fêtes* that are given in this great town, would answer to the description of allegorical poetry. I have been present at scenes of luxurious entertainment, in a street of London, which might have been represented by the inventive muse of such a poet as Spenser, as a bower of pleasure, formed by the

ministers of that goddess to charm, to delude, and, I had almost said, to destroy. The sounds of delicious music, the voices of the singing men and the singing women, the animating gaiety of the dance, the elegant splendour of decoration, in which invention is exhausted, and the luxury of the banquet:—these, when combined with the brilliant display of company, in all the allurements of dress, with joy in every heart, and smiles on every countenance:—when a mind is so prepared by expectation for enjoyment, and the enjoyment is sanctioned by the presence of those, whose authority may be thought to sanction every thing of which they themselves partake;—with such a *cornucopia* of pleasure poured forth before them, how is it possible for the young and the gay to resist the fascination?—And when they follow quick one upon another, and form a kind of routine of pleasure; is it a subject for wonder, that the mind should be relaxed into dissipation, and that habits should succeed, which, to say no worse, belie the understanding?

I must confess, my dearest mother, that I, your Eliza, have found myself in a delirium, where I will not say my reason has been lost,—but where I have suffered a partial intoxication of it. I have been in a situation where I have thought of nothing but the delusive objects around me; where my spirits have felt a new and a delightful kind of exhilaration;—where every serious thought was banished, and all reflection lost in a kind of wild sensation of joy. But while I acknowledge the passing dream, I declare my perfect subjection to the

talismanic power which could disperse it in a moment. If, in a far wilder state of joyous hurry than I have ever been, any one had whispered one certain magic word—as by an electric shock, the dream would have vanished in an instant, the gaudy coruscations of fancied joy would pass away like the meteors of the air, and all my better thoughts and purest sentiments, which had been affrighted, as it were, from their native abode, would rally back to it, and smile in triumph there.—Need I add, that this magic word is, MOTHER.

I have a proof at hand.—

The night before last I was at one of these entertainments, where, amidst all its elegance, there was good sense enough employed, to render the number of the company conformable to the dimensions of the apartments; a proportion which is too seldom observed: so that to all the fine epithets which might have been appropriately applied to it, that of *comfortable* might be superadded. Here, I happened to be seated at supper in the midst of my acquaintance; and gay we were as gay could be, and I was among the gayest of them. When Lady Elizabeth ———, whose vivacity had helped to exhilarate me, exclaimed, on a sudden, “*Vittoria! Vittoria!* The town has conquered the country at last, and my dear Amelia will now prefer blanchéd almonds to acorns.—Henceforward, I perceive, she will leave the country oaks to the country pigs.”—This exclamation sobered me in a moment. The idea of the oaks bore me at once to that venerable mansion which is shaded by them, and to my dearest mother,

who is the inhabitant of it. So I instantly looked at my watch, and hastened to join my aunt, with whom I remained till it was time to depart.

But even, if this awakening circumstance had not happened, there was a superior power behind, which would have effectually recovered me from any foolish impressions, fanciful reveries, or giddy thoughts; and that is the last act of each day's life before I retire to rest. This duty, which has been, from my infant years, so habitual to me, and has never ceased to be enforced by you, as a most essential and sacred office, to the moment of my last departure from you, is an admirable specific in folly, a fine restorative in weakness, a soothing calmant of passion, and a benign protection from evil. After the solemn performance of this pious, pleasing rite, I feel, whatever has formed the enjoyment of the preceding day, as if I had never been from your side.

But to return to my subject.—These entertainments are produced by vanity alone. They cannot possibly be traced to any other origin. A gentleman, where we were visiting this morning, having given the description of some very fine house which was lately finished, a lady instantly exclaimed,—“O that the house were mine, for I would then have all London at my feet!—I would give such a gala as should fill my porter's book with every name of title and consequence in the court calendar.”—It is, indeed, this love of fashionable consequence alone which gives birth to these splendid assemblies. Friendship cannot have the least concern in it:

for it often happens, that half the company at least which attend these solemnities, are not known to the priestess who presides at the altar, while the good man who pays for the hecatombs is only considered as one of the croud of votaries; and if, on the very next day, he were met by such of the company with whom he had not a previous acquaintance, he would scarcely be considered as a subject for recognition, if they happened to know his person, which it is more than probable might not be the case with many of them: so that what begins in vanity, as far as my observation extends, or my intelligence reaches, ends in vexation of spirit. I will relate to you, for your amusement, a curious example of fashionable folly which enlivened and amused the circles of fashion during the last spring.

A very opulent citizen, who was already a member of parliament, had the ambition to figure as a man of fashion. He accordingly took a very fine house at this end of the town, and having fitted it up in a very splendid manner, the next step was to collect a society suitable to it. This, he understood, was to be accomplished by his *cara sposa's* elegant parties; and he determined to begin by a masquerade, whose *éclat* was to induce the leading characters of the *ton* to appear at his door. The preparations for this superb entertainment were carefully announced by all fashionable means; and cards of admission were issued to all the recorded visitors, and such members of the House of Commons to whom parliamentary business had made him known, with a few persons of title, &c. to which the

accidental jostle of summer watering-places had introduced him, so that altogether there was a promise of a pretty sprinkle of company for the present season, while the whole fashionable world would thus be decoyed for the following winter. A noble lord, however, who was a perfect stranger to the parties, having an inclination to partake of the festivity, sent a card of requisition for half a dozen tickets for himself and family. This circumstance rather alarmed the pride and lessened the consequence of both the gentleman and the lady: and an answer was accordingly returned, that the cards of admission were confined to those names which were found in the porter's book. This piece of pride had well nigh proved too fatal to the splendour of the entertainment; for it was very soon found, that in consequence of this refusal, there was an absolute canvas making among the persons of fashion, who had been invited, to prevent their accepting the invitation; so that no alternative was left but to admit all the world to the *fête*, or to waste its magnificence on the small circle of their own acquaintance. The former, of course, was preferred, and as the invitations now flew all over the town, all the town flew to them; and this gala was the most splendid shew of the season. But as this gentleman had been in the habit of calculating profit and loss, he recurred to it on the present occasion, and determined it should be his first and last venture in the commerce of fashionable life.

A lady, a Mrs. B——, a very pleasing, amiable woman, a Tunbridge acquaintance of my aunt's,

amused us exceedingly last night, by giving, with great good-humour and pleasantry, an account of a similar folly of her own. Mr. B—— had made a very large fortune in the East Indies, and, on their return to England to enjoy it, made their winter residence in a very handsome house in one of the squares; and, having made acquaintance with a broken-down woman of fashion at Bath, this new friend persuaded Mrs. B—— to introduce herself at once into high life, by giving a ball and supper to a select party; and she undertook that it should be attended by persons of the first distinction. Nor did she fail of accomplishing her promise: but none of these high people would engage to attend it unless they had a certain number of cards to distribute among their own particular friends. The condition could not be refused, and they amounted, altogether, to one hundred and seventy; so that poor dear Mrs. B——, whose house, according to the style of the entertainment, would not accommodate more than one hundred and eighty persons, could only admit ten persons to her ball whom she had ever spoken to before. The great folks, it is true, curtsied most gracefully to her, as they entered the apartments; and, on their departure, they thanked her, with great cordiality, for the delightful party, and hoped she would favour them with just such another the next winter; and this, with the liberty of leaving her name at their doors, was all she got for the five hundred pounds lavished on the occasion. To which, indeed, she observed, might be added, the reproaches and ridicule

of her own private friends and acquaintance, who were necessarily excluded. To repair, however, the disgrace among the latter, she gives another ball to them alone; and to invite us to it, was the object of her visit. "And such," says she, "has been the beginning, and will be the end, of my chapter in the chronicles of fashion."

As I am upon the subject of these assemblies, and my paper will allow me, I will mention one more, and which was to the full as curious as those which I have just described. It was a ball and supper given by Lady D——, and in the first place, three times as many people were invited as the house could possibly accommodate in the way of supper; and, therefore, three suppers were prepared, which were to succeed each other. This was a contrivance, as you will perceive, of special promise, and it answered fully to its engagement. The drawing-room apartments were very soon so completely crowded, that dancing was impracticable, and was not even attempted. So much for the ball: and when the first supper was announced, the company who crowded the staircase, being nearest at hand, took possession of it, and your daughter was one of them: and in consequence of the accession of fresh arrivals, not only every room, but every avenue, was so entirely filled up, that not a plate could be changed, or a decanter replenished with water; as the servants, from this extraordinary pressure, were completely excluded from the scene of their duty; so that while the gay folks without were clamouring for something to eat, those within were equally cla-

morous for something to drink ; and thus we remained immovable and half stifled, till a large portion of the company had taken their leave. In short, when the second supper was served, there was no one left to eat it. And thus ended the splendid scene of waste, folly, and extravagance, without having afforded satisfaction to an human being but the cooks and confectioners who had provided it. The lady of the house, as I have heard, sat up stairs crying with vexation, and had the satisfaction of hearing herself and her arrangements treated with the most unceremonious disapprobation. At five in the morning we returned home, and except a few rents in my dress, which, indeed, amounted to a total demolition of it, I suffered

no inconvenience. My friend, lady Elizabeth ———, caught a violent cold ; and, when I found her in that affliction, it was impossible for me not to renew my warfare with her, on the topic of a town life, its rational pleasures, and delightful consequences : when she abused me for my robust, vulgar, country health ; and said she had now lost all hopes of my ever acquiring the elegant languor of a woman of fashion. That is an improvement, which I, most certainly, do not wish to attain ; and I trust, that when I shall return to my native home, my dear and ever honoured mother will find me, in every respect, what I was when she last embraced her most dutiful and affectionate

AMELIA.

ANSWER TO A MUSICAL QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Philophonus, at page 205 of your fourth number, expresses his doubts whether the ratio $\frac{3}{2}$, or $\frac{64}{49}$, expresses the true Major *Third* in music : assigning no other reason for such doubts, than that the repetition four times of the true *Fifth*, whose ratio he admits to be $\frac{3}{2}$ (deducting two octaves, whose ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$), produces $\frac{64}{49}$, that is, $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{64}{49}$, which is the comma redundant Major *Third* instead of the true Major *Third*. In the process, for satisfying himself of the above truth, Philophonus must have observed, as all correct writers on this subject have observed, that the *addition* of musical intervals is effected by the *multiplication* of the terms express-

ing their ratios, and *subtraction* of intervals by the *division* (or inverted multiplication) of their terms ; and yet, in assigning the difference between this tempered *Third*, and the true third $\frac{64}{49}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$, he reduces them to a *common denominator*, viz. $\frac{336}{147}$ and $\frac{336}{147}$; and subtracting them, says, that the former is *less* than the latter by $\frac{1}{147}$; which ratio, instead of expressing a *small* interval ($\frac{1}{147}$), which is the real difference of these two *Thirds*, expresses an interval which exceeds six *Octaves* by a superfluous sharp *Fifth* ! or $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{336}{147}$. Whereas, had he proceeded thus, $\frac{64}{49} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{32}{49}$, he would have discovered that the former interval is *larger* than the latter by a major comma.

I should not have troubled you

herewith, if an individual, who is supposed to be a great proficient in science, had not recently fallen into a similar mistake, and even persisted in it (see *Philosophical Magazine*, No. 132, Vol. XXXIII. p. 294); by whose example, others might be led into similar mistakes, in calculating musical intervals.

In order to obtain correct ideas of the distinction between true and tempered concords, by which alone the doubts of your correspondent

can perhaps be removed, I would recommend him to consult the elegant experiments by the late Dr. Robinson, detailed in the supplement to the third edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. II. p. 653; or Dr. Rees's *New Cyclopædia*, vol. IX. art. *Concord*.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. F.

Westminster, 12th May, 1809.

ON THE WASTE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

LETTER IV.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

HAVING made a few observations on the most obvious kinds of waste to which the food of cattle is liable, under the old system of feeding, I shall now take a view of the waste that corn is subject to, through all its various modes of exposure, from the time of sowing to its consumption, beginning with wheat, as the principal food of man in South Britain.

Wheat is deposited in the earth for seed in various ways, according to the nature of the soil, or the different improved practices in different counties. Some of these modes expose the seed to more waste than others.

On those soils where it is harrowed in upon clover lay, it is most exposed to birds, particularly upon a tenacious soil. From its being partially covered, much more waste occurs this way, than when the seed is ploughed in upon summer fallows, although in that case it is not all covered. The method of depositing

it with the drill-machine leaves some exposed, besides its irregularity in uneven ground, from the seed-cups waving out of the horizontal line, by which it discharges more from one inclination than another.

The best and most economical mode of depositing wheat, is by the dibble, upon all those soils that will admit of it; but it is only adopted for loamy land, and is very partially used upon clover lays. The crops from the dibble are always the most productive, and of the best quality; and the seed saved will pay the expenses.

We want a machine that will deposit seed of all kinds accurately in the center of the flag or furrow, without breaking its surface at the time the land is ploughed. By these means it would have the best effects of the dibble upon all soils, and save some hundred thousand quarters of seed-corn every year, which are now totally lost to the country for the want of that necessary assistance.

We have several kinds of drill-machines for depositing seed, but none that will do it accurately on all soils, in all their various states of sowing. The waste that occurs from our present imperfect mode of depositing

seed in the soil, would in every year be sufficient to sow double the quantity of land, if accurately deposited, and the crops be much more productive. Your's, &c.

AN ECONOMIST.

PLATE 25.—BRITISH SPORTS.

(Continued from page 308.)

GROUSE.

THIS species of game is not, like the partridge, dispersed over the face of the whole kingdom, but is the native of some particular district in wild and remote situations. At no very distant period these birds were to be seen in different parts of Wales, as well as in the New Forest, in Hampshire, where they are now very much reduced and rarely to be found, at least in sufficient number to render the sport attractive.

In the northern counties, bordering upon the Tweed, and in various parts of Scotland, they are so numerous, that many of the keenest and most opulent sportsmen make very long and expensive journies to satiate themselves with the diversion of shooting them.

Grouse are also known by the name of moor or heath fowl, from their residing chiefly on mountains and moors, covered with heath, and seldom or never descending into the lower grounds. They fly in packs of four or five brace, and are fond of basking on the beds of moss, especially in the greatest heat of summer.

The species of dog employed in grouse-shooting is the pointer. The cackling noise of the cock is always

the signal of alarm, upon the approach of danger, and may be heard at a considerable distance.—When once the dog has made his point, the cock is generally the first bird on the wing. As soon as the pointer is observed to stand firm, it is necessary to keep the eye attentively forward, for if the birds are perceived to erect their heads and run, it is considered a certain indication that they will not lie well before the dogs during that day. In this case, all that can be done is to head the dog and keep pace with them if possible, so as to be within shot when they rise; for if this advantage be not taken, many a long and laborious day may be passed without the compensation of a single bird.

As the time of grouse-shooting commences, by legislative limitation, in the most sultry season of the year (August 12), and the birds, as we have already observed, are to be found only in remote parts of the country, very few of them reach the metropolis in such a state as to be perfectly fit for the purposes of the table. If not killed remarkably clean, they are very soon disposed to putridity; and if intended to be sent to any distance, they ought to be drawn as soon as convenient after they are shot, and the cavity

filled with fine heath, or sweet herbs, for the journey.

The preceding observations are applicable to both the species of grouse delineated in our engravings, which we shall now proceed to consider separately.

THE RED GROUSE.

This species is considerably smaller than the preceding, the weight of the male being about nineteen, and that of the female fifteen ounces. Though it is very common in this island, in the same situations as the black grouse, it has not yet been observed in any of the countries of the Continent.

In winter the red grouse are

usually found in flocks, or, as sportsmen term them, *packs*, of forty or fifty, and become remarkably shy and wild. They pair in spring. The females lay from six to ten eggs, in a rude nest formed on the ground. The young brood, which, during the first year, are called poults, follow the hen till the approach of winter, when they unite with several others into packs.

Red grouse have been known to breed in confinement, in the menagerie of the late Duchess Dowager of Portland. This was, in some measure, effected by her grace causing fresh pots of heath to be placed in the menagerie almost every day.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. de Luc is about to publish *An Elementary Treatise on Geology*, containing an examination of some modern geological systems, and particularly of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth. This work is translated from the French manuscript of M. de Luc, by the Rev. Henry de la Fite, of Trinity College, Oxford, and will form an octavo volume.

Mr. Drew, author of *An Essay on the Immortality and Immateriality of the Soul*, has in the press, in an octavo volume, *An Essay on the Identity and general Resurrection of the Human Body*.

The late interesting *Campaigns in Spain and Portugal*, are about to be illustrated in a series of *Letters*, by Dr. Adam Neale, physician to the forces. They will contain an account of the operations of the British armies under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, from the day preceding the battle of

Vimiera to the battle and embarkation at Corunna. The work will be embellished with twelve engravings, by Heath, from drawings, illustrative of the campaign, taken on the spot by the author.

Mr. Francis Hardy is engaged upon a *Life* of the late Earl of Charlemont, including a View of the affairs of Ireland, during a very interesting and important period.

Mr. Galt, who has, for some time, been engaged in researches among the national records, is preparing a work, illustrative of the *Life* of Cardinal Wolsey, and those corruptions in the church which led to the Reformation, and the general change which at that period took place in the political system of Europe.

The Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey, minister of the Gospel to the Jews, will speedily publish a *Narrative*, containing an account of his descent and education, his offices

among the Jews, the occasion of his entering the Missionary Seminary at Berlin, his design in coming to this country, and his labours under the patronage of the Missionary Society; together with an explanation of the circumstances which led to his separation from that society, and to his union with the London Society, for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

Mr. Frey has also prepared an *English Hebrew Grammar*, which will shortly be published by subscription.

Mr. Greig, of Chelsea, has announced a work on *Astronomy*, on a new plan, by which that science is rendered simple and easy. The chief constellations are to be exhibited in a manner similar to geography, on separate maps, with their etymology, boundary, &c; the stars of the fourth magnitude introduced, and the declination, right ascension, culminating, &c. of the principal star in each specified, with remarks, &c.

Mr. Belfour has in the press a metrical romance, in five cantos, entitled, *Spanish Heroism, or the Battle of Roncesvalles*.

The Clarendon press is engaged on an edition of the *Ionic Lexicon* of Æmilius Portus, designed to accompany the edition of *Herodotus* lately published by Mr. Cook.

Mr. Thelwall is preparing for publication, *An Essay on the Causes and probable Consequences of the Decline of Popular Talent*; addressed to the serious consideration of those classes of the community, the individuals of which may be expected to aspire to the distinctions of the senate and the bar. It will contain a discussion of

the principal *desiderata* in the present systems of liberal education, and a delineation of the characters of some of our great parliamentary orators.

Mr. Thelwall has also in the press, a formal announcement (intended to be circulated through all the colleges, public institutions, and literary societies of the United Kingdom,) of the plan of his Institution, for the cure of Impediments, Cultivation of Oratory, and Preparation of youth for the higher departments of active life; together with proposals for the farther extension of his system of instruction.

The Rev. Mr. Ewing, of Glasgow, will speedily publish, at the request of the London Missionary Society, *Essays, addressed to the Jews, on the Authority, Scope, and Consummation of the Law and the Prophets*.

Mr. Weston has translated one of the imperial poems of Kien Lung, mentioned by Voltaire, in his epistle to that emperor, and found on a china vase in Mr. Weston's collection. An engraving of the vase will be prefixed to the work.

Mr. Fenton's *Tourthrough Pembrokeshire* is in the press, and will soon appear, in a quarto volume, embellished with views of all the principal seats and ruins, chiefly drawn by Sir R. C. Hoare. This tour is intended as the first of a series of tours through North and South Wales, which will be conducted on the same plan.

Mr. Yorick Wilson, veterinary surgeon, of Lemington, near Warwick, has in the press an improved practical Treatise on Farriery, entitled, *The Gentleman's Veterinary Monitor*. It is the result of his

own experience in the various diseases of horses; and also treats of the breeding, training, and management of those animals.

Dr. Carey has in the press *An Easy and Familiar Introduction to English Prosody and Versification*, on a novel but simple plan; besides descriptions and analyses of the different species of English verse, with preparatory exercises in scanning. It contains practical exercises in versification, progressively accommodated to the various capacities of youth, in the successive stages of scholastic education; the whole calculated to produce correctness of ear, and taste in reading and writing poetry.—Doctor Carey is also preparing for the press, *An Easy Introduction to Latin Versification*, on a nearly similar plan.

Sir Jonah Barrington, judge of the high court of admiralty of Ireland, &c. has put to the press *Historic Anecdotes, and Secret Memoirs, of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland*.—They will comprise a view of Irish affairs, from the year 1780, particularly of the Union, traced from its most remote causes to those of its final completion; the interesting æra of the volunteers; the declaration of independence by the Irish parliament, in 1782; the regency; and the rebellion: interspersed with characters and anecdotes never yet published:—being intended as a curious record of the causes and effects of two repugnant revolutions, in one country, within a period of eighteen years. It will be authenticated by actual proofs, when within the author's reach; and in other cases, reference will be made to the proper sources of

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information. The work, which is dedicated, by permission, to the Prince of Wales, will be embellished with a great number of portraits, of the most distinguished characters both of England and Ireland, all engraved by Heath, from original paintings or drawings, with many *fac-similes* of letters and other curious documents. The whole will form an interesting collection of political transactions, in many of which the author bore a considerable part; and will make known to posterity, the characters and persons of the most remarkable political actors during those eventful periods.

In the press, and nearly ready for publication, in two vols. foolscap 8vo. *An Account of the Operations of the British Army, and of the State and Sentiments of the People of Portugal and Spain*, during the campaigns of 1808 and 9, in a series of Letters, by the Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby, A. M. chaplain on the staff of the army.—This work contains some very curious and interesting extracts from *authentic papers*, not yet submitted to public view.

New editions, with considerable and important additions, of Mr. Lawrence's *Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses*, and of his *General Treatise on Cattle, the Ox, the Sheep, and the Swine*, are in their course through the press.

INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO THE FINE ARTS.

Early in June next will be published, in large quarto, the first part of a work, entitled, *The Fine Arts of the English School*, com-

prising a series of highly finished engravings from paintings, sculpture, and architecture, by the most eminent English artists. Each subject will be accompanied with an ample portion of letter-press, historical, descriptive, critical, or biographical. The first part will contain five engravings.—1. A portrait of John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 2. An historical composition, representing Thetis bearing the armour of Achilles, by Mr. West. 3. A view of Lord Mansfield's monument in Westminster Abbey, by Flaxman. 4. An elevation of the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral. 5. A Plan of the substructure of the same building. The two last drawn by Mr. James Elmes. Of this work two editions will be printed, the one on elephant, the other on atlas paper.

Mr. Thomas Hope will shortly publish a collection of designs, representing the *Costume of the Ancients*. It will consist of about 160 outline engravings, with an introduction, and form two volumes, quarto and octavo.

A silver medal, designed and executed by eminent artists, has recently been struck in commemoration of the abolition of the slave-trade. On one side is a portrait of Mr. Wilberforce, and this inscription: *William Wilberforce, M. P. the friend of Africa*. The reverse represents Britannia, holding a scroll sealed with three seals, the solemn act of her legislature, by which the slave-trade is abolished. She is attended by Wisdom and Justice, and before her stands Commerce, who receives her commands to terminate the inhuman traffic. An

angel holds over her head a celestial crown, to signify that her conduct is approved by Heaven. At the bottom are the words:—*I have heard their cry—and—Slave-trade abolished 1807*.

A series of portraits of political characters, are engraving upon gems, by Mr. Brown, gem-sculptor to the late Catherine II. and Paul of Russia. This artist has already commenced his collection with the portraits of Mr. Wardle and Mr. Whitbread, who have sat to him for that purpose. It is intended to furnish the public with impressions, by means of Mr. Tassie's curious imitations of cameos and intaglios in enamel and paste.

At the villa of Count Moroni, near Rome, were lately discovered the tombs of the ancient Roman family of the Manlii. They were found to contain two statues, five busts, and an urn, all in tolerable preservation, and distinguished by the name of Manlius. Two skeletons, dug up at the feet of these statues, still had rings upon their fingers. Close to the skeleton of a female were found the shell of an egg, an oil bottle, a broken mirror, and a lamp. Upon the lamp was represented Tarquin, with a dagger in his hand, at the moment he was going to violate Lucretia. These valuable relics have been purchased by Baron Hasselein, minister from the king of Bavaria to the Holy See.

Mr. Bowyer (who, some time since, published those parts of Sir Robert Ainslie's celebrated collection of drawings which related to Egypt, Caramania, and Palestine,) has just issued a prospectus for publishing the remaining parts of that collection. The present work will

consist of views in Turkey in Europe, and will include Bulgaria, Romania, Wallachia, Syria, the islands in the Archipelago, &c. &c. Among them will be a correct representation of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon at Siwah, in the deserts of Lybia, discovered in 1792; some curious and highly interesting delineations of the ruins of the temple of Diana at Ephesus, and a large and accurate view of Constantinople and its environs. A considerable part of this work will consist of views in countries of which there are no other drawings. The present publication will include the whole of Sir Robert Ainslie's unpublished assemblage of drawings, and will be executed in the same style, and of the same size, as Mr Bowyer's views in Egypt.

MEDICAL REVIEW.

Suggestions for the Prevention of that insidious and destructive Foe to the British Troops in the West Indies, commonly termed the Yellow Fever. With the Outline of a Plan of Military Hospitals, on a Principle and Construction tending to introduce a more successful Treatment of the Sick. By Stewart Henderson, M. D. District Staff Surgeon. 8vo. pp. 114. 5s. Stockdale, jun. Pall-Mall. Printed at Birmingham.

The destruction which so frequently awaits our troops, in hot climates, from disease, claims the deepest attention, and we are prepared to receive, with gratitude, the suggestions of any one who thinks he can subdue the wide-wasting pestilence. But in the treatise before us, we discover little

that is original: indeed, upon the subject of yellow fever, the author seems to be anticipated in most of his remarks, by Dr. Pinckard's "Notes on the West Indies."

Dr. Henderson has introduced some very pointed remarks upon army physicians, and we think he has evinced considerable want of candour in discussing their merits. Having entered into the service early in life, and consequently without receiving that enlarged education, which would render him eligible to the honours of the London College of Physicians, he has attacked that learned body with much virulence of invective. He thinks that physicians to the forces should be selected, in every instance, from regimental surgeons. The argument with which he would enforce this opinion, appears to us to be decidedly against it. He contends, that where one case in the army requires surgical assistance, fifty require medical assistance. Now, unless he had proved that the young men who had entered in the capacity of mates, were qualified to act as physicians, we conceive that he has strongly demonstrated the necessity of employing regular physicians more frequently than is now practised.

The chief novelty in his plan of a military hospital, is, that each patient should have a separate apartment; and that a corps of regular attendants should be appointed to the hospitals, and that they should wear a uniform to distinguish them from the patients.

Dr. Henderson was some time surgeon of the *Astræa*, and he has given an interesting account of the diseases which prevailed on board

that ship, whilst on the Jamaica station, during a period of nearly four years. His practice appears to have been successful, and he has made several judicious remarks, which may prove useful to those who may be placed in similar circumstances with himself. It is pleasing to observe, that since the time to which he alludes, great improvements have taken place in the regulations and diet of our brave seamen, and that the consequences are highly beneficial. We shall conclude our account with a favourable specimen of the work.

“ In March and April (1807) we were on our station at Port-Royal. In May and June, when the periodical rain set in, we were on a cruize, in consequence of which we did not suffer from the rains or heat of those two months, and benefited by the refreshing breezes met with at sea; and it has been frequently remarked, that the mariners enjoy a greater degree of health, when at sea in the West Indies, than in port at any other part of the world. Commanding officers would, therefore, act judiciously, in keeping ships as little as possible in harbour on that station.”

Observations on the Diseases which prevail in long Voyages to hot Countries, particularly on those in the East Indies; and on the same Diseases as they appear in Great Britain. By John Clarke, M. D. Physician to the Infirmary and Dispensary at Newcastle, &c. &c. Third edition, corrected. 8vo. pp. 384. London, 1809. Murray—J. Callow.

The author of this work has had considerable experience both at

home and abroad, and his observations will be perused with advantage by the general reader, as well as by the medical practitioner. The diseases to which Europeans are subject, during long voyages, and whilst they remain in hot climates, are particularly considered, and contrasted with similar complaints in our own country, from which it appears, that they differ in character much less than is commonly supposed. Dr. Clarke even contends, “ that diseases in every climate are respectively the same; and when attended with danger or malignity, are only to be subdued by the same treatment.” This observation is by no means correct. Hot climates have a direct influence upon the biliary system; in them, the prevailing complaints are of the liver, or some derangement of the functions of the stomach and alimentary canal, from an increased or a vitiated secretion of bile.—Every fever partakes of this character; and bile is the fiend which torments the European while pursuing his career of aggrandizement in the East, and the jaundiced spectre which disturbs his repose after he has returned to his native country. Dysentery, cholera, and diarrhœa, which, in this climate, are comparatively mild, in the East and in the West Indies annually sweep off thousands of our troops, and seem to set physicians at defiance. How, then, can we believe that climate effects no difference in the symptoms, and requires no variation in the treatment of diseases?

In this volume we find some interesting remarks upon the manners and habits of Europeans in the East

Indies, from which we learn that luxury at the table is very prevalent, and the jaded appetite is stimulated by the most inviting sauces and provoking pickles.—Claret is the author's favourite wine; he thinks that those who drink it, "enjoy the greatest impunity from sickness."—He recommends the Peruvian bark in every stage of fever, and provided he can throw an immense quantity into the stomach, he regards not the time or the means for effecting this end: certainly, the doses which he has been accustomed to give, are such; as, we believe, very few people would bear, though we admit that this remedy often fails, from its being prescribed too sparingly, or from the shameful adulteration of the drug before it enters the apothecary's shop.

The Annual Medical Register, for the year 1808. By a Society of Physicians. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 392. 9s. London, 1809. Taylor and Hessey, Fleet-street.

This is a most useful and comprehensive work. It contains a complete review of every publication on the subjects of medicine, chemistry, and surgery, which has issued from the press during the preceding year. The authors are evidently men of talent, and well versed in their profession; they not only give the substance of the works which they review, but, in many instances, they present us with original information. Though much severity is displayed in some of the critiques, they are strictly impartial, and, in our opinion, the castigation has been duly bestowed.

The Register also contains an historical sketch of the progress of

medicine, surgery, and chemistry, in the year 1808: a most interesting and able report of the state of health and disease in London, from the 17th century up to the last year; with various other miscellaneous intelligence, calculated to diffuse the knowledge of the improvements which have been effected in the science of medicine; the cause of which we have no hesitation to affirm, will be essentially promoted by this publication, which will be perused with amusement and profit by every description of readers who are interested in the welfare of the human species.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Letters of a Peruvian Princess, by Madame de Grafigny. Also, as a sequel, the Letters of Aza, by Ignatius Hungari de la Marche-Courmont. To which are prefixed, a Life of Madame de Grafigny, and a short Biographical Notice of Marche-Courmont. Translated from the French, by William Mudford. Foolscape, 8vo. pp. 221—6s.

It would be wholly superfluous to attempt to delineate the character of a work which has been so long before the world as the *Letters of a Peruvian Princess*, and has acquired such deserved celebrity. The performance, indeed, has its defects; but if they are either more glaring or more numerous than those of other productions of this class, we ought to recollect the superior disadvantages under which the fair author laboured, in delineating the sentiments and manners of a people of whom so few vestiges are yet in existence. The translator has ex-

ecuted his task with considerable spirit; but he does not seem to think correctness of language any recommendation.

This volume is neatly printed, and embellished with a frontispiece, representing the massacre of the Peruvian virgins, in the temple of the Sun, by the Spaniards.

The Pagan Mythology of ancient Greece and Rome, versified. Accompanied with Philosophical Elucidations of the probable latent Meaning of some of the Fables of the Ancients, on a Theory entirely new. Illustrated with wood-engravings. 12mo. pp. 148.

This little work is intended as an easy introduction to the mythology of ancient Greece and Rome, and is particularly adapted to the use of schools. Being divested of the obscene allegories introduced by the ancients in their usual figurative style, it is certainly better calculated to convey a general idea of the subject, than any attempt of the kind which has yet fallen under our observation. The poetical illustrations are simple, and well calculated to the purpose of becoming a vehicle of instruction to juvenile minds; and the elucidations of the fables are plausible and ingenious.

The Doctrine of Interest and Annuities, analytically investigated and explained, together with several useful Tables connected with the Subject. By Francis Baily, of the Stock-Exchange. 4to. pp. 210.

Although the nature of this work is such as to induce us to believe that those of our readers only who are fully masters of the science of algebra, will be able to appreciate its value, still we should conceive it a

dereliction of the promise we have made to the public of noticing, particularly, publications of real merit, were we to omit one which has so great a claim to that distinction, and which reflects honour, both on its author, and on the respectable class of society to which he professes himself to belong.

A work like the present, containing, under a systematic arrangement, the substance of the whole theory of interest and annuities, must prove a valuable acquisition even to the professed mathematician, inasmuch as it readily exhibits to him every formula he may require for the calculation of any question relating to the present subject; and as the same symbols are retained throughout the book, the confusion necessarily arising from referring to different algebraical compendiums or treatises on this branch of mathematical science, is naturally avoided by consulting Mr. B.'s performance.

Although the author has, in the course of this treatise, demonstrated that the method universally adopted in the calculations of discount is incorrect, and perhaps even illegal, inasmuch as (by reckoning such a sum for discount as is equal to the interest of 5 per cent. on the whole bill from the present time till it becomes due), more in fact than 5 per cent. is charged; thus claiming, for instance, on a bill of £105, due a twelvemonth hence, a discount of £5 5s. instead of £5. only: yet we are inclined to doubt whether the general adoption of the erroneous practice, from time immemorial, might not operate as its sanction before any but an algebraical jury.

In the chapter treating on the present value of annuities at simple interest, we derived great pleasure from seeing our opinion respecting the fallacy of the usual formulæ, and even that of Mr. Simpson, confirmed by the perspicuous deduction of our author. The sum of the series $\frac{1}{1+r} + \frac{1}{1+2r} + \frac{1}{1+3r} \&c. + \frac{1}{1+nr}$ multiplied by a (a being the annuity, n the number of years, and r the rate of interest), is unquestionably, as Mr. B. states, the true present value; and, were the subject not rather of the speculative kind than of real use, we should have expected a formula for the summation of the above series.

We are indebted to Mr. B. for the communication of a new formula for ascertaining the annual rate of interest (the annuity a , its amount s , and the number of years n , being given), viz.

$$c = \frac{[12 + (n+1)\beta] \cdot \beta}{12 + 2(n+1) \cdot \beta}$$

$$\beta \text{ being} = \left(\frac{s}{an} \right)^{\frac{2}{n-1}} - 1$$

The principles upon which this formula rests are clearly laid down in the appendix, and its superiority over former ones, in point of convenience and correctness, fully demonstrated. Approximating results in mathematics are well calculated to impress us with a conviction of the limited powers of human intellect; and yet it is on such results that some of the most important branches of human knowledge are reared. Any nearer and less tedious method of approaching truth, deserves therefore the thanks of the learned.

In the 18th chapter Mr. B. has

introduced several miscellaneous questions appertaining to his subject, one of which we remember to have seen in the works of Dr. Price; and shall quote it, although we are sure thereby to elicit a smile from such of our readers as are unacquainted with the astonishing accumulative effects of compound interest. The author there asserts and proves, *that if one penny had been put out at compound interest at the birth of Christ, it would, at the year 1810, have amounted to more money than could be expressed by THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN MILLIONS of globes, each equal to our earth in magnitude, and all of solid gold!!! Whereas if it had been put out at the same rate of simple interest, the amount in the same time would have been only seven shillings and seven-pence halfpenny.*

The same chapter contains several important questions and formulæ relative to our funding system, and to the extinction of the national debt; and although some observations of the author will not be subscribed to by *all parties*, yet to the purely mathematical reader they cannot but appear highly interesting, as relating to a subject so essentially connected with our national interests.

At the close of the appendix, Mr. B. has inserted a plate, exemplifying, by means of several logarithmic curves, various theorems relating to compound interest, and treated of in the body of the work; thus rendering the progressive accumulation of a capital, by compound interest, "*obvious to the eye*;" a method already adopted by Keill (in his elegant *Treatise on Logarithms*, annexed to his edi-

tion of *Euclid*) to illustrate the doctrine of logarithms.*

To render this work as perfect as possible, Mr. B. has added a set of tables, of which he says, that they are the same as those published by Mr. Smart in 1727; that he has neither time nor inclination to calculate them anew, and therefore gives them to the world with all their imperfections on their head; observing, however, that after many years experience, he has not met with any errors but such as might be discovered on inspection, and that he has no reason to be dissatisfied with their accuracy.

Much less will it, we trust, be expected that we should vouch for the correctness of the copy, although, from the few trials we have had time to make of them, we have no reason for suspicion on that score. As these tables will enable any person conversant with the common rules of decimal arithmetic, to calculate most of the problems relating to interest, annuities, leases, &c. we think it right to subjoin an abstract of their several contents, observing that they extend from 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, &c. to 10 per cent.

Tab. 1. the interest (simple) of £1 for any number of days as far as thirty years.

II. The discount of £1 for any number of days as far as thirty years.

III. The amount of £1 (at compound interest) in any number of years.

IV. The present value of £1 (at compound interest) due at the end of any number of years.

V. The amount of £1 per annum (at compound interest) in any number of years;

VI. The present value of £1 per annum (at compound interest) for any number of years.

VII. The annuity which £1 will purchase for any number of years (compound interest).

Sup. Tab. 1. The amount of £1 in any number of days or quarters of a year (at compound interest).

II. The decimal parts of a pound corresponding with any number of shillings, pence, and farthings.

III. The decimal parts of a year corresponding with any number of days, or with some of the most usual fractions of a year.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

A Grand Military Piece for the Piano-Forte, composed, and, with Permission, humbly dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. By F. Lanza. Op. 4. price 3s.

If a future historian should happen to judge of the character of our nation by the musical productions of the present day, we need not apprehend, on his side, the Napoleon classification as shopkeepers: we shall probably rank with the Spartans, and our ladies with the Amazons; such is the number of military compositions which have of late presented themselves to our notice. Among these Tyrtæan efforts, Mr. F. Lanza's claims a respectable place; he has here displayed much fire and science: the introductory larghetto is of a solemn character, and the subsequent adagio bears marks of original genius in many of its modulations. Of those, we will only point out p. 2. l. 7. where the G flat, in the second bar, leads to a masterly transition: p. 3. l. 3. p. 4.

1. 6. and p. 9. 1. 4. exhibit equal skill of composition. The solvent minims (p. 6.) marked *piu mosso*, and leading to the second larghetto, are original, and have a happy effect.

What we miss in this performance, is connected melody; and, in our judgment, the additional keys are too often resorted to. So frequent an use of high notes is objectionable in compositions of any kind, but particularly so in military music. They appear to us to produce an effect of trifling littleness and indistinction. Perhaps these our strictures are matter of opinion; but our opinion it is our duty to state, although we should be sorry to be thought dictatorial in a department which is not entirely founded on dogmatic rules, but depends so much on an endless variety of tastes.

“*Caro, Caro*,” *Cavatina, with a Harp Accompaniment, sung by Madame Dussek, and composed for her by P. Antony Corri, price 1s. 6d.*

A beautiful little air, equally adapted to a plain voice, and to the more scientific warbler. The style is completely Italian, and the accompaniment, although written for the harp, may be executed on the piano-forte. The descent from F into the paused C (p. 3) is sweet and affecting.

One observation we must be allowed, although it is with modest diffidence we make it, not presuming to be as good judges of Italian prosody as Mr. Corri: The word *sĕrbāti* accented as marked, we do not recollect ever to have thus seen; it is generally a dactyl, *sĕrbāti*.

No. VI. Vol. I.

“*The Robin*,” from *Mary Ward's original Poetry (an invitation to the Robin) a much admired (?) Canzonett and Trio, composed and dedicated to Miss Ryde and Miss Daintry, by J. B. Sale, price 3s.*

Although we cannot flatter ourselves to belong to the number, who, according to the asseveration on the title-page, *much admire* the plumage of the Robin, yet we are by no means displeased with this little *song* of Mr. S.: for as to a trio there is no such thing; unless Mr. S. wishes us to take for a trio the reiteration of the word *robin*, and *sweet* seven times repeated in three parts through the common chords of D, G, A, D. Nor can we conceive why a shilling's-worth of paper and print would not have been a *quantum sufficit*, in this instance, instead of printing the same notes three times over for every verse. We ought to be thankful to Mary Ward, for having limited her poem to the Robin to three verses; had there been a dozen, we should probably have had an equal number of shillings to pay for the pleasure of addressing the bird in music.

Haydn's celebrated Movement, “The Surprise,” with Variations for the Harp or Piano-Forte, composed, and, with permission, dedicated to Miss Flower, Lady Mayoress, 1809, by Thos. Powell, price 2s.

Credit is due to Mr. Powell's judgment, in selecting, for his maiden essay on the harp, a movement which appears so well calculated for that instrument. Mr. Powell's talents, as a composer, are

3 F

so favourably appreciated from works of a higher cast, that it would appear unfair to measure them by the scale of this occasional trifle. The conclusion of these variations, which may be said to be the only thing in them of his own pen, is very brilliant; perhaps too much so for the nature of the work. It would be grand enough for a full band symphony.

Six Waltzes for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, composed, and dedicated to Miss Tierney, by V. Cianchetti, price 2s. 6d.

Much taste and variety of ideas are displayed in this performance, and the peculiar character of the waltz is every where happily maintained. Nos. 1 and 2 appear to us the prettiest; the former is quite in the Vienna, or rather Tyrolian style, and the latter reminds us of one of Mozart's best waltzes. The subject of No. 3 is very similar to the beautiful trio in the *Magic Flute*: *Seyd uns zum zweiten mal willkommen*. In selecting the above, we do not intend to depreciate the others; good has a superlative. The flute accompaniment adds greatly to the general effect.

A new Grand Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, and Violoncello, ad libitum, composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Charles Burnett, by Thomas Powell, price 5s.

This is one of the best publications of Mr. Powell's we are acquainted with; the allegro movement in G major is spirited, and contains some very pleasing, as well as scientific passages. Of those we

will content ourselves to notice p. 5. l. 5—p. 6. l. 2 and 3, where the F natural produces a novel and fine effect. The modulations also, at the beginning of the second part, evince the author's taste and theoretical correctness, and its termination affords good preparation for the andantino in C major, which is a smooth and chaste composition. The conclusion of the latter, in imitation of a horn accompaniment, deserves praise, for its neatness and originality. A polacca is the subject of the last movement; the *naïveté* and playfulness of which cannot but please. It is represented under different keys, and by a skilful preparation, p. 12, merges into G minor, whence, p. 13, it fleets into G major, its natural key. Our partiality to this polacca proceeds, perhaps, from having heard it played in a masterly manner by the author himself, in a concerto of his for the violoncello, on which difficult instrument he already has few rivals in this country, and probably will soon have none. To return, however, to the present sonata, we feel pleasure in congratulating Mr. Powell on his success in this instance. If any thing were to be wished for, it would be a little more employment for the left hand, although that, perhaps, would render the work less generally acceptable.

Three Songs, written by Leigh Hunt, Esq. and composed by John Whitaker, viz.—No. 1. "Silent Kisses," price 1s. 6d.—No. 2, "Love and the Æolian Harp," 1s. 6d.—No. 3. "Mary, Mary, list! awake!" 1s. 6d.
The above songs appear to be

the commencement of a musical series. Their symphonies are commendably neat and appropriate. However awkward the expression, we miss accompaniment in *Silent Kisses*. There is, we own, a violoncello part, but it is, like the piano-forte, rather naked, independent of the difficulty of procuring the assistance of the former instrument. Nos. 2 and 3 are not liable to the same observation: their piano-forte accompaniment is full and tasteful; indeed they appear to us altogether superior in point of composition; and No. 3 (*"Mary, Mary, list! awake!"*) the best of all. In it we recognize ideas of the best masters, particularly one from the duet, *"Vaghicolliameniprati,"* in Winter's beautiful opera, *"Il Ratto di Proserpina."* In No. 2 (*"Love and the Æolian Harp,"*) the transition (p. 3. l. 1.) from E b into G and C b sounds, in our opinion, too whiningly. It would do for a psalm, rather than an Anacreontic composition.

The favourite Hornpipe, danced by Miss Gayton, in the Ballet of "Le Marriage Secret," composed by Fiorillo, and arranged for the Piano-Forte by J. B. Cramer, price 2s.

We are as much pleased to find Mr. Cramer's name to performances of this kind, as we should be to see a Flaxman, or Bacon, employed in making ornaments for chimney mantle-pieces, or wooden nut-crackers for the toy-shops. We have a right to expect from Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, Crameriana from Cramer. His abilities, his genius, original as they are, ought to bring forth originals only, not arrange other people's hornpipes.

From a minor ephemeral author, we would gladly accept a trifle like this. It is pretty, and well calculated to fill up agreeably a quarter of an hour's leisure from more serious musical studies. But even its merits we do not know to what door to lay, ignorant as we are of the precise share each partner of the firm has in the concern.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

WE concluded our political review of the last month, by shortly taking notice of the victory gained over the French fleet, in Basque Roads, the particulars of which arrived in this country too late for our last number. We have now to add to the observations we then made, that, considering the circumstances under which it was gained, no naval victory could have been more brilliant, more disheartening to the enemy, or more important in its results. The three ships of the line which sailed from

L'Orient, at the time the Brest fleet went to Basque Roads, have now arrived in the West Indies with troops on board. They are closely blockaded, and will probably soon be captured by the fleet of Admiral Cochrane, who has sent to the other islands for a reinforcement of troops, to take the islands of the Saints, where the French have put in for shelter. Their object was the relief of Martinique, and they announced, that they would soon be followed by the Rochefort squadron. There can be no doubt

that this great movement of the French fleets, was for the purpose of succouring Martinique; for the French government never could suppose, that three ships of the line and two thousand land troops, would be a sufficient reinforcement to enable the island to resist so powerful an armament as had been sent against it. By the appearance of those three ships in the West Indies, the whole plan which the abilities and heroic enterprize of Lord Cochrane have completely frustrated, was developed. We see, also, how dearly Bonaparte prized the possession of colonies, and how severely he must have felt the loss of Martinique. To save it he was not only ready to risk his fleet, but to send an army out at a time that of all others he could least spare one. This plan has been, however, frustrated: he has lost a fleet without saving the island, and his mortification is evident, by his refusing to exchange the garrison of Martinique according to the terms of the capitulation.

We also hear that General Beckwith has been invited to take possession of the city of St. Domingo. If a British force presents itself before the place, we have no doubt that it will soon fall; and no stronger proof can be given to Spain, of our sincere and efficacious alliance, than to restore her this great colony, which France had obliged her to yield. It will convince the people of South America, as well as of Spain, that we have no view against the interests of Spain in any part of the world; and in so doing, we may procure a co-operation in the West Indies, which may save the lives of many thousands of our brave countrymen.

The West Indies has been hitherto the grave of the British armies, and no island has been more fatal to our troops than St. Domingo. If, then, the Spaniards should occupy the southern part of it with a respectable force, it would probably save the lives of thousands of our brave countrymen, who would fall victims to the climate if the island were to have a British garrison.

This is precisely the point in which we conceive that the disposable force of the South American part of the Spanish monarchy could be easily brought to co-operate with us in the West Indies, and to become most valuable allies. There is undoubted proof, that the inhabitants of Mexico and the Spanish Main are enthusiastically animated with the same spirit as prevails in the mother country. They have sent voluntary, patriotic offerings, to a great amount, which have already reached Cadiz, and been rendered serviceable to the cause of Spain; and there is no doubt that they would ardently support the mother country with their arms, if so wide an ocean did not separate them. But St. Domingo (the oldest possession of Spain in the West Indies, and the first discovery of Columbus), lies in their neighbourhood. If then we, after expelling the French, should invite the presidencies of South America to send thither what troops they could spare, we make no doubt but South America would repay us abundantly by its military co-operation in the West Indies, for the assistance we might give in Europe to the exertions of Old Spain.

We now come to the important question as to what degree of as-

assistance this country should give to Spain. Upon this point we differ altogether from the sentiments delivered in both houses of parliament by the leaders of opposition. We cannot understand the policy of this country permitting its great enemy to destroy nation after nation, without making some exertion to prevent it. We do not understand the apprehensions they express of risking a British army, because we cannot conceive what is the use of armies, except to be risked in defence of their country and its allies. The total loss of the British army in Portugal and Spain, is stated at seven thousand, being only four thousand more than the ordinary casualties in so great an army, if they had not been in foreign service. There can be very little doubt that this loss has been much more than balanced by the service that the British army rendered to the cause of Spain and Portugal. In the first place, after defeating the French at Roleia and Vimiera, it delivered all Portugal for many months from the presence of French troops. In the next place, it certainly produced a powerful diversion in favour of the south of Spain, by drawing Bonaparte to another quarter. If it had not been for this diversion, it is probable that the passes of the Sierra-Morena would have been forced like the pass of Somosierra, and the Army of Andalusia would not now exist. These advantages were cheaply purchased by the loss of four thousand men; and in our wars, for purely British interests, we have often sacrificed many more men in a West Indian campaign, the results of which have been reckoned for nothing in the negoti-

ations for peace. We are happy that government have resolved to give their assistance to the exertions of the peninsula, and that getting rid of the old trammels of military *etiquette*, they have sent Sir Arthur Wellesley, at the head of a respectable British army, destined, in the first instance, to rescue Portugal, and afterwards to assist the Spaniards. We sincerely rejoice at seeing a British army again upon the Continent. Whether our exertions to save it will be finally successful or not, human foresight cannot pretend to discover; but it is most unquestionably our duty to do every thing in our power in favour of our allies, and against the common enemy. Every hope that remains to Spain or the Continent, is owing to the powerful diversion which Austria made, and is now making, in her favour; and it is the bounden duty of Spain and Great Britain to make a powerful diversion also in favour of Austria.

We see that Bonaparte has (for the first time) been obliged to leave one war unfinished to go to another; and we trust, that if proper advantage be taken of that circumstance, he will be checked and retarded in his successes against Austria, by hearing of the destruction of his armies in Spain. We now see, by the experience of the last campaign, that he is not able to act offensively against Spain, supported by Great Britain, without withdrawing a great portion of his troops from Germany. But what probability is there now of his being able, for a long time, to withdraw a single man from Germany? The interval then is ours, and if we neglect to take advantage of it, we shall deserve all the evils which

may hereafter befall us, and richly merit the reproach and scorn of all those nations who have bravely fought for their independence.

Sir Arthur Wellesley has been received with the greatest joy and enthusiasm by the Portuguese, who are preparing to co-operate powerfully with the British army. The grand Portuguese army, under the command of Marshal Beresford, is very respectable in number and efficiency; as is also the army to the north of Oporto, commanded by Generals Silveira and Sir Robert Wilson. This army has already gained great honour for the Portuguese nation, and has gallantly repulsed the attacks of the French several times. We trust that the Portuguese army under the command of Beresford, Silveira, and Sir Robert Wilson, will soon be the most efficient army which Portugal ever had in the field, and will co-operate most powerfully with ours, not only in the capture or destruction of the division of Soult, but of the French force in Galicia and the north of Spain. We think this is precisely the moment to strike at the common enemy in the points where he is most vulnerable, and we trust the precious moment will not be lost.

The war which was so long foreseen as inevitable between France and Austria, has at length taken place; and notwithstanding the principal Austrian army has been defeated, after five days hard fighting, yet we do not think the cause of Austria by any means desperate. She has brought forward a force which we by no means supposed she had possessed. Her Italian army, under the command of the Archduke John, has completely defeated the French army of Italy, and driven it

beyond the Adige. There is no doubt that the French must have suffered a considerable loss of men in so complete a defeat, which was followed up with the greatest rapidity. The Archduke Ferdinand has been equally successful in Poland, where he has taken the city of Warsaw. This movement is supposed to be concerted with Prussia, who is inclined to lend her assistance in the contest. Since the victory which the French gained in Bavaria, other events have occurred, which nearly balance that success. The general insurrection of the Tyrolese will require at least a division of French troops to suppress it. The victories of the Archduke John have enabled him to detach 30,000 men to Vienna; and the army under General Hillier, in its regular retreat to that capital, has already received great reinforcements, and will in all probability be reinforced in a much more considerable degree on its arrival at Vienna, and in the neighbourhood of the Hungarian insurrection. We therefore think it by no means improbable that an Austrian army may still be collected powerful enough to stop that part of the French army which is commanded by Bonaparte in person, while the Archduke Charles and the Bohemian levies may sufficiently occupy Generals Augereau and Bernadotte. It is also stated that a very general spirit of insurrection is pervading the north of Germany, which may give additional employment to the French troops.

To sum up shortly the view which recent events have given of the relative strength of the contending parties, we think it most evident, that the armies of Bonaparte are not by any means so numerous as he

would wish the world to believe. At the beginning of the Austrian war, he was weak on the Italian frontier, weak in Poland, weak in Portugal, weak in Spain, weak in every point, except Bavaria, and even there the French accounts state that they were inferior in number; and the Austrian accounts attribute the loss of the battle merely to the untimely and improper retreat of the Archduke

Lewis. We hope then that advantage will be taken of the common enemy in those points where he has shewn himself to be weak and vulnerable. Since Austria has already operated so powerful a diversion in favour of Spain, it becomes the duty of Spain and her allies now to make a great diversion in favour of Austria.

MEDICAL REPORT.

AN account of the diseases which have occurred in the reporter's own practice, from the 15th of April to the 15th of May, 1809.

Acute diseases. — Inflammatory sore throat, 4....Scarlet fever, 2....Continued fever, 6....Intermitting fever, 2....Catarrhal fever, 15....Acute rheumatism, 5....Erysipelas, 1....Inflammation of the bowels, 1....Whooping cough, 5....Small-pox, 3....Chicken-pox, 2....Acute diseases of infants, 4.

Chronic diseases. — Pulmonary consumption, 2....Cough and Dyspnoea, 30....Cough and hemoptoe, 3....Scrofula, 2....Dyspepsia, 6....Dysentery, 2....Diarrhoea, 1....Chronic pains of the stomach and bowels, 12....Jaundice, 1....Dropsy, 4....Asthenia, 13....Head-ach and vertigo, 8....Spasm, 2....Lumbago and sciatica, 3....Hectica, 2....Hypochondriasis, 2....Epilepsy, 1....Palsy, 2....Worms, 3....Vomiting of blood, 2....Cutaneous diseases, 3....Morbi mulierum, 8.

The late warm weather has had a direct effect upon most pulmonary complaints. During the first few days, however, many people were affected with catarrh, though not severely. The chronic coughs, at-

tended with difficulty of breathing, in particular have been relieved, and no new cases have occurred in the reporter's practice during the last week. One of the cases of chicken-pox, excited more than usual interest: the complaint itself is in general mild, and unattended with danger; but in this instance, the disease happened to a child that had previously been vaccinated. Of course, the eruption was considered to be the small-pox; to which it bears so close a resemblance, that even a very experienced eye can scarcely discriminate the characteristic difference. The accurate observer, who has no prejudice to blind his penetration, and warp his judgment, depends not so much on the appearance of the eruption, as on the period of its occurring after the patient has sickened, the progress of maturation, and the time when the pustules dry and fall off. In the instance alluded to, this took place much sooner than is usual in small-pox; the eruption came out on the third day, and in five days more the scabs had nearly all disappeared, leaving dark spots, but no scars.

It is singular, that notwithstand-

ing the unanimity which obtains, in the respectable part of the profession, on the decided advantage of practising vaccine inoculation, that it is still obstinately resisted by a very numerous class of people. In vain has government established institutions in every district of this large metropolis, for the gratuitous inoculation of cow-pox by intelligent and experienced practitioners; in vain have the talents, the discretion, and the influence, of some of the most honourable and scientific members of the profession, been exercised to introduce the new practice: false accounts of its failures, with untrue and disgusting details of its producing loathsome and unknown disorders, still continue to be propagated by interested individuals, and impede the adoption of a remedy, which would, yearly, save thousands of people to the state. But the time must arrive when truth will prevail, and the benefits of vaccination be duly appreciated; when conviction will flash on every mind, and the clamour of the anti-vaccinists no longer alarm the timid, nor misguide the ignorant. At present, indeed, we

are sorry to observe, in the eloquent language of Mr. Windham, when addressing the House of Commons on this subject, that there are men in this country (happily not of the greatest authority) who do not think it repugnant to their duty, nor find it beneath their character, to try to prevent, obstruct, and delay the adoption of vaccine inoculation, by turning against it the passions and prejudices of those who have nothing but passion and prejudice to guide them, or who must be considered, at least, as wholly incapable of forming, on the subject, any sound judgment of their own. It is vain to say, that the arts of such persons can produce but little effect. Finally, they cannot prevent the establishment of a system, confirmed continually by fact and experience, and sanctioned by all that is intelligent and respectable: but, meanwhile, there are the vulgar and the ignorant, among whom arguments such as they use are far more than a match for all that can be produced by men who employ, for the support of their cause, no other arms but those of truth and reason.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE warm weather of this month, succeeded by showers of rain, has been most favourable to vegetation.

The wheats have a most promising and luxuriant appearance, particularly those which have had the advantage of top-dressing.

The barleys are firmly on the curl, and promise a full crop.

The early sown oats were a little

injured by the frost, but are recovering through the genial weather of this month, and promise a fair crop.

Beans, peas, and all the leguminous classes grow most luxuriantly, and cover the land sufficiently to prevent any further injury from the drought that may occur in the future months.

The clover and grass-lands are



WALKING DRESSES.



WALKING DRESS.

well covered, and will ensure a full crop.

The dry weather has afforded a fine opportunity for the preparing of turnip fallows, and several fields of swedes are already sown.

The corn-markets are falling in most counties, owing to the ex-

pectation of foreign arrivals, and the promising appearance of the crops in this country.

The meat-markets are remarkably high for the season, and shew the necessity of economy in all the products that can be consumed in the breeding and feeding of animals.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

PLATE 28.—WALKING DRESS.

Standing Figure.—A Venetian spencer of violet satin, or sarsenet, with a row of small round buttons embroidered in silver, with a pendant loop to each; confined at the neck with a silk cord or silver tassel. Beaver hat of the same colour, rather small, turned up in front, with a silver button and loop. Worked muslin dress and skirt, to shew the feet and ankles. Black silk slippers and York tan gloves.

Sitting Figure.—Muslin under-dress, with full loose sleeves; a Tunic *à l'antique* of yellow crape, trimmed with broad lace round the bottom; yellow silk head-dress, with short veil. Purple mantle, lined with white. York tan gloves.

CHILD'S DRESS.

Swedish coat of grey cloth or silk, clasped down the front with silver ornaments; short open sleeves. Hat of the same colour, turned up with silver loop.

PLATE 29.—PROMENADE DRESS.

Spotted muslin under-dress, over which a light coat, bordered with cerulean blue. Blue silk head-dress, bound round with silver cords and tassels. Blue silk scarf, lined with white; silver border and tassels. White shoes edged with blue. York tan gloves.

The Bishop's Mantle, plate 24, in last month's number, was invented by Mrs. James, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Gothic taste, which the introduction of the Spanish *costume* seemed likely to revive, has now completely given place to the simple and more elegant forms of Grecian antiquity. The long waist, that merciless destroyer of every thing that is beautiful, must be no more known or thought of. The wasp-like division of the human form, which this monstrous fashion produces, is perfectly irreconcilable with antique simplicity.

Shawls are much worn; they are admirably adapted to the promenade, as they afford, in the throw and arrangement, such fine opportunities for the display of the wearer's taste.

Silk head-dresses, *à l'antique*, with short veils, are most in request for the promenade; straw hats and bonnets are worn, but not so generally.

To Mr. Thomas Hope's recent publication on *Ancient Costume*, is the late change in dress principally to be attributed:—indeed, to the exertions of this gentleman almost all our modern improvements in taste may be referred. It is hoped the publication alluded to will become the *vade-mecum* and toilet-companion of every lady dis-

tinguished in the circles of fashion.

I wish it were in my power to report any similar improvement in the adaption of colours to character and complexion. In this essential part of dress, confusion and inconsistency still prevail. It is not unusual to see a lady of a pallid hue render herself ghastly by placing red, pink, or livid lilac near her face; the fairest complexion is frequently disfigured by brown, green, or red; and the most lovely brunette rendered frightful by a dress of light blue or grey. These, and a thousand similar absurdities, constantly occur, and it is to these errors that I would now apply a corrective.—Ambitious that the British fair should be as much superior to other nations, in the taste of their dress, as they are in the beauty of their persons, I wish it particularly to be understood, that, though in my character of *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, I might publish dogmas and compel obedience, yet I do not ask assent to the following observations, till my fair readers have taken the advice of their sage and sapient counsellor, looking-glass.

Few colours will look absolutely ill on a fair complexion, provided the cheeks be tinged with the rosy hue of health. There are, however, some which detract from its natural sweetness. Green and brown are of the latter class. Light blue, grey, and lilac, of the former. A small quantity of either of these colours,

will be found to add to the fairest face, a charm inexpressible.

The brunette must regulate her dress by the contrary rule. She may roam at large through all the varieties of red, brown, yellow, green, and olive, provided they be kept of a dark or of a negative hue. No light colours, and few positive colours, can be admitted with impunity.

The sallow complexion will find advantage from a head-dress, handkerchief, ribbon, or border, of yellowish green or olive; and the pallid hue of sickness, in a fair complexion, will be considerably relieved by a ribbon of the most tender and delicate blue.

Scarlet and pea-green are completely inadmissible; or if the latter may at any time be adopted, it must be only in the smallest quantity. A ribbon or a border is all that can be allowed.

We shall resume this subject on a future occasion.

Arbiter Elegantiarum.

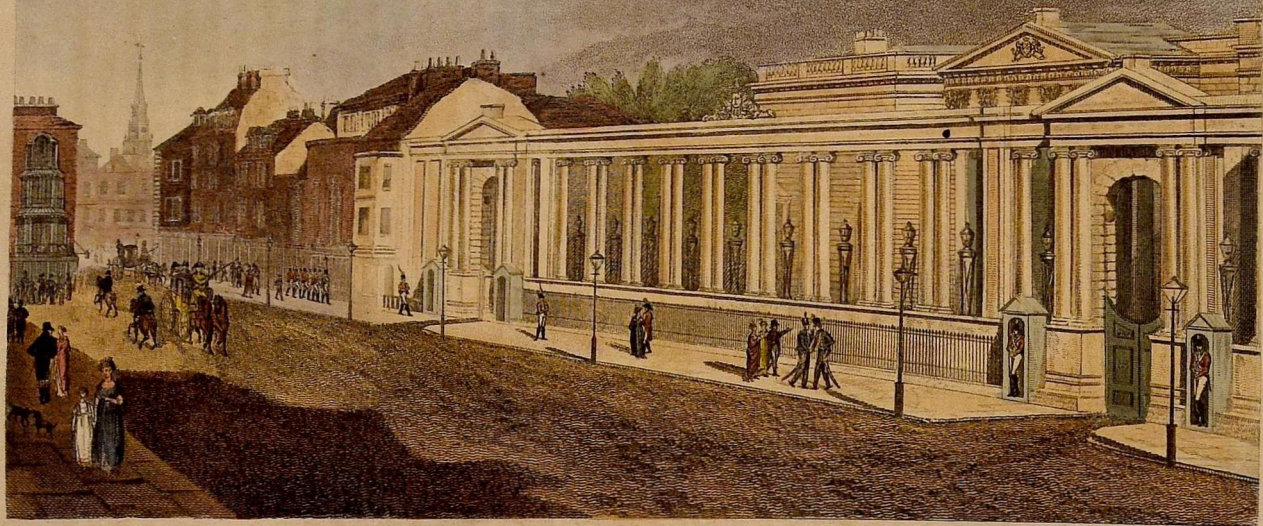
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

Dark olive and bottle-green coats are still much worn, and the season has brought into requisition marcella waistcoats of all descriptions, colours, and patterns: buff, however, is the most prevalent. Nankeen drawers and gaiters are very general for morning dress.

It is now the *haut ton* to wear the collar of the coat very high behind, worked round to stand off, and cut very low in front.

VIEW AND DESCRIPTION OF CARLTON-HOUSE.

AN earnest desire has been expressed, by many of the subscribers to the *Repository*, that views of remarkable buildings in London and its environs might occasionally be substituted for the representations



CARLETON HOUSE.

of the interior of shops, which we have been accustomed to give. Conceiving that such an alteration may tend to enhance the interest of the work, and willing to comply with the wishes of the public, whose liberal patronage he is so anxious to deserve, the proprietor has adopted the suggestion; and presents, with this number, an accurate delineation of Carlton-House, the residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The magnificence, elegance, and taste, displayed in this mansion, give it a just claim to the first rank in the series of which it will form the commencement.

Carlton-House, the town residence of the heir apparent of the British throne, stands upon the site of a palace which belonged to the crown, and was presented by his Majesty to his Royal Highness on his coming of age. As the old building was much out of repair, parliament thought fit to enable his Majesty to erect the present elegant structure in its stead. It is situated on the north side of St. James's Park, with the principal front facing Pall-Mall. The portico, of the Corinthian order, is truly magnificent; but it has been objected, that the other parts of the front being rustic, are too plain to correspond. The house and courtyard are separated by a dwarf-screen, surmounted by a beautiful colonnade. At the back, and contiguous to the Park, are a riding-house and stables, belonging to his Royal Highness; whose garden displays all the refinements of taste and skill which its limits admit of.

The great hall of Carlton-House does honour to the genius of the

late Mr. Holland, who was the architect of this edifice: it is forty-four feet in length, and twenty-nine in breadth. The new circular dining-room is unquestionably one of the most splendid apartments in Europe. On the south side of it a door opens into the magnificent ball-room, and another door conducts to the drawing-room.

The armoury occupies five rooms on the attic story, and forms a truly valuable and unrivalled collection, not only of swords, fire-arms, the ancient weapons, and various species of armour, but also of uniforms, dresses, and different works of art. — The whole of this museum is arranged with great order, skill, and taste, under the inspection of the royal proprietor. Many of the articles preserved here are highly interesting, from the eminent characters to whom they once belonged, and the recollections which they awaken. Among them we may be allowed to remark, a sword of the famous Chevalier Bayard, of the great Duke of Marlborough, of General Moreau, and one of exquisite workmanship, by the celebrated Florentine artist, Benvenuto Cellini, which belonged to the patriot Hampden.

Though it must be acknowledged that the mansions of many of our nobility are not much inferior, in splendour and costly magnificence, to this residence of the heir apparent, yet, in the display of exquisite taste, combining the appropriate, the useful, and the elegant, Carlton-House is without a rival.

Our readers need not be reminded of the impossibility of doing justice to an edifice like Carlton-House, within the compass to which our

limits restrict us. To those who would wish for a more satisfactory account of what is most remarkable in this truly elegant and princely residence, we beg leave to recommend the description given of it in the first volume of the *MICROCOSM OF LONDON*.

The view which accompanies this brief account of the residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is taken from the north side of Pall-Mall, westward of Carlton-House, and represents the steeple of St. Martin's church in the background.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

PLATE 26.—DEJEUNER, OR WORK-TABLE.

THIS elegant model for a table, designed and decorated after the Grecian style, is adapted for apartments of taste and superior elegance in their finishing. It should, in consequence, be executed in imitation of bronzed metal, the ornaments in burnished and matt-gold. A net-work, in gold-coloured silk, incloses the lower part, forming a bag for ladies' work and trinkets. The top of this table should be of some of the rarest and most beautiful species of marbles. The drawing-room, or boudoir, claims this elegant article of modern decoration, and which may with propriety be occasionally placed in the piers between the windows.

FOOTSTOOL.

Under the above table we have placed a footstool, similar in its finishing and de-

coration. The covering should be of mazarine-blue velvet, with gold fringe on the fronts.

DRAWING-ROOM TABOURET.

This article is designed in corresponding taste, and adapted to the work-table, having its frame as bronze, with the ornaments in or-moulu; the covering being of mazarine-blue velvet, with gold trimming and ornaments.

DRAWING-ROOM CHAIR.

This chair should be similar in finishing to the preceding articles, viz. the groundwork of the frame in bronze, with the ornaments in gold or or-moulu; the covering of the seat and back in blue velvet, to suit the tabouret and footstool, trimmed with gold, and having a gold tassel attached to the scroll at the back.

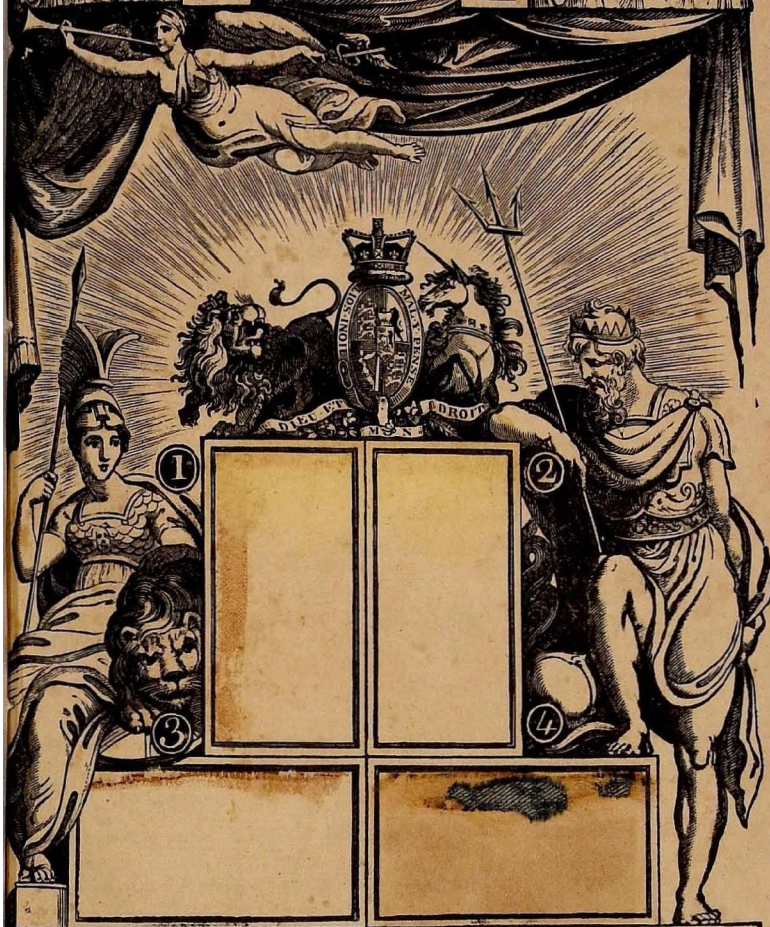
ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

THE large pattern No. 1 and 2 is a new cotton for furniture called the Oriental Pink. The novelty of this article does not consist in the design, but in the pink dye, which it has been the aim of the manufacturer to render fixed and permanent, so that it may be washed without being liable to fade. The endeavours of both foreign and native chemists and manufacturers to accomplish this desirable object, with respect to reds and pinks in particular, are well known. We are happy to observe, that in this instance Mr. Allen has completely succeeded; the greatest variety of designs of this pink are now on sale at his extensive private ware-rooms, 61, Pall-Mall,

No. 3 is a lilac spotted gossamer, very fashionable for full dresses, and furnished by Messrs. Coopers, silk-merciers to his Majesty, 28, Pall-Mall.

No. 4 is white and green coral-figured silk, much worn for mantles and pelisses. Though we in general protest against green for ladies' wear, yet when sparingly displayed on a white ground, like this pattern, it produces a shade that will suit many complexions. But our ideas on this subject have already been developed in the general observations on Ladies' Fashions, to which we beg leave to refer our fair readers.

No. VI. June 1809.



The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles as they come out, and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, Strand, London.

Poetry.

To a faded PENSEE, received in a Letter
from a young Lady in a distant Country.*

Go, faded flower! thy task resign;
Go mount again the billowy seas:
I need no humble aid like thine,
To wake a thought of Heloise.

Go tell her that I feel within
The *Pensée* which *she* planted there:
Without a leaf, 'tis ever green,
Without a blossom, ever fair.

'Tis not like thee, a changeful thing,
The object of a sunny day,
That breathes one zephyr of the spring,
Then like that zephyr fades away.

But 'tis a plant that cannot die;
That givessweet fragrance all the year:
It breathes no zephyr but a sigh,
It drinks no dew-drop but a tear!

Go then, frail flower! thy task resign;
Go mount again the billowy seas:
A power within exceeding thine,
Wakes all my soul to Heloise.

ANGELICA.

* The *pensée* is a little flower, called in English *pansy*, and is frequently sent in letters as a *souvenir*, and seems to say, "do not forget me."

A RETURN TO THE MUSE.

Oh! Muse! how sweet, when free from
folly's snare,
And all the bustle of the world's vain
throng,

Toseek again thy bow'r, to claim thy care,
And pour in solitude the pensive song!

Long hast thou shunn'd me, quiet-loving
maid!

Shunn'd me because the world en-
gross'd my hours;

But now once more I seek thy leafy shade,
Once more I claim thy verse-inspiring
pow'rs.

Teach me to form a theme for virtue's ear,
A theme that will not crimson virtue's
cheek;

Be it whate'er mild modesty may hear,
Whate'er plain truth with confidence
may speak.

Teach me but this, I'll envy not the song
That talks of virtue, while with vice it
burns;

Such themes to poetry should ne'er
belong,

Such themes the son of candour justly
spurns!

J. M. L.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

Adams Thos. High street, Southwark, inn-
holder (Williams, Cursitor street)
Andrews J. Manchester, innkeeper (Cooper
and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Ashton T. Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper
(Jackson and Judd, Stamford)
Balls J. Yarmouth, draper (Hanrott and
Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn New square)
Bamber J. Ormskirk, Lancaster, wine and
spirit merchant (Blackstock, St. Mildrew's
court, Poultry)
Bannister W. Romford, Essex, baker (Cat-
ting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)

Barber S. Stapenhill, Derby, tanner (Cooper
and Lowe, Chancery lane)

Barton J. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, brew-
er (Drake, Old Fish street, Doctors Commons)

Barton J. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spin-
ner (Willis, Warrford court, Throgmorton
street)

Bayley James, High street, Shadwell, ship
breaker (Chapman, St. Mildred's ct. Poultry)

Benton G. and J. Birmingham, jewellers
(Devon and Tooke, Grays inn square)

Bogg J. Mansfield, Notts, innkeeper (Bo-
vill, New Bridge street)

Bolton R. and G. Wigan, spirit merchants
(Gaskell, Wigan)

Bonner F. H. Fleet street, stationer (Young
and Hughes, Essex street, Strand)

- Booth W. Carlisle, grocer (Hodgson, Carlisle and Clements inn
 Fraiv W. Sutton street, Westminster, plane maker (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho
 Bright F. Westbury upon Severn, Gloucester, corn dealer (Chilton, Lincoln's inn
 Broad J. Vine street, Pedlar's Acre, Surrey, dealer and chapman (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster.
 Capes G. Gainsbro', Lincoln, wharfinger (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn
 Carter J. Clapham, mason (Marson, Newington
 Charlton C. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant (Bacon, Southampton st. Covent garden
 Charlton W. J. Molyneux street, Edgware road, builder (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row
 Chenu D. Great Queen street, French stove manufacturer (A'Beckett, Broad street, Golden square
 Chiffence E. Sarum, Wilts, musical instrument seller (Luxmoore, Red Lion square
 Clarke R. Whitehorse lane, Stepney (Tyler, Bedford street
 Clarke R. Tooley street, cheesemonger (Witelson, Furnivals inn
 Clay M. South Shields, linen draper (Ross and Co. New Boswell court, Carey street
 Cock J. D. and J. Pitchers, Norwich, wine merchants (Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane
 Coldwell T. Wakefield, dealer and chapman (Evans, Hatton Garden
 Colcyn W. and J. Coventry, grocers (Fielder, Dukestreet, Grosvenor square
 Collison T. Southampton row, Bloomsbury (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square
 Cooper J. Irlams o'th' Height, Lancaster, victualler (Longdill, Gray's inn
 Cox T. Great Yarmouth, corn and coal merchant (Peacock, Lincoln's inn fields
 Dalkin R. South Shields, Durham, merchant (Bland, Racquet court, Fleet street
 Danson W. Lancaster, woollen draper (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple
 Danson Robt. Golgate in Elbel, Lancaster, coal merchant, (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn
 Davidson J. East India Chambers, Leadenhall street, merchant (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square
 Dent J. Shelton, Stafford, money scrivener (Wilson, Temple
 Earle W. Edmond street, St. Pancras, dealer and chapman (Eves, Chapel street, Bedford row
 Eaton J. Godstone, Surrey, farmer (Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street
 Edney John, High Holborn, cheesemonger (Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton street
 Empson E. Bowling street, Westminster, victualler (Shepherd, Hyde st. Bloomsbury
 Fowler W. Distaff lane, wine merchant (Warrand, Castle court, Budge row
 Gamble Wm. Liverpool, linen merchant (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
 Gillespie W. Basinghall street, tailor (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street
 Greenway, O., J. T. Greenway, and T. H. Greenway, Bristol, stone masons (Evans, Hatton garden
 Halliday J. Bath street, St. Luke's, coal merchant (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomason, Copthall court, Throgmorton street
 Hankin J. Holloway, Middlesex, builder (Abbott, Spa fields
 Hart G. Stamford street, Blackfriars, horse dealer (Epson, Lambeth road
 Hart A. H. Houndsditch, broker (Henson, Dorset street, Salisbury square
 Hawkins T. Bristol, grocer (James, Gray's inn square
 Heath R. Warnford court, Throgmorton street, merchant (Adams, Old Jewry
 Henshall S. Newman street, shopkeeper (Stokes, Golden square
 Hughes D. Bangor, druggist (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
 Jackson P. Manchester, small ware manufacturer (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
 Jackson E. and S. Bilston, Stafford, japanners (Hunt, Surry street, Strand
 Jacobs J. Wentworth street, Whitechapel, glass cutter (Harris and Son, Castle street, Houndsditch
 Jones M. otherwise Mary Levy Jones, Swansea, grocer (James, Gray's inn square
 Jones W. Woolwich, tailor (Moore, Woolwich
 Knight G. Holloway, Islington, builder Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robiuson, Gray's inn lane
 Lea T. Walsham le Willows, Suffolk, innholder (Giles, Great Shire lane
 Lewis G. White Lion Street, Whitechapel, victualler (Mawley, Dorset street, Salisbury square
 Lewis J. Upper East Smithfield, needle maker (Hall, Coleman street
 Lewis A. Banbury, Oxford, mercer (Harvey, Cursitor street
 Lobban J. Great Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, coach plate founder (Sloper and Heath, Montague street, Russell square
 Loison A. Great Castle street, Oxford market, wine merchant (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars
 Lowe A. late of Hoxton, builder, but now in the Fleet (Burn, Coleman street
 Melson J. Spitalfields, furniture broker (Eyles, St. George's court, John street, New road, St. George's
 Moggridge H. Fleet street, boot maker (Higden and Sym, Currier's hall, London wall
 Mordue J. Wall's end, Northumberland, ship owner (Meggison, Hatton garden
 Munt W. Portsea, plasterer (Shelton, Old Bailey
 Newcomb O. Holles street, Cavendish square, upholsterer (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho
 Parsons J. sen. and jun. Ludgate hill, booksellers (Glenn, Garlick hill
 Patterson G. Hertford, merchant (Edge, Essex street, Strand
 Paty T. Lime street, merchant (Mason, St. Michael's church yard, Cornhill
 Pawlett W. Great Windmill street, victualler (Crosse, New inn
 Pinney J. Bury street, tailor (Freame, Gt. Queen street
 Pratt G. Manchester, hatter (Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Price W. Cardiff, shopkeeper (Sweet, Temple
Ratcliffe J. Manchester, baker (Edmunds,
Lincoln's inn
Riddiough R. Liverpool, innkeeper (Man-
ley and Lowes, Temple
Rowland J. Greystock place, Fetter lane,
carpenter (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry
Sarqui A. J. Bury street, merchant [Pearce
and Son, St. Swithin's lane
Scott J. North Shields, grocer [Meggison,
Hatton garden
Smith T. Brandon, Suffolk, wine merchant
[Ayeton, Gray's inn
Spencer J. High street, Mile end New town,
victualler [Davies, Lofthbury
Spring R. Caistor, Lincoln, mercer [Leigh
and Mason, Bridge street, Blackfriars
Sullings S. Little Coggeshall, Essex, malt-
ster [Warne, Broad street
Tathill C. Norwich, merchant [Windus,
Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane
Taylor J. Brown's lane, Spitalfields, baker
[Palmer, Allsop's buildings, New road
Tharner S. Stone, Stafford, corn dealer [Bar-
ber, Fetter lane
Towell J. Tetney, Lincoln, victualler [Tuck,
Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Walker Jos. East Ardsley, York, maltster
[Smith, Middle Temple
Wall C. Frith street, Soho, man's mercer
[Hodgson, Clement's inn
Walton T. Sheffield, linen draper [Battye,
Chancery lane
Ward T. Huli, merchant [Rosser and Son,
Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
Weaver W. and J. Holt, Spring gardens,
Charing Cross, musical instrument makers
[Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square
Webb T. Hereford, flax dresser [Edis, Ab-
church lane
West J. Charterhouse street, money scri-
vener [Pullen, Fore street
Wetherby T. Great St. Thomas Apostle,
ironmonger [Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomp-
son, Copthall court, Throgmorton street
Wheildon J. Copthall court, Throgmorton
street, packer [Bryant, Copthall court
Wright W. Great Barr, Stafford, dealer
[Egerton, Gray's inn square
Wilkinson T. and J. Wighton, Cateaton st.
woollen drapers [Adams, Old Jewry
Wilson J. Beak street, Golden square, men's
mercier [Dixon, Nassau street, Soho
Wilt T. Shaft's court, dealer [Barber and
Cranch, Union court, Broad street
Woollen M. Sheffield, butcher [Blagrave
and Walter, Symond's inn
Yates W. Sherrard street, Golden square,
army accoutrement maker [Kirkman, Cloak
lane
Young A. Stamford, Lincoln, common brew-
er [Harvey, Lamb's Conduit place

DIVIDENDS.

Adams J. Fore street, Cripplegate, dealer
in spirituous liquors, June 29.—Arkness J.
Aldle street, Wood street, merchant, May 16
—Amytage W. Shelf, York, card maker,
June 1.—Atkinson T. Brown's quay, Wap-
ping, wharfinger, June 29.—Bache, P. and A.
Basinghall street, merchants, May 16.—Bam-
ford S. P. J. Cook. and J. F. Clifford, Tiver-

ton, Somerset, worsted manufacturers, May
25.—Barber R. Oxford street, jeweller, May
16.—Barrett A. Swindon, Wilts, shopkeeper,
May 26.—Batson W. Oxford, glass and chi-
naman, May 20.—Beaton E. and H. Ports-
month, butchers, June 12.—Beetson H. G.
Gray's inn square, money scrivener—Bennett
W. Ivy Lane, carpenter, June 3.—Biggs T.
Seend, Wilts, cheese dealer, May 30.—Bird M.
and B. Savage, Jeffrey's square, merchants,
May 27.—Bland J. Fen court, insurance bro-
ker, May 30.—Bland J. and J. Satterthwaite,
Fen court, insurance brokers, May 30.—Blyth
W. Sheffield, mercer, May 26.—Boardman J.
Manchester, plumber and glazier, May 20—
Bogg J. Hemingby, Lincoln, jobber, June 5.
—Bowman J. Water lane, brandy merchant,
June 6.—Bray W. Dover, butcher, May 31—
Bridge J. S. London, merchant, June 3—
Brown W. King street, Bloomsbury, grocer,
July 4.—Bullock J. Scot's yard, Bush lane,
wine merchant, June 27.—Burge J. Castle
Cary, Somerset, stocking maker, May 23—
Burgess E. Manchester, victualler, June 2—
Bury R. Manchester, drysalter, June 2 —
Calvert T. Lancaster, grocer, May 30.—Cass
J. Scarbro', cabinet maker, May 19.—Chap-
man F. Macclesfield, Chester, butcher, June
3.—Cole F. North Tawton, Devon, serge ma-
ker, May 18.—Cole J. Marnhull, Dorset, wool-
stapler, May 15.—Cole C. Buckfastleigh, De-
von, feltmonger, June 14.—Cooke J. C. and
T. C. Corker, Leadenhall street, linen drapers,
June 27.—Cousens G. Gray's inn lane, dealer
and chapman, May 27.—Craffe G. F. Tooley
street, furrier, May 20.—Croudson T. Wigan,
Lancaster, innkeeper, June 10.—Cruckshanks
J. Gerrard street, Soho, sash manufacturer,
May 18.—Daulby J. Liverpool, slater, July 4—
Davis S. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merch,
May 9.—Davis S. jun. Ilford, Essex, shop-
keeper, June 3.—Dean J. Watling st. whole-
sale linen draper, June 3.—De Perin F. O.
Duke street, Manchester square, victualler,
May 30.—Eardley E. Exeter, dealer in glass,
May 25.—Easton W. and R. Bucklersbury,
warehousemen, June 27.—Edmonds E. Mo-
nument yard, wine and brandy merchant, May
30.—Ettly S. Oxford, wine merchant, June 9
—Fincham W. Covent garden, earthen ware
man, May 30.—Fox J. Pavement, Finsbury,
merchant, May 16.—Fox W. Pavement, Fins-
bury, May 16.—Fox J. and W. Pavement,
Finsbury, May 16.—Franklin T. Leighton
Buzzard, Bedfordshire, money scrivener, May
16.—Freeman W. South Cave, York, grocer,
May 16.—Fricker R. Portsea, builder, May
25.—Gardner W. Luton, Bedfordshire, sack
manufacturer, June 3.—Gash J. Parker's row,
Bermondsey, victualler, June 3.—Gell E. and
A. Wirksworth, Derby, grocers, May 31—
Gibson W. H. Saville row, Walworth, ware-
houseman, May 16.—Gray T. Romford, Es-
sex, innholder, June 6.—Hall W. Silver street,
Word street, Manchester, warehouseman, May
16.—Hamper J. Stone's end, Surry, shopkeep-
er, June 3.—Harkness J. Aldle street, Wood
street, merchant, May 16.—Harrison B. Cal-
beck, Cumberland, dyer, May 22.—Hawkins
J. D. Cavern house, Blackheath hill, cabinet
maker, June 13.—Hawkins J. J. Dalby Terrace,
City road, manufacturer of musical instru-

ments, June 3—Haydock R. Liverpool, shipwright, May 31—Hebb W. A. Bridgnorth, Salop, linen draper, June 13—Herbert T. Bernard street, Russell square, merchant, May 30—Heseltine B. ~~Beech~~ street, Barbican, oil and hop merchant, May 30—Hettrell J. Exeter, corn merchant, June 15—Hill J. Rotherithe, merchant, June 3—Hine J. Exeter, money scrivener, May 27—Holder J. Painswick, Gloucester, butcher, May 23—Holding J. Wentworth street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, June 24—Holmes D. Piccadilly, warehouseman, May 27—Hughes J. F. Wigmore street, bookseller, May 16—Hunt E. Duke's row, Pimlico, painter and glazier, June 27—Hurry J. R. Powles, and J. Hurry, Nag's Head Court, Gracchurch street, merchants, May 13—Isaac D. Liverpool, slopseller, June 6—Itter A. Wentworth street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, June 24—Jackson J. Topsham, Devon, lime burner, June 14—Joel M. High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthen ware, May 30—Johnson J. Holborn hill, linen draper, May 9—Jones J. Brincklow, Warwick, coal dealer, June 12—Judin F. otherwise F. J. Hatton garden, merchant, May 16—Juxon E. and C. Birmingham, brass founders, May 30—Kennerly W. Huhn's Chapel, Chester, mercer, June 1—Lang J. Wakefield, merchant, May 15—Langdale T. Mandale, York, merchant, May 29.—Lardner R. Newton Poppleford, Devon, worsted spinner, June 3—Lee S. Bradford, York, cotton manufacturer, May 15—Leedham J. Hull, linen draper, June 20—Leeming J. Dutton, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, June 2—Levi J. I. Haydon square, Minorities, merchant, May 27—Lindgegren C. Mincing lane, merchant, May 27—Lockier J. Bristol, upholster, May 20—Loveday C. Painswick, Gloucester, clothier, June 7—Lovell J. Houndsditch, baker, June 3—Lucas W. Cheapside, warehouseman, May 30—Ludlow J. Old Sudbury, Gloucester, money scrivener, July 5—Maclaurin D. Watling street, warehouseman, May 16—Maitland M. Thoraley Cottage, Surry, chemist—Martin H. Birmingham, horn button maker, May 30—Matthews R. and J. Jones, Aberystwith, Cardigan, June 5—Maughan R. Brentford, draper, May 20—Medhurst W. Ross, Hereford, innholder, May 26—Medley C. Bolt-in-Tun inn, Fleet street, coach master, May 16—Mencelin J. and D. Amick, Cheapside, perfumers, June 13—Mercer W. Mile end, horse dealer, June 3—Morgan J. Llanfair-ary-brin, Carmarthen, timber merchant, May 30—Morton C. Croydon, horse dealer, May 16—Mure H. R. M. and W. M. Fenchurch street, merchants, July 29—Nantes H. Warnford court, Throgmorton street, merchant, May 27—Newell J. and S. Stoke, Stafford, curriers, May 30—Nicholls W. Bristol, tallow chandler, May 20—Ogilvie W. jun. G. Mylne, and J. Chalmers, Jeffrey's square, merchants, June 3—Ogilvy W. F. Minorities,

druggist, May 23—Ogle J. esq. Pickwick, Wilts, and W. Walton, Liverpool, merchants, May 29—Page J. Bishopsgate street, haberdasher, June 27—Pascoe J. Plymouth dock, mercer, June 13—Pearce E. Haymarket, music seller, June 3—Pears S. Bread street, warehouseman and factor, J. Watson, sen. and jun. and J. Watson, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, May 27—Pollard J. Manchester, cotton spinner, May 29—Pollard W. Manchester, cotton spinner, May 29—Pollard J. and W. Manchester, cotton spinners, May 29—Powditch G. Liverpool, mariner, June 9—Prentice J. Boston, York, dealer and chapman, May 24—Preston B. Holborn, linen draper, July 8—Procter W. Great Ealing, dealer in hay, June 27—Pullen W. H. Dartmouth, Devon, spirit dealer, June 27—Rains J. Ashford, Shropshire, farmer, May 18—Ralton J. Egremont, Cumberland, mercer, May 26—Richardson W. New Cross, Surry, baker, May 27—Roberts D. Trump street, warehouseman, June 3—Rodd E. London street, merchant, June 3—Rose J. Road, Somersetshire, farmer, May 31—Ruddock N. Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, butcher, May 29—Salter T. Trinity square, Tower hill, merchant, June 29—Savory C. Southwark, victualler, June 24—Scotney W. V. Oxfordst. linen draper, June 3—Sharp R. Armley, York, drysalter, June 5—Shaw J. Heights, near Delph, York, cotton spinner, May 25—Smith J. Saffron hill, grocer, May 16—Steel W. Brentford, linen draper, May 20—Stockley M. Strand, grocer, May 16—Surman W. and E. Ford, Cheltenham, linen drapers, June 8—Taylor J. sen. and jun. Cockspur street, boot and shoemakers, June 3.—Thompson J. Liverpool, merchant, May 19—Thompson A. and B. White, Bow lane, wholesale hosiers, June 3—Troutbeck C. Rathbone place, upholsterers, May 30—Turnbull J. J. Forbes, R. A. Crauford, and D. Skene, Broad street, merchants, May 6—Tuther T. P. Holborn hill, linen draper, June 3—Ullock M. and M. Chatnam, linen drapers, June 3—Unwin J. Wandsworth, miller, June 10—Upcott J. R. Bedminster, grocer, May 26—Wake W. Spital square, silk weaver, July 18—Watson J. jun. and P. Catterall, Preston, cotton spinners, June 1—Watson W. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, June 20—Webb J. R. Chertsey, Surry, grocer, June 10—Whitaker J. senior, and W. Whitaker, Stockport, and J. Whitaker, jun. Cheadle, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers, June 8—Williams H. Chepstow, Monmouth, merchant, May 22—Wills T. H. Lamb's Conduit street, linen draper, June 6—Winter W. and T. F. Hay, Long Acre, lacemen, May 30—Wise J. Manchester, cotton merchant, June 2—Wood J. Burnley, Lancaster, apothecary, May 23—Woodroof E. Woolaston, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, May 22—Yeates T. London, merchant, June 29—Zinck H. Liverpool, merchant, May 31.