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THE
GLASGOW
MONTHLY REPOSITORY,
OF
Religious, Political, & Miscellaneous
Intelligence.

FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1813.

VCL. I.

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GLASGOW

MONTHLY REVISOR

Intelligence

SCOTLAND AND NATIONAL
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FOR READING FROM

GLASGOW

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THE
GLASGOW
MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

July 10, 1813.

MEMOIR OF THOMAS CAMPBELL.

THE maxim that a man must be born a poet, has, we fear, rather checked than encouraged the flights of the Muse. Men gifted with hereditary wealth are seldom remarkable for industry; then how can we expect a youth, who fancies himself born heir to the domains of Parnassus, to endeavour to acquire by labour what he has been taught to consider his birth-right? It is time to dissipate this illusion. Poetry may owe its birth to genius, but its permanence can only be secured by reading and reflection: and if Scotland can proudly place two of her sons, Scott and Campbell, in the very first rank of modern poets, we can venture to affirm that their eminence was not acquired by wooing the Nine as Æsop's countryman wooed Jupiter, but by setting their shoulders to the wheel, and adding to the gifts of nature, the industry and application for which the generality of our countrymen are so laudably conspicuous.

Thomas Campbell was born at Glasgow in the year 1777, and had the honour of being christened by the hand of the venerable Dr. Reid. At the early age of

seven, he was sent to the grammar-school of this city, and was taught Latin by Mr. Alison, a teacher long and highly reputed here for his successful method of teaching the classics, and for his kind behaviour to those who were entrusted to his care. At twelve, young Campbell went to the university of Glasgow, and the following year gained a bursary on Bishop Leighton's Foundation, after a hard-contested trial with a rival candidate of twice his years, who was considered one of the best Latin scholars at the university. During a seven year's residence in this city, he was distinguished every year by academical prizes. He was most fortunate in Greek translation, having obtained the palm for his poetical version of several entire Greek plays of Aristophanes, Eschylus, and others. The professor of Greek, in awarding the prize for the last of these performances in presence of the assembled college, pronounced it to be in his opinion the best performance which had ever been given within the walls of the university. After studying the classics and philosophy with considerable assiduity and success, Mr. Campbell attended the lectures of Professor Millar, who at that time adorned Glasgow. The writings of Millar have not attained a celebrity quite proportioned to the esteem and admiration in which he was personally held in the circle of his acquaintance. In that circle, the attractions of his private conversation and public oratory caused him to be nearly idolized. From him the subject of this memoir obtained that philosophical freedom of mind, which are displayed in his writings and conversation.

After a short residence among the mountains of Argyleshire, Mr. Campbell repaired to Edinburgh, where he was honoured with the notice of Stewart, Playfair, and other distinguished characters, and where at twenty he wrote, and at twenty-one published, the Pleasures of Hope. Of a poem so universally read and admired, it would be superfluous now to speak. Considered as the production of so young a man, it

is indeed a surprizing work, and ranks with the most classical poems in the language. It would be difficult to point out in any author a thought more truly sublime than that contained in the concluding lines:—

Eternal hope! when yonder spheres sublime
Peal'd their first notes to sound the march of Time,
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade—
When all the sister planets have decay'd,
When wrapt in fire the realms of æther glow,
And heaven's last thunder shakes the world below,
Thou undismay'd shalt o'er the ruins smile,
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile!

In the year 1800, Mr. Campbell travelled for about a twelvemonth, through different parts of Germany, and, on his return, for the first time visited London. He has continued in the metropolis or its neighbourhood ever since, having on his marriage, 1803, settled at Sydenham. In the beginning of 1809, Mr. Campbell published his second volume of poems, containing *Gertrude of Wyoming*, *Lochiel*, *Hohinlinden*, &c. We shall only add to this brief memoir, that the manners and conversation of the subject of it, are such as by no means to detract from the high fame his poetical powers have acquired.

A MODERN IRISH WEDDING.

(From Gamble's View of Society in the North of Ireland.)

The priest wore a large grizzled wig and cocked hat. They formed a ludicrous contrast to his jolly face and swollen cheeks. His conversation was as grotesque as his appearance, and was interlarded with scraps of Latin, delivered in a nasal tone, like a Frenchman. He had been educated in France, and had resided there several years. I asked him how he liked it? 'C'est un pays de dieu,' he replied. 'And Ireland,' said I, 'did it not appear strange to you after quitting this paradise?' 'Ireland is a paradise,' said

he; 'I mean will be when the bugs have left it.' What he meant by the bugs I cannot conjecture, nor did I ask him. We parted at the narrow lane which led down to the house where he was going. I walked slowly forward. Had I suspected what was to follow, I should have gone quicker. I had scarcely got a quarter of a mile, when a man on horseback overtook me. He took off his hat, and hoped I would condescend to eat a mouthful with him. I told him it was impossible, that the evening was advancing, and I should be very late in getting to Ballymena.

'I can get you a bed in a neighbour's house,' said he. 'I am sorry I cannot offer you one in my own, it will be so crowded—but if you will demean yourself so far as to make one of us, it will be a great compliment to my daughter and the bridegroom. You travelled better than a mile with the priest, and it wouldn't be reckoned lucky to pass by without taking a *drap* to their healths.'

Having, at last, complied with this urgent request, and proceeded with the hospitable stranger to the house where the nuptials were to be celebrated, I was welcomed by the priest with the cordiality of an old acquaintance. 'Salve multum *trópiate*,' said he, shaking me heartily by the hand. We then proceeded to the room where the company were assembled. The floor was earthen, but clean. A table was decently laid out for dinner. I was introduced to the bride. She was a modest-looking girl about seventeen. She was dressed in a white calico gown and ribbands, and had a fan in her hand. The priest now began the ceremony. The evening was close and the room crowded. He soon got into a violent heat, and, to cool himself, took off his wig several times, wiped his head, and replaced it. But whatever there might be uncouth in his manner, there was nothing ludicrous, either in the bride or that of her parents. The voice of nature will always find its way to the heart, and the tears which streamed down their cheeks bespoke the affection they bore each other.

After the ceremony was over, the whiskey went round, and we then sat down to dinner. It was a very abundant one, not ill-dressed,—nor, considering the condition of the people, ill-served. The priest was grand carver, grand talker too, and grand laugher.—I was seated at his right hand, and if I were not comfortable it was not his fault, for no person could be more attentive. The moment dinner was over, the table was removed, and the company began dancing. The music was a fiddle and dulcimer. The dances were reels of three and of four: when one person got tired, another instantly started up in his or her place, and the best dancer was he or she who held out the longest. A singular kind of *pas seul* was performed by a *crack* dancer. A door was taken off the hinges, and laid on the floor, on which he danced in his stocking-soles. He displayed considerable activity, but there was an almost total want of grace. His principal movement consisted in rapidly and alternately raising his feet as high as his waistcoat, and, when he succeeded in getting his toes a little way into the pocket, there was a universal burst of applause.

The whiskey was handed frequently about; a few took it mixed with water, but the generality drank it plain. The women scarcely tasted it, nor did the priest. His spirits, indeed, seemed of themselves sufficiently buoyant—he drank plentifully of tea, however, in which I was happy to join him. The company at length got noisy and intoxicated, and I began to find my situation unpleasant: not that I was apprehensive of the slightest danger; but coarseness is oppressive whenever it becomes familiar—vulgarity may be endured when it is modest, which drunkenness seldom is. I was, therefore, agreeably surprised, when the man of the house came and told me a gentleman wanted to speak to me at the door. It was his landlord. The poor man had run up to his house to inform him of me, and to request him to offer me a bed. The gentleman, with great civility, had come down.

himself, and I gladly consented to accompany him back, to the great annoyance of my friend, the priest, who said he should now have nobody fit to talk to. I left him singing a French song, which, in the company he was in, could not be very edifying. He had sung one or two in the course of the evening. 'I must give these barbarians,' whispered he to me, 'something they don't understand, or they would soon lose all reverence for me.' It was probably to excite their reverence that he wore his grizzled wig and cocked hat: and with reason. When authority threw aside its flowing robes, and thrust itself into a drab-coloured strait coat, it did itself more harm than it was aware of.

POOR HANGED DENNIS!

(From the Same.)

Mr. S——, a Presbyterian clergyman, had a servant of the name of Dennis, who had formed a design of robbing him. This design had been discovered, and the man dismissed by his benevolent master with much serious admonition. This man afterwards associated himself with a few persons of desperate character, who had been concerned in the rebellion. Mr. S. in a journey to a town thirty miles distant from his home, accidentally fell into the hands of this banditti, and was only saved from being murdered by his old servant, by whom he was recognized. After being detained a short time in a cave which these robbers made their place of resort, Mr. S. was blindfolded, and mounted on horseback, accompanied by two of the gang, who conducted him to within a short distance of the town to which he was going, when they took the bandage off his eyes, and set him at liberty. A few weeks after this event, Dennis and one of his companions were apprehended, tried, and sentenced to be executed. Mr. S. received a message from this

unfortunate man, begging some money to assist in burying him. This is one of the strongest appeals that can be made to charity, and a man who refused his assistance would be considered a barbarian. Mr. S. was not a man to refuse it—he resolved even to go himself and administer consolation to the poor condemned. It was the night before the execution. As he approached the gaol, he endeavoured to summon up resolution to meet the scene of woe he expected.—It was a scene of noise and confusion. A crowd was assembled before the grated door of the cell. Dennis was mounted on his coffin, from which, as from a pulpit, he addressed them, begging money to bury him, and pray his soul out of purgatory. He rated those who were tardy in drawing out their purses, scolded others who had already given, for not standing back to make room for new comers; wept, preached, and prayed, all in the course of a few minutes. No sooner did he see Mr. S. than he descended from his rostrum. He wept bitterly as they went together.

‘To think of my ill-luck,’ said he, ‘in quitting the trade. I was coming with my comrade to see my friends, and then take up, as you advised me, and go to America—and to be taken for nothing else, and hanged like a dog!’

‘Nothing else!’ said Mr. S——: ‘did not you rob a gentleman and his lady?’

‘Of nothing but seven two-pound notes, and a handful of silver,’ said the other, ‘and that was to pay our passage—we couldn’t go to America without money, you know.’

Mr. S. now attempted to give him some spiritual advice. ‘Don’t, dear master,’ interrupted he; ‘don’t for the love of the sweet Jesus, speak about it. I have settled all them things with Priest Higgins, and it might be the loss of my poor *soul*, if a man of another sect meddled with it.’

On the following day, Dennis and his companion were put on a car, and brought, under the escort of a

party of soldiers, to the neighbourhood where the robbery was committed. A gallows was erected in a field. The criminals were allowed to rest themselves a few minutes in a cabin. They here, as is the universal custom with the unfortunate persons who are to be executed in Ireland, put on their dead dress.— This consists of a shroud and cap with a black ribbon, and gives the person clothed in it the look of a spectre, as imagination forms it, or of a corpse newly raised from the tomb. Poor Dennis came out with a show of great fortitude; but it entirely forsook him when he cast his eyes on his fellow-sufferer, and beheld him, as in a mirror, the reflection of his own funeral appearance. He uttered a wild shriek, and fell senseless on the ground. The reality of death seemed now, for the first time, fairly to have struck him: it seemed never to have made a thorough impression upon him, until presented thus to his imagination through the medium of his senses. When the car arrived at the fatal spot, he could scarcely be said to be alive: his eyes were closed, his heart scarcely beat, and all colour had left his face. The conduct of his fellow-sufferer was calm and intrepid. Mr. S. took a kind leave of him; he was affected, and even felt his cheek moistened; he could not be mistaken, for, by the force of sympathy, a tear started in the poor sufferer's eye; but he instantly recovered himself, and shook Mr. S. by the hand. 'I have lived the life of a brute,' said he, 'but I would wish to die like a man.' Mr. S. rode to his own house, which was about seven miles from the place of execution. It was the latter end of summer. About dawning day (grey morning, as he beautifully and poetically termed it), he was awakened by a noise in the room: he drew the curtains; a figure like one of the hanged men, in its shroud and dead cap, stood pale and sad at the window. He rubbed his eyes, he strove to wake himself; he turned himself in the bed; he stretched himself forward, and endeavoured to penetrate the gloom: the figure of sleep did not, as

he imagined it would, melt into thin air; it moved its eyes even, it opened and shut its mouth; it seemed preparing itself to speak. Nature was now too strong either for reason or philosophy; a cold damp bedewed his forehead, and he lay speechless and nearly senseless. The phantom approached the bed, and fell on its knees before him. 'Master,' said it, 'remember I have saved your life; now save mine.'

It was Dennis, the poor hanged Dennis—his fears had saved him. He had to be supported on the car as it was drawn slowly away, and he swung gently off: his fellow-sufferer threw himself off with violence, and was almost instantly dead. Dennis was likewise a tall man—the gallows was low, and his feet, at times, touched the ground. After hanging the limited time, he was cut down and given to his friends; he was carried to the nearest cabin, and, as is almost always done in Ireland, all the vulgar methods in use were practised to recover him; he was blooded by a countryman with a rusty lancet, and rubbed with spirits, which were likewise applied to his nostrils and lips, and poured down his throat. He opened at length his eyes, and milk was given him from a woman's breast, which, in Ireland, is supposed to be a medicine of great efficacy.

When night came on, he resolved to go to his master's house, which, across the fields, was not more than four miles off. He was advised to lay aside his dead dress, now that he had so unexpectedly returned among the living; but it was too valuable a piece of finery, and had cost Dennis too much oratory the preceding day, to be parted with so readily. He met nobody on the road; but if he had, his dress would have been his protection, for every one would have run from him as from a ghost. He might have gone in any dress, however, in security: few people, in any country, would be willing to lead to the gallows a man just escaped from it—few people in Ireland would refuse to run some risk to save him from it. He knew

well the room where his master slept, opened the window, and stepped into it, from the garden. Mr. S. kept him for some time in his house, and then got him put on board a vessel bound to America, where he arrived in safety. He is, at present, a porter in Baltimore, is married, and the father of several children. When time has thrown its dark mantle over the origin of their family, the descendants of poor Dennis may rank with the greatest in America.

THE CAIRNS

On the Island of Little Cumbrey.

Mr. Weir, of Kirkhall, near Ardrossan, having witnessed, many years ago, the extraordinary variation of the compass, at a certain spot near some cairns, or *tumuli*, of stones at Shinniewilly, on the island of Little Cumbrey, which variation he ascribed to iron buried at that place, he stated the fact in 1812 to the Earl of Eglinton, the proprietor, and, in his presence, again placed the compass, as nearly as he could recollect, on the same spot, when the same variation was again observed.

As there is a tradition that a Dane was buried in his armour at Shinniewilly, immediately opposite to the Largs, where the famous battle was fought, the Earl of Eglinton was resolved to have the fact ascertained, and ordered a number of workmen from Ardrossan to the island, to open the cairns under the superintendance of trusty persons. The workmen, by previous arrangements, suggested by Mr. Weir, opened one of the cairns, by running a trench from the N. E. When near the centre, and not above two feet below the level of the ground, they discovered a circular piece of hollowed iron, much corroded; the hollow part three inches and a half in diameter and two inches in depth, having a rim all round three quarters

of an inch broad, and with the remains of nails or rivets on the rim. About two feet five inches from this, they discovered pieces of iron; apparently part of a sword or dagger, one piece of which seemed to form part of the handle and blade, measuring eleven inches in length and two inches at the broadest part. So soon as these were discovered the workmen desisted in order that Lord Eglington, who had resolved to visit the spot, might witness the position of these relics, and give farther directions.

On the 8th of this month, his Lordship, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, and in the presence of several scientific individuals, whom curiosity had drawn from the opposite coast, ordered the workmen to proceed, and a great number of fragments of corroded iron were discovered; the greater part of which were double headed or rivetted nails, measuring about one inch from head to head.

The workmen having nearly cleared another cairn, a large flag stone was discovered, which being removed disclosed an oblong aperture or coffin, twenty-six inches long, sixteen broad, and eighteen deep, formed of four stones, and lying N. E. and S. W. In this coffin there was contained an urn, empty, but from the blackness of the inside appeared to have contained ashes; and, near to the urn, some small human bones and a number of teeth, the roots of the latter decayed, but the enamelled part in most perfect preservation.

A low cairn, raised very little above the level of the ground, was next examined, and after a short time an urn was discovered of a handsome shape and ornamented on the exterior, but which unfortunately, from its being only surrounded with loose stones and extremely brittle, was broken in removing. The men were then directed to return to the first opened cairn, and having dug to nearly the depth of ten feet, found a large flag stone, which covered a coffin three feet six inches wide, and twenty-six inches deep, formed of 4 stones and lying E. and W.—in the N. E. corner there

stood an urn of of brown clay, much ornamented, and containing black earth or ashes; in the S. E. corner a part of a human skull. The rest was empty, excepting a few scattered fragments of decayed bones.

MISFORTUNES OF SMOLLET.

(From the *Calamities of Authors.*)

Of most "Authors by Profession,"—who has displayed a more fruitful genius, and exercised more intense industry, with a loftier sense of his independence, than SMOLLETT? But look into his life, and enter into his feelings, and you will be shocked at the disparity of his situation with the genius of the man.—When he had worn himself down in the service of the public, or the booksellers, there remained not, of all his slender remunerations, in the last stage of Life, sufficient to convey him to a cheap country and a restorative air, on the continent—the Father may have thought himself fortunate, that the daughter whom he loved with more than common affection was no more to share in his wants; but the Husband had by his side the faithful companion of his life, he left without a wreck of fortune. Smollett gradually perishing in a foreign land, neglected by an admiring public, and without fresh resources from the booksellers, who were receiving the income of his works—threw out his injured feelings in the character of *Bramble*; the warm generosity of his temper, but not his genius, seemed fleeting with his breath. Yet when Smollett died, and his widow in a foreign land was raising a plain monument over his dust, her love and her piety but "made the little less." She perished in friendless solitude. Yet Smollett dead—soon an ornamented column is raised at the place of his birth, while the grave of the Author seemed to multiply the editions of his works.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM AN IGNOMINIOUS DEATH.

(From Arnot's Criminal Trials.)

THE time which, according to the forms of our law, and the occult nature of the crime, is consumed in proving of a forgery, occasioned trials for this offence formerly to be taken before the Court of Session; because, in the Court of Justiciary, after the jury is appointed, and the evidence begun to be led, the whole must be completed, and a verdict pronounced, ere the jury are suffered to dismiss.

As the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Session does not amount to the power of awarding sentence of death, the following mode of procedure was observed. When the forgery appeared to the Court to be of so deep a nature as to deserve a capital punishment, they declared the deed in question to be reduced, as being false and forged; and remitted the prisoner to the Court of Justiciary: this sentence was called, '*Decreet of Reduction and Improration, and Act and Remit.*' The prisoner was then served with an indictment, setting forth, that he had committed forgery; that he had been found guilty of the same by sentence of the Court of Session; and that, upon this being found proved by a jury, the prisoner should be condemned to suffer death, and confiscation of personal estate. The decree of the Court of Session, declaring the forgery, was then read over before the Jury; it was held complete legal evidence, or what is called *probatio probata*, against the prisoner, who was thereupon convicted and condemned.

In the beginning of May 1726, it was discovered that one Petrie, a town-officer in Leith, held the Duchess of Gordon's bill for L.58, which had been delivered to him, blank indorsed, by Mrs. Macleod, wife of Alexander M'Leod, wig-maker in Leith, as a security for L.6, for which sum her husband had been laid in prison. The bill was drawn by Mr. George

Henderson, merchant in Edinburgh, accepted by her Grace, indorsed by Henderson the drawer, to Mrs. Macleod, and blank indorsed by Mrs. Macleod; and in virtue of this blank indorsation, Petrie the town-officer held it. The holder of the bill was apprehended and brought before the magistrates of Edinburgh. In a few days after, Mrs. Macleod and Mr. Henderson were also brought before them. It was manifest that the Duchess of Gordon's acceptance was a forgery; but the point in dispute was, whether this forgery was contrived by Mr. Henderson the drawer and indorser, or Mrs. Macleod the indorsee.

Upon the 5th of May, Petrie was brought before the magistrates, and told the manner in which he came by the bill. Henderson was at the same time brought before them, who denied all knowledge concerning it. Mrs. Macleod was apprehended on the 7th, and examined; and she and Henderson being confronted with each other, the former did judicially declare, that the bill, and other deeds challenged, were written by Henderson; who judicially denied all knowledge concerning them. Upon which, both Mr. Henderson and Mrs. Macleod were committed close prisoners.

A complaint against Mr. Henderson was presented to the Court of Session by Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Esq. his Majesty's Advocate, setting forth that the prisoner, Henderson, had counterfeited the Duchess of Gordon's acceptance to a bill drawn by himself for L.58; that upon being informed, on the 3d of May, of the bill's being intimated to her Grace, he struck himself upon the breast, and exclaimed, 'All would be ruined!' and that, upon his being told of the Duchess of Gordon's declaring she had no concern with the bill, he granted a fresh obligation for the sum, and subscribed the same before witnesses. And, therefore, craving their Lordships to take trial of these facts; and, upon their being proved, to inflict upon Mr. Henderson an adequate punishment.

A complaint also against Mrs. Macleod was presented to the Court, at the instance of Mr. Henderson, setting forth, that she had counterfeited the above acceptance of the Duchess of Gordon, had deposited in the hands of William Petrie the bill so accepted in security for L.6; and that, when the bill came to be challenged as forged, she counterfeited an obligation, bearing to be subscribed by Henderson before two witnesses, for L.58, being the amount of the said bill. It was not without great reluctance that his Majesty's Solicitor General, in absence of the Lord Advocate, did grant his concurrence to this complaint.—Mr. Henderson also raised a summons of *Reduction and Improbation* of the deeds produced, said to be written by him.

The witnesses examined were numerous, and their depositions seemed decisive of the fate of Henderson. The Lord Advocate, in consequence, on the last day but one of the Summer Session, represented to the Court, that as the evidence given must have established with their Lordships a conviction of Mr. Henderson's guilt, the duty of his office required it of him, to ask their Lordships to pronounce a decree, finding the bill drawn upon the Duchess of Gordon to be forged by the prisoner Henderson; and therefore remitting him to the Court of Justiciary, that he might suffer a capital punishment.

The counsel* for Mr. Henderson urged in his defence, that notwithstanding the direct testimony which was given by several witnesses, of his having granted the obligation relative to the forged bill; yet, having visited him in prison, and repeatedly examined him in private, in the most solemn manner, the simplicity, uniformity, and steadiness of his answers to the counsel's interrogatories, gave the latter, if not a perfect conviction, at least a strong belief, that Henderson was

* Mr. Dundas of Arniston, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session.

truly innocent —The counsel therefore requested of their Lordships, that they would not be hasty to embrace, nor resolute to conclude, a decided opinion of Henderson's guilt; for that even procrastination was not a fault, when the life of a man was at stake. And he entreated their Lordships to spare his feelings of the pain it would give them, to see a sentence pronounced on almost the last day of a Session, which was to be the foundation of a capital punishment being adjudged to a man, of whose innocence he still entertained a strong persuasion.—The solemn and animated address of the counsel made a forcible impression upon the Court, and their Lordships delayed the cause till the Winter Session.

During the vacation, a singular coincidence of circumstances occurred, which was the means of vindicating Henderson's innocence, and of detecting a profound scheme of fraud, no less ingeniously contrived, than dexterously executed: and this discovery, his Majesty's Advocate and Solicitor General, in their pleadings before the Court, publicly attributed to Providence.

The Lord Advocate, when going North to his house of Culloden, paid a visit to Mr. Rose of Kilravock. Mr. Rose showed his Lordship a house he was building; and happening to miss one of the carpenters whom he thought an expert workman, he asked the overseer, what was become of him? The overseer taking Mr. Rose aside, bid him take no further notice of this; for the young man, upon hearing that the Lord Advocate was to be at Kilravock, declared it was high time for him to leave the country; and that he would immediately go to Aberdeen and take shipping for London. This Mr. Rose communicated to his Lordship, who asked the overseer the carpenter's name, and if he knew of any crime he had committed? The overseer answered, that the man's name was David Household, and he suspected the crime was being accessory to some forgery. The Lord Ad-

vocate immediately despatched a messenger to Aberdeen, who apprehended Household, and carried him prisoner to Edinburgh.

Upon the commencement of the Winter Session, Household being brought before their Lordships, and examined, deposed, that in the beginning of the year, he at the desire of Mrs. Macleod, wrote the bill produced in process,* which she dictated to him; and he in particular, did write the name of George Henderson, both as drawer and indorser; but the word 'Gordon,' he did not write. At another time Mrs. Macleod carried him to a gardener's house without the Water-gate, at the foot of the Canongate; but before taking him there, she put on him a coat belonging to her husband, and a black knotted periwig, and told him, that she was to bring him into the company of "two honest men, before whom he must personate George Henderson." The deponent did as she desired; and, in the gardener's house at the Water-gate, she dictated to him a part of the obligation produced in process. Thereafter, she took him to a wright's house in the Canongate, on the south side of the street, a little below the Earl of Moray's, and there in presence of the wright, and a boy called Dempster, Mrs. Macleod dictated, and the deponent wrote the remaining part of the obligation, and subscribed it with the name of George Henderson, in presence of the wright, and of Dempster, who subscribed as witnesses. The letter produced in process from George Henderson to William Petrie, being likewise shown to the deponent, he deposed, that he wrote it also at the desire of Mrs. Macleod, who dictated the same to him; and this happened before he wrote the obligation mentioned above.

* The Lord Advocate made the great black knotted wig be taken off Henderson and put upon Household, to refresh his perceptive as well as recollective faculties. He also made Household take a pen and write Henderson's name before them, to establish, *ex comparatione litterarum*, whose hand-writing the deeds really were.

Deposed, That after Mrs. Macleod was put in prison, a Highlandman came to him, and said, that he was sent by Mr. Macleod, Mrs. Macleod's husband, to persuade him to abscond on account of those papers he had written. This he thought unnecessary as he wrote them at the desire of another, and was 'altogether ignorant of the import of said writings.' But upon advising with some friends, he was convinced of his danger, and he absconded and fled.

Archibald Dempster, a preceding witness, being re-examined, and his former deposition read over to him, deposed, That nobody instructed him as to what he was to say in that deposition, nor promised him any reward on that account. Being confronted with Henderson* at the bar, and with David Household, being desired to look narrowly upon the said David, and upon George Henderson at the bar, in order to declare upon oath which of the said two was the person who wrote and subscribed the obligation in the house of John Gibson, mentioned by the deponent in his former oath, deposed, 'That he did believe that the said person was said David Household, and not George Henderson.'

The second part of this profound plot being performed, and the 'plot detected,' it remained now but for public justice to bring the matter to a catastrophe.— Upon the eighth of December, the Lord Advocate represented to the Court, that it was manifest that the Duchess of Gordon's bill was a forgery: That it was evident from the proof that Henderson was innocent of the forgery, who therefore ought to be acquitted; and that Mrs. Macleod was guilty, art and part, of the same, as well as of counterfeiting the letter and obligation produced in process. This, his Lordship said, was established by Household, who, at the desire

* The Lord Advocate has been often heard to say, that had his rash desire been complied with, and Henderson executed, and his Lordship had learned the facts that afterwards appeared, he should have looked upon himself as guilty of murder.

and by the contrivance of Mrs. Macleod, actually forged the deeds;—by Dempster, who, in his second deposition, ingeniously and satisfactorily accounted for the mistake into which he was led in his first, by the artful contrivance of Mrs. Macleod;—by comparing the deeds produced with the handwriting of household taken down in their presence;—and by the evidence which Henderson had led of an *alibi*. He added, that she had formed a malicious intention to hang her neighbour, and it was but just she should fall into her own snare.—Upon the whole, his Lordship observed, that, by her artful and horrid contrivance, Mrs. Macleod had well nigh made “an innocent man suffer death. That this contrivance was, by the good providence of God, discovered: and concluded that, therefore, the said Mrs. Macleod was guilty, art and part of forgery, and ought to suffer the pains of death.” The Solicitor General added, “that there was such a horrid design, and so artfully laid, that, at first, he did firmly believe Henderson guilty, nay, and could appeal to all, if by good providence Household had not been apprehended, they had not condemned Henderson.”

The Court found that Mrs. Macleod was guilty, art and part, of the said forgeries. They reduced the deeds, remitted Mrs. Macleod to the Court of Justiciary, acquitted Mr. Henderson, and dismissed him from the bar. The jury returned a verdict, unanimously finding the indictment proved, and the prisoner guilty, art and part, of the crimes libelled. The Court adjudged the prisoner to be hanged on the 8th of March, 1727.

If Mrs. Macleod showed art in the contrivance, and dexterity in the execution of this fraud, she displayed no less fortitude in undergoing the punishment, which resulted from a perverted application of so much ingenuity. She went to the place of execution dressed in a black robe and petticoat, with a large hoop, a white fan in her hand, and a white sarsenet hood on her head, according to the fashion of the times.

When she came upon the scaffold, she put off the ornamental parts of her attire, pinned a handkerchief over her breast, and put the fatal cord about her neck with her own hands. She persisted to the last moment in the denial of her guilt, and died with the greatest intrepidity.

RATIONALITY OF THE BELIEF IN A RESURRECTION.

(From Dr. Collyer's Lectures on Scripture Miracles.)

The mechanism of the human frame, and the direction of some of its movements, contrary to the known and received laws of philosophy, sufficiently demonstrate that the Architect of such a piece could effect any thing. Nothing could be argued philosophically against the doctrine, from the dissolution of the parts of the human frame. Bodies are capable of restoration, after being most completely dissolved. If you take a piece of silver and plunge it into a vessel of aquafortis, it will not merely dissolve, but become invisible, as sugar melting in water. When it is thus dissolved, if you pour into the vessel a little oil of tartar, or even salt water, the silver, which was before invisible, will fall to the bottom in a white powder: none of its qualities are changed, and nothing of its value diminished: it may be taken out and melted down, and committed to the hand of an artist, and may be formed into the same piece of plate as before its solution. Thus may the body be dissolved and scattered: it may be burnt to ashes, or buried in the dust, but the power of God can restore it; and it is no greater an exertion of power than was required at its formation, and is exercised in its preservation.— And as the human body is always undergoing some change, and in a few weeks becomes materially altered, by the dispersion of some of its particles in perspiration, or otherwise, and in the replacing of them by nutriment received,—yet no one scruples to call it the

same body; and no one doubts his personal identity: so at the resurrection of the body, its constituent parts will be sufficient to secure its identity, and in the same sense it will be the same.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

(From the Edinburgh Review.)

Like every truly weak Prince, Gustavus was perpetually interfering in all the departments of his Government—and in all doing mischief. He could do every thing himself, and nobody else could do any thing. Nor would this have signified, had his attention been confined to those things which were suited to his capacity; as the details of patronage, the arrangement of his Household, or the dresses of himself and his troops. On these subjects indeed, especially the latter, he was busy in the extreme, *like all mighty Princes*. After describing his regulations for a levy, the work before us adds, ‘But nothing was of so much importance with the King, as the *uniform* to be employed; and one of the first orders concerning the new levies, long before they were organised, was to *new-model and ornament their hats*.’ But unhappily he did not confine himself to such frivolities. After exhausting the country by a rigorous *Conscription*, he took care to charge himself with the clothing department, and managed to leave the men sick and dying for want of clothes, while he was discussing the patterns. His strange enthusiasm is said to have assumed the form of *religious fanaticism*. He got hold of a Commentary on the Revelations, which seemed to have turned his brain. He persuaded himself that the letters of Bonaparte’s name composed the mystic number 666,—the number of the Beast!—that Napoleon was *therefore* the Beast whose dominion should be of short duration, and for whose discomfiture he himself was the chosen instrument of Provi-

dence. He was very particular in his directions to his Ministers, &c. that his name should be written *Neapoleon*, because this spelling was required to support the calculation.—He ordered one day 888 oaks to be cut down for the navy in the Royal Park; and people were a good deal puzzled to find what might be the reason for this *measure*, till they found in the *Commentary* that 888 is stated as a sacred number!—When a Russian Prince was sent to treat with him at his palace of Lauenberg, he favoured him with the *Apocalypse*, and afterwards sent him a letter to Berlin, containing nothing but a chapter on the Beast, translated into French from the Swedish Bible: and when he was reminded of the risk he ran in ordering the troops at Rugen to fire on the English, he answered, that nothing could happen without the permission of Heaven.

MATRIMONIAL REGULATIONS IN CHINA.

The Book of Rites says: “That a man ought not to seek a wife in a family of his own name. He must act with sincerity in the presents he then gives, and take care that the reciprocal promises that pass are conceived in honourable terms; that the future spouse may be informed both of the sincerity she ought to obey her husband, and of that modesty which should be the soul of all her conduct. When she is tied to a husband, the union should last as long as her life; and she ought never to marry another. The bridegroom is to go to her father’s house to receive the bride, and to bring her from that to his own. He is to present her with a tame bird, either to express his affection for her, or, to instruct her by that emblem, with what docility she must suffer herself to be ruled.

There ought to be two apartments in the house; an outward one for the husband, and an inner one for the wife. These apartments must be separated by a wall

or a good partition of boards; and the doors carefully guarded: The husband must never go into the wife's apartment; and the wife ought never to leave her own without a good reason. A wife is not her own mistress; nor has she any thing at her own disposal; and her orders and authority extend no farther than the walls of her own apartment.

There are five sorts of girls whom a man ought never to think of marrying. First, when she is of a House that has been negligent of the filial duties. 2. When her family is irregular, and the morals of those who compose it are suspected. 3. When some blemish or brand of infamy is annexed to it. 4. When there is in it any hereditary or infectious disease. 5. When she is an elder daughter who has lost her father.

A man may repudiate his wife in seven cases: 1. If she has failed in her obedience to her natural parents. 2. If she is barren. 3. If she is unfaithful to his bed. 4. If she is jealous. 5. If she is infected with any contagious disease. 6. If she can't command her prattling, and stuns him with continual clack. 7. If she is apt to steal, and capable, by that, to ruin him. There are, nevertheless, cases in which a man cannot obtain a divorce. As for instance; if, when the marriage was contracted, she had parents, and during the time of her marriage, by losing them, has no resource left: Or, if in conjunction with her spouse, she has wore mourning three years for his father or mother.

CHRISTIAN MAGNANIMITY.

Mr. Knox (the Scottish Reformer) had a daughter married to the pious John Welch, minister of Ayr, who was condemned to die the death of a traitor, under the tyrannical measures of James I.

The sentence having been commuted into banishment, she accompanied her husband into France; where they remained for 16 years. His wife obtained access

to the king to petition for liberty for him to go to Scotland, for the sake of his health (his life being in danger.) His Majesty asked her who was her father. She replied Mr. Knox. 'Knox and Welch!' exclaimed he: 'the de'll ne'er made such a match as that!' 'Its right like, Sir,' said she, 'for we ne'er speired his advice.' He asked her how many children her father had left; and if they were lads or lasses. She said three; and they were all lasses. 'God be thankit,' crted the king, lifting up both his hands, 'for an' they had been three lads, I had never bruiked my three kingdoms in peace.' She urged her request, that he would give her husband his native air. 'Give him the De'il—a morsel which James had often in his mouth. 'Give that to your hungry courtiers,' said she, offended at his profanity. He told her at last, that, if she would persuade her husband to submit to the bishops, he would allow him to return to Scotland. Mrs. Welch, lifting up her apron, and holding it towards the King, replied, in the true spirit of her father, 'Please your Majesty, I'd rather kep his head there!'—*M'Crie's Life of Knox.*

THE CONVERSION OF SABAT.

From Buchanan's Christian Researches in Asia.

Two Mahomedans of Arabia, persons of distinction in their own country, have been lately converted to the Christian faith. One of them has already suffered martyrdom. The other is now engaged in translating the Scriptures, and in concerting plans for the conversion of his countrymen. The name of the martyr is Abdallah; and the name of the other who is now translating the Scriptures, is Sabat; or, as he is called since his Christian baptism, Nathanael Sabat. Sabat resided in my house some time before I left India, and I had from his own mouth the chief part of the account which I shall now give to you. Some particu-

Iars I had from others. His conversion took place after the martyrdom of Abdallah, 'to whose death he was consenting;' and he related the circumstances to me with many tears.

Abdallah and Sabat were intimate friends, and being young men of family in Arabia, they agreed to travel together, and to visit foreign countries. They were both zealous Mahomedans. Sabat is son of Ibrahim Sabat, a noble family of the line of Beni-Sabat, who trace their pedigree to Mahomed. The two friends left Arabia, after paying their adorations at the tomb of their prophet, and travelled through Persia, and thence to Cabul. Abdallah was appointed to an office of state under Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul; and Sabat left him there, and proceeded on a tour through Tartary.

While Abdallah remained at Cabul, he was converted to the Christian faith by the perusal of a Bible (as is supposed) belonging to a Christian from Armenia, then residing at Cabul. In the Mahomedan states it is death for a man of rank to become a Christian. Abdallah endeavoured for a time to conceal his conversion; but finding it no longer possible, he determined to flee to some of the Christian churches near the Caspian sea. He accordingly left Cabul in disguise, and had gained the great city of Bochara, in Tartary, when he was met in the streets of that city by his friend Sabat, who immediately recognized him. Sabat had heard of his conversion and flight, and was filled with indignation at his conduct. Abdallah knew his danger, and threw himself at the feet of Sabat.—He confessed that he was a Christian, and implored him, by the sacred tie of their former friendship, to let him escape with his life. 'But Sir,' said Sabat when relating the story himself, 'I had no pity. I caused my servants to seize him, and I delivered him up to Morad Shah, King of Bochara. He was sentenced to die, and a herald went through the city of Bochara, announcing the time of his execution. An

immense multitude attended, and the chief men of the city. I also went and stood near to Abdallah. He was offered his life if he would abjure Christ, the executioner standing by him with his sword in his hand. 'No,' said he, (as if the proposition was impossible to be complied with) 'I cannot abjure Christ.' Then one of his hands was cut off at the wrist. He stood firm, his arm hanging by his side but with little motion. A physician by desire of the King, offered to heal the wound if he would recant. He made no answer, but looked up stedfastly towards heaven, like Stephen, the first martyr, his eyes streaming with tears. He did not look with anger towards *me*. He looked at me. But it was benignly, and with the countenance of forgiveness. His other hand was then cut off. 'But Sir,' said Sabat, in his imperfect English, 'he never *changed*, he never *changed*.' And when he bowed his head to receive the blow of death, all Bochara seemed to say, 'What new thing is this?'

Sabat indulged the hope, that Abdallah would have recanted, when he was offered his life; but when he saw that his friend was dead, he resigned himself to grief and remorse. He travelled from place to place, seeking rest, and finding none. At last he thought he would visit India. He accordingly came to Madras about five years ago. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed by the English government, a Mufti, or expounder of Mahometan law; his great learning, and respectable station in his own country, rendering him well qualified for that office. And now the period of his conversion drew near. While he was at Visagapatam, in the Northern Circars, exercising his professional duties, Providence brought in his way a New Testament in the Arabic language. He read it with deep thought, the Koran lying before him. He compared them together with patience and solicitude, and at length the truth of the word fell on his mind, as he expressed it, like a flood of light. Soon afterwards he

proceeded to Madras, a journey of 300 miles, to seek Christian baptism, and having made a public confession of his faith, he was baptised by the Rev. Dr. Ker, in the English Church at that place, by the name of Nathanael, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

Being now desirous to devote his future life to the glory of God, he resigned his secular employ, and came by invitation to Bengal, where he is now engaged in translating the Scriptures into the Persian language. This work hath not hitherto been executed, for want of a translator of sufficient ability. The Persian is an important language in the East, being the general language of Western Asia, particularly among the higher classes, and is understood from Calcutta to Damascus. But the great work which occupies the attention of this noble Arabian, is the promulgation of the Gospel among his own countrymen; and from the general fluctuations of religious opinions in Arabia, he is sanguine in his hopes of success. His first work is entitled (Neama Besharatia lil Aribi) '*Happy News for Arabia*,' written in the Nabuttee, or common dialect of the country. It contains an eloquent and argumentative elucidation of the truth of the Gospel, with copious authorities admitted by the Mahomedans themselves, and particularly by the Wahabians. And, prefixed to it, is an account of the conversion of the author, and an appeal to the well known family in Arabia, for the truth of the facts.

The following circumstance in the history of Sabat ought not to be omitted. When a family in Arabia had heard that he had followed the example of Abdallah, and become a Christian, they dispatched his brother to India (a voyage of two months) to assassinate him. While Sabat was sitting in his house at Visagapatam, his brother presented himself in the disguise of a faqucer, or beggar, having a dagger concealed under his mantle. He rushed on Sabat, and wounded him. But Sabat seized his arm, and his servants

came to his assistance. He then recognized his brother! The assassin would have become the victim of public justice, but Sabat interceded for him, and sent him home in peace with letters and presents to his mother's house in Arabia.

VISIT TO CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The approach to the hospital was indicated by the appearance of numbers of mutilated men, the victims of recent wars, whose cause and objects are doubtless known to Ministers, though they surpass the understanding of ordinary men! But I will not detain the reader with enquiries after *rational* causes for public events, which it might be as difficult to find as the square of a circle, or the philosopher's stone. It afflicted me, however, to see young men of two or three and twenty, some without arms, others without legs! and I found, on enquiry, that many living objects of this description, were all that remained of thousands of their comrades who had been killed in battle, or had died of fatigue, or camp diseases!

I enquired for veterans—for Fontenoy men—Culloden men—Minden men—Quebec men—and to some of the two last I was introduced, but blind, deaf, maimed, and hoary! What a sickening picture of human nature, whether we consider the causes, objects, or consequences! Among these hoary and crippled heroes, I was introduced to one who is now in his one hundred and first year. His name is Ardenfair, and he is a native of Dorsetshire. He entered into the Marines about the year 1744, was in Anson's action, in 1747; and in Hawke's, in 1759. The veteran sees, talks, hears, and remembers well; and it is remarkable, that he performs the daily drudgery of sweeping the gravel-walks, and wheeling water in a barrow! One wonders at the ability to perform such labour in a centenarian; that such a one should be suffered to be

the sweeper of the hospital; and still more, that his age has not recommended him to the special bounty of officers. It might be expected, that the successive *fathers* of these invalids would, at all times, be exempted from ordinary duties, and receive some additional means of cheering their privileged extension of life, so long beyond the ordinary duration.

On the north-east border of this hospital, I was shewn a new erection, nearly of the same size, devoted to the education of the children of soldiers. It is, I am told, a very interesting establishment—but how inadequate are all such institutions, to repay the obligation of any country to its invalided soldiers, at times, when ambition, passion, or false glory, may prodigiously increase their numbers, and tend on light grounds to cover the earth with disabled and mangled victims!

As each of the veterans in such hospitals is but the survivor of a thousand,—of whom nine hundred and ninety-nine have fallen premature victims to climate, disease, the sword, and the various cruel accidents of war, the authors of such mischiefs ought never to imagine, that they gloss over their follies, or atone for their crimes, by lodging, feeding, and clothing the thousandth man, when he is no longer able to serve their purposes! The only way for the rulers of nations to secure the well-regulated affections of their contemporaries, and the just commendation of rational historians, is to subdue their pride and moderate their ambition—to prefer the silent blessings of peace, to the mischievous pomps of war—and to exhibit the happy results in thinly peopled goals, and half occupied military hospitals! Rulers are, however, not wholly to be blamed—historians—sycophant and time serving HISTORIANS, have contributed to emblazon *heroic* villaiay, and to confound in the historic page all vice and virtue.

Chelsea Hospital was also interesting to me, as the residence of the historian of music, Dr. Burney. A man of genius is, in my estimation, worth a thousand

heroes, or ambitious politicians. This excellent man is organist of the royal chapel, and has some commodious apartments in the north-west angle of the building; but being a nonagenarian, he has outlived his powers of enjoyment. Physiologically speaking, his medullary system has survived his muscular system; that is to say, his sensations and powers of thinking are as good as they ever were; but he has lost the faculty of loco-motion. I learnt, with regret, that he passes his life between his bed and his sofa, from one to the other of which he is carried by his family. I enquired about his daughter, the authoress of *Cecilia*, and learnt, that she is now in England, and well enough to afford the hope that she may once more gratify the world with some production of her pen. It is now thirty-five years since the appearance of her *Evelina*.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

A paper by Dr. Wells was lately read to the Royal Society, giving an account of a woman, the offspring of white parents, part of whose skin was black. She was born in Suffolk, and is at present about twenty-three years of age. She is the only child of her father; but her mother, who was married a second time, has had eleven children since, all white. Her mother when pregnant with her, got a fright by trampling on a live lobster; and to this the spots on her skin were ascribed. The whole of her body is very white, except the right shoulder, arm, and hand, which are mostly black, except a white stripe on the fore arm. The black parts are darker than in a negro. Winslow has observed, that the cuticle in negroes is black; and Dr. Wells found this the case with the black cuticle of Harriet West. From this curious case, Dr. Wells draws the following inferences:—1. The black colour of negroes does not prove them to be a distinct race of animals from the whites.—2. The black colour cannot be as-

cribed to the action of the sun merely, as is the common opinion. An additional proof of the fallacy of such an opinion is, that those parts of negroes which are exposed to the sun, are not so black as those that are covered with clothes. It is well known that whites are not so well able to bear a warm climate as negroes, and that they are liable to many diseases in such a situation, from which negroes are free. On the other hand, whites are much better fitted to bear a cold climate than negroes. Suppose a colony of whites transported to the torrid zone, and obliged to subsist by their labour, it is obvious that a great proportion of them would speedily be destroyed by the climate, and the colony, in no long period of time, annihilated. The same thing would happen to a colony of negroes transported to a cold climate. Dr. Wells conceives, that the black colour of negroes is not the cause of their being better able to bear a warm climate, but merely the sign of some difference in constitution, which makes them able to bear such a climate. Suppose a colony of white men carried to the torrid zone, some would be better able to resist the climate than others. Such families would thrive, while the others decayed. These families would exhibit the sign of such a constitution; that is, they would be dark; and as the darker they were, the better they would be able to resist the climate, it is obvious, that the darker varieties would be the more thriving, and that the colony, on that account, would become gradually darker and darker coloured, till they degenerated into negroes. The contrary would happen to negroes transported to cold climates. Dr. Wells conceives that the woolly hair, and deformed features of the negroes, are connected with want of intellect. The negroes have been always slaves; and there is no instance of their better shaped neighbours being subject to the negroes.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN INDIA.

Extract from Mr. Grant's Observations upon the State of Society amongst the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain in India; written chiefly in 1792, and printed in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons of the 15th instant:—

“THIRD, OF THOSE LAWS WHICH, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO CASTE, GIVE A DIRECT SANCTION TO IMMORALITY.

“CONCERNING EVIDENCE, PROMISES, AND FALSE PRETENCES.

Code, page 115.—“Wherever a true evidence would deprive a man of his life, in that case, if a false testimony would be the preservation of his life, *it is allowable to give such testimony*; and for absolution of the guilt of false witness, he shall perform the *Poojab Sershuttee* (worship to Sershuttee, the Goddess of Letters); but to him who has murdered a Brahmin, or slain a cow, or who being of the Brahmin tribe has drunken wine, or has committed any of these particularly flagrant offences, it is not allowed to give false witness in preservation of life.

“*If a marriage for any person may be obtained by false witness, such falsehood may be told*; as upon the day of celebrating the marriage, if it is liable to be incomplete for want of giving certain articles, at that time, *if three or four falsehoods are asserted*, it does not signify; or if a man promise to give his daughter many ornaments, and is not able to give them, *such falsehoods as these*, if told to promote a marriage, are allowable.

“If a man, *by the impulse of lust*, tells lies to a woman; or if his own life would otherwise be lost; or if *it is for the benefit of a Brahmin*; in such affairs *falsehood is allowable.*”

136.—“If a man says to another, I will give you

something if you are able to apprehend a thief or a murderer, or such kind of criminals, then even if the other should apprehend and bring such a person, nothing shall be bestowed on that account. If any thing had been given before the business, it may be taken back."

19. 20.—"A creditor is repeatedly directed, by *feigned* and by *evasive* pretences, to get hold of some of the debtor's goods."

Introd. to the Code, page 114 —"The Magistrate is directed to send to the party in hostility against him, a man of intelligence, and well skilled in artifice, to insinuate himself among the enemy's men, and make them dissatisfied with each other, that they may quarrel and fight among themselves, and so be ruined."

It will be remembered, that the last articles are not supposed to describe merely the practice or the counsel of sinister human policy, but to be, like the rest, the dictates of a divinity.

MODE OF SHARING AMONG ROBBERS.

Code, page 129.—"The mode of shares among robbers is thus:—If any thieves by the command of the Magistrate, and with his assistance, have committed depredations upon, and brought any booty from another province, the Magistrate shall receive a share of one-sixth of the whole; if they receive no command or assistance from the Magistrate, they shall give the Magistrate, in that case, one-tenth for his share, and of the remainder their chief shall receive four shares, and whosoever among them is perfect master of his occupation, shall receive three shares; also whichever of them is remarkably strong or stout, shall receive two shares, and the rest shall receive one share. If any of the community of the thieves happen to be taken, and should be released from the Cutchery Court upon payment of a sum of money, all the thieves shall make good that sum by equal shares."

This is in every view, a curious, characteristic ar-

tic'e. The translator of the code maintains, that it "by no means respects the domestic disturbers of the tranquillity of their country, or violators of the first principles of society, but only such bold and hardy adventurers as sally forth to levy contribution in a foreign province." It were to be wished the article itself had spoken as definitely: but suppose it to be thus understood. In the first place, then, it sets before us, not an open military expedition, but a thieving, robbing, excursion; for the actors are "robbers, thieves, by profession," they are recognized to be of a "community of thieves," to be amenable for the depredations they have committed, to the civil court, and if taken, liable to punishment.

2d.—The Magistrate directs and assists these robbers and thieves to plunder in another province. It is a clandestine operation, and his concern in it must therefore be clandestine. Booty is the professed object, and he shares it with them.

3d.—As this regulation authorises the procuring of a release from the court which may have seized any of these offenders, by the payment of a sum of money, it sanctions the concurrence of the Magistrate in such a transaction, which has strongly the complexion of being a private corrupt bargain between the Judge of that court and the culprit; but whether the ransom be a secret bribe, or a more open commutation for punishment, the principles of justice are violated, the Magistrate becomes a party in a complicated outrage against society, and is in fact countenanced by this ordinance in being indulgent, in his turn, to criminals who may come into his power, for a pecuniary consideration.

4th.—But it may be asked, how this "community of thieves," some "perfect masters of their occupation," are formed and brought to such a state of perfection in their vocation? Can we conceive it to be solely by the exercise of their parts in alien lands?—Born, educated, and dwelling in the Magistrate's

district, is it to be supposed that they never practise at home? Yet the Magistrate harbours these *banditti*; he knows them personally, and he sets them at work.

If the translator's apology be admitted, that this is an ancient law, correspondent to the early manners of other nations, still it is to be remembered, that it stands in a code which claims to be divine, that therefore an equal authority is necessary to its repeal, and that it is offered to us as a law of the Hindoos at this day.

But what are we to understand by "another province?" if it means another state, Hindostan consisted anciently, as it does now, of many states. This law was made for the whole Hindoo people; therefore it authorizes and encourages them to rob and plunder each other. It recognizes a community of thieves and robbers in each state; and makes it lawful for them to live by depredations on their neighbours. Such accordingly has been the practice of at least smaller divisions, in all time past. The zemindars, throughout Hindostan, keep robbers and thieves under their protection; and whatever else has changed, the business of pillage, often attended with murder, still continues universally and systematically. Can it be doubted whether this ordinance has not had a most powerful effect in establishing and fortifying a practice so ruinous to the peace and good order of society? Must we not believe that robbers, finding their professions evidently recognized and sanctioned by the law, have thence with a quiet conscience formed themselves into castes and bands, and that it is the persuasion of acting upon the divine authority of the Shaster, which inspires them with contempt of death, and perseverance from one generation to another? Can we suppose that our prohibition, and our punishment of predatory outrage, will in minds *prone* to them, destroy that persuasion? But the ordinance under consideration can hardly apply to any other than small divisions of ter-

ritory; and if we were certain that "province" means the territory of another master, yet no fact is more notorious than that the bands of robbers whom the zemindars of Bengal are known to entertain, employ themselves within that country; for its "domestic tranquillity is disturbed by them" perpetually from one end to the other.

We see then a most glaring instance in this ordinance of immorality in principle, and of the consequent wide diffusion of evil in practice.

To proceed to further examples :

SERVANTS COMMITTING CRIMES BY ORDER OF THEIR MASTERS.

Divers Cases of Licentiousness.

Code, page 149. "If a servant, at the command of his master, *commits theft or murder*, or any such crimes, in that case, *it is not the fault of the servant, the master only is guilty.*"

239. "Adultery with common prostitutes and dancing girls, *shall not be punishable.*"

247 "Several kinds of adultery allowed, *with consent of the Magistrate*, for the trifling fine of ten puns of cowries" (less than a shilling)

"If a man by violence commits adultery on his own slave girl, a fine of ten puns of cowries," (about a shilling.)

151. "Prostitutes and dancing women:—Cases stated, and decrees thereupon, including pimps, &c.

COMMISSION OF A BAD ACTION ALLOWED, TO SAVE LIFE.

Code, page 271. "If a man in immediate danger of his life, *by committing a bad action can save his life*, in that case *the Magistrate shall not fine him.*"

DESIGNING TO PROCURE DEATH

Code, page 268. "Performing a jugg (religious ceremony), *to procure the death of an innocent person*, a fine of two hundred puns of cowries."

238. "Causing an innocent person to drink a potion, in order to procure his death, a fine of two hundred pias of cowries."

Notes.—They have great faith in both these expedients; intentional murder is therefore here rated at about ten shillings.

CONCERNING GAMING.

Code, page 254. "Games of chance are allowed before the Magistrate, or a man belonging to him; the winner to give half to the Magistrate."—This last clause explains the reason of prohibiting hazard, except before the Magistrate.

138. "A man may become a slave by loss on the chances of dice; or other games."

SCANDALOUS AND BITTER EXPRESSIONS.

This is a copious article in the code, and becomes such from a correspondent feature in the character of the people. Virulent, foul, criminating abuse, overflows among them in a manner unparalleled any where else in the world. No language but their own could describe its shameless nature, and the malicious persevering eagerness with which they lavish it upon each other.

The Hindoo law has therefore found it necessary to arrange the various topics of scandalous abuse under distinct denominations, expressive of the quality or rank of the crimes which it imputes.

This classification is curious: it places together offences of very unequal enormity; it distributes into the same division, moral and ceremonial pollutions; and thus tends to lessen the guilt of some heinous iniquities, and to confound all just ideas of morality. For instance, under the second denomination, or class of crimes termed *maha-putac*, with the murder of a Brahmin and incestuous adultery, there appear stealing eighty asbruffees (about 120l.) from a Brahmin and a Brahmin drinking wine. Under the third, with "the murder of a friend," and divers kinds of inces-

tuous adultery, is conjoined, "*eating the victuals of the washerwoman or any base caste.*" The fourth class termed *opooputuck*, which the glossary of the code explains to be "*small offences,*" contains a large association of crimes, of which the following make a part.

Code, page 108. "Slaying a cow; adultery with the wife of another; performing the jugg to procure the death of any person; giving a philtor to obtain an unwarrantable power; spoiling trees; eating victuals at the hands of an astrologer; a man's not paying his debts; stealing grain and metals, *except gold*; depriving a woman or a man of either of the three inferior castes, of life."

Petty assaults (see code, 191) are also frequent among these people, and proceed from the temper just described. They employ a large chapter of the code, in which a number of frivolous ridiculous cases, hardly fit to engage the attention of children, the offspring of superstition, pushed to endless punctilios, are stated. The punishment, though lighter in itself, proceeds in the same gradation, as that for scandalous imputations, of which the scale has already been given. But concerning these it may be observed, under this head, that there is surely a direct breach of moral propriety in taking "*abilities*" into the decision, especially by the superiority of ability to alleviate indecorous behaviour; yet this direction very frequently occurs; and how is the superiority of ability to be ascertained? In this instance, as in numberless others, every thing is left to the judge.

Religious Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The ninth annual Report of this Society exceeds in interest any that has preceded it. A part of it is occupied with an account of Mr. Steiakopiſ's mission to the Continent, and of his proceedings while there; and in the Appendix is inserted a more detailed statement of those proceedings.

A Bible Society has been established at St. Petersburg, not only with the sanction, but by the formal authority of the Emperor of Russia, and this at a time (viz. in January 1813) when his attention must have been closely occupied by arrangements of the very first importance to his empire. The Ukase was published on the 14th of January; and on the 23d the society was formed, on the plan of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the house of Prince Galitzin, Minister of Religion, where a number of persons of the highest rank, and of all denominations of Christians, attended. His Imperial Majesty has subscribed a donation of 25,000 roubles, and an annual contribution of 10,000; and other persons in proportion. The Committee have presented the Petersburg Society with 500l.; and it has commenced its operations with great spirit and harmony.

The Basle German Bible Society, in the course of six years, have, with the aid of this Society, published 26,000 copies of the Scriptures in German, French, Lomanese, and Italian. It forms the only medium for extending the Society's views to France, where (at Paris) a stereotype edition of the French Scriptures is now proceeding under the sanction and superintendance of the Protestant Consistories. The copies of the Scriptures circulated by the Basle Society have been accepted by both Catholics and Protestants with eagerness and pleasure.

The Committee have aided the various efforts of this Society with donations amounting in the last year to 1200l. of which 500l. is for the exclusive purpose of promoting the distribution of the Scriptures in France. An Auxiliary Society has been formed at Chur, the capital of the Grisons.

The Berlin Bible Society, notwithstanding the disastrous condition of Prussia, has printed and circulated 15,000 copies of the Scriptures in Polish and Bohemian, and is printing farther editions in the Polish and Lithuanian languages. A farther aid of 250l. has been granted to this society, and a number of Polish Bibles has besides been gratuitously distributed.

A Bible Committee for the distribution of Bibles among the poor of Saxony, has been formed at Halle, the seat of the

Canstein Bible Institution, which has done so much for the Christian cause already.

To the Hungarian Bible Society which has been formed at Presburgh, under the patronage of the Baroness de Lay, a Protestant Lady of high distinction and character, a sum of 500*l.* has been voted. The Society is likely to be supported both by Catholics and Protestants. It has begun its operations by purchasing Slavonic Bibles for sale to the poor at a very cheap rate.

The Roman Catholic Bible Society at Ratisbon, formed in 1806, has distributed 27,070 copies of the New Testament in German, and continues its useful labours, unaided by the Committee. By means of the Ratisbon Society, and other sources, 60,000 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated among the Catholics in Germany in a few years.

A translation of the New Testament recently made into German by two pious Catholic Clergymen, aided by some Protestant divines, has been approved and publicly recommended by two of the most eminent Protestant clergymen of Saxony and Switzerland. One of the translators, who has published a work recommending the free and unfettered reading of the Holy Scriptures by all classes, has lately been appointed Catholic Divinity Professor at Marburg. The sum of 200*l.* has been given for the distribution of 3000 copies of this version among the poor. A condition annexed to the grant, and readily acceded to was, that a few notes existing in the former edition should be cancelled in the impression promoted by this donation.

The New Testament in ancient and modern Greek, has been most eagerly received at Scandinave, Smyrna, Salomchi, Zante, and other islands in the Archipelago. The correctness of its typography, as well as its merits and usefulness are highly extolled.

The printing of the new Testament in Turkish, at Karass, has been completed, and a second edition is begun. Saint Matthew's Gospel has also been translated into Calmuc, and the Committee have encouraged the Missionaries to proceed in translating the whole into that language.

The lamented death of the Rev. Mr. Brown has interrupted the communications of the Corresponding Committee at Calcutta. His place is now filled by the Rev. Mr. Thomason.—The loss caused by the fire at Serampore is rapidly repairing, and the printing of the Scriptures on the whole will be very little retarded by this event. The Committee have forwarded two thousand reams of printing paper to Serampore.—The first Report of the Calcutta Committee has been received. The Persian translation of the New Testament was completed by the Rev. Mr. Martyn previously to his death.

A Bible Society has been established at Ceylon, and one at the Isle of France, for that island and its dependencies.

The Committee have received a copy of the Gospel of St Luke in the Chinese language, translated by the Rev. R. Morrison, and have encouraged his labours by a donation of 500l.

From America, many interesting communications have been received. A spirit of friendly co-operation pervades the Transatlantic Societies, and their zeal in promoting new associations, continues with increasing energy.

In Jamaica, pleasing effects have resulted from the distribution of the Society's Reports. A liberal contribution has been raised there, which was transmitted with a request on the part of the clergy, to be made the instruments of extending the usefulness of the institution in that colony. A considerable supply of Bibles and Testaments has been sent them. A large supply has also been sent to St. Kitt's, for distribution among the Negroes who can read.

The Gospel of John in Esquimaux has already been presented to the natives of Labrador: the three remaining Gospels in that language have since been received, and are about to be printed. Contributions have been received from Halifax, and there is a prospect that a Bible Society will be formed in Canada.

From the Cape of Good Hope, a farther remittance has this year been received, and measures have been taken for forming an Auxiliary Bible Society in that colony.

Proceedings at Home.

The most prominent feature in the domestic occurrences of the year, is the unexampled augmentation of Auxiliary and Branch Societies, and Bible Associations. Their importance is not to be estimated merely by the accession of means and influence which they bring to the Parent Society, but by the consideration, that thus the wants of the people in respect to the Scriptures are ascertained and supplied. The public attention is thus also attracted to that Book, an attention to which the peace of society, and the present and future happiness of individuals, depend. The number of new Auxiliary Societies formed within the year, amounts to seventy-five, besides twenty new branch societies. The whole of the aid derived from this source amounts to the enormous sum of 55,099l. 8s. 10d. The nett receipts, exclusive of sales, have been, 66,879l. 15s. 1d.; the amount of sales 9575l. 4s. 11d.

"Whoever," observes the Report, "considers the influence of Christianity in promoting individual, social, and national happiness, and what is far more important, the eternal welfare of our fellow creatures, must contemplate with inexpressible

delight, the effects of that munificence which so largely provides for the distribution of the Holy Scriptures."

A stereotype edition of the Welsh Bible, of the largest 8vo size, is about to be printed.

The branch societies connected with the Hibernian Bible Society, have increased from eight to thirty-five, all of them extensive and vigorous. The circulation of the Scriptures has been extended. Nearly 40,000 copies have been distributed by this society in the last year, 28,000 more than the preceding year.

The Bishop of Derry has effected the establishment of the Derry Bible Society, with nine branches; 500 Bibles and 2500 Testaments have been presented to this society.

The establishment of Bible Associations throughout the kingdom has tended greatly to promote the general diffusion of the Bible, and is admirably calculated to bring the poor into communication with the Society, and to excite a common feeling among them, for imparting to their still poorer neighbours the blessing of Divine knowledge, while the aggregate of the funds arising from this source, materially aid the general object.

About 15,000 Bibles and 30,000 Testaments have been, in all, gratuitously distributed by the Society during the last year. It would be endless to particularize the whole of this amount. Among the parties who have been assisted are the British prisoners in France, the French and other prisoners of war in Great Britain, foreign and British troops at various stations, the poor in our foreign possessions. &c. &c.

"Many pleasing anecdotes might be furnished, showing the value these captives put on the Word of God; but one shall suffice. As one of the Ministers who visits the prisons at Portsmouth, was passing among the prisoners on board one of the ships, he observed one of them reading attentively. He asked the prisoner, What book he had got—he had answered, 'The Scriptures.—Is the book your own? No.'—How came you by it? 'I pay,' replied he, 'six rations of provisions per month for the use of it,'"

As, during the past year, a considerable number of invalided and sick prisoners have, through the humanity of the British Government, been sent back to France, these have been supplied with Bibles and Testaments when so embarked; so that a very considerable number of copies have found their way into that country by these means.

Great difficulty has been found in supplying the demand for Bibles from Auxiliary Societies, notwithstanding the utmost exertions made to print them. The Society, between the 21st Feb. and the 31st Dec. 1812, issued as follows, viz.—81,319 Bibles, and 121,261 Testaments; of which 59,615 Bibles and

75,485 Testaments were issued in the half-year ending with the 31st. Dec.; making the total quantity circulated by the Society since its commencement, 221,734 Bibles and 412,785 Testaments, exclusive of those circulated at its charge in various parts abroad.

The Report thus concludes: "Ample as the means of the Society have been, they have scarcely proved adequate to the numerous demands on the funds of the institution, and the pressing solicitations for its assistance. Every step that it advances discovers new wants and fresh claims on its benevolence; some parched and barren soil, which has not yet received the refreshing dew of Heaven; some dark spot on the earth, where the Divine light has not yet shone; some country where the Sun of Righteousness once displayed his lustre, but no longer illuminates the horizon; or some region in the Christian world, the inhabitants of which, hungering and thirsting for the bread and water of life, look with anxious hope towards this favoured land for a supply. The British and Foreign Bible Society, ascribing its past success to God alone, and in continued dependence on his support, will pursue its labour of love; and, by the Divine blessing on its endeavours, the hope which it has excited shall not be indulged in vain: the hungry shall be fed, the thirsty shall be refreshed, the Sun of Righteousness will again rise with healing on his wings, and the light shall lighten the Gentiles.

"The duty which this Society has undertaken, is not only of infinite importance, and now of sacred obligation, but is, indeed, as unlimited in its extent as the precepts and promises of the Gospel. 'Go ye therefore and teach all nations,' is an injunction binding on believers of all generations, while infidelity, superstition, idolatry, and ignorance of the true God and Jesus Christ, prevail in the world. The sure word of prophecy has declared, 'That the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.' And your Committee trust, that the British and Foreign Bible Society may become more and more the honoured instrument of his Providence for assisting the accomplishment of this prediction; that the Christian spirit for the universal diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, which now animates all ranks in the United Kingdom, which is increasing in the Continent of Europe, which has lately burst forth in Russia, and glows with equal ardour in the East and the West, deriving new energy from the operations of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of men, will be enabled to move in a sphere continually enlarging, until the object of its wishes, its efforts, and its prayers, shall have been fully attained.

"In this hope it may look forward with joy and confidence to the certain but unrevealed and unknown period, the glori-

ous consummation of the prophetic word, when the seventh angel shall sound, and great voices in heaven be heard, saying—

“ ‘ The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever. Alleluiah, Amen.’ ”

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thom, who lately went to the Cape of Good Hope to a Gentleman in Edinburgh.

I believe our friend Mr. Campbell wrote you from the island of St. Jago, where we made a short missionary excursion. It being the first foreign place we touched at, the scenes we beheld there made a deep impression on our minds. If any missionaries should touch there again, I hope they will be well furnished with Portuguese Bibles and Tracts, but much prudence must be used; the Priests have much influence, and life, I am sure, is not counted by some of much value. We, however, had a pleasant interview with the resident Priest, to whom I gave a new New Testament in his own language, *for he had not one in any tongue.*

In this place there are not a few real christians. Mr. Campbell and I visited Gruenchloof, the Hanoverian settlement, where we saw the fruits of redeeming love. Since then, I have visited it twice, for it is only eight hours ride from hence. Lately one of our Hottentot missionaries, Cupido, was in Cape Town; he lived under the same roof as myself. Every morning at sun rise he preached Christ to his countrymen, and others who came to hear him, and in the evening he did the same. I cannot but notice the ease, simplicity, and earnestness with which he instructed. Possessed of a good voice, and a knowledge of some of the most popular English tunes, which he had learned from Brother Read at Bethelsdorp, he with much ease carried on that part of worship. The imagery of his discourses was taken from the scenery of Africa, and his exhortations to believe were enforced by the greatness of Christ's love, the numbers who have believed on him, and on the goodness of God in sending his word to them (Hottentots), who to use his own phrase, were *a people lost among the nations.* I cannot tell you of the pleasure I had with this good man, and others who have been converted to God.

Last week a vessel with about 300 slaves, chiefly boys and girls, was condemned, though Portuguese; yet being originally an English bottom, she was illegal, and the whole set free. They are all put out as apprentices for fourteen years, and the masters are bound to instruct them in the Christian religion. Thus this place has indeed proved the *Cape of Good Hope for these poor children of our race.* Had they gone to South A-

merica, little hope of their conversion to true religion could be expected, but now a great probability of it may be supposed. This, I believe, is the third seizure made of the like kind here.

I am engaged in preaching four times a-week, chiefly to the 93d Highlanders. This regiment has been here seven years, and never had a Scotch chaplain attached to it. I am glad to see, if I recollect rightly, that the Assembly has in view to petition the Prince Regent about appointing chaplains to Highland regiments. The non-commissioned officers and privates would themselves support a truly zealous wise minister among them, but he must be of that kind; 970 out of 1000 have subscribed to the Missionary Society; about 500 to 600 hear me. The situation of this regiment has been, notwithstanding the want of a minister of their denomination, favourable to religion. Living in a *no t* of the world, and possessed of the occasional labours of some English Missionaries, and having a library of good practical theological books, they have, under the blessing of God improved much in divine knowledge. But perhaps, the present period has been the most remarkable for seriousness. Upwards of 100 among them profess to have been brought under serious concern for their immortal souls. Among the British inhabitants (about 100) there are few, if any, that make a decided profession of the gospel. Here are one English clergyman, one Lutheran, three Dutch, in the town, and in the country seven more Dutch. A general want of schoolmasters is felt, and as the English language is likely to become more known in the colony a few serious Scotch young men, who, from their pronunciation, are more apt to learn the Dutch than the English, would find encouragement in that capacity. The climate is good, but rather warm; and the people in town and country, as to the things of this life, live the happiest in the world. This, I believe, is the general sentiment of all who have visited the interior, or who have resided here for a time.

It is uncertain if I remain here or proceed to my original destination, but if you write me, address for me here, and I shall receive it. Believe me to be, dear Sir, your's very sincerely.

GEORGE THOM.

Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 24, 1813.

SHIPWRECK OF MISSIONARIES.

We are greatly concerned to state that the Rev. Mr. Butcher, and his eight companions, who were sent out by 'the Society to Africa and the East,' (now called the 'Church Missionary Society') were wrecked on the coast of Africa, on the

night of Jan. 5, 1813. They sailed from Falmouth, Dec. 11, in the brig Charles, and on the 5th of January, about noon, passed Goree; they had then favourable weather; but about eleven o'clock in the evening of that day, the wind blowing fresh, they struck on a reef of the Tongui Rocks, about five miles from the shore. The consternation of the crew was exceedingly great; it was dark, and the vessel beat violently on the rocks, so that it was feared she would immediately go to pieces; but the Missionaries and the crew got safe to land.— The captain, however, and a passenger, were killed in a conflict with the natives (a tribe of the Mandingoes) who claimed the vessel as their lawful prize. Every exertion was made by Major Chisholm (commandant of Goree) and by Mr. Butscher to save the cargo; but it was at length found necessary to abandon the greater part of it, and the brig itself. It is a consolation under this afflictive providence to know that the Missionaries reached Goree in safety, and that a Spanish vessel has been engaged to carry them to the place of their destination.

PETITIONS RESPECTING CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Our readers will think the following record interesting. It is a statement of the number of Petitions presented to the House of Commons, in favour of the introduction of Christianity into India, with the days on which they were presented.

1813. Feb. 15. (From General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; which very honourably takes the lead. 1	1813. May 11 - - - -	19
	12 - - - -	42
	13 - - - -	50
	14 - - - -	11
1813. Feb. 19. (from Society in Scotland for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.) - - - -	17 - - - -	39
	18 - - - -	27
	19 - - - -	13
	20 - - - -	4
1813. April 9 - - - -	21 - - - -	17
13 - - - -	24 - - - -	19
14 - - - -	25 - - - -	8
27 - - - -	26 - - - -	4
28 - - - -	27 - - - -	4
29 - - - -	28 - - - -	13
30 - - - -	31 - - - -	20
May 1 - - - -	June 1 - - - -	11
3 - - - -	3 - - - -	26
4 - - - -	10 - - - -	33
5 - - - -	11 - - - -	47
6 - - - -	12 - - - -	6
7 - - - -		
10 - - - -	Total - - - -	837
11 - - - -		

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT ON THE QUESTION OF
INTRODUCING CHRISTIANITY INTO INDIA.

On the 16th of June, various Resolutions, proposed by Lord Castlereagh, as the ground-work of the Bill for the New Charter, were adopted by the Commons.

Two of the Resolutions proposed, referred to Religion.

The 12th was as follows:—

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the Church Establishment in the British Territories in the East Indies should be placed under the superintendance of a Bishop and three Arch-deacons; and that adequate provision should be made, from the Territorial Revenues of India, for their maintenance.”

After much discussion this Resolution was agreed to. However inadequate this Establishment may be to the religious wants of the European Population, yet it is an important acquisition. And we trust, that, under its operation, the future generations of East-India Gentlemen in the House will not deserve the severe and pointed remark of Lord Milton, in the debate of this evening, that he required no other proof of the necessity of a Church Establishment in India, than the sentiments which had been uttered that evening in the House by Gentlemen returned from that quarter!

The 13th Resolution was as follows:—

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That it is the duty of this country to promote the interests and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and that such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement. That, in the furtherance of the above objects, sufficient facilities should be afforded, by law, to persons desirous of going to and residing in India for the purpose of accomplishing those benevolent designs. Provided always, That the authority of the local Governments, respecting the intercourse of Europeans with the interior of the country, be preserved, and that the principles of the British Government, on which the natives of India have hitherto relied for the free exercise of their religion, be inviolably maintained.”

The opposition to this Resolution was so great, that the debate was adjourned to Tuesday, the 22d, on which day it was resumed.

It was opposed by different gentlemen, who laid claim to great attention on account of their having spent much time in India; but who discovered almost utter ignorance of the nature and great success of the attempts carried on in India for a long course of years to convert the natives; and, we are com-

pelled to add, of the obligation and the policy of attempting the propagation of Christianity.

Mr. Wilberforce ably replied to the objections of these Gentlemen; and declared, that, in his opinion, independent of the cause of Christianity, the cause of humanity was more interested in this question than even in that of the Slave Trade.

Mr. R. Thornton, Mr. H. Thornton, Mr. Wm. Smith, and Mr. Lushington supported the Resolution, which was carried by a majority of 58: the number for it being 89, and those against, it 36.

It has since passed the House of Lords without opposition; and will, we trust, form a part of the Bill which shall pass both Houses, for the renewing the Charter of the East-India Company.

Summary of Politics.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

The battle of Lutzen, has been followed by a succession of battles, which appear to have been contested with the utmost obstinacy by both parties. The last was fought on the 21st of May, at a place called Wurtchen, between Bautzen and Goerlitz, in Lusatia, and was maintained with extraordinary fury for two days. The allies were obliged to continue their retreat, which they effected, however, as on the former occasions, without the loss of cannon or colours, or of any material number of prisoners. On the 23d an armistice was concluded between the allies and the French, to continue till the 26th of July, unless either of the parties should choose to put an end to it before that time, in which case, six day's notice should be given. The line of demarcation on the north is the Elbe, until it reaches the territory of Prussia; thence the line passes southward, so as to leave the whole of Prussia in the possession of the French. A part of Silesia, including Breslau, is to be regarded as neutral ground. The besieged fortresses are to be re-victualled, during the armistice, every five days.

The particular causes which have led to this unexpected cessation of arms in Germany, or the aspect which it may be regarded as bearing, in regard to the actual situation or future fortunes of the belligerents, is matter of mere conjecture.— There seems a greater degree of probability in the solution which attributes the armistice to the influence of Austria, combined with the severe losses sustained in the present cam-

paign, by both parties, than in any other which has been attempted. If we can suppose Austria to have assumed a strong tone, and to have signified her purpose of taking part against those who should refuse her mediation, no other explanation of the occurrence would be necessary. Among the other Plenipotentiaries expected to attend the ensuing Congress, the French papers mention one from England; and may we hope that the time is not far distant when an end will be put to a war, which has already covered with blood the fairest portion of the civilized world, and carried sorrow and misery into every family, of all those countries which by eminence, bear the name of CHRISTIAN.

Hamburgh had again fallen to the French. The Danes, instead of defending it, as report stated to be their intention, acted in concert with the French upon the occasion of its recapture.

SPAIN.

The campaign in Spain has opened with brighter prospects than at any former period. Lord Wellington entered Salamanca on the 25th May, the enemy evacuating it on his approach, but suffering considerably from the pursuit of our troops.—The enemy retreated from the line of the Douro without making scarcely any resistance, blowing up or abandoning the fortified places of Zamora, Toro, Tordesillas, Burgos, Pancorvo, and Miranda, vainly hoping to find safety and shelter behind the Ebro. Pursued for sixteen days with a speed and activity which left him no chance of escaping, he appears reluctantly to have determined on giving battle. On the 19th June the army took up a position in front of Vittoria, their right occupying a height which commanded the valley of Zadora and the passages of the river of that name, and their left extending to the heights of Puebla de Arlangen. Their position appears to have been well chosen. The army was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, with Marshal Jourdan acting as Major General. Lord Wellington reconnoitred the enemy on the 20th, and on the following day, the important and decisive Battle of Vittoria was fought. The operations of the day commenced by Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which his troops maintained against every effort to disposses them. The battle was obstinately contested in this quarter. The Spanish General Murillo was wounded, and Lieut.-Col. Cadogan was killed in a gallant charge at the head of the light company of the 71st. Gen. Hill next passed the Zadora, and established himself in the village of Alava, in front of the enemy's line.—At this period the four divisions, forming the centre of the army, advanced to attack his right in the valley at Zadora.—This movement decided the French Commanders. They wait-

ed not for the attack, but began to retreat in good order towards Vittoria. A division of infantry and some cavalry, which he had advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilboa, being driven from the heights, covering the villages of Gamarra Maior and Abechuco, the retreat by the high road to France was cut off, and he was obliged to turn to the road towards Pampeluna; but being unable to hold any position for a sufficient time to allow his baggage and artillery to draw off, the whole fell into the hands of the pursuers.

The following Bulletin, dated at six in the morning of July 3d, from Downing-Street, gives a summary account of the extraordinary result of this important victory:—

“ Lord Bathurst presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the satisfaction to inform his Lordship that Captain Freemantle has arrived with intelligence of Lord Wellington having obtained a splendid and complete victory over the enemy, on the 21st of June, near Vittoria, having driven them from all their positions, taken One Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Cannon, Four Hundred and Fifteen Waggons of Ammunition, all their Baggage, Provisions, Cattle, and Treasure; the Colours of the 4th Battalion of the 100th Regiment, Marshal Jourdan's Baton of a Marshal of France, and a considerable number of Prisoners.

“ Lord Bathurst is happy to add, that the loss of the British is not more than 501 killed, and 2307 wounded, officers included.

“ Captain Freemantle left Lord Wellington on the 25th, in pursuit of the enemy, having taken the only gun they had, in the course of the pursuit.”

UNITED STATES.

Accounts have been received of the capture of Little York, the chief town in Upper Canada, by the American army under Gen. Dearborn; but farther intelligence represents the American troops as having been forced to abandon it with some loss. Our blockading squadron in the Chesapeake has been bombarding some of the American towns, and exciting much alarm in the ports which are accessible to its attacks. We are sorry to find that four or five of the American frigates have again made their escape from the ports of Boston and New York. We may expect at least, therefore, to hear of some severe depredations on our trade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 14th of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Ways and Means, said “ there was a deficiency in the amount of the last year's taxes of 5,662,797l.; but he should move for a grant of nine millions to defray the arrears,

and meet future exigencies. No observations were made except by Mr. Calcraft, who appeared suddenly to have discovered that the expences have increased from 84 to 124 millions, or 36 millions in four years!

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

Dr. Robert Watt, of Glasgow, will speedily publish a treatise on the history, nature, and treatment of Chincough. To which will be subjoined, an Inquiry into the relative mortality of the principal diseases of children in Glasgow, during the last thirty years.

Mr. Struthers, author of the Poor Man's Sabbath, and the Peasant's Death, has issued proposals for publishing by Subscription, a new Poem, entitled THE CROSS.

Captain Laskey has published a Scientific Description of the rarities in that magnificent collection, the Hunterian Museum, now deposited at the College of Glasgow. It comprises the rare, curious, and valuable articles in every department of Art, Science, and Literature, contained in that great repository.

Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, is preparing for publication a work, on the relations of Air, to Heat and Moisture.

The Voyage of Discovery of Capt. Flinders is preparing for publication by the Board of Admiralty. This work has long been delayed, owing to the detention of Capt. F. in the Isle of France; but no time will now be lost in submitting its details to the world. It will be printed so as to correspond with the Voyages of Cooke, and be accompanied, like them, with an atlas of historical and geographical engravings. It was the object of this voyage to complete the survey of New Holland, and this duty Capt. Flinders ably and fully performed. The late Maps of Arrowsmith exhibit the general results; but many circumstances in such a voyage claim the notice, and naturally excite the lively curiosity of the public.

A new periodical paper has been announced at Oxford, under the title of *The Censor*, by members of that University.

Captain Lisiansky, one of the Russian circumnavigators, who a few years ago commanded one of the Russian ships, in company with Capt. Krusenstern, round the world, has lately published at St. Petersburg his curious and interesting voyage in the Russian language, and we understand the author himself intends to publish it also in English. The work is already translated, and all the materials necessary for publication are in great forwardness. The English edition will contain a greater number of drawings, plates, charts, tables of longitude and la-

titude, variations of the compass, those of the thermometer, barometer, &c. which are intended, only at a future time, to be added to the Russian original in a supplementary volume.

Early in June will be published, Part. I. containing ten prints, of a set of engravings intended to illustrate (4to or 8vo editions, of) the Holy Scriptures. The work, when complete, is to consist of one hundred fine plates, and is to appear periodically, in similar portions. The designs are described as entirely original, and to have been composed from observations, sought for and obtained with considerable labour and expence.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a Hebrew and English Dictionary; containing 1. All the Hebrew and Chaldee words used in the Old Testament. The derivatives will be referred to their respective roots, the pronunciation given in English letters. 2. There will also be a second part, containing the principal words in the English language, with those which correspond to them in Hebrew. The whole by Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey, author of a Hebrew grammar in the English language, and editor of Vander Hooght's Hebrew Bible.

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

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

A publication is announced of Hebrew Melodies, all of them upwards of 1000 years old, and some of them performed by the ancient Hebrews before the destruction of the Temple.

A serpent, of a species supposed by Bryan Edwards, in his History of Barbadoes, to have been extinct for more than 100 years, was lately found on the island; it was 12 feet long, and two feet in girth; and had killed several head of cattle, by enfoldng its body round their throat, and suffocating them; it displayed extraordinary sagacity in eluding search, never chusing a hiding place which had not several openings from each other, and from whence it usually escaped. Its powers of mobility were incredible, distancing the swiftest dogs, and clearing at a bound, a space of 14 feet. Many of the negroes, from the sagacity, swiftness and courage displayed by the animal, considered it as animated by an evil spirit, and began to regard it with veneration; it was killed in the act of bringing forth its young, 8 miles from the spot where it was first seen, and where it had suffocated a heifer.

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

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

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

In 1663, only twelve Jews kept houses in London.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

Several brilliant exploits, in the way of cutting out convoys, taking forts, &c. have been performed by our Navy in the Mediterranean.

On the 27th June, came on in East Lothian, a tremendous thunder storm, after three days of great heat. It commenced about two o'clock *p. m.* to the southward, apparently very distant, and seemed to occupy that part of the atmosphere over the villages of Gifford and Dirlerton, 11 miles asunder. From the former of these it made gradual but slow progress northward to the latter; between 4 and 5, it was almost incessant in passing over Drem, and the lightning extremely vivid.—During that hour the peals seconded the flashes at the distance of one to ten seconds, consequently the nearest distance of the explosion was 380 yards. In some parts the peals followed the lightning immediately. Nothing like it has occurred in this country since August 2 and 8, 1806. It finally ceased about five o'clock, without doing any damage that we heard of.

A meeting of landholders, bankers, merchants, &c. was held on Wednesday the 9th June, at the Star Inn, Alexander Livingstone, Esq. of Parkhall, in the chair; when a sufficient sum was immediately subscribed for the purpose of making a survey, estimate, and plan of a canal to Edinburgh. We hear that there are to be no locks, and that passengers and goods will be conveyed from one city to the other in twelve hours.

Lord Whitworth has been appointed the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

During the last year, fourteen persons were saved from a watery grave, by the exertions of the Humane Society of this city, for which suitable rewards were given to the persons by whose means they were taken out of the river; and there were only two unsuccessful cases, which, from the information being too late, the assistance which was given was consequently of no avail.

The Earl Spencer, which sailed lately from Portsmouth, for New South Wales, took out upwards of 200 male convicts—among whom were Captain Davidson, Mr. Lindsay Crawford, several Bankers' clerks, the men called Luddites, and the smugglers of Christ-church, who were convicted of aiding French prisoners to escape to France.

The Committee of the English Roman Catholics assembled in London, have published a set of resolutions expressive of their regret on the failure of Mr. Grattan's bill, with the provisions of which they were most entirely satisfied; of their gratitude to Mr. Grattan and those who supported him in the House of Commons; and of their disapprobation of the proceedings and language of the Rev. Dr. Milner, one of the vicars-general of the Pope.

On Friday June 11, James Merrie was executed at Ayr pursuant to his sentence in the last Circuit Court there, for forgery. He confessed his crimes, and exculpated his wife from any share or knowledge of them. He behaved with decent fortitude, and a great concourse of spectators witnessed his death.

At Milton, a cow that had lost her calf, lately seduced two young pigs from a sow, and has suckled and reared them as she would her own offspring. Could affection more unequivocally display itself in any form?

Some time ago, a man having thrown his working jacket across the beam of an out-house, in a tan-yard at Milbrook, shortly after noticed a wren carrying moss to it; on examining the coat, he found the bird had built her nest in the inside pocket, where she had laid her eggs, on which she sat several days.

A few days since, there was extracted from a cow, on the farm of Swilling, in the parish of Ordiequhill, Banffshire, a calf with two distinct, separate, and well proportioned heads, eight feet, and seven legs, three of them springing from the back, one of which contained two separate bones, covered with the same skin, but divided at the lower joint. The calf when extracted was alive, and each head appeared to have a separate and distinct life and motion from the other. The body was not inspected by any professional person; but, on being open-

ed, was found to contain one large heart, two distinct livers, and many other singular appearances. The cow which produced this strange animal, died a few days after it was extracted. The skin of the animal, with its heads and feet, remain for the inspection of the curious, at the stable yard of Mr. Anderson, Royal Oak Tavern, Banff.

Mr. Webb, the philanthropist, who gives 10,000*l.* a-year out of an estate of 12,000*l.* to charitable purposes, having heard that some persons ascribed his profuse distribution of his property as the effect of insanity, mentioned the report to a Quaker in Shrewsbury town, who replied—"I wish thou wouldst bite a great many of our rich people, and thereby spread the disorder through the land."

A shocking affair lately took place at the fair of Carrokel, county Donegal, between a Party of Orangemen and a party of Ribbonmen, in which a number of lives were lost. The origin of the quarrel seems not to be well understood, it having been related in various ways, but the contending parties appear to have met with intentions determinedly murderous, each having supplied themselves with arms and ammunition. The Orangemen having been worsted in the onset, retreated to a village, where they took shelter in some houses, which their pursuers set on fire. Driven to desperation they fired out of the windows, and killed two of their opponents on the spot; afterwards they sallied out with the intention of saving themselves by retreat, when they stabbed another, who is now dead, but, being overpowered, three of them were killed. Thus, three of each party have been killed, and we understand, a great number have been wounded. Much praise is due to Capt. Smith for his exertions in apprehending and committing to jail many of the principals in this shocking and diabolical transaction.

The public have been appalled during the present month with some fresh murders.—That of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson Bonar, by their own servant, has caused a particular lively sensation, not only in the metropolis but throughout the kingdom, which has been not a little increased by the singular worth and benevolence of Mr. Bonar's character. The murderer attempted to put an end to his own life after his apprehension; but the wound which he inflicted is likely to be sufficiently healed to admit of his taking his trial.

On the 12th of May, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, Mr. William Muirhead, smith in Calton, Edinburgh, was robbed and barbarously murdered on the road from Corstorphin to Edinburgh, a little to the westward of Coltbridge. Next day, John McDonald was apprehended on suspicion of committing this horrid crime, and on the 15th, James W. Black was also apprehended for the same offence.—They

were soon afterwards indicted, and on Thursday the 17th of June, stood trial before the High Court of Justiciary. It appeared in evidence that they had discharged at Mr. Muirhead a pistol, loaded with slugs, one or more of which passed through his heart, and occasioned his death; after which they robbed him of his silver watch. In the declaration of the pannel, Black, he averred M'Donald was the person who made the snatch at the watch; and having first threatened Muirhead to blow his brains out, the old gentleman wildly made answer, "O no, my man, you'll surely no do that;" upon which M'Donald fired his pistol, and shot him dead on the spot. After a long trial, the jury returned their verdict, all in one voice, finding the pannels *guilty*. They were sentenced to be executed at, or as n ear as possible to the spot where the murder was committed, upon Wednesday the 14th of July next, and their bodies to be publicly dissected and anatomised.

The prisoners are both young lads, Black being about 18, M'Donald about 19 or 20 years of age. The conduct of M'Donald was shocking, during the whole course of the trial.—He behaved with the utmost apathy, and more than once interrupted both witnesses and counsel. He received the readful sentence of the law with the utmost indifference, frequently interrupting the Judge when exhortiug him to employ the few short days he had to live; and, in the conclusion of the sentence, when his Lordship wished Almighty God to hav mercy upon his soul, he loudly replied, "He will have none upon your's!" Black conducted himself with firmness and resignation.

WIELAND AND BONAPARTE.

After the battle of Jena, it is said that the German philosopher, who resided in the neighbourhood, was protected by a special order from Buonaparte, who afterwards partook of a repast with him at his rural retreat, and conversed with him a long time on the absurdity and horrors of war, and on various projects for the establishment of a perpetual peace. This, at first sight, looks like the cant of a cold-blooded politician; but Buonaparte, as well as other bad men, may have deluded himself with regard to the ultimate objects of his career.—Indeed such a man would not be tolerable to his own reflections but by the help of some such delusion. He would run his head against the first wall he came to.

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Poetry.

THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM.

(By Robert Southey.)

It was a summer evening,
 Old Kasper's work was done,
 And he before his cottage-door
 Was sitting in the sun.
 And by him sported on the green
 His little grand-child Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
 Roll something large and round,
 Which he beside the rivalet
 In playing there had found;
 He came to ask what he had found,
 That was so large, and smooth, and round.

Old Kasper took it from the boy,
 Who stood expectant by;
 And then the old man shook his head,
 And with a natural sigh,
 'Tis some poor fellow's skull, said he,
 Who fell in the great victory.

I find them in the garden, for
 There's many here about;
 And often when I go to plough,
 The ploughshare turns them out;
 For many thousand men, said he,
 Were slain in the great victory.

Now tell us what 'twas all about,
 Young Peterkin he cries.
 And little Wilhelmine looks up
 With wonder-waiting eyes;
 Now tell us all about the war,
 And what they kill'd each other for.

It was the English, Kasper cried,
 Who put the French to rout,
 But what they killed each other for,
 I could not well make out.
 But every body said, quoth he,
 That 'twas a famous victory.

My father lived at Blenheim then,
 You little stream hard by;
 They burnt his dwelling to the ground,
 And he was forced to fly;
 So with his wife and child he fled,
 Nor had he where to rest his head.

With fire and sword the country round
 Was wasted far and wide,
 And many a childling mother then
 And new-born infant died.
 But things like that, you know, must be
 At every famous victory.

They say it was a shocking sight
 After the field was won,
 For many thousand bodies here
 Lay rotting in the sun;
 But things like that, you know, must be
 After a famous victory.

Great praise the Duke of Marlbro' won,
 And our good Prince Eugene.
 Why 'twas a very wicked thing!
 Said little Wilhelmine.
 Nay...nay...my little girl, quoth he,
 It was a famous victory.

And every body prais'd the Duke
 Who such a fight did win.
 But what good came of it at last?
 Quoth little Peterkin.
 Why that I cannot tell said he,
 But 'twas a famous victory."

BEAUTY.

Beauty's like bubble on the water's brim;
 Or like the gnat that round the flame doth skim;
 Or as the ice that meets the sun's hot glow,
 It is a cheering ray 'mid April's showers;
 Or matin dews on summer's gaudy flowers;
 Or like the bosom of the spotless snow.

Beauty's like promis'd favour from the great;
 Or like the pride and pomp of earthly state;

Or as a glowworm to the gazer's sight.
 It is as lark that sings in matin ray;
 Or as the bloom that's cheer'd in early May;
 Or friendly gleam athwart the gloom of night.

The bubble breaks—the gnat is scorch'd in fires—
 The sun melt's ice—chill April's ray expires—
 The dew dissolves—the snow pure water yields—
 The great forget—in death all pomp is lost—
 The glowworm fades—the bloom is nipp'd by frost—
 The moon is scarf'd—the lark descend's i'the fields.

Yea, with all these must beauty yield its prime,
 Cropp'd by the hoary hand of hoary Time.

MARRIAGES.

The Right Hon. Wm. Dundas, to Miss Stewart Wortley, daughter of the Hon. Stewart Wortley Mackenzie.—Boyd Dunlop, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Walter Buchanan, Esq.—Mr. Adam Bald, Glasgow, to Janet, daughter of Mr. William Telfer.—At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Henderson, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Braddock.—At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart. to Mrs Russel Manners.—At Kilsyth Manse, Mr. James M'Gown, merchant, Glasgow, to Agnes, daughter of the late James Mathie, Esq. writer.—Thomas Strong, Esq. merchant, Leith, to Eliza, daughter of James Jollie, Esq. W. S.—Mr. Richard Robson, merchant, Glasgow, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. John Anderson, manufacturer, Lanark.—Dr. Wm. Muir, one of the ministers of Glasgow, to Miss Hannah Black, daughter of James Black, Esq. merchant.—Mr. Thomas Paterson, accountant, Glasgow, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr. B. Russel.—At Galston, Mr. John Templeton, of Oldplace, aged 77, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchison. The broose was run for, and won by one of the bridegroom's grand-children.—At Park Place, Robert Morris, Esq. to Miss Mary Sibbald.—Mr. Sutherland Sanders, upholsterer, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Carsewell, builder, Glasgow.—Mr. John Hervey, solicitor, Leith, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. David Davidson, Assistant Commissary, Leith Fort.—The Right Hon. Lord Frederick Beauclerc, to Miss Charlotte Dillon, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dillon.—At Lanark, Le Chevalier Aymard, Captain Adjutant Major to the 17th light French infantry regiment, to Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wm. Niccoll, of the English Church, Cupar.—At Edinburgh, Sir David Hunter Blair, of Brownhill, Bart. to

Miss Dorothy Hay Mackenzie, second daughter of Edward Hay Mackenzie, of Newhall and Cromarty Esq.—At Edinburgh, David Monro Binning, Esq. of Toftlaw, to Miss Isabella Blair, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Robert Blair of Avonton, Lord President of the College of Justice.—John Young, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica, to Mrs. Robb, Glasgow.—At Edinburgh, 22d ult., Mr. James Chisholm, to Miss Gardner, daughter of Moses Gardner, Esq. Surgeon, Glasgow.—At Glenshiel Manse, the Rev. Alex. Campbell, of the Inverness Royal Academy, to Betty, fourth daughter of the Rev. John M'Rae, minister of Glenshiel, Ross-shire.

DEATHS.

Alex. Oswald, Esq. of Shieldhall, aged 75.—Miss Isabella Sword, eldest daughter of Alex. Sword, Esq. Greenhead.—At Glasgow, Miss Catharine Swanston, daughter of the Rev. John Swanston, late Minister of the Gospel, Kinross.—Thos. Cleghorn, Esq. of the Customs at Port-Glasgow.—The Rev. Daniel Mackenzie, one of the ministers, Perth.—At Karaäs, on the 27th March, the Rev. Henry Brunton, one of the Missionaries sent out by the Edinburgh Missionary Society.—Lord Viscount St. Asaph, eldest son of the Earl of Ashburnham, in the 27th year of his age.—On Whit-Sunday morning, as she was preparing to go to church, Lady Bernard, wife of Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. of Wimpole Street, London.—In the 79th year of his age, after a few minutes illness, Mr. Archd. Prentice, Farmer, at Covington Mains.—Mr. James Robertson, writer, Beith.—Mrs. Elizabeth Garden, spouse of the Rev. Mr. James Lang, Minister of Glasserton.—Mr. Wm. Boyd, student of divinity, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Boyd, minister of Fenwick.—At Stranraer, on the 27th May, Lieut. John Kirk, of the 26th regiment.—At Macgregor's hotel, Edinburgh, Baillie John M'Ewan, builder in Perth.—Mr. Archibald Walker, merchant, Perth.—At Glasgow, justly regretted, Mr. Allan Burns.—At Craighleith, Mr. David Ramsay, printer, Edinburgh.—At Arbroath, in the 98th year of his age, Mr. Peter Neish, the oldest man in that burgh. On the Sabbath preceding he attended divine service, and opened his shop next day.—At Leith, aged 82, Mrs. Christian Wood, relict of John Neilson, Esq. of Craigcaffie.—At Stirling, Gabriel Forrester, Esq. of Craiggannet.

THE

GLASGOW

MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

August 14, 1813.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

MR. MONTGOMERY.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, the author of the *Wanderer of Switzerland, the World before the Flood, &c.* and the subject of this short biographical sketch, was born at Irvine, in Ayrshire, Nov. 4, 1771; his father was a Moravian minister. In the fifth year of his age his parents removed with him to Grace-hill, in the county of Antrim, Ireland. In the following year he was separated from them for ever, and placed in the seminary of the United Moravian brethren, at Fulneck, near Leeds, in Yorkshire. His parents were, afterwards, sent as missionaries to the West Indies, to preach, to the poor negro slave, the consoling doctrine of another and a better world, "where the wretched hear not the voice of the oppressor," and where "the servant is free from his master:" in this service both died. In the Fulneck academy, amongst a people remarkable for their zeal for religion, and their industry in the pursuit of useful learning, James Montgomery received his education. He was intended for the ministry, and his preceptors were every way competent to the task of preparing him for the important office for

which he was designed. His studies were various; the French, German, Latin, and Greek languages; history, geography, and music; but a desire to distinguish himself as a poet, among his schoolfellows, soon interfered with his more beneficial pursuits. When only ten years old, he began the unprofitable employment of writing verses, which was continued with unabating ardour, till the period when he quitted Fulneck, in 1787: they were chiefly on religious subjects. This early devotion to poetry he has ever regarded as the source of many troubles. It was this unpropitious attachment which, at school, stood in the way of his improvement; this, which finally altered his destination in life, and seduced him to exchange an almost monastic seclusion from society, for the hurry and bustle of a world, which, hitherto, has but ill repaid him for the sacrifice.

When removed from Fulneck, the views of his friends were so far changed, that we find him placed by them in a retail shop at Mirfield, near Wakefield. Here, though he was treated with great kindness, and had only too little business, and too much leisure to attend to his favourite employment, he became exceedingly disconsolate, and, after remaining in his new situation about one year and a half, he privately absconded, and, with less than five shillings in his pocket, and the wide world before him, began his career in the pursuit of fame and fortune. His ignorance of mankind, the result of his retired and religious education, the consequent simplicity of his manners, and his forlorn appearance, exposed him to the contempt of some, and to the compassion of others, to whom he applied.—The brilliant bubble of patronage, wealth, and celebrity, which floated before his imagination, soon burst, and on the fifth day of his travels he found a situation, similar to the one he had left, at the village of Wath, near Rotherham. A residence in London was the object of his ambition; but wanting the means to carry him thither, he resolved to remain in the country till

he could procure them: accordingly, he wrote to his friends, amongst the Moravian brethren, whom he had forsaken, requesting them to recommend him to his new master, conscious they had nothing to allege against him, excepting the imprudent step of separating himself from them; and not being under articles of apprenticeship at Mirfield, he besought them not to compel him to return. He received from them the most generous propositions of forgiveness, and an establishment more congenial to his wishes. This he declined, frankly explaining the causes of his late melancholy, but concealing the ambitious motives which had secretly prompted him to withdraw from their benevolent protection. Finding him unwilling to yield, they supplied his immediate necessities, and warmly recommended him to the kindness of the master he had chosen. It was this master, with whom he remained only twelve months, that, many years afterwards, in the most calamitous period of Montgomery's life, sought him out, amidst his misfortunes, not for the purpose of offering consolation only, but of serving him substantially by every means in his power. The interview which took place between the old man and his former servant, the evening previous to his trial at Doncaster, will ever live in the remembrance of him who can forget an injury, but not a kindness. No father could have evinced a greater affection for a darling son: the tears he shed were honourable to his feelings, and were the best testimony of the conduct and integrity of James Montgomery.

From Wath he removed to London, having prepared his way by sending a volume of his manuscript poems to Mr. Harrison, a man of correct taste and liberal disposition, and who received him into his house, and gave him the greatest encouragement to cultivate his talents, but none to publish his poems; seeing, as he observed, no probability that the author would acquire either fame or fortune by appearing at that time before the public. The remark was just; but it conveyed

the most unexpected and afflicting information to our youthful poet, who yet knew little of the world except from books, and who had permitted his imagination to be dazzled with the accounts he had read of the splendid success, and munificent patronage, which poets had formerly experienced. He was so disheartened by this circumstance, that, on occasion of a misunderstanding with Mr. Harrison, he, at the end of eight months, quitted the metropolis, and returned to Wath, where he was received with a hearty welcome by his former employer. While in London, having been advised to turn his attention to prose, as more profitable than verse, he composed an eastern story, which he took one evening to a publisher in the east end of the town. Being directed through the shop, to the private room of the great man, he presented his manuscript in form. The prudent bookseller read the title, marked the number of pages, counted the lines in a page, and made a calculation of the whole; then turning to the author, who stood in astonishment at this summary method of deciding on the merit of a work of imagination, he very civilly returned the copy, saying, "Sir, your manuscript is too small—it won't do for me—take it to K——, he publishes these kind of things." Montgomery retreated with so much confusion from the presence of the bookseller, that, in passing through the shop, he dashed his unfortunate head against a patent lamp, broke the glass, spilled the oil, and making an awkward apology to the shopmen, who were tittering behind the counter, to the no small mortification of the poor author, he rushed into the street, equally unable to restrain his vexation or laughter, and retired to his home, filled with chagrin and disappointment at this ludicrous and untoward misadventure.

From Wath, where Montgomery had sought only a temporary residence, he removed in 1792, and engaged himself with Mr. Gales, of Sheffield, who then printed a newspaper, in which popular politics were advocated with great zeal and ability. To this paper

he contributed essays and verses occasionally; but though politics sometimes engaged the service of his hand, the Muses had his whole heart, and he sedulously cultivated their favour, though no longer with those false, yet animating hopes, which formerly stimulated his exertions. In 1794, when Mr. Gales left England, a gentleman to whom Montgomery was almost an entire stranger, enabled him to undertake the publication of the newspaper on his own account; but it was a perilous situation on which he entered: the vengeance which was ready to burst upon his predecessor, soon fell upon him. At the present it would scarcely be believed, were it not to be found in the records of a court of justice, that in 1795 Montgomery was convicted of having libelled the war, then carrying on between Great Britain and France, by publishing, at the request of a stranger, whom he had never before seen, a song written by a clergyman of Belfast, *nine months before the war began*. This fact was admitted in court: and though the name of this country did not occur in the libel, nor was there a single note or comment, of any kind whatever, affixed to the original words, which were composed at the time, and in censure of the Duke of Brunswick's proclamation and march to Paris, he was pronounced *guilty*, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, and a fine of twenty pounds. Mr. M. A. Taylor presided on this occasion. The first verdict delivered by the jury, after one hour's deliberation, was "*Guilty of publishing*." This verdict, tantamount to an acquittal, they were directed to reconsider, and to deduce the malicious intention, not from the circumstances attending the publication, but from the words of the song: another hour's deliberation produced a general verdict of "*Guilty*."—This transaction requires no comment.

Scarcely had Montgomery returned to his home, when he was again called upon, to answer for another offence. A riot took place in the streets of Sheffield, in which, unfortunately, two men were shot by the

military. In the warmth of his feeling he detailed the dreadful occurrence in his paper; the detail was deemed a libel, and he was again sentenced to six months imprisonment, and a fine of thirty pounds. The magistrate, who prosecuted him on this occasion, is now dead, and Montgomery would be the last man in the world who could permit any thing to be said here, in justification of himself, which might seem to cast a reflection on the memory of one, who afterwards treated him with the most friendly attention, and promoted his interest by every means in his power.

The active imagination of Montgomery had induced him to suppose that the deprivation of liberty was the loss of every earthly good: in confinement he learned another lesson, and he bore it with fortitude and cheerfulness. In York castle he had opportunities of amusement, as well as leisure for study, and he found kindness, consolation, and friendship within the walls of a prison. During confinement he wrote, and prepared for the press, a volume of poems, which he published in 1797, under the title of "*Prison Amusements*;" but his spirits and his hopes were now so broken that he made no exertion to recommend this work to public attention.

In 1811, he published his Poem, entitled "The West Indies," the subject of which affords ample scope for his ardent philanthropy; and the grandeur of tropical scenery, and of vast, almost unknown regions, through which his subject conveys him, yield room for the introduction of much splendid imagery.

His last Poem, which has recently issued from the press, is "the World before the Flood;" a work of very considerable length, being divided into ten cantos. It is written throughout in the common English heroic couplet; and the story, though somewhat connected with supernatural agency, is not carried to any height of visionary extravagance. Having a certain foundation in Scripture history, it thus challenges some claim to the reader's belief. The following lyric ef-

fusion, which we quote as a specimen, possesses great beauty, and gives a faithful transcript of the author's feelings:—

“ I love thee, Twilight! as thy shadows roll,
 The calm of evening steals upon my soul,
 Sublimely tender, solemnly serene,
 Still as the hour, enchanting as the scene.
 I love thee, Twilight! for thy gleams impart
 Their dear, their dying influence to my heart,
 When o'er the harp of thought, thy passing wind
 Awakens all the music of the mind,
 And joy and sorrow as the spirit burns,
 And hope and memory sweep the chords by turns,
 While Contemplation on seraphic wings,
 Mounts with the flame of sacrifice, and sings.
 Twilight! I love thee; let thy glooms increase,
 Till every feeling, every pulse is peace;
 Slow from the sky the light of day declines,
 Clearer within the dawn of glory shines,
 Revealing, in the hour of Nature's rest,
 A world of wonders in the Poet's breast:
 Deeper, O Twilight! then thy shadows roll,
 An awful vision opens on my soul.

“ On such an evening, so divinely calm,
 The words all melody, the breezes balm,
 Down in a vale, where lucid waters stray'd,
 And mountain-cedars stretcht their downward shade,
 Jubal, the Prince of Song, (in youth unknown,)
 Retired to commune with his harp alone;
 For still he nursed it, like a secret thought,
 Long cherish'd and to late perfection wrought,—
 And still with cunning hand, and curious ear,
 Enriched, ennobled, and enlarged its sphere,
 Till he had compass'd, in that magic round,
 A soul of harmony, a heaven of sound.”

Mr. Montgomery still continues to live at Sheffield, in a manner as retired as the nature of his business will permit. The moral, the pious, the patriotic tendency of his poems, correspond with the rectitude and simplicity of his life.—Perhaps no two individuals, in manners, pursuits, character, and composition, ever more exactly corresponded with each other, than the subject of this memoir, and the late William Cowper, the Olney poet. The same benevolence of heart, the

same modesty of deportment, the same attachment to literary pursuits, the same fondness for retirement from the public haunts of men, and, to complete the picture, the same ardent feeling in the cause of religion, and the same disposition to gloom and melancholy.

ANECDOTE OF BUONAPARTE.

When Buonaparte was examining the great pyramid with Denon and others, a Messenger arrived at the entrance, with information that the Turks had landed in great force on the coast. Without returning to Cairo, Buonaparte ordered Kleber to join him with the troops there as a reserve, as rapidly as possible, and arrived the next night at Aboukir, to command those that had been collected for him. With his Generals Lasnes, Murat, Marmont, who accompanied him, were his interpreter and his interpreter's brother, an artist. They were all in the same tent with their commander; and when every thing was arranged for the approaching fight, lay down in their cloaks around him to repose. This artist (from whom I had the anecdote) told me he never in his life was near Buonaparte, without being impressed by his profound and his terrible head—and now more than ever the associations being particularly interesting, from the time of night, the approach of a battle, and the General only awake, with a single lamp, he found himself so irresistably attracted to his features, that he could not sleep: curious to observe whether Buonaparte would sleep himself, he kept his attitude of apparent repose, and silently fixed his eyes on him with an eager and breathless anxiety. It was now the very depth of midnight, and to the rumbling of artillery and rattling of arms had succeeded the most gloomy and horrid silence! After a considerable pause, during which Buonaparte was hanging over a map, he

leaned his spare and sallow cheek on his hand; the lamp glittered on his broad forehead, while his eyes, burning in the shadows of their sockets, gleamed with a tense and lustrous fierceness!—he looked at his watch, then walked to the door of his tent, and earnestly observed the dark and still horizon, then returned, put his watch on the table, and dwelt on its echoing and solitary tick with irritated agony: in a few minutes he strode again to the opening of his tent, and again returned disappointed, for Nature was proceeding with her accustomed regularity, uninfluenced by his turbulent haste.—He now took the lamp, and holding it above his head, looked round on those who were sleeping; the artist instantly shut his eyes, as if asleep like the rest; while Buonaparte, deceived, replaced the lamp, and perfectly unconscious of being observed, yielded to his feelings without restraint:—his whole frame began to shake with a restless impatience—he seemed weary of waiting the regular process of Nature,—he seemed longing to have time and eternity in his grasp, that he might wield or controul them as he willed, for his purposes:—unable to compose himself, he dug the table with a pair of compasses in agitated spasm, and appeared inwardly to curse the irrevocable limits of being!—How justly would this enthusiastic eagerness have been ennobled, had the object been elevated and virtuous; but degraded by its ferocity, we consider it only as the restless turbulence of a tyrant, who hated delay, the consequence of any will but his own, though the consequence even of the systematic regularity of Nature. Excited nearly to madness by his fiery agitation, he rushed again to the door, when, as if in pity to this victim of passion, the day dawned on his heated face with a smiling and beaming freshness; the mists of the morning were rolling away as the light glittered on their rotundity, and nature began to awake from her drowsy stupor with a sort of stirring hum, that indicated life, though nothing was heard distinctly. Buonaparte extinguished

the lamp, and, with an energy that marked his delight, roused his Generals—mounted his horse, rode through his soldiers, telling them “an army of Turks existed near them, and by ten he expected they existed no longer!”—The battle shortly afterwards commenced, and by ten, indeed, nothing remained of his gorgeous enemies, but the melancholy and shadowy remembrance!

THE WILL.

By Augustus von Kotzebue.

There once lived in France an old bachelor, whose avarice was only equalled by his wealth. He found it impossible to keep any domestic in his service, for he not only required unimpeachable integrity, but the unusual faculty of fasting. In return, he promised to provide for them, but nobody knew how. Allured by these expectations, many servants out of place applied for the situation; but, unable to endure the privations to which they were subjected, one after the other soon quitted him again.

The miser at length found that he should be obliged to wait on himself, unless he could hit upon some other method. He made a will, by which he promised to the servant who should close his eyes, not only a certain sum in ready money, but also an estate which he possessed in the country. No sooner was it known that the miser would prove so generous after his death, than servants thronged to him from all quarters; and at length he met with one, who, in the hope of better times, endured hunger and thirst with heroic fortitude. Whether he would long have been able to sustain so unequal a conflict is doubtful, for he was already reduced to a skeleton, when, fortunately for him, at the end of the first half year, the old miser expired.

His heirs joyfully hastened to take possession of his property, which was immense. Such, however, was their greediness, that they grudged the starved servant so considerable a legacy. One of the nephews desired to see the will, which was shewn to him, and when he came to the words, "*I give and bequeath to the servant who shall close my eyes,*" he suddenly exclaimed, with malicious joy, "The bequest is null and void!" "How so, sir?" rejoined the thunderstruck legatee. "Null and void!" repeated the other. "My uncle had but one eye, consequently you could not close his eyes." In vain the servant remonstrated, that, by this expression, the deceased had only meant to signify his death, and therefore he designed the legacy for the person who should continue with him till his death. The nephew, on the other hand, maintained, that his uncle well knew that he had but one eye, and of course only intended it as a joke, when he made the legacy dependent on a condition which could not possibly be fulfilled.

The affair became the subject of legal discussion, and the whole province interested itself in behalf of the poor servant, who justly gained the cause, though the heirs carried their effrontery to such a length as to appeal to the parliament of Paris.

The following anecdote, which is likewise true, may serve as a counterpart to the preceding:—Lord F——, an English nobleman, was a bachelor, equally rich and equally avaricious with the one-eyed Frenchman. He lived in the most retired manner in the country, and had no other attendant than an old faithful valet, who had been fifty years in his service, and in whose arms he at length expired, but without taking any notice of him in his will.

The heir at law, whom the deceased, when living, would never admit to his presence, was a poor Scotch nobleman, to whom the valet immediately dispatched a messenger with the welcome invitation to take possession of his late master's property. He came with

sparkling eyes. The old man gave him the most correct account of the produce of the estates of his relative, for whom he had long acted as steward, and then delivered to him L.90,000 in Bank-notes, which he had found in the pocket-book of his deceased master. No person knew of this hoard but himself.

The heir, without expressing the least surprise at the integrity of this conduct, examined the pocket-book with greedy looks, and merely exclaimed, "Is that all?" At this behaviour the tears trickled down the cheeks of the honest steward, whose name was Furant.—"You shall not go unrewarded," said the heir, turning over the Bank-notes, till at length he found one of ten pounds, which he gave to the valet, and then discharged him.

This honest servant afterwards died in London, in poverty. The circumstance was related to the celebrated Linguet, by his physician. He made it public, and at the same time proposed this question:—Which ought to excite the greatest astonishment, the probity of the valet, or the ingratitude of the heir?—He asserts, and with equal justice, that the Greeks and Romans often immortalized names which were much less worthy of being perpetuated than that of Furant.

FACTS RELATIVE TO CERTAIN PRISONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Collected by Mr. Nield.

IN the BOROUGH COMPTER, SOUTHWARK, there is no medical attendance in case of sickness, which so frequently attends the altered situation of the prisoner. The men and women debtors associate together during the day. No coals are allowed, no mops, brooms, or pails, to keep the gaol clean, no bedsteads, bedding, nor even straw to lie upon. Hence the debtors are obliged to sleep in their clothes upon the boards, than

which the very streets can hardly be more filthily dirty. Soap and towels are not afforded; a man may for a debt of one guinea, remain in this wretched place forty days, without once taking off his clothes or washing his face and hands. The allowance is a twopenny loaf a day; which is not sufficient to support the cravings of nature.

CLERKENWELL.—In this crowded prison, two-thirds of the prisoners constantly sleep in their wretched habiliments on the bare boards, without even straw. The allowance of bread (one pound a day) is too scanty, in a place where there is no opportunity afforded of earning any thing by labour. Persons committed for lesser offences are associated with the daring and desperate criminal. No money is given to prisoners at the time of discharge, to prevent an immediate recurrence to the predatory acts which brought them thither.

FLEET PRISON.—No medical attendance in case of sickness. No allowance of food, but the very poor prisoners partake of the donations which are sent to the prison, and the begging-grate. A yard where strangers are admitted to play tennis, &c. with the prisoners. A wine and beer club twice a week, to which strangers are admitted.

KING'S BENCH PRISON.—No medical aid. No allowance of food whatever. Every person who is obliged to partake of the charities, must take his turn to hold the begging-box at the door, which prevents many who have lived in respectable situations from applying for this relief. There are instances of men, who, rather than submit to this degradation, have shut themselves up for months in their rooms, and become so emaciated from the want of food, as to lay the foundation of disorders which ended in their death.—Staircases and lobbies in the most filthy state imaginable. No bedding provided. There are, on an average, from 500 to 700 prisoners within the walls: the prison will not accommodate more than 220.

CAERMARTHEN CASTLE COUNTY GAOL and BRIDEWELL.—The felons' cells are dark, damp, and ill-ventilated. No employment furnished. Transports have not here the king's allowance, and from sickness, want of water, and filth, were in a state bordering on desperation, and begging to be sent any where to get out of so miserable a place. Several prisoners were ill, and one could not turn herself in bed, yet the surgeon had not for two months seen any of them.

CASTLE-TOWN, ISLE OF MAN. CASTLE RUSH-TEN GAOL.—It contains only three inhabitable rooms, in which felons and debtors are promiscuously confined. Here no insolvent act hath ever reached, neither have the laws of this island ever provided any mode of relief for the honest though unfortunate debtor. After a debtor has given up all his effects, there is not any public provision of food, beds, fuel, or medicine, for persons confined in this place, nor any parochial support afforded to their wives and families. The court-yard of the prison is a part of the old fosse, and exceedingly damp, surrounded by high walls; seldom does the sun shine upon any part of it; it is likewise intolerably offensive.

DUMFRIES COUNTY GAOL.—The debtors pay fees of two-pence or four-pence a night, though the felons pay none; the surgeon attends the felons only; no chaplain. A large day-room for the debtors, converted into a dwelling for the turnkey's family. The felons are never suffered to come out of their cells, though there is a day-room for them. No coals are allowed.

EDINBURGH CITY TOLBOOTH.—In three of the felons' rooms, are stocks fixed on the floors, the upper part of which lifts up to receive the leg of the prisoner, who must lie on his back till released, and in these stocks they have been confined night and day. After sentence of death, a blacksmith fixes an iron strap to the criminal's leg, fastened again to a ring which encircles a strong iron bar running across the room, so that he cannot lift up that foot from the floor; in this

situation the wretched sufferer has been sometimes detained during six weeks, until the execution of his awful sentence.

HERTFORD COUNTY GAOL and BRIDEWELL.—

The prisoners committed to the felons gaol, (and some of them even for comparatively trivial offences, and before a trial,) are here immediately put in irons; and at night are fastened two together down to the flooring of their cells, by a chain passed through the main link of each man's fetter, and padlocked to a strong iron staple in the floor, and, with this additional aggravation of their daily misery, are left to pass the hours destined by nature to ease and refreshment, upon loose straw only scattered on the floor. A man may thus suffer six months imprisonment under the bare suspicion of a crime, from which, at the end of that dreary term, his country may perhaps honourably acquit him.

HULL. THE BRIDEWELL.—Mr. Nield felt himself almost suffocated from the offensive state of it.

BRIDGEWATER.—The prison is only one room, with straw upon the floor, where, as Mr. Nield was informed, fifty prisoners had been confined for six days.

ROTHWELL, YORKSHIRE. Prison for debtors.—Fees on commitment 9s. 4d. on discharge 18s. 4d., garnish 6s. 2d. No chaplain, no surgeon, no allowance for food whatever; no firing allowed, nor any employment provided, which can seldom be procured by the prisoner; prisoners pay for their bed. Only one court yard for men and women. The annual number in confinement about thirty-four.

SALISBURY COUNTY GAOL and BRIDEWELL.—Young novices in vice and inveterate offenders, vagrants and faulty servants, are alike promiscuously confined here; when let out out for airing, it is but for one hour only out of the twenty-four. Mr. Nield happened to be there during that hour, in the wintry month of January 1802. There was a heavy fall of sleet, snow, and rain; it was extremely cold, and yet upon opening their

door, the prisoners (17 felons and 7 for misdemeanors) rushed out into the midst of it, eagerly gasping as it were for a mouthful of fresh vital air.

TAUNTON COUNTY BRIDEWELL.—Many of the prisoners were in irons; and amongst them a very little boy, committed for two months, had heavy irons.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, TOWN GAOL.—Mr. Nield found here a man confined for six guineas for rent, and the costs incurred against him amounted to 3l. 3s. 9d. The poor man told him he had maintained a wife and brought up ten children without parish assistance; but having been in confinement eleven weeks, his wife and three youngest children were then in the workhouse. Here was no allowance whatever to provide needful food for this victim to misfortune, nor even water accessible to him. In a narrow passage he was standing to beg; and but for the casual interference of sympathy in others, could no longer have existed than human nature can exist without food.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

A discourse read in the Royal German Society at Königsberg in Prussia, by John Severn Vater, Königsberg: printed for Fr. Nicolovius, 1812.

(Translated from the original German.)

A dark veil covers the interior of Africa. Men of courage and vigorous minds, have endeavoured to remove it, but we can only turn our eyes upon their graves, pity them and ourselves. The exertions of most of them were strained, without attaining the reward of their zeal for the improvement of knowledge and the extension of European influence. It is of consequence to consider how this zeal might be so directed

that perhaps one victim less might fall, and at least the scope of the sacrifice be obtained. The investigation of the manner of penetrating into the interior of Africa, with more advantage and less danger than has as yet been done, will be easily connected with the notice of some particulars, which, if attended to, will be exceedingly interesting for the knowledge of people and languages. It need hardly be observed, that men of uniform presence of mind, unwearied attention, sound judgment, and those open manners which are the main source of real popularity and confidence in dealing with strangers; plain and brave men, who skilfully consider every relation and every pretension of those in whose power they are placed, who can, if necessary, renounce every convenience, and who possess, in fine, bodily strength, and an hardened constitution, are the most capable of undertaking and successfully executing a journey into the interior of Africa. They must also be zealous in the study of languages, and possess a disposition and ear to perceive the differences and similarities of the dialects of those people whom they are exploring. For, very often, the only documents of their earlier history and of their origin exist in these languages. But even men of this kind, always travelling singly indeed, instead of several together, which if possible should be the case, have met with insurmountable impediments in endeavouring to penetrate into the interior of Africa, and have become victims to the attempt. The sandy deserts, and the want of communication between the inhabitants of Africa, are among the most considerable of those hindrances. By perseverance they may be overcome. The indelible hatred of the bigotted Mahomedan Moors against the Christians, and the jealousy lest the Europeans should seek to make themselves masters of the trades, would not be insuperable. If Christians have exhibited an inextinguishable severity against those who are not Christians, the Mahomedans return it to them tenfold, and no where

more than of late in northern Africa. To overcome this hatred would be a benefit to mankind. Would that the Society in England, which is so much engaged in augmenting our knowledge of Africa, and civilizing that part of the world, would endeavour to propagate and to confirm, by degrees, more tolerant principles! It would be of advantage to distribute, as widely as possible, in the countries upon the Senegal, and farther towards the north, (where, according to Mungo Parke, every sheet in Arabian characters is esteemed an invaluable property, and where those who are able to peruse it, cannot exactly discriminate what they read,) a collection of moral sentences of the Koran, and of Ali; intermixed with those of Jesus, printed in the manner in which the men of the law in those countries usually have their manuscripts and books. Should these people thus become intimate with those glorious maxims of the founder of our religion, at first introduced, as Jesus is usually introduced into the Koran, the prejudices against the Christians would soon vanish, and man be brought nearer to man. If nothing were obtained but the due estimation of the religion of Jesus and the beneficent fruits of his instruction upon moral culture, which that seed produces in every susceptible soil, yet this would be worthy of the undertaking; but a milder disposition towards the adherents of his doctrine could not fail to arise; and, by the eager desire to possess such a work, the greater purpose would be attained, if even gradually it was detected, that the book was not purely Mahomedan; especially, as in these countries no head of the Mahomedan church enforces general tenets, but every one follows the dictates of his natural feeling and good sense.

The European is known in the countries, bordering upon the Senegal, only as a merchant, often interfering with the interests of the natives, as a trader of slaves. Any step of his excites distrust. The colony of Sierra Leone has already operated in a manner both

beneficial and inspiring confidence; the wars and the seizure of slaves have ceased in the adjacent countries; the Europeans appear in a brighter light, as promoting this welfare. The progress, however, of the civilization arising thence, could be but indifferent before the abolition of the slave-trade; by which, and much more by the humane and well-disposed endeavours of the committee of the African Institution, the continuance of that tranquillity will be secured*.

If the task of collecting exact accounts about the interior of this part of the world, of composing authentic descriptions, and, if possible, of determining the situation of places, can be entrusted to Success, educated for that purpose at Sierra Leone; then such men, if even in other respects not comparable with men coming from Europe, would however be much more capable of overcoming the obstacles to be encountered in penetrating into the interior of Africa, and of bringing back information, preparatory to more accurate inquiries. Even a rude sketch of the interior of Africa would be of great importance to us. We listen with great interest to the accounts of the natives of the interior provinces, as they are communicated

* In a meeting on the 15th July, 1807, this committee of the African Institution was united without any commercial speculation, factories, forts, or possession either of single ships or countries: 1st, To collect accurate informations of the products of Africa, of what it can afford in relation to agriculture and commerce; and of the intellectual, moral, and political state of the African people: 2d, To promote the knowledge of the Africans, and friendly intercourse with them: 3d, To introduce amongst them useful European arts, the culture of their soil, and medical skill: 4th, To acquire a more exact knowledge of the chief languages of Africa, and to promote their cultivation so far, that they might be written: 5th, To appoint agents to favour communication, and to support the individuals who are resolved to contribute to the attainment of these plans: 6th, To invite all Christians to participate in these views, not for any particular scheme of religious mission: 7th, To enforce the observation of the law for the abolition of the slave-trade.

to us in the Monthly Correspondence of Zach. Much more must be ascertained by Suzees, sent on purpose, and interested about the knowledge of people and countries, particularly as their language is spoken on the coast, about 150 miles to the North of the colony, and is understood by the Foulahs and Mandingoes, being the mother tongue of the extensive country Jallon-Kaddoo, where the Niger is said to take its origin.

If it was absolutely necessary to penetrate to Tombuctoo and Bornou through countries inhabited by Moors and strict Mahomedans, and where we can scarcely hope to arrive safe in mercantile caravans; and if the success depended entirely upon this, we might be astonished that the society, so active in promoting the knowledge of the interior of Africa, had not found some renegados, who, with an intimate acquaintance with every part of the manner of thinking and living of the Islamites, had preserved so much love for Europe and desire of knowledge concerning its inhabitants, as to contribute to these purposes, and undertake the journey which might lead to their attainment. If Hornemann's companion, the renegado, had remained alive, he would perhaps long ago have forwarded the notices collected by that traveller, perhaps still actively engaged in promoting our knowledge, to a place whence they could be communicated to us. But if other Europeans should penetrate into the interior of Africa, medical skill is certainly a very valuable means of exciting interest, and of rendering the traveller of consequence among the natives. It would however often prove dangerous, when superstitious people should expect from it consequences which are not to be effected, or it should excite the jealousy of those who formerly possessed the confidence of the people in regard to it. But above all, a merchant would be able to adopt a mask, which could even shelter the European from any suspicion, if he had somewhat the exterior appearance of the Turks or Arabs.

to us, the whole interior of that continent is exceeding

Become acquainted with the habits of the Turks at Constantinople, and, if possible, recommended from thence by respectable persons, he might in Cairo, Tunis, or Morocco, first in counting-houses of merchants established there, and afterwards on his own account, transact such business as would enable him to mix unnoticed amongst the merchants connected with the caravans, and thus entirely conceal his intentions. For in this manner it could not excite surprize, if he should transfer his residence from Tunis to Agades in order to become acquainted from thence with the whole of Affuog (Kassina or Houssa) and to compare it accurately with the accounts of Leo Africanus; or if he should advance in the same manner from Morocco nearer to Tombuctoo, and thus by little and little, and without being observed, attain the objects of his undertaking. This would certainly cause delay, but the preparation alone for a similar journey into the interior of Africa requires always so much time, that we should not repine at that so advantageously employed for accomplishing the purpose. If all notes regarding those countries were concealed in the manner in which the merchants there keep their books, or at least were all written with Arabian letters, even the slightest suspicion would be avoided. We might be nearly sure, that several friends, united for such purposes, trafficking in this manner, and sufficiently persevering, would attain the great object of penetrating through the north of Africa to Tombuctoo and Bornou, &c.

But is there no other way than that which leads through North Africa? Are those extensive empires, however much our expectation is directed towards them, points so exclusively interesting, that to get to them must be our only aim? Though it may be a resolution, worthy of a great mind, to execute what has so often failed; though those places may be the main object for illustrating the knowledge of the relations of that part of Northern Africa which is nearest to us, the whole interior of that continent is exceeding-

ly interesting for the prosecution of our inquiries.— With a general view to the knowledge of people and languages, it is even more important to know the great space between Darfoor and the sources of the Senegal, between the Gallas and the Goldcoast, and to combine and fix the connection of the eastern and western people, than to know those kingdoms and the course of the Niger. Tombuctoo and Bornou should be means for the purpose of acquiring information concerning the Southern countries. But there are other tracks which lead to them better, and with less danger.

The journey should be begun more southerly, and the perilous road through the possessions of the Moors be avoided. If Roentgen had commenced his travels from such a southern point, he most probably would have brought back great contributions to our knowledge of nations. There are three other inlets on the western coast Africa, which deserve to be particularly noticed.

Where Europeans are but little known, at least not in a manner exciting prejudice and suspicion, or where they are even honoured, they will find the most convenient entrance, and opportunities and assistance in making new discoveries. The Ivory coast, and the shore between Benguela, and the countries of the Cape, are the least visited upon the western coast: to send thither men of experience and vigour, to prosecute new discoveries, would seem the simplest method. If they were plain and good, fond of agriculture and manufactures, and skilled in them, they might in a certain degree renew the interesting spectacle formerly exhibited, of foreigners spreading over the coast of Greece the culture of that age. As no established connection exists between the people in most parts of Africa, it is necessary to examine particularly every single country. Even from the Ivory coast, of which but little is known, and this little only from information acquired long ago, such as Dapper could give, it might be possible to penetrate upwards, and towards

the north, into those districts where the native country of the Mandingoes, and also that of the Foulahs, is supposed to be, which is the more important for us, as the Mandingoes and Foulahs are extended over a great part of Africa.

But it is chiefly the country of Bonin, from which a safe inlet into the interior of Africa, even to the southern border of Tombuctoo and the empire of Bornou, might be opened at least, Tombuctoo is not so far from it as from Mogadore. Upon the whole coast of Benin the Europeans are respected, the heathenism of the inhabitants, tolerant as in the ancient world, excites no religious hatred to the Europeans; the people are fond of selling their products, and entertain a favourable opinion of the Europeans. The king of Dahomy, the most powerful potentate in these countries, received the Englishman Norris so well, that there is no doubt but he would have ordered him to be accompanied to the northern limit of his empire, if it had been the interest of the latter to undertake a journey of discoveries into the interior of Africa. Upon this coast of Whida, Adra, and Benin, the Mallays, or Mallahs, have for a hundred years been met with, visiting and trading upon these coasts, after passing thro' the interior of Africa, which, from whatever place they may set out, they always cross. Only to know their route, as the Shereef communicated the rout of his caravan to Mr. Lucas, would be very interesting; it would become an important acquisition, preparatory to more accurate knowledge of the interior of this continent, to be able to decide whether the rout of these Mallays and that of the Shereef is the same.

I hope such inquiries are already instituted in England, although we have not yet got any account of it. Desmarchais, a hundred years ago, found these merchants apparently free from any jealousy, and disposed to allow him to go with them to their home. What an admirable mode of travelling through Africa would

it be to go with these merchants, who would point out roads, by which it might be possible to penetrate in either directions towards the south and north? The Malays, whom Desmarchais saw, also wrote down notices about the places and nations observed by them, and the character of the latter. Could such men not be persuaded, that the committee of the African institution do not wish to supplant their commerce, and that they desire nothing else but a knowledge of countries, people, and languages, and to improve the character of these people? Might not such men be induced, by promoting many of their views, to act themselves, to lead others, or at least to take with them trusty Suzees, whom they should be bound to bring back in return for great advantages? And if this was not possible would it not be of great consequence, from the court of the king of Dahomy, as a fixed point, to attempt every way of penetrating into the interior of Africa? Embassies sent thither till now had other objects. An agent of the committee of the African institution, stationed, as it were, at this court might discover means to promote considerably their designs; and to afford thence to the traveller protection, assistance, recommendations, and information, concerning the best routes. Might not a similar reception be effected at the court of the king of Eyeo, who, still more powerful and warlike, and also in possession of the art of weaving, which is carried on for exportation, and therefore as a manufactory, perhaps extends his dominion even farther to the east? Did not even the wild Jagas, in the east of Congo and Benguela, grant a friendly reception and unmolested return to Battel. From them, and from the Eyeo, and Anziches, who we are told, border on the northern limits of Nubia, the same treatment may perhaps be hoped, and a more accurate knowledge of these people and their neighbours acquired.

Benguela, just mentioned, offers a third way into the interior of Africa. It is very probable that the

Portuguese once went from this place, through the southern part of Africa, above Caffraria, across to their possessions in the east of Africa. It is desirable that, in the present intimate connection between Portugal and England, the most accurate accounts concerning this communication between the western and eastern coasts of Africa should be procured, and its broken threads again connected. This passage through the interior of Africa would be very important for the knowledge of people and languages. And efforts towards an acquaintance with the more southern parts could be easily combined with it. From the Cape, much has been done for this purpose. The Caffres admit European strangers, who ought not to apprehend here any danger. There is a very interesting notice in Dr. Lichtenstein's account of his travels, that sons of the chieftains of the Caffre tribes, like the knight-errants of the middle age, proceed from tribe to tribe, to acquire reputation by overcoming adventures. Though these travellers have scarcely any knowledge of the countries they have seen, the confidence, however, of the chiefs might perhaps be won to such an extent, that an indefatigable European, distinguished for his beneficence, might be permitted to join such a wanderer, and pass with him through the southern countries, to inform us about their condition, and to correct or erase the many names in our maps of those lands.

On the eastern coast, the possessions of the Caffres extend upwards. The ascendancy of the conquering Arabians over them is so strong, to permit as easy an entrance as by the ways already pointed out. But the Isle of France presents the most suitable place, to form, as it were, a depository of historical and literary information about Africa. There, upon a spot where people are zealous in collecting such information, it cannot be difficult to find means by communication with mercantile places on the east coast, to penetrate beyond its extreme border, or at least to get informa-

tion concerning the condition of the interior, and the most convenient modes of pushing forward successfully and without danger. To get better acquainted with Madagascar, particularly with the northern part, which is the least known, even after the accounts of Du Maisne and Fressange, and the relations of the people upon this great island, and their languages, can be hoped only from the Isle of France, whence all visitors of Madagascar have proceeded, or from Anjoané, where all Europeans have been well received, and from whence more intimate connections might be settled by means of the nations with the eastern coast.

II. Abyssinia, situated upon this eastern coast, has frequently been traversed. It is a pity that Bruce and Salt have done so little to increase our knowledge of the surrounding people, and particularly, that the latter has been more anxious about criticising Bruce, than adding to our knowledge of Africa. With the connection existing between the court of Habesh and the Gallas, it must be possible to induce somewhat civilized individuals of the latter nation to take an European under their protection; so that a daring traveller, like Mungo Parke and Brown, might penetrate to the remotest dwellings of their tribes in various directions, even into Darfoor and Bornou. At present, however, all the people there are known so far, as to perceive the manner by which favour and protection, or at least toleration, may be obtained from them. Wildness renders them strange, but no religious hatred inaccessible to the European.

But enough of the means by which researches into the interior of Africa may be rendered successful.

In regard to the manner of profiting by them, I shall only observe, that the most trifling circumstance must not be passed unnoticed, which can afford us any illustration of the extent and connections of the people.— A description should be given of the nations who appear to be different, and all their bodily qualities, still more accurate, if possible, than the most careful ac-

count of a police office can be. The judgment of every individual upon his language should be appreciated, and their judgment sought for: in every nation it should be inquired, with which of their neighbours they can converse perfectly or incompletely; whether by similar language or dialects, or in such a manner, that one of the nations speaks the language of another country besides his own. All this should be detailed with the highest degree of clearness. That nations can communicate without interpreters, may often be learned, even by men who pay little attention to the language itself. Languages are the only certain criterion of the difference of people, upon which we can entirely depend; every where vocabularies, though but small, should be collected, and the genius of the languages of the tribes ascertained, as far as possible.

In mentioning some other points, which ought not to be neglected, I do not pretend to enumerate to the enterprising individuals, who explore Africa for procuring us information about its interior countries, the names of the nations, which are given upon our map of this part of the world, and are both uncertain and unexplained. I need not suggest, that a review of the more ancient statement is wanted from the recent inquirers; neither do I enter upon the detail of literary observations, concerning which, more accurate questions can only be stated, when we are informed about the route the traveller will choose for discoveries in Africa. I shall mention a few points only, which I should like the least to see overlooked.

It would be interesting to know, whether the Moors, who became so dangerous to Mungo Parke in his first journey, the Moors of Ladamar, do not also speak the language of the people of Barbary, as well as the Arabian, their mother tongue. This is not improbable, though, upon the other side, it is not impossible, that tribes of pure Arabic descent had rendered themselves masters of those southern countries. It is not unlikely, and it seems supposed by men who lived on the Senel-

gal, as Golberry, that the Folgis on the Ivory Coast and the Foulahs, are the same people; but it would be important to know certainly how far this great tribe, spreading in the north towards Agales, in the east, (as we see by the mention of the Falatijahs in Browne) to Darfoor, extended.

Faithful information, concerning the language of the Manou, who are said to possess a considerable empire upon the Ivory coast, stretching into the interior, would be desirable; but chiefly also accounts of the language of the Eyeo or Haiho behind Dahomy, the Anziches behind Loango, the Agagi and Jaggis behind Congo, who are all warlike, wandering people.—Is there any connection between them? The language of the Gala on the Peppercoast would afford the most certain criterion, if any connection between and the Gallas is possible, as would appear by travelling from Beanguela amongst the northern tribes of the Caffres, if the Gallas really border upon them in the South.

In Cabra, above the Niger, there are said to be peculiar written letters; it would be very interesting to know them, and perhaps the influence of the Romans in those countries might still be traced.

In general, every step in Africa would present attentive observers and able inquirers, with manifold opportunities for unfolding the history of mankind.

THE CRUELTY OF HINDOO SUPERSTITIONS.

About the year 1736, the following most shocking and atrocious murder was perpetrated, under the notion of a religious observance, at Mujilupoor, about a day's journey south from Calcutta. A Bramin of that place dying, his wife went to be burnt with the body. All the previous ceremonies were performed: she was fastened on the pile, and the fire was kindled. The pile was by the side of some brush-wood,

and near a river. It was at a late hour when it was lighted, and the night was very dark and rainy. When the fire began to scorch this poor woman, she contrived to disentangle herself from the dead body, crept from under the pile, and hid herself among the brush-wood. In a little time it was discovered that only one body was on the pile. The relations immediately took alarm, and began to hunt for the poor wretch who had made her escape. After they had found her, the son dragged her forth, and insisted upon her throwing herself upon the pile again, or that she should drown or hang herself. She pleaded for her life, at the hands of her own son, and declared she could not embrace so horrid a death. But she pleaded in vain; the son urged that he should lose his caste; and that, therefore, he would die, or she should. Unable to persuade her to hang or drown herself, the son and the others, then tied her hands and her feet, and threw her on the funeral pile, where she quickly perished.

Ward's Account of the Hindoos.

ACCOUNT OF A REMARKABLE EARTHQUAKE AT THE CARACCAS.

This interesting narrative is the production of a French gentleman who has resided many years at the Caraccas, and was an eye-witness of the scenes which he describes. He was taken prisoner, on his return to France, on board the American ship *Dolphin*, by Capt. Malcolm of the *Rhin* frigate. To the latter gentleman, the public are indebted for the appearance of a faithful record of this calamitous event.

On the 26th of March 1812, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the first commotion took place. The air was calm, the heat excessive; nothing preceded or announced such a catastrophe. A shaking was first perceived, strong enough to set the bells of the church a-ringing: it lasted about six seconds, and was followed by an interval of ten or twelve seconds, during

which the earth exhibited an undulation similar to the motion of the sea in a calm: the crisis was then supposed to have passed, but immediately, extraordinary subterraneous noises were heard, and electrical discharges infinitely stronger than atmospheric thunder; the earth was agitated with a quickness that cannot be described, and seemed to boil like water when subjected to the heat of a very strong fire: there was then a perpendicular rumbling or *strepitus* for about three or four seconds, followed by agitations in an opposite direction from north to south, and from east to west, for three or four seconds also. This short but awful period was pregnant with consequences of a nature the most momentous and afflicting. It was sufficient to turn the whole city of Caraccas topsy-turvy, with upwards of thirty towns, and the country houses and numerous establishments spread over the surface of that delightful province! In an instant all was destroyed to an extent of 300 miles, and 80,000 inhabitants ceased to live, while thousands were dreadfully wounded.

The city of Caraccas, placed at the foot of the declivity of the highest mountain, called La Silla, and on the margin of an immense plain through which several rivers flowed, was considerably elevated above the level of the sea, and always enjoyed a cool and very agreeable temperature. The 26th of March (being Good Friday) had attracted all the inhabitants to the churches of the city, which were destroyed; thus serving for their tombs: the churches of La Trinidad and Alta Gracia, which were in the more immediate vicinity of the mountain, experienced, more forcibly, the effects of the extraordinary commotion; for, although originally upwards of 150 feet high, no part of their ruins exceeded five or six feet in height, and some idea may be formed of the violence of the shock which overturned these stupendous edifices, when it is recollected that they were supported by columns and pilasters exceeding thirty or forty feet in

circumference, and of which scarcely a vestige remained.

A superb range of barracks, two stories high, capable of containing 4000 men, and serving as a depot for the artillery, shared the same ruin. A regiment of the line, in the act of marching to join in a religious procession, was almost wholly swallowed up; a few men only being left alive. It is impossible to paint the terror and desolation which this catastrophe occasioned; disorder, confusion, despair, misery, and fanaticism, were at their height. At first, every person fled as well as they were able, prostrating themselves to supplicate heaven for mercy in this state, the individuals who escaped death, mutilated or wounded, covered with dust; their clothes torn, and carrying in their arms their children, or the sick, and wounded, presented a most heart-rending spectacle. After the first moments of terror, in which self-preservation made every other consideration give way, the most painful recollections agitated those who had escaped; every one, with distracted anxiety, sought for a relation or a friend, and inquired for them with looks of terror and affright; among the bloody and desolate rains, those who remained of the unfortunate population were seen endeavouring to dig up, without other instrument than their weak and trembling hands, the living and the dead who were covered by the fragments; every one ran to and fro over this vast buried place, throwing themselves occasionally on the rubbish, and listening, with an attentive ear, to the groans of the unfortunate whose lives were preserved, although shut up, perhaps irrevocably, in the very buildings where they had enjoyed tranquillity and happiness; but a few minutes before.

The remainder of the day and the whole of the night were devoted to this interesting and pious occupation. Next day, it was necessary to perform the last offices to the dead, but it was impossible to bestow on them the rites of sepulture; instruments, and insufficient

number of persons, were not to be found; in order to avoid the effects of a pestilence, therefore, from an infected atmosphere, the bodies were piled up at different stations, and burnt with the timber of the ruins. The first sad moments after the catastrophe were thus spent; other labours equally, if not more distressing, remained to be performed.

Almost all the provisions, furniture, linen, and the usual necessaries of life, were destroyed, or had been stolen by the lower class of the populace, or the negroes; every thing was, in short, wanting. The violence of the earthquake had destroyed the water pipes, and the rivulets were either dried up, or diverted from their usual course: there was, in fact, no water near the city; there were no vessels in which to collect it, and it was necessary to travel far off before a quantity sufficient to allay one's thirst was obtained, even by using the hands to carry it to the mouth.

Pressed by thirst and hunger, and the want of an asylum, those who possessed country houses fled towards them on foot; but, alas! nothing was spared—all was ruin and desolation; and they returned to the city, where they seemed to be less miserable among their companions in misfortune, the silence and solitude of the country adding to the dismal aspect of nature. The markets were without provisions; the farmers brought none into town, and many, after wandering about in search of food, at length lay down and died of hunger: those who survived obtained sustenance with much difficulty. Had not some cocoa, sugar, and maize, been saved (which were retailed at a most exorbitant price), more would have perished from hunger than from the effects of the earthquake. Three thousand wounded, of all ranks, were collected and placed, at first, on the banks of a river, under the shade of some trees; but they were absolutely in want of every thing, even the most indispensable requisites: they were abandoned to the medicine of consolation; they were told that they must conform to the decrees

of Providence, and that every thing was for the best. During this awful crisis, a judicious observer of mankind might have witnessed a striking exhibition of the manners, character, and principles, by which the Spanish people are regulated in their conduct. Their extreme insensibility is scarcely credible: I saw fathers of families who had lost five or six children, friends, relations, and their whole property, without shedding a tear; most of them consoling themselves by holding a conversation with an image of the Virgin, or some privileged saint*. Others gaily drowned their sorrow in rum; and all appeared much less grieved at the event, than they would have been at the loss of a process which affected their rank as nobles, or deprived them of their precedence in a public company or at a religious procession. Mankind are naturally superstitious and ungrateful; and are more influenced by the judgments than by the mercies of the Creator. They forget benefits; and governors, in order to acquire the homage which is due to them, must be feared: gratitude and love are sentiments too delicate to be common among mankind.

Good Friday is, without doubt, the most imposing of the Catholic holidays: it is that which ought to inspire the most pious reflections; but at the Caraccas, as in many other places on this occasion, the women are occupied with their dress, more anxious, perhaps, to appear amiable in the sight of men than to worship the supreme being: they think of nothing but amusement, and they almost forget that Being who does not manifest himself openly. But scarcely had they experienced the earthquake, when they said it was the thunder of heaven sent to punish the crimes of mortals: their elegant clothes were immediately laid aside; those who had it in their power changed them for coarse garments, by way of showing their penitence:

* The divine Being, among the Spaniards, seems to be absolutely unknown; they never speak of him; it is the Virgin and the Saints who receive all their homage.

sackcloth, cords, and chains, were substituted for elegant fashions and seductive head-dresses. The ladies now subjected themselves to monastic discipline, and beat, without remorse, their bosoms, but a short time before adorned with the most costly jewels: many of the gentlemen, at the same time, forgot their gallantry for fanaticism; and, in order to appease the anger of Heaven, they walked night and day in processions, the body entirely uncovered, with the exception of a large girdle, barefooted and with long beards; a cord around their necks, to which was frequently attached a large stone; and on their shoulders they sometimes carried a wooden cross 100 or 150 pounds in weight.

In the city, and throughout the country, there were processions day and night; every mountain was transformed into a Calvary, where the people, dying with hunger, implored the divine mercy, embracing with groans the relics of their tutelar saints. Every one accused himself of having called down the anger of Heaven, and of having caused the universal calamity; those who could not meet with a priest, openly confessed their sins upon the highways, accusing themselves of robberies and murders which they had secretly committed. At the same time, an infinite number of restitutions were made, and law-suits terminated. But, notwithstanding all this remorse, a singular and paradoxical spectacle was exhibited to the eyes of the philosopher: while one half of the multitude thus hastened to expiate their offences, the other half, who perhaps never had been guilty of any great crimes before; but possessing an accommodating conscience, profited by the confusion, and, with the utmost composure, committed every imaginable excess. In the mean time, the shocks from the earthquake continued; every day and every hour some ruins fell, which had been only shaken by the first commotions. On the 5th of April, at four in the afternoon, there was a shock so violent, that several mountains were rent asunder, many inclined from their centre of gravity,

and enormous detached rocks were precipitated to the valleys. From the above hour until nine o'clock next morning, the shocks were violent, and so frequent as to admit of an interval of about five minutes only between each; and during these intervals a rumbling subterraneous noise was heard, and the earth was continually agitated. The succession of these phenomena was not interrupted in the month of December 1812, when I left the place; and those were reckoned the most tranquil days, in which there were only fifteen or twenty shocks. Every thing was destroyed; the ramparts of La Guyra, not less than twenty feet in thickness, were thrown down. As a natural consequence of the opening of the mountains, which are the great reservoirs of water, some rivers were observed to have considerably increased. Many high mountains were rent right across the centre, and that called La Silla has sunk more than sixty fathoms. It is difficult to say what will be the close of this dreadful event: it may be hazarded as a conjecture, however, that it will end in the opening up of one or more volcanoes. In the mean time, the unfortunate inhabitants of these countries, attached to their native soil, and not wishing to abandon the ashes of their fathers, have, with great labour, erected rude habitations, in which they await, with stoicism and resignation, the termination of their calamities.—(*Philosophical Magazine*.)

THE BLACK PRINCE AT VITTORIA.

The battle of Vittoria was fought nearly on the same spot with another, in which a victory obtained by the English restored a legitimate sovereign to the throne of Spain. Within sight of the enemy's positions on the 21st of June, and only a few miles higher up the same stream, the Zadorá, stands the village of Navarete, where, on the 3d of April, 1367, Edward

the Black Prince totally defeated Henry the Bastard, and, in consequence, seated Don Pedro on the throne of Castille. Froissart, who gives a lively description of this engagement, observes of Sir John Chandos, the most eminent among the English Knights, that 'he never thought during the day of making any prisoners; but was solely occupied in fighting and pushing forward.' The most striking passage, however, in his account is, that in which he describes the approach of the two armies towards each other, when 'a little before they met, the Prince of Wales, with eyes and hands uplifted towards Heaven, exclaimed, 'God of Truth, the Father of Jesus Christ, who hast made and fashioned me, grant, through thy benign grace, that the success of this battle may be for me and my army; for thou knowest, that, in truth, I have been solely emboldened to undertake it, in the support of justice and reason, to reinstate this King upon his throne, who has been disinherited and driven from it, as well as from his country.'—This zealous prayer was instantly followed by the onset, the Prince crying aloud, 'Advance, Banners, in the name of God, and St. George.'—'At the commencement,' says the old historian, 'the French and Arragonians made a desperate resistance, and gave the good Knights of England much trouble;' but, at last, 'when all the divisions of the Prince were formed into one large body,' the enemy 'could no longer keep their ground, but began to fly in great disorder;' and Henry (the Usurper) perceiving his army defeated, without hope of recovery, called for his horse, mounted it, and galloped off among the crowd of runaways. The English pursued them through the town of Najara, where they gained considerable plunder, 'for King Henry and his army had come thither with much splendour; and, after the defeat, they had not leisure to return to place in security what they had left behind them in the morning.'

GREAT ENGLISH VICTORIES.

At the Battle of Cressy, fought in 1344, on the French side there were slain the Kings of Bohemia and Majorca, the Duke of Lorraine, the Counts Alençon, Flanders, Blois, and 30 other French noblemen, 24 Bannerets, 1,200 Knights, 1,500 Gentlemen, 4000 Gens d'Armes, and nearly 30,000 foot, and after the battle 10,000 more. The English consisted but of 40,000, and the French of 100,000.

At the Battle of Poitiers, 2 French Dukes, 19 Counts, 6,000 Gens d'Armes, and 8,000 soldiers, were slain, and the King of France, three Princes of the Blood, numerous nobility, and 2,000 men taken prisoners.—Sixty thousand French engaged; 30,000 English.

At the Battle of Agincourt, fought in 1415, there were slain of the French army, the Constable of France, several Princes of the Blood, the Archbishop of Sens, and 8,000 Gentlemen, besides common soldiers, and among the prisoners were the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, many other nobility, and 14,000 other persons.

At the Battle of Elenheim, fought in 1704; the French lost 40,000 of 60,000 veteran troops, 10,000 drowned, 15,000 killed, and 10,000 prisoners, and among the latter were Marshal Tallard their commander, all his staff, and 1,200 other officers, 120 standards, all their tents standing, all their cannon, baggage, &c.

Such were the results of those great victories, to which, on every trifling advantage over the enemy, the most of our news-writers refer with such unthinking flippancy, and such contempt of the better intelligence of the public!

of ten, perhaps twenty, and on the part of my friends here, not to
 omit to state the names of the donors, so well con-
 sidered in any terms. Do
 not fear about the matter, for we will continue you as you
 may think proper, with the names of the donors, we will thank you,
 which you

Religious Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

We inserted in our last number an abstract of the Ninth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society. We now proceed to lay before our readers some interesting extracts from the Appendix to the Report—and first those which relate to Foreign Europe.

Extract of a Letter from a Roman Catholic Deacon at Scand-
 naviu in the Levant, written originally in Greek.

"I was utterly astonished on receiving your last most agree-
 able letter of the 1st of October, 1811, with four dozen copies
 of the Holy New Testament in Ancient and Modern Greek. What has surprised me still more, is that which I read in the
 English Report of the Bible Society established in London, which you have forwarded to me, together with the other pa-
 pers respecting the English institutions. Some of them I have
 read many times; and I have translated these last into Greek,
 in order to enable some of my friends to read them. The
 Testament we have found to be most exact. The original is
 correct, and the version into our modern language is very
 accurate, and accurately printed, and is a very neat form."

"It was always a most desirable thing to have in abundance
 at least a part of the Sacred Scriptures in the vulgar idiom,
 since the learned (viz. Ancient Greek) is every where so ne-
 glected, as to be understood only by a very few. Now we are
 anxious to know the origin of this fact, because it is in itself
 so interesting, that we wish to have further information about
 it; that is to say, how it came into the minds of the great gen-
 tlemen in England to print in the vulgar idiom the Testament
 of our Lord. For my own part, to tell you how I feel, after
 reading what you have written, as having been communicated
 to you by your friend, Dr. Naudi; after examining so generous
 a plan for the dispersion of the Eternal Will of God, and re-
 peatedly reading these excellent Testaments, I find myself
 impelled to believe, that the Lord, for the sake of his only
 and beloved Son, is determined to reform these our parts, and
 to communicate the brightness of his light, through your Tes-
 taments, into the Levant; where, as you know, there is nothing
 to be found but darkness, and wretchedness, and perdition."
 It is certain, my dear friend, that, so far as we are concerned,
 these English gentlemen cannot do a greater act of piety, nor
 a more considerable charity, than this; viz. to procure for us
 these most necessary and most holy books. I pray you, on

my own account, and on the part of my friends here, not to omit to obtain as great a quantity of these books, so well rendered into Modern Greek, as you can, and on any terms. Do not fear about the money, for we will reimburse you as you may think proper; while, in the mean time, we all thank you, again and again, for those four dozen Testaments, which you have so generously furnished us with gratis."

Extract of a Letter from Smyrna, dated April 3, 1812.

"I am happy to say, the Testaments, in Ancient and Modern Greek, have, some time since, been all sold; and I have had numerous applications for more: I therefore have to request a further remittance of 200, which I shall wait for with impatience. In the mean time I shall take the first good opportunity of sending the money which I have received to Mr. Laing. I presented a copy two days ago to the Greek Bishop, who received it very graciously, and shewed me a copy of the edition printed at Halle, from which I believe this is taken.

"I am much pleased to find that the Monks do not object to the circulation of the Scriptures: They make no objection to the Testaments; but seem to consider the Bibles mutilate, on account of the omission of the Apocrypha. I shall be glad of a fresh supply of French and Italian Testaments, and French Bibles, 100 of each of the former, and a dozen of the latter."

Extract of a Letter from Iceland, August 30, 1812.

"I have had the honour to receive the letter which you and Mr. B—— were pleased to send me, along with the number of copies of the New Testament therein specified. These are, according to my expectation expressed last year, received by our countrymen, ever eager to read the Scriptures, with a delight, which can only be measured or felt by those who have been in want of a book which they deemed to be absolutely necessary. As you had entrusted an equal number to chevalier Sivertsen, to be distributed by him: I have found it necessary to send some copies into the country. For the whole amount I will be bound. In the mean time the chevalier Sivertsen will pay to Mr. B—— 50 rix dollars in advance, and make you acquainted with our joint efforts relative to this business. Blessed be the noble promoters of this edition, which will spread spiritual knowledge over my country, and enlighten the minds thirsting to read the Gospel. If there are more copies, which could be spared from the exigencies of other places in this island, they would here be thankfully received, and quickly bought next year."

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, December 25, 1812.

"In my last of the 9th inst. I informed you of my having delivered to the Prince Gallitzin, the memorial and plan for a Bible Society in St. Petersburg, and of the very friendly manner in which he received me, &c. I have now to inform you, that his Imperial Majesty has confirmed the whole. I was this morning with the Prince, and I saw the resolution signed by the Emperor. In order to give it the effect of a public law or Ukase, it must pass through the ordinary forms in the senate, and this requires a week or two. Then the memorial, plan, and resolution, will be printed at the expense of the state; I will take the same opportunity to throw off a few hundred copies for distribution. You cannot conceive what a deep interest Prince Gallitzin and those about him take in this affair; and I have been assured that his Imperial Majesty is no less interested in it. They cannot enough admire the simplicity of the plan; and they seem fully to perceive how well calculated it is to promote the greatest good.

"The interest which the higher ranks take in it is truly astonishing. The Prince Gallitzin has already had all your Eight Reports translated into Russian. It is now the common topic of conversation, and every where causes the greatest joy."

An address circulated by this Society to the Roman Catholic Christians in India, after stating, that a Malayallin version of the Scriptures was about to be printed for the Roman Catholic native Christians on the coast of Malabar; with the consent and under the inspection of the Bishop of Verapoli and Vicar-General of Malabar; that, with the permission of the Archbishop of Goa, a Canara translation would be printed for the 200,000 Christians of that district; and that it was also intended to print a Cinglese version for the Christians of Ceylon; contains the following passages:

"Can it then be requisite to urge any argument with the community of the Romish Church in India, to induce their ready and zealous support of this Institution; the object of which is the same with that of the British and Foreign Bible Society; so cordially and universally approved by Christians of every sect and denomination in Europe? To those who know and feel the infinite importance of Christianity, as connected with the present and future interests of mankind, it would be superfluous to enjoin on the motives and obligations for promoting, to the utmost of their power, a benevolent and pious undertaking, which, by the grace of God, may be productive of the most beneficial effects. The Committee of the Society instituted at Calcutta hereby invite the respec-

table and enlightened Roman Catholics of every part of India to join with one heart and mind, in a design which is equally interesting to all who believe the Gospel of Christ to contain the glad tidings of eternal peace.

The Appendix contains numerous extracts from 105 petitions of natives applying for Bibles; some of which are very striking. The following extract is from a Hindoo of the name of Kishtua to Dr. John: after begging to have both a Tamul and English Bible, he observes:

“Being acquainted a good deal with the glorious transactions of the honourable Bible Society, and other benevolent London Missionary and other religious tract societies, whose publications I frequently read when communicated by my Christian friend; and being impressed with the preference of the Christian love and communion, and above all with the saving knowledge which the Holy Bible contains, and enjoying myself comfort and satisfaction by the practice of these doctrines, and feeling the Providence of my Creator in disposing my fate; I am conscientiously bound to confess, reverend father, that these are such weighty points as do not at all come from men, but from a far superior Hand; which rouses me from my natural lethargy, and directs me to seek grace and mercy from the Lord our Saviour Jesus Christ. What makes me still delaying to make an open declaration of my weak faith, is,—1st, my timidity, 2d; my being still under filial obedience to my dear parents, whose tender and simple hearts will be dangerously affected if they come to know my resolution: and my relations, some of whom possess a desperate spirit, will certainly make such a noise, that, notwithstanding my sufferings and trouble, I fear my parents will fall a victim to their ignorance and affection.

“The establishment of some charity English and Tamul schools now in these countries, and the benevolent plan which you have proposed to increase them throughout the country, I humbly consider, are the chief means by which many will read the Holy Bible, and be convinced of the difference between truth and falsehood.

“You and other most worthy benefactors, who have the welfare of my nation so much at heart, and do the utmost in your power to promote it, in spite of all the unhappy objections arising from the enemy of the good of mankind, will be highly rewarded by God Almighty; and you will see numbers of heathens with their families and children who will come and thank you in heaven and prostrate themselves before the Lord, and glorify his sacred name, not only for his saving mercy, but also for having chosen you as sacred instruments for our salvation.”

Extract of a Letter From the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society,
patronised by the Governor and Council of Ceylon.

“The great influence that such a decided protection of our society, openly avowed by Government, will have upon the people of this country, must be too well known to you to require any explanation of the advantages that we hope to derive from such an effectual assistance.

“You must also know that in this settlement the Christian Religion is already professed by all the chief native inhabitants, and highly respected by the natives of every description. Far from any disgrace attaching to those who are converted to Christianity, their private reputation is increased, and their political capacity enlarged; for new situations of rank and emolument are brought within their reach: and the native Christian may aspire to a promotion, from which the heathen, under this Government, has been long excluded. We have therefore no shadow of reason here for those imaginary objections, which so long operated against the propagation of Christianity on the Continent of India; where many of our countrymen were alarmed into an apprehension, that an attempt to extend the religion of Christ, by the mildest means of instruction and persuasion, would be the immediate ruin of the British empire in Hindostan.”

Extract of a letter from the Missionaries in Labrador, January
16, 1819.

“To the worthy British and Foreign Bible Society, we beg you to present our most cordial thanks for the Gospel according to St. John, printed in the Esquimaux language, and presented to us, bound in the best manner. Our hearts are filled with gratitude towards them for this valuable donation, and we pray the Lord richly to reward them for it, and to cause all their labours of love to succeed for his glory and the welfare of mankind. Our people take this little book with them to the islands when they go out in search of provisions, and in their tents, or snow-houses, spend their evenings in reading it with great edification and blessing. They often beg us to thank the Society in their name, when we write to England.”

From Okkak similar expressions of gratitude are received; and the Christian Esquimaux, in all the three settlements, know no greater pleasure, than to assemble together in the evening, when they return from the sea, or their hunting-grounds, in some large tent or house, to hear the word of God read by one of the party, adult or child, who has been instructed in the schools, established in each place.

During a late visit of Messrs. Fuller, Steadman, and Dyer, to Glasgow, the following sums were collected for the translations at Serampore:—

Chapel of Ease, - - - - -	£27	7	1½
Burgher Meeting House, Shuttle Street, - - - - -	57	31	0
Relief do. Campbell Street, - - - - -	13	13	½
Relief do. Bridgeton, - - - - -	21	0	0
Nile Street Meeting House, - - - - -	107	7	¾
Albion Street Chapel, - - - - -	107	5	¾
Additions to do., received since, - - - - -	2	1	0
Glasgow Female Association for Oriental Translations, - - - - -	100	0	0
Donations from individuals, in which is included £1 from the Children of a Sabbath School in Calton, - - - - -	47	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£182	18	6

It is not long since the loss incurred by the fire at Serampore, to the amount of £10,000, was promptly repaired, chiefly by the liberality of British Christians, in the short period of two months after the news arrived. While, without such pecuniary supplies, the work cannot possibly be carried forward, the testimony which they afford of public approbation, cannot fail to prove a highly gratifying and powerful stimulus to the able and excellent men who are engaged in the prosecution of it.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

The general object of this excellent Society is to promote the moral and religious improvement of Ireland. The necessity of such an Institution is obvious from the degrading state of ignorance and barbarism in which the greater part of our fellow subjects in that department of the Empire are found to exist. Ireland comprehends a population of more than five millions, three fifths of which it is calculated are Roman Catholics; many of whom are sunk in the deepest intellectual and moral degradation. The means employed by the Society for the attainment of their benevolent object are, the dissemination of Bibles and Testaments and Religious Tracts; but more especially the establishment of Schools for the instruction of the poor and ignorant, both among Protestants and Catholics. The principal scene of the operation of the Society, in executing this part of their plan, has been in the province of Connaught, where the Catholics are the most numerous, and the condition of the peasants the most wretched. For fitting young men of character and talents for the office of Schoolmaster, two Seminaries have been established—one

under the superintendance of a Clergyman of the Established Church, and another under the superintendance of an eminent private character in Ireland. As the prejudices of the Catholics, and the opposition of their Priests, had so great an effect on many, that their children were not suffered to receive the common sediments of education, or a copy of the Scriptures, if offered by a Protestant teacher, the Society after serious deliberation, resolved to employ not only Protestant, but Catholic Schoolmasters, on the express condition, however, that the Children should be taught in the Spelling Books and Testaments appointed and recommended by the Society. This plan was, in the first instance, powerfully opposed by the Catholic Priests and Laity; but the growing desire of information among the people, has now prevailed over all opposition. In the month of May last, when the seventh report was published, the number of Schools under the Society's care was 85, and the Scholars at least 4500. Since that date, the Committee have laid the foundation of 32 new Schools in the Counties of Leitrim, Cavan, Down, Roscommon, and Donegal. To promote the general use of the Testament, an edition of which was lately published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Society thought it expedient to print a Spelling Book in that language; there being previously no elementary book for the use of the lower classes of Society who were disposed to read the Scriptures in their native tongue. For the composition of so useful and important a work the Society is indebted to the Rev. Dr. Neilson, a gentleman whose reputation, as a philosopher and an antiquary, stands deservedly high. The propriety of the Committee urging their claim to public regard, will be readily acknowledged upon referring to the statement of the receipts and expenditure, by which it appears, that the disbursements of the last year exceeded their income seven hundred pounds; while the annual subscriptions, the only permanent resource, amounted to little more than three hundred. The plans of extensive usefulness in which the Society are engaged, though but in their infancy, being sufficiently matured to ascertain their general practicability, it may be fairly inferred, that the benefits at present imparted to a few Counties might be extended throughout Ireland, did the funds permit. The treasurer of this interesting and truly philanthropic Institution is Samuel Mills, Esq. Finsbury Place, London; and the Committee of Directors comprehends a number of respectable Clergymen and Laymen of different denominations in London. It has been calculated, to cover all Ireland, with Schools of Christian Instruction, that is, to place a School in each of its 2400 Parishes, and by this means to educate 200,000 poor Children—would not cost 5000l. yearly.—And will British Christians bear and consider this statement,

and whether under the sanction of an eminent and yet remain indifferent, whether Ireland is covered with such Schools or not?

The Rev. Mr. Slatterie of Chatham means to visit Glasgow and the West of Scotland, in the course of this month, with a view of making collections in aid of the funds of the above valuable Institution,

Summary of Politics.

THE NORTH.

The Armistice has been renewed to the 10th of August, and Plenipotentiaries from the different Belligerent Powers have begun to assemble at Prague. All the arrangements for opening the Congress, whenever the remaining Ministers shall have arrived, are completed, and so far affairs wear an aspect promising for the success of its labours, by such direct evidence of the sincerity of the different parties in the measure. There is, however, another side of the picture not equally ominous of peace. In the midst of these pacific arrangements, a dreadful note of martial preparation breaks in upon the view, and clouds the opening prospect.—On the 18th the French Emperor had “lately reviewed many troops.” On the 20th a considerable number were to commence arriving at Dresden.—“travellers from Elzebach state, that all the roads were covered with troops and convoys, including one of 100,000 oxen for the armies.” The fortifications on the left bank of the Elbe at Dresden are constructing with the greatest activity—a line of new entrenchments is throwing up at the Camp of Perna, and it is even thought the old castle of Founenstein will be fortified; and in addition to all these military arrangements, an article from Berlin is made to fill up the complement of French preparations, by stating that “the French are collecting great quantities of provisions at Wittenberg; an hundred waggons laden with meal daily proceed thither from Magdeburgh.”—All accounts indicate a like frightful augmentation of the forces of the Allies, so that, if hostilities recommence, the collision must be tremendous, and the waste of human life and bloodshed even in this sanguinary age.

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THE movements directed by Lord Wellington after the battle of Vittoria were so judicious that the French found

their retreat, by the high road to Bayonne intercepted. They accordingly turned off towards Pamplona, closely followed and harassed by the allied army, and in the pursuit the only gun which they had preserved was taken from them. They entered Pamplona with only one howitzer in their train. They did not, however, long remain there. They continued their retreat by Roncesvalles into France. On the 26th of June, Pamplona was invested. General Graham had been detached on the 23d with a part of the army to Tolosa, a place near the Spanish frontier, to intercept the French forecolumn General Foy, which were retiring from the side of Biscay. A serious conflict took place on the 24th and 25th, which ended in dispossessing the enemy of Tolosa; since which our troops have continued to push on them by the high road to France. A body of French troops under General Clausel, which did not join the main army in time to take part in the battle of Vittoria retired towards the Ebro, pursued by a detachment of the allied army; but they made good their retreat into Saragoza, and have since reached Jaco, in the way to France.

A number of transactions, such as taking forts, intercepting small detachments, capturing guns, &c. took place during the period referred to above. The effect of the whole has been to rescue every part of Spain from the presence and power of the French, excepting Pamplona, one or two fortresses on the Bay of Biscay, and the provinces of Arragon, Valencia, and Catalonia. Of these provinces they would speedily have been divested, had not the comprehensive plan of operations devised by Lord Wellington been marred in its execution by one of his subordinate commanders. Sir John Murray, who commanded at Alicant, had been ordered to proceed thence to Tarragona by sea, with a view of possessing himself of that place, the garrison of which had been greatly diminished, in order to supply the ranks of Suchet's army in Valencia. This would have placed the army of Sicily in a state of easy communication and co-operation with Lord Wellington, and have ensured either the immediate evacuation of the whole of the Peninsula by the French, or their unavoidable capture. A Spanish force under the Duke del Parque was left to watch the enemy, in the position which General Murray had previously occupied. On the 3d of June, the whole of his army had disembarked, and Tarragona was immediately invested. The Fort of San Philippe Col de Balaguer, a very strong post, which commands the only road by which an enemy, with a train of artillery, could approach to disturb the English army before Tarragona, was taken, on the 6th, by a force under Colonel Prevost, assisted by Captain Adam, of the Invincible. The troops and seamen employed in the attack appear to have surmounted incredible difficulties, in bringing guns to bear on the

place, not only from the nature of the ground but the state of the weather. This important conquest was gained with the loss of only 6 men killed and 38 wounded. Thus auspiciously did operations commence in that quarter. On the 9th or 10th; however, General Murray learnt that Suchet had reached Malencia (a place, be it noted, 120 miles from Tarragona) with a force which he calculated might amount to 9000 men, and that a further force of the same amount was proceeding towards him from Barcelona. These reports had no sooner reached him, than, with an army under his command admitted by himself to amount to 20,500; with all the chances in his favour arising from the movements of the Duke del Parque's army, which followed Suchet, and from the co-operation of Spanish partizans in interrupting the progress and intercepting the supplies of the enemy; with the complete command of the only road by which artillery or cavalry could be brought forward; and with the possession of the heights and defiles by which the enemy must pass, if they thought of approaching him without artillery and cavalry:—with this army, and with all these advantages in his favour, he determines to re-embark his troops; altho' his own utmost calculation of the enemy's force, (and which, with great emphasis, he adds "he is ~~sure~~ he does not exaggerate,") does not raise them above the amount of his own troops. Nay, so perilous does he appear to have deemed his situation, in consequence of this reported approach of the enemy, that he would not even start, although entreated to do so by Admiral Hallowell, who offered to make himself responsible for the safety of the army, for a few hours, until his cannon and stores should be re-embarked. "This, however," adds this British General, "was a risk I did not wish to run for so trifling an object, and I preferred losing them to the chance of the embarkation being opposed, and of an eventual much more serious loss." We hope that General Murray has a better defence than this to make to his King and country for so ignominious an abandonment of his post, and for a sacrifice apparently so wanton of the honour of his army. At most, it could only have been the Barcelona part of the French army, which was within two or three days' march of him; and they had either to pass the Col de Bidaquet, or to climb steeps to avoid it which a small force might have rendered impassable. And besides this, our embarkation, even in the presence of the enemy, would have been protected by the cannon of a whole squadron of ships of the line and frigates. Happily Sir John Murray was superseded in his command, by the arrival of Lord William Bentinck, three days after he penned the exculpatory letter above referred to. His Lordship found it necessary to return to Aliboni, whence he was proceeding to carry Lord Wellington's instructions into execution.

Lord Wellington, on the day on which his dispatches announcing the victory at Vittoria were received, was created a Field-Marshal in the army.

What effect these transactions in Spain may produce on the state of affairs in Germany, it is impossible to say; but it is obvious, if Lord Wellington's plans are crowned with the success which seems to await them, that before the autumn is very far advanced, he will be in a condition to become the invader in his turn, and at least to make the southern provinces of France contribute to the support of the allied army. At present the period of the movement of the combined forces seems to depend on the fall of St. Sebastian's, which is vigorously besieged by a division under Sir Thomas Graham, covered by the main army under Marquis Wellington.

Monsieur Gravina, the Pope's Nuncio, has been sent out of Spain, and his temporalities taken possession of, in consequence of his continuing to oppose the Decree of the Cortes for abolishing the Inquisition.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts have been received of the arrival of Sir J. B. Warren, in the Chesapeake, and of his subsequent operations. On the morning of the 22d of June, an attack was made at two points upon Craney Island, near Norfolk. A landing was effected at one point; but the other attack having proved unsuccessful, the detachment which had effected the debarkation was withdrawn. On the 25th, a descent was made at Hampton, with 2500 men, 400 of whom are said to be riflemen. The enemy made an ineffectual resistance, and, to cover their disappointment, estimate the British loss at 250 men, and their own at only twenty! A considerable part of the town seems to have been burned. Our troops were preparing to penetrate into the interior; and for that purpose were collecting horses to form a corps of cavalry. The whole of the country was in the highest state of alarm; and a hostile visit was apprehended at Richmond, where preparations were making to repel the attack. Sir Thomas Hardy's squadron continued to blockade the United States and Macedonian, at New London. The blockade of the American ports was notified at Washington on the 27th of June. General Dearborne, in a letter dated the 25th of June, from Fort George, laments the loss of a detachment of 570 men, under Col. Boerstler, with the sole exception of one volunteer, who escaped.

Several of the Bills for raising a revenue by internal taxation had passed the House of Representatives, but not without considerable opposition. Upon a division on one of the Bills the numbers were 97 to 70. On the 28th June a Bill was reported for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with this country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been employed in an important mission to the Emperor of Austria; but his taking any share in the conferences that are to be opened at Prague, are said to depend entirely upon the grand outline of the negotiations, as far as they relate to the interests of Great Britain, of which it is understood the Court of Vienna will be in full possession about the period of his Lordship's arrival in Germany.

The Session of Parliament was closed on the 22d of July, with a Speech from the Prince Regent.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

Mr. J. Bigland has just completed, in two volumes octavo, a History of England, on a new plan, equally removed from the prolixity of those written by Rapin, Hume, Smollett, Henry, &c. and from the dryness and obscurity of such as are commonly used in schools.

Miss Rundall, of Bath, announces Part I. of a new History of England, to be completed in Three Parts, forming a handsome quarto volume, illustrated by forty copper-plates.

Horne Tooke's copy of Johnson's Dictionary, with marginal notes, was bought at the sale of his books, by Major James, for 200*l*.; and we understand it is forthwith to be printed.

We are happy in being enabled to announce, that Madame de Staël's work will shortly be published in this country, entitled "De l'Allemagne," consisting of the result of her observations on the Manners, Society, Literature, and Philosophy, of the Germans. An edition was printed at Paris in the year 1810; and although in its course through the press, it was submitted to the censors of the press, the whole impression was destroyed by a mandate of the police.

The recent travels of M. Von Klaproth in the Caucasus and Georgia, performed by order of the Russian government, are nearly ready for publication. They are translated from the German by Mr. Shoberl.

Sir Robert Kerr Porter's promised Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia, containing information drawn from official sources, and from intercepted French documents, illustrated with plans, &c. will be a very seasonable publication provided it confines itself to STRICT TRUTH. We are well and we believe the public are heartily ashamed of the folli-

of the Cossack hurrah! nor do we expect to see certain stories reprinted of Russian victories, where no battles took place, or of great Russian captures where there existed no enemy. The author has a delicate task to perform.

On Saturday, the 2d of July, J. G. Childrea, Esq. put in action the greatest galvanic battery that has ever been constructed. It consisted of 20 pair of copper and zinc plates, each plate 6 feet in length, 2 feet 8 inches in breadth. Each pair was fixed together at the top by pieces of lead cut into ribbons. A separate wooden cell was constructed for each pair. The plates were suspended from a wooden beam fixed at the ceiling, and were so hung by means of counterpoises that they could be easily raised or let down into the cells. The cells were filled with water, containing a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. At first the acids amounted to 1-60th of the water; but more was gradually added till it amounted to the 20th. Lead pipes were attached to the two extremities of the battery, and conveyed the electricity out of doors to an adjoining shade, where the experiments were made. The power of this battery was very great. It ignited about 6 feet in length of thick platinum wire. The heat produced was very intense. It melted platinum with great facility. Iridium was likewise melted into a globule, and proved to be a brittle metal. The ore of iridium and osmium was likewise melted, but not so completely. Charcoal was kept in a white heat in chlorine gas, and in phosgene gas; but no change took place in either of these gases. Neither tungsten nor uranium underwent any change. A very singular fact was pointed out by the sagacity of Dr. Wollaston, and succeeded upon trial. A greater length of thick platinum wire was ignited than of platinum wire of a much smaller size. This Dr. Wollaston had previously ascertained in his own minute galvanic batteries, consisting of a six to pair of small plates.

Mr. Smithson, by way of introduction to his paper, on a substance thrown out of Mount Vesuvius, gives a view of his opinions about the origin of the earth. In his opinion, it was originally a sun, or a comet, and was brought to the state in which it is at present, by undergoing combustion at the surface. The volcanoes are the relics of this original combustion, and the minerals were the metallic bases of the earthy substances of which the primitive strata are composed. As a proof that these primitive strata have been formed by combustion, he mentions that garnets, horn-blende, and other crystals found in them, contain no water, and that little or no water is to be found in the primitive strata themselves.

In the Royal Society, July 1, a paper, by Alexander Marcet, M.D. &c. on the intense degree of cold which is produced by the evaporation of the sulphuret of carbon, was read. This

liquor appears, from the author's experiments, to be the most evaporate of all known fluids, or at least to produce by its evaporation the most intense degree of cold. If the bulb of a spirit thermometer, closely enveloped in fine flannel or cotton wool, be moistened with the fluid, its temperature falls about 0; but if the thermometer be exposed to the effect of a vacuum by being inclosed in the receiver of a good air pump, it sinks to -80 , in one or two minutes. The congelation of mercury in glass tubes may therefore be most quickly and easily performed by this process at all seasons and under any atmospheric temperature.

M. de la Billardiere, of the Imperial Institute of France, who is occupied with the raising of bees, having observed one the abdomen of which was larger than common, found a white worm in it, which he delivered to M. Bose for examination. The body of this worm was white, divided into twelve rings, flattened underneath, terminated at one extremity by two large tubercles, each of them pierced with an oval hole, and at the other by two threads forming two soft points. Under the tubercles there was a transverse slit. M. Bose, considering this slit as the mouth, regards the part which is terminated by two points as that in which the anus ought to be; and ranking this animal among the intestinal worms, he has formed a genus of it called *dipobum*. He admits however that the organs may be *vice versa*; and in this case the worm will considerably resemble several larvæ of flies with two wings. There is every reason to believe, according to the observations of M. Latreille, that the larvæ of one of these flies (the *conops ferruginosum*) exists in the inside of the drone bee. It is very remarkable that so large a worm should inhabit the body of an insect so small as the bee.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

On the 23d July, between one and two o'clock afternoon, we had here some very loud peals of thunder, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy showers of rain. In Crown Street, Huteh-ontown, the lightning struck a house of three stories high; in the upper flat, several panes of a window were broken—in the second flat, some clothes, which were drying near the fire-place, were burnt to ashes; a stool which was standing about two yards from the fire-place was partly burnt like a piece of charcoal; several of the nails in the door appeared as if they had been recently burnt, and some of their

heads as if melted; the upper hinge of the door was torn off, and a piece of the wood, 2 inches by 12, thrown to a short distance; the door and a part of the floor are singed in several places; in the ground floor, several holes were perforated in a tea and in a snuff canister, which were standing on the chimney piece. The lightning appears to have come down the chimneys. The woman who occupies the second flat, received, as she thought, a smart blow on the back of the neck, and on looking round, discovered her house in flames, when she ran down stairs and alarmed her neighbours; by their timely assistance the flames were, however, soon got under. A gentleman's house at the head of the Green, and another in Virginia-street, were also struck by the lightning, but did no material damage; in the former the curtains and roof of a bed, on the second floor, were set on fire and burnt to ashes; and part of the paper of a room in a lodging in the same tenement, was torn off, the bell-wires in both were broken, and, at the latter, there is a yellowish stain on the wall, several inches broad, from near the roof to the ground, and the wall is a little rent.

On the 27th July, a corporal belonging to the 50th regiment drowned himself in the Clyde near Ruthven's Bridge. His wife had been charged with theft by another woman to whom she had given lodgings the preceding night, and it was immediately on learning she had been taken into custody that the unfortunate man committed the suicide. She was sent to Bridewell for three months.—A maimed soldier, in a state of intoxication, drowned himself not far from the same place, on the day following.

On the evening of July 31, a young man of the name of Graham, was drowned while bathing near the Fleshier's Haughly and, on the day following, (Sabbath) two boys were drowned near Dalmarnock Ford.

Monday evening, 9th July, a most extraordinary suicide was committed at Bridgeton. A boy, about eleven years of age, of the name of Montgomery, having procured a piece of thick cord, under pretence of using it for a skipping rope, retired to a necessary, and hanged himself. From the position of the body when found, it appears he had been obliged to draw up his legs to effect his purpose, his knees being within a few inches of the ground. A considerable time elapsed before he was discovered.

Malley White, capitally convicted at Northampton Assizes for robbing the Leeds Mail, has been for more than fifteen years a most active and successful depredator. He was, in the slang language, what is termed a complete owl bird, and in no species of robbery came short of him. He was a freshet housebreaker, and an adroit hustler. Four times he has been

cast for death; three times he has escaped from the Hulks! exemplifying the old proverb, *That the greatest rogues have frequently the greatest luck.*

Another Howard lays claim to our warmest admiration and applause, in the person of a country gentleman, by the name of *Wess*, a man who has chalked out a new path to glory, in which he will be hailed by all good men with blessings. When this gentleman began his philanthropic career, we thought the Editors of the Provincial Papers, who recorded his bounty, intended to sport with our credulity, or to be sarcastic on the egotism of their wealthy neighbours; but the circumstantial details of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* leave us no longer in doubt, that such a phenomenon as the good and benevolent *Wess* does really exist.

The arrival of Mr. Webb in Shrewsbury, was mentioned (says the Editor) in our last *Chronicle*; and although it was not his intention to distribute any sum of money; yet the applications were so numerous and importunate, that they became irresistible. Six orphans from *Knighton* and *Leamington*, for whom he had not provided masters in *Ludlow*, followed him hither, and have been clothed and apprenticed to respectable masters. On the report of his arrival, the doors of the *Lion Inn* were besieged by the wretched and unfortunate, who were relieved in different ways.

One day he visited the *Infirmary*, the *House of Industry*, the *Royal Free Grammar School*, those founded by *Bowdler* and *Attatt*, those on the system of *Dr. Bell* and *Mr. Lancaster*, and also *St. Chad's School of Industry*; and on the following day, he visited and relieved many abodes of private distress.

Among numerous cases he relieved the following: A family, where there had been 4 children, 2 of which were living—one lame, the other diseased: A blind man, his lame wife, and diseased daughter: A journeyman shoemaker who had reared 12 children, and paid taxes 17 years, without parochial relief: To 2 orphan girls 20l.: A bankrupt's son 10l.: A distressed clergyman's family 25l.: A widow and six children 20l.: A haulier, who had lost 3 horses, 30l.: To the Public Charities, viz: the *Infirmary* 21l.: *Prison Charities* 21l.: *Bell's School* 5l.: *Lancaster's* 5l.: *St. Chad's School of Industry* 5l.: *General Sunday School* 5l.: *Union Sunday School* 5l.: *Swanhill School* 5l.: and the *Sick Man's Friend Society* 5l.

For the purpose of apprenticing 29 boys, he gave premiums of from 15l. to 25l. amounting in the whole to about 700l. He then appointed a Committee, consisting of the *Rev. W. Rowland*, *Dr. Johnson*, and the *Rev. E. P. Owen*, to select cases, from the applications which he himself could not examine; and left in their hands 20l. besides 50l. to distribute among boys; he also left 10l. with the *Rev. Mr. Weaver*, to relieve cases of distress; and a like sum with the *Rev. Mr. Pether*. The Mayor

offered; and confess the freedom of the hospital to Mrs. Webb; but he declined, observing, that it should not be transferred to any person, whose name was so eminent as Dr. Johnson, who had given his name and attention to it. The Editor observes, that "the most amiable and excellent conduct cannot escape the pestilential blasts of spleen; and as the selfish and ungrateful are wholly unable to comprehend the motives, which actuate a mind like that of Mrs. Webb, his liberality has been attributed to a disordered mind; and by others, to vanity." These aspersions are not unknown to Mr. Webb, but they have not checked him in his benevolent career. The various sums amounted to upwards of 1000*l.* which Mr. Webb distributed to the destitute and afflicted, or conferred on the public charities established in Shrewsbury. It appears, that in February, he was at Norwich, where the wretched state of the poor first excited his attention. At Yarmouth, he left 300*l.* to be distributed, and gave benefactions to every charity; at Wrentham, he gave 20*l.* in silver to the poor; at Yorkford 9*l.* in provisions; and 7*l.* to seven destitute families; at Framlingham 400*l.* at Ipswich 300*l.* at Colchester between 3 and 400*l.* and remaining a month in the Metropolis, he subscribed to the principal charities. In April he arrived at Cheltenham, gave 500*l.* considerable sums, and apprenticed 13 boys, giving premiums of 2*l.* from 20*l.* to 50*l.* and there he determined to direct his charities chiefly to orphans. At Bath, he contributed liberally to the schools and public institutions; at Bristol he apprenticed a number of orphans; at Gloucester he put out 40 apprentices; at Tewkesbury 8; at Worcester 13; at Malvern he gave 5*l.* to the necessitous; at Ledbury he apprenticed two orphans; at Hereford 95; and relieved the distressed at their several habitations; at Loominster he apprenticed and clothed 30 orphans, at a cost of 600*l.* leaving also a sum for charitable purposes. He then visited Shrewsbury, where his memory will be long and affectionately cherished. As his private fortune could not be sufficient to enable him to continue this princely bounty, he has expressed his intention of closing his purse for the present year. The rental of his estates, amounting, it is said, to nearly 12,000*l.* per annum, are situated in the counties of Oxford, Berks, and York.

A fire broke out last month at Sorey, in the Danish territory, which destroyed the building in which the academy assembled, a library consisting of 12,000 volumes, and all the geometrical and astronomical instruments, besides 22 houses. The church was the only building that escaped.

On the 27th July the Prince Regent held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, for the express purpose of electing his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia a Member of the Noble Order, at Carlton House.

It appears from the Population Returns of 1819, that the annual mortality of the county of Somerset is 1 in every 52; in Devon, 1 in 58; in Cornwall, 1 in 62; in Dumet, 1 in 57; in Hampshire, 1 in 49; in Wiltshire, 1 in 54; in Gloucestershire, 1 in 51; in Berkshire, 1 in 59; in Oxfordshire, 1 in 55; in Middlesex, it appears, that a much greater proportion die in any other county, the annual mortality being 1 in 36; whilst in (Cardiganshire the deaths are 1 in 78, which is less than any other county. Taking all England together, 1 in 49 dies annually, and in Wales, 1 in 60.

ANECDOTE OF COLONEL CADOGAN.

A gentleman lately returned from the Peninsula has favoured us with the following anecdote of this brave and gallant officer, who fell at the battle of Vittoria: whose dying scene was the subject of eulogium by Ministers in both Houses of Parliament; and to whose memory a monument has been voted by the House of Commons in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's; and by the citizens of Glasgow in the High Church of that city. Colonel Cadogan, it appears, by his own exertions, recruited the battalion he commanded (the 2d of the 1st or Glasgow Regiment) from among the young men of that city, at a moment when work was very dull, and in a very short time defied them to the far active duty. In every service in which they have been employed, they have always behaved in the most gallant manner, and worthy of their late brave commander. At Arroyo de Molinos, however, when it happened to be their lot to drive the enemy into the town, they became somewhat appalled by the firm front which their opponents, who had rallied at the further end of the street, presented to them; and seemed to waver. Col. Cadogan, who was in advance, expecting them to follow, instantly perceived this, and aware of the danger of a moments delay, and being struck with the resemblance of the street to the Gallowgate of Glasgow, turned immediately round, and, galloping to the head of his regiment, called out in an animating tone, "What, my lads, shall we not drive them down the Gallowgate!" The address was electrical, the regiment instantly regained its wonted courage, and led on by their brave Chief, overcame all opposition, and in a few minutes not an enemy was left in the place.

Star

The church was the only building that escaped. On the 27th July the Prince Regent held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the express purpose of electing his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia a Member of the Noble Order, as Carlton House.

— *Poetry.*

THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY.

The shades of night were scarcely fled,
 The air was mild, the winds were still;
 And slow the slanting sun beams spread
 O'er wood and lawn, o'er heath and hill
 From fleecy clouds of pearly hue,
 Had dropt a short but balmy shower,
 That hung like gems of morning dew,
 On every tree, on every flower.
 And from the Blackbird's mellow throat
 Was pour'd so long and loud a swell,
 As echoed, with responsive note,
 From mountain side and shadowy dell.
 When bursting forth to life and light,
 The offspring of entraptur'd May,
 The BUTTERFLY, on pinions bright,
 Launch'd in full splendour on the day.
 Unconscious of a mother's care,
 No infant wretchedness it knew;
 But as she felt the vernal air,
 At once to full perfection grew.
 Her slender form, ethereal light,
 Her velvet texture'd wings unfold,
 With all the rainbow's colours bright,
 And dropt with spots of burnish'd gold.
 Trembling awhile, with joy she stood,
 And felt the sun's enliv'ning ray,
 Drank from the skies the vital flood,
 And wonder'd at her plumage gay.
 And balanc'd off her border'd wings,
 Thro' fields of air prepar'd to sail;
 Then on her vent'rous journey springs,
 And floats along the rising gale.
 Go, child of pleasure, range the fields—
 Taste all the joys that Spring can give;
 Partake what bounteous Summer yields,
 And live, while yet 'tis time to live.
 Go! and the joyful truth relate,
 "Fool child of Earth, high heir of Heaven!"

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Go sip the rose's fragrant dew—
 The lilly's honeyed cup explore—
 From flower to flower the search renew,
 And rifle all the woodbine's store.

And let me trace thy wagrant flight,
 Thy moments too of short repose;
 And mark thee, when with fresh delight,
 Thy golden pinions ope and close.

But hark! while thus I musing stand,
 Poers on the gale an airy note,
 And breathing from a viewless band,
 Soft silvery tones around me float.

They cease—but still a voice I hear,
 A whisper'd voice of hope and joy—
 "Thy hour of rest approaches near,
 " Prepare thee, mortal! thou must die.

" Yet, start not! on thy closing eyes
 " Another day shall unfold;
 " A sun of milder radiance rise,
 " A happier age of joys untold.

" Shall the poor worm that shocks thy sight,
 " The humblest form in Nature's train,
 " Thus rise in new-born lustre bright,
 " And yet the emblem teach in vain?

" Ah! where were once her golden eye,
 " Her glittering wings of purple pride?
 " Concealed beneath a rude disguise,
 " A shapeless mass to earth allied.

" Like thee, the hapless reptile liv'd,
 " Like thee she toll'd, like thee she spun,
 " Like thee, her closing hour arriv'd,
 " Her labour ceas'd, her web was done.

" And shalt thou, number'd with the dead,
 " No happier state of being know?
 " And shall no future morrow shed
 " On thee a beam of brighter glow?

" Is this the bound of power divine,
 " To animate an insect frame?
 " Or shall not he who moulds all things,
 " Wake at his will the vital flame?

" Go, mortal! in thy reptile state,
 " Enough to show to thee is given,
 " Go! and the joyful truth relate,
 " Frail child of Earth, high heir of Heaven."

FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON.

(From the Poem of 'Talavera')
 — He, long tried in battle's storms,
 In Ind's unequal war,
 Scatt'ring, like dust, the sable swarms
 Of Scindia and Berar;
 He, Conqueror still, where'er he turns,
 On Zealand's frozen reign,
 Or where the sultry summer burns
 Vimero's rocky plain;
 Who from his tyrant station shook,
 With grasp of steel, Abrantes' Duke;
 He, who from Douro's rescued side
 Dispers'd Dalmatia's upstart pride;—
 In fortune and desert the same
 — On ev'ry scene of war,
 Sebastiani's pride shall tame;
 And practis'd Jourdan's vet'ran fame,
 And Victor! thy portentous name
 Shall fade before his star.

MARRIAGES.

At London, Captain E. Knox, R. N. second son of the Hon. T. Knox, to Miss Hope, sister to James Hope, Esq. of Craigie Hall, West Lothian.—At Paisley, Mr. John Scales, merchant in Glasgow, to Agnes, only daughter of the late Mr. William Rodger, Wester Craiga.—At Belgrave Place, Mr. J. Speirs, to Miss Christian Maria, daughter of the late Mr. James Ross.—At St. Andrew's, the Rev. Dr. John Lee, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in St. Mary's College, to Miss Rose Mason, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Mason, minister of Dunnichen.—Alexander Miller, Esq. of Greenock, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Ewing, Esq. of Keppoch.—Hugh James Rollo, Esq. to Miss Richardson, eldest daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq. of Keithock.—Major M'Gregor, of the 70th regiment, to Miss Mercer, daughter of the late Captain William Mercer. James Dundas, Esq. of Dundas, to the Hon. Mary Tuston Diméan, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Duncan.—At Bath, Daniel Stuart, Esq. of Kilburn House, to Mary Napier Schalech, only daughter of the late Major Schalech, of the Royal Artillery.—John Cunninghame, Esq. advocate, to Miss Trotter, eldest daughter of Lieut. General Trotter.—Mr. James Williamson, merchant, Leith, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. Taylor, Rector of the grammar school, Musselburgh.—The

Rev. William Brown of Greenlee, minister of Sedrule, to Miss Henderson, eldest daughter of Mr. Henderson, Mackside. James Edgar, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Ann Barbara Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq. of Broomfield.—Mr. John Graham, manufacturer in Glasgow, to Miss Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. William Currie, merchant, Strathaven. At London, the Earl of Darlington, to Miss Elizabeth Russel, of Newton House, near Bedale, Yorkshire.—At Edinburgh, James Thomson, younger of Earushaw, Esq. to Agnes, only daughter of Mr. Francis Howden.—John Boyes, Esq. of Wellhall, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Dykes, Esq. of Woodside.

DEATHS.

Mr. William McCallum, merchant, Glasgow.—At Whitby, aged upwards of 100 years, Mrs. Rudyard, relict of Lieut. Colonel Rudyard, many years Town Major of Gibraltar, and of the 35th regiment of foot.—At Adamswell, aged 20, James Carse, Esq. of Orchardtown.—Mrs. Ann Coventry, wife of Mr. Blyth, shoemaker, Glasgow.—At Edinburgh, aged 77, Mr. Francis Metcalf, who, for a long series of years, sustained various active public situations in Edinburgh, the duties of which he discharged with judgment, probity and zeal, reflecting the good to himself, and advantage to the community.—At his residence in the barracks, Chatham, Major Robert Smith, of the royal marines, after a faithful service of 23 years.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, relict of Mr. Thos. Kinnear, banker in Edinburgh.—At Broughton Ferry, near Dundee, James Campbell, Esq.—At Newington, on the 15th July, Edmund Henry Sydney Kerr, youngest son of Lord Robert Kerr.—Suddenly, at Cairnmont, Mr. John Reid, cabinet-maker, Glasgow.—At Cambraes, Miss Mary Cook, in the 21st year of her age.—At Hamilton, Mr. Thos. Naismith, merchant in Glasgow.—Mrs. Isabella Aiton, wife of Mr. J. Houston, of the Cess Office, Paisley.—At Vittoria, in Spain, in the 24th year of his age, Capt. George Hay, Royal Scots, eldest son and Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Andrew Hay, of the wound he received on the 21st June, when leading the column to storm the bridge at Guindard Mayor.—At Vittoria, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Erve, of the 7th regiment, of the wound he received in the great battle. He was one of the most promising Officers in the service. Early in life he went over to Germany, where he studied the military science: from thence he proceeded to Egypt, and served with distinguished credit under General Abercrombie. He was in the expedition to the Scheldt, and under Sir John Moore in Spain. In the battle of Corunna

he was dangerously wounded in the head, part of his skull being carried away.—In Wigston poor-house, near Leicester, Elizabeth Freer, a Kentish woman, aged 116. She retained her faculties, and could work in the house till within a few days of her death.—At Saltcoats, on the 20th July, Robina Mitchell, daughter of Robert Mitchell, Esq. Buchanan-street, Glasgow.—At Maxwellton, near Paisley, John Pollock, Esq. in his 70th year.—At Woodbridge, aged 35, Lieut. Colonel F. P. Scott, of the 25th regiment of foot.—Of wounds received in the battle of Lutzen, Lieutenant George Brydges Rodney, son of the Hon. John Rodney, Chief Secretary to Government in the Island of Ceylon.—At Glasgow, Mr. John Napier, founder.—At Maybole, David Mackie, who had been upwards of forty years a private teacher in that place.—At Lanbroughton, Mr. Alexander Longmuir, of Lanbroughton, in the 85th year of his age. Besides liberal bequests to his numerous friends, he has granted donations of £25 each, to the poor of the parish of Dreghorn, of which he was a Heritor, to the Missionary Society at Edinburgh for propogating the Gospel at home and abroad, and to the Glasgow Infirmary.—At Mount Juliet, in the County of Kilkenny, the Earl of Carrick, in his 68th year.—At Arthurlie House, James Lounds, Esq. aged 69.—At Edinburgh, Neil M'Vicar, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mr. Charles Paton, second son of Colonel John Paton, Quarter Master General, Bengal.—At Dumfries, William Paton, Esq. of Raggiewhat, in the 78th year of his age.—At Edinburgh, Mr. David Buchanan, formerly printer in Montrose.—At Winyard House, Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart.—At Duddingston, Mrs. Janet Kay, wife of Robert Kay, Esq.—At Strathdighty Manse, near Dundee, Mr. James Marshall, surgeon, Peterhead, late of the Winchelsea, Indiaman.—At Edinburgh, Eliza Torrence, wife of Captain Graham, 25th regiment.—At Edinburgh, Hugh Stevenson, Esq. Captain in the 88th, or Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia.

THE
GLASGOW
MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

September 11, 1813.

THEORY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PLANET.

By Mr. John Middleton.

WE have almost daily proofs that meteors are capable of collecting the atoms of matter in the atmosphere, and forming of them solid bodies of very considerable magnitude and weight. It is not difficult to suppose a meteor to take place under such circumstances, as to become the nucleus of a planet; and that the first of all planets might originate in this manner. At that time there could not be other bodies of any kind to influence it by attraction, or clash with it in its course. At such an early period of time, every material thing, or the elements of all materials, could not be otherwise than in a state of atoms, or, if you prefer the expression, of universal solution. Every appearance indicates that, under such circumstances, a meteor took place, and that, on the principle of gravity, rapidly collected other atoms of matter, by which it increased in magnitude every instant, and consequently it would, in no very great length of time, become what we call a planet.

In this manner all the planets in the universe, which we contemplate in a starry night with emotions of adoration to the author of them, may have been brought into existence, and have had their course assigned.

Although this does not amount to a mathematical demonstration, it is most highly probable that such was the origin of the planet on which we are placed.

In the foregoing manner, a vast quantity of materials would soon be collected, but all except the nucleus would be in a state of universal solution, not separated from water, but half liquid and floating, not very unlike the yolk of an egg within its white. This would be followed by a subsidence, in which the heavier materials would gravitate towards the nucleus in the center. And the subsidence of heavier materials would place those of the greater gravity at the center. These would coalesce so much, as to expel the watery fluid and form a tolerably solid covering round the nucleus. Upon that center all the other materials contained in the then state of the aqueous fluid, would be deposited stratum super stratum.

These things would take place in a regular succession, and, so far as depended on the materials, which, mixed with water, formed the state of chaos, the depositions would not employ any vastly great length of time. In this state of things, the globe then approaching towards solidity, would be wholly covered by water, and that could not be otherwise than nearly of the same depth in all places. Such probably was the primitive state of this planet; therefore the terms primitive strata, primitive rocks, or primitive mountains, ought not to be applied to any other strata than such as had subsided at this early age of the planet. These materials, like all others in so damp a state, would undergo fermentation, in which they would give out vast quantities of elastic vapour, and successively produce explosions of the most tremendous kind; which would raise large masses of primitive strata in such a manner, as to form cavities of great capacity below the sea, and mountains of proportions, but not of equal magnitude above it. It is obvious that fermentation and explosion could not do otherwise than produce cavities and corresponding mountains; and that

the earliest of all cavities and mountains were produced in this manner. Fragments of strata in considerable quantity would fall into the cavities, and these would prevent the mountains from returning accurately to their former places. The remainder of the cavities would immediately be filled from the circumambient fluid; and that would lower very considerably the former level of the water, in which manner more land would be left dry. These explosions would be renewed from time to time, by which fresh cavities would be formed and filled with fragments and water as before; in this manner the surface of the ocean would be successively lowered, and the quantity of dry land increased.

These eruptions, by which the water was reduced to a lower level, and dry land more and more extended, would be continued until the general moisture was dissipated, and the materials of the planet were become dry. The present appearance of this planet, geologically considered, is supposed to be favourable to these reflections; and the state of its strata and fossils, as well as the nature of things, are equally in favour of what follows. There cannot possibly be any organic remains of this date, as the strata to this time were consolidated before the creation of vegetables or any animated being. This consideration will assist us in drawing a line between primitive and secondary strata; as no organic remains have been found in any of the varieties of granite; and, as that formation lies below every other stratum which has come under the view of man, it is by all geologists deemed primitive.

The many years which this planet was in existence, and successively adding layer upon layer of solid materials, and thereby increasing its own magnitude, before the creation of either vegetable or animal, will be for ever hidden from human knowledge. But we have evidence sufficient to prove, that, subsequently to the time when granite ceased to be formed, the whole of this planet (with the exception of the tops of granite

mountains, few in number, and of trifling extent, in comparison with the whole) has been enveloped by water. That fluid must have been of vast depth and of an impure kind; for from it has been deposited, first, the slate strata of several thousand feet thick; secondly, the grey limestone; thirdly, the limestone strata; fourthly, the millstone grit; fifthly, the coal measures; then the red sandstone; and so on to the weald measures; the fullers-earth sand, chalk, and others, to the number of upwards of twenty distinct formations, several of which are a thousand feet or more in thickness.

The existence and position of strata to the extent of a few hundred yards, is ascertained by the digging of mines. If strata were in all cases truly horizontal, we should never have known the number and thickness to any greater depth than that of the deepest mine. Their original position was horizontal, or rather shell enveloping shell, like the coats of an onion; but that has been greatly altered by explosions and by crystallization, and also by the coalition of planets. These powerful agents have laid open to the light of the sun, and for the benefit of the inhabitants of the planet, the broken edges of strata, which otherwise were buried at an impenetrable depth.

An intelligent mineralogist can ascertain the position of strata at this time, and the order in which they were originally formed, with the utmost degree of certainty. This he is enabled to do by observing and noting the appearances in mines; the rising of strata from considerable depths to the surface, and most readily of all by tracing the cliffs along the sea coasts. In this manner, strata might be traced from the surface of this planet downwards through all the formations to granite. These strata, in the aggregate, form a thickness of between two and four miles, and that thickness of solid earth has been deposited and accumulated since granite ceased to be formed.

The slate stratum is the next above granite, and

like granite it is of very great thickness. I have not seen any fossil impressions in this formation, neither have I heard or read of its containing any, and as all the superincumbent strata contain organic remains, I shall conclude that the slate stratum was the last formation before the creation of animated beings.

How many thousand years the foregoing accumulations continued to take place, before the creation of animated beings, cannot now be guessed at. But, that fish were not only the first of all created beings, but the only animated beings on this planet, during countless ages, is very evident in the appearance of the grey limestone stratum, which has accumulated at the bottom of the ocean by the perishing of myriads of shell-fish.

After the deposition of the slate strata, it seems to have pleased the Almighty to create the least of all animated beings. First shell-fish, the least removed from inert matter, and afterwards those of greater perfection; and lastly, those of beauty. In the course of these works of creation, the number of genera and species were successively increased. Fish were the only animated beings on this planet at that time, and they multiplied exceedingly; and died in myriads, by which the shells of dead fish accumulated at the bottom of the ocean in such countless numbers, and during such a long period of time, as to form beds of very great thickness. Which, in later times, became the grey limestone, a calcareous stratum of nearly a thousand feet thick; that at a more advanced period of the world has contributed largely to the fertility of the soil, and in that manner to increase the quantity of vegetation, and the number of animals. The next step towards more perfect beings was, the creation of fish with the power of moving from place to place; these were succeeded by others of more perfect form and of swifter motion, as well as of larger size; which were provided with the capacity and necessity for the larger feeding on the less.

(In all the works of creation, the fish, birds, and beasts of prey must have been created subsequently to what they were intended to feed on. It is agreeably to the nature of fish that they might exist before the formation of dry land, and they certainly did live when there was no other land than small patches of bald granite. After the formation of extensive tracts of secondary strata of dry land, the time came for the creation of vegetables. These would be many years in covering the lands, and arriving at a state of maturity necessary for the support of land animals. And that the earth was covered by vegetation without animals, that it gave a vastly long time, is rendered exceedingly probable by the state of our coal measures and other strata. The most recently formed regular stratum is the blue clay of London, (for we cannot call the gravel and sand, which covers the blue clay, partially by the name of stratum,) and the top of that is the first which proves the existence of timber and land animals. When the vegetation was capable of supporting the least perfect animals, they would be created; to those a succession of the creation of animals more and more perfectly formed succeeded. When these had multiplied to such an excess as to exceed their means of subsistence, and to occasion their miserable deaths by famine, it became the pleasure of the Deity to create beasts of prey. After the land had become stocked with vegetables and fruit, reptiles and animals, in such abundance as, by their joint effects in meliorating the soil and purifying the atmosphere, fit for the existence of man, it then became the pleasure of God to create Adam and Eve.

ON THE NUISANCE OF MOCK AUCTIONS.

(From a Letter in the Monthly Magazine.)

It is much to be regretted, that the petitions which have been forwarded on this subject, (with

believe the exception of one (from the city of York) have been directed against what I consider to be the least evil, or most objectionable. Most of the dangers which apply to this practice, and even some of greater magnitude, are to be apprehended; from the probability of the sale of hawkers and pedlars; and possibly Hull, and other places, may have overlooked this evil, from the violent, though perhaps more dangerous operations, of this description of persons.

Ever since that valuable work of our great political economist, the freedom of men to employ their industry and capital in the way most agreeable to them, seems to have been generally received as a well-grounded doctrine. This system, however, which according to the views of its author was so well adapted to maintain and extend the advantages of protective labour (which may be called the philosopher's stone) has naturally its just and proper boundaries. If the improvement of men's conditions, which is the great object of exertion, should prompt them to undertake either unjust or unlawful enterprises, their attempts are to be restrained, and more firmly and actively, when found to operate to the injury of individuals.

The nuisance of men bawling out, and not infrequently by way of opposition, a dose or two from each other, Auction! Auction! in most of the principal streets of large towns, has risen to such a height, as to become a serious annoyance. In the town of Hull, where the market-place is but narrow, complaints of this inconvenient interruption, were by their customers so very common, that some respectable shop-keepers were under the necessity of laying complaints before their magistrates at the last quarter sessions. The magistrates, I understand, very kindly and willingly, and properly, were ready to do all they could for the complainants.

Inconveniences however arising from the annoyance of this catch penny, beggarly, show-like trade, dis-

graceful and degrading as it is, are but trifles, compared with the more dangerous evils which result from it in a national point of view. The temptation to thefts; the opportunities for selling stolen goods, as Mr. Waithman has fully proved: the particular fitness of hawkers and pedlars for this purpose, who carry their wares to a distance: the degradation of the heretofore respectable rational character in point of trade: the shameful impositions which, by the manner of both trades, they are able to practise; and the general effect on the morals, manners, and character of the country, are considerations, which in any view of the subject, entitle it to the serious and speedy attention of the Lords of the treasury; or, if necessary to it, prevention by parliamentary interference.

It gave me great pleasure to find that the meeting, held on the 3d of April, on this subject, in London, was attended by some respectable auctioneers, who were ready to lend their assistance to stop these disgraceful nuisances, as well as by several eminent shop-keepers, amongst whom was Mr. Waithman, whose unwearied perseverance, indefatigable industry and admirable talents, have been so often exerted in the interest of his fellow citizens. Indeed, the single experience of this gentleman, who has traced some hundreds of pieces of goods stolen from him to this description of auction-rooms, is of itself sufficient to prove the necessity of doing something. From this circumstance, together with the notoriety of the evils and the prevailing opinions in large towns on the subject, I anticipate that, before very long, a most industrious and respectable class of tradesmen will be relieved from practices which bear so unfairly, so heavily upon them.

ANECDOTE OF THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II.

Soon after the accession of Joseph to the Imperial Throne of Germany, that benignant Monarch ever

feeling as a Prince for the miseries of the suffering Germans, determined, now he was their Sovereign, to alleviate their miseries, and promote their happiness. Among the other acts of intrepidity which he undertook for this purpose, his curiosity induced him to descend into a salt mine, in the county of Glatz, 1500 toises beneath the surface of the earth, by means of a kind of chair, composed by ropes crossing each other. When carried to the depth in which those gloomy mansions are situated, the Monarch was so shocked at the sight of so many spectacles of misery, and forms of horror which exhibited themselves in the subterranean cavern, that he inquired into the crimes which had occasioned human beings thus to be buried alive, devoid of health from the bowels of nature, without one cheerful day to afford a ray of comfort—without fresh air to invigorate them—and without the possibility of alleviation or escape.

“My God! (exclaimed the philosophic Joseph,) am I seated on a Throne, surrounded with greatness, charmed with pleasure, and glutted with honours, whilst so many of my fellow-creatures thus languish out a frightful existence in the regions of horror—in the abyss of misery—in the depth of despair? No! this day shall see the end of sufferings, which none but an offended Deity could, with justice, inflict!” Instantly turning to the overseer of the mine he commanded the whole tribe of slaves to be set at liberty: “for,” said he, “let their crimes be what they will, I am convinced that a few years, nay, weeks’ residence and labour in such a hell as this, is, or ought to be, a full satisfaction either to an angry Monarch, or an offended community!”

It would wrong the utmost power of language to describe the confusion of joy that animated above four hundred unhappy prisoners on so vast—so unexpected a deliverance—from a punishment more dreadful than a thousand deaths!—some fainted—others screamed like wild beasts—whilst the rest leaped and danced as though intoxicated with madness!

This circumstance occurred in a country intred to tyranny and slavery. Let us ask, if we were to take a view into some of the prisons in this boasted land of liberty!—something very like this slavery daily occurs:—Let us enter some of the places of confinement for debt, even in the opulent metropolis, London! the emporium of the British dominions, and declare, whether in *our mansions of misery* there is not much, too much cause to pity and relieve!

CONFESSIONS OF A DRUNKARD.*

(From the Philanthropist.)

Oh! when we swallow down

Intoxicating WINE

Naked we stand the sport of mocking friends,

Who grin to see our noble nature vapourish.

Our passions, then, like swelling seas burst in:

The monarch REASON'S governed by our blood.

Dehortations from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages, and have been received with abundance of applause by water-drinking critics. But with the patient himself, the man that is to be cured, unfortunately their sound has seldom prevailed. Yet the evil is acknowledged, the remedy simple. **ABSTAIN!** No force can oblige a man to raise the glass to his head against his will: 'tis as easy as not to steal, not to tell lies.

O pause, thou sturdy moralist, thou person of stout nerves and a strong head, whose liver is happily untouched, and first learn how much of compassion, how much of human allowance, thou mayest virtuously mingle with thy disapprobation.

Begin a reformation, and custom will make it easy. But what if the beginning be dreadful, the first steps

* We admit this paper on a too prevalent vice, not only on account of its admirable moral tendency and genuine sublimity,—but because it is a faithful portraiture of the mind of the writer,—a man of genius,—from whom the public have a right to expect more frequent contributions.

not like climbing a mountain, but going through fire? What, if the whole system must undergo a change, violent as that we conceive of the mutation of form in some insects? Is the weakness which sinks under such struggles to be confounded with the pertinacity which clings to other vices, which have induced, no constitutional necessity, no engagement of the whole victim, body and soul?

I have known one in such state, that when he has tried to abstain but for one evening,—though the poisonous potion had long ceased to bring back its first enchantments, though he was sure it would rather deepen his gloom than brighten it, in the violence of the struggle, and the necessity he has felt of getting rid of the present sensation at any rate,—I have known him to scream out, to cry aloud, for the anguish and pain of the strife within him.

Why should I hesitate to declare, that the man of whom I speak is myself?

I believe that there are constitutions, robust heads, and iron insides, whom scarce any excesses can hurt; whom brandy (I have seen them drink it like wine), at all events, whom wine, taken in ever so plentiful measure, can do no worse injury to than just to muddle their faculties, perhaps never very pellucid. On them, this discourse is wasted; they would but laugh at a weak brother, who, trying his strength with them, and coming off foiled from the contest, would fain persuade them that such agonistic exercises are dangerous. It is to a very different description of persons I speak. It is to the weak, the nervous, to those who feel the want of some artificial aid to raise their spirits in society to what is no more than the ordinary pitch of all around them without it. This is the secret of our drinking. Such must fly the convivial board in the first instance, if they do not mean to sell themselves for term of life.

Twelve years ago, I had completed my six-and-twentieth year. I had lived, from the period of leav-

ing school to that time, pretty much in solitude. My companions were chiefly books, or, at most, one or two living ones of my own book-loving and sober stamp. I rose early, went to bed betimes, and the faculties which God had given me, I have reason to think, did not rest in me unused.

About that time, I fell in with some companions of a different order: they were men of boisterous spirits, sitters up a-nights, disputants, drunken; yet they seemed to have something noble in them. We dealt about the wit, or what passes for it, after midnight, jovially. Of the quality called fancy, I certainly possessed a larger share than my companions. Encouraged by their applause, I set up for a professed joker! I, who of all men am least fitted for such an occupation; having, in addition to the greatest difficulty which I experience at all times of finding words to express my meaning, a natural nervous impediment in my speech!

Reader, if you are gifted with nerves like mine, aspire to any character but that of a wit. When you find a tickling relish upon your tongue, disposing you to that sort of conversation, especially if you find a preternatural flow of ideas setting in upon you at the sight of a bottle and fresh glasses, avoid giving way to it as you would fly from certain destruction. If you cannot crush the power of fancy, or that within you which you mistake for such, divert it, give it some other play—write an essay, pen a character or description—but not as I do now, with tears trickling down your checks.

To be an object of compassion to friends, of derision to foes; to be suspected by strangers, stared at by fools; to be esteemed dull when you cannot be witty, to be applauded for witty when you know that you have been dull; to be called upon for the extemporaneous exercise of that faculty, which no premeditation can give; to be spurred on to efforts which end in contempt; to be set on to provoke mirth, which procures

the procurer hatred; to give pleasure, and to be paid with squinting malice; to swallow draughts of life-destroying wine, which are to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors, to mortgage miserable morrows for nights of madness; to waste whole seas of time upon those who pay it back in little inconsiderable drops of grudging applause,—are the wages of buffoonery.

Time, which has a sure hand at dissolving all connections which have no better fastening than this liquid cement, more kind to me than my own taste or penetration, at length opened my eyes to the supposed qualities of my first friends. No trace of them is left but in the vices which they introduced, and the habits they infixed: in them my friends survive still, and exercise ample retribution for any supposed infidelity towards them of which I may have been guilty.

My next more immediate companions were, and are, persons of such intrinsic worth, that though, accidentally, their acquaintance has proved pernicious to me, I do not know, if the thing were to do over again, whether I should have the courage to eschew the mischief at the price of forfeiting the benefit. I came to them reeking with the steams of my late overheated notions of companionship, and the slightest fuel which they unconsciously afforded was sufficient to feed my old fires into a perpetuity.

There were no drinkers among them, except one from professional habits; another, from a custom derived from his father, SMOKED TOBACCO. The devil could not have devised a more subtle trap to retake a backsliding penitent. The transition from gulping down draughts of liquid fire, to puffing out innocuous blasts of dry smoke, was like cheating the old enemy.

It were impertinent to carry the reader through all the processes by which, from smoking at first with malt liquor, I took my degrees through thin wines,

through stronger wine, and watery through blaff punch, to those juggling compositions, which, under the name of mixed liquors, slur a great deal of brandy or other poison under less and less water continually, until they come to next to none, and so to none at all. But it is hateful to disclose the secrets of my Tartarus.

I should repel my readers, from a mere incapacity of believing me, were I to tell them what tobacco has been to me, the drudging service which I have paid, the slavery which I have avowed to it. How, when I have resolved to quit it, a feeling of ingratitude has stared up, how it has put on personal claims, and made the demands of a friend upon me. How the reading of it casually in a book (as when Adams takes his whiff in the chimney corner of some inn, or Joseph Andrews, or Piscator, in the Compleat Angler, breaks his fast upon a morning pipe in that delicate room *piscatoribus sacrum*) has, in a moment, broken down the resistance of weeks. How a pipe was ever in my midnight path before me, till the vision forced me to realize it, how then its ascending vapours curled, its fragrance filled, and the thousand delicious ministrings conversant about it, employing every faculty, extracted the sense of pain. How from illuminating it came to darken; from a quick solace, it turned to a negative relief, thence to a restlessness and dissatisfaction, thence to a positive misery. How, even now, when the whole secret stands confessed in all its dreadful truth before me, I feel myself linked to it beyond the power of revocation. Some of my bone

Persons not accustomed to examine the motives of their actions, to reckon up the countless nails that rivet the chains of habit, or, perhaps, being bound by none so obdurate as those I have confessed, may recoil from this as from an overcharged picture. But, what is it short of such a bondage, which, in spite of protesting friends, a weeping wife, and a reprobating

world, chains down many a poor fellow, of no original disposition to goodness, to his pipe and his pot, and have seen a print after Corregio, in which three female figures are ministering to a man, who sits fast bound at the foot of a tree: *Sensuality* is soothing him, *Evil Habit* is nailing him to a branch, and *Repugnance*, at the same instant of time, is applying a snake to his side. In his face are feeble delight, the recollection of past rather than perception of present pleasures, languid enjoyment of evil, with utter incapacity to do good; a Sybaritic effeminacy, a submission to buff-dogs, the springs of the will gone down like a broken clock; the sin and the suffering co-instantaneous, the latter forerunning the former, remorses preceding actions—all this represented in one space of time. When I saw this, I admired the wonderful skill of the painter; but, when I went away, I wept, because I thought of my own condition. Of that, there is no hope that it should ever change. The waters have gone over me; but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have but set a foot in the perilous flood: Could the youth, to whom the flavour of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly-discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will, see his destruction, have no power to oppose it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself; perceive all godness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise; bear about the pitious spectacle of his own self-ruin;—could he see my fevered eye, feverish with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for this night's repetition of the folly, could he feel the body of the death, out of which I cry hourly, with feebler and feebler outcry, to be delivered,—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation.

Yea, but (methinks I hear somebody object) if so
 briety be that fine thing you would have us under-
 stand; if the comforts of a cool brain are to be pre-
 ferred to that state of excitement which you de-
 scribe and deplore; what hinders in your instance,
 that you do not return to those habits from which
 you would induce others never to swerve? If the
 blessing be worth preserving, is it not worth re-
 covering?

Recovering!—O, if a wish could transport me back
 to those days of youth, when a draught from the next
 clear spring could slake any heats which summer suns
 and youthful exercise had power to stir up in the
 blood, how gladly would I return to thee, pure ele-
 ment, the drink of children, and of child-like holy
 hermit! In my dreams, I can sometimes fancy thy
 cool refreshment purling over my burning tongue.
 But my waking stomach rejects it. That which re-
 freshes innocence, only makes me sick and faint.

But, is there no middle way between total abste-
 nence and the excess which kills you?—For your
 sake, reader, and that you may never attain to my
 experience, with pain I must utter that there is none;
 none that I can find. In my stage of habit (I speak
 not of habits less confirmed—for some of them I be-
 lieve the advice to be most prudential), in the stage
 which I have reached, to stop short of that measure
 which is sufficient to draw on torpor and sleep, the
 benumbing apoplectic sleep of the drunkard, is to have
 taken none at all. The pain of the self-denial is equal;
 and what that is, I had rather the reader should be-
 lieve on my credit, than know from his own trial.
 He will come to know it, whenever he shall arrive
 at that state in which, paradoxical as it may appear,
reason shall only visit him through intoxication. For
 it is a fearful truth, that the intellectual faculties, by
 repeated acts of intemperance, may be driven from
 their orderly sphere of action, their clear daylight
 ministeries, until they shall be brought, at last, to
 depend for the faint manifestation of their departing

energies upon the returning periods of the fatal madness to which they owe their devastation. The drinking man is never less himself than during his sober intervals: evil is, so far, his good.

Behold me, then, in the robust period of life, reduced to imbecility and decay; hear me count my gains and the profits which I have derived from the midnight cup.

Twelve years ago, I was possessed of a healthy frame of mind and body. I was never strong; but I think my constitution (for a weak one) was as happily exempt from the tendency to any malady as it was possible to be. I scarce knew what it was to have an ailment. Now, except when I am losing myself in a sea of drink, I am never free from those uneasy sensations, in head and stomach, which are so much worse to bear than any definite pains or aches.

At this time, I was seldom in bed after six in the morning, summer and winter: I awoke refreshed, and seldom without some merry thoughts in my head, or some piece of a song to welcome the new-born day. Now, the first feeling which besets me, after stretching out the hours of recumbence to their last possible extent, is a forecast of the wearisome day that lies before me, with a secret wish that I had lain on still, or never awakened.

Life itself, my waking life, has much of the confusion, the trouble, and obscure perplexity, of an ill dream. In the day-time, I stumble upon dark mountains.

Business, which though never particularly adapted to my nature, but as something of necessity to be gone through, and therefore best undertaken with cheerfulness, I used to enter upon with some degree of alacrity, now wearies, affrights, perplexes me: I fancy all sorts of discouragements, and am ready to give up an occupation which gives me bread, from a harassing conceit of incapacity. The slightest commission given me by a friend, or any small duty which I have to

perform for myself, as giving orders to a tradesman, &c. haunts me as a labour impossible to be got through. So much the springs of action are broken.

The same cowardice attends me in all my intercourse with mankind. I dare not promise that a friend's honour, or his cause, would be safe in my keeping, if I were put to the expence of any manly resolution in defending it. So much the springs of moral action are deadened within me.

My favourite occupation in times past now ceases to entertain. I can do nothing readily: application, for ever so short a time, kills me. This poor abstract of my condition was penned at long intervals, with scarcely any attempt at connection of thought, which is now difficult to me.

The noble passages which formerly delighted me in history, or poetic fiction, now only draw a few weak tears, allied to dotage. My broken and dispirited nature seems to sink before any thing great and admirable.

I perpetually catch myself in tears, for any cause, or none. It is inexpressible how much this infirmity adds to a sense of shame, and a general feeling of deterioration.—

These are some of the instances, concerning which I can say, with truth, that it was not always so with me.—

Shall I lift up the veil of my weakness any further? or is this disclosure sufficient?—

I am a poor nameless egotist, who have no vanity to consult by these confessions. I know not whether I shall be laughed at, or heard seriously. Such as they are, I commend them to the reader's attention, if he find his own case any way touched. I have told him what I am come to.—LET HIM STOP IN TIME.

Individuals, and being it is the object only of the

* Of this work the Edinburgh Reviewers speak in terms of the highest praise.

NEAPOLITAN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(From Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy.*)

These establishments are very numerous, and adapted to every species of distress to which man is subject in mind or body. Many of them are richly endowed, and all clean, well attended, and well regulated. One circumstance almost peculiar to Italian hospitals and charitable foundations, contributes essentially to their splendour and prosperity; it is, that they are not only attended by persons who devote themselves entirely and without any interested views to the relief of suffering humanity, but that they are governed and inspected not nominally, but really, by persons of the first rank and education, who manage the interests of the establishments with a prudence and assiduity which they seldom perhaps display in their own domestic economy. Besides to almost every hospital is attached one and sometimes more confraternities, or pious associations formed for the purpose of relieving some particular species of distress, or averting or remedying some evil. These confraternities though founded upon the basis of equality, and of course open to all ranks, generally contain a number of noble persons, who make it a point to fulfil the duties of the association with an exactness as honourable to themselves, as it is exemplary and beneficial to the public. These persons visit the respective hospitals almost daily, inquire into the situation and circumstances of every patient, and oftentimes attend on them personally, and render them the most humble services. They perform these duties in disguise, and generally in the dress or uniform worn by the confraternity, for the express purpose of diverting public attention from the individuals, and fixing it on the object only of the

* Of this work the Edinburgh Reviewers speak in terms of the highest praise.

association. Instead of description, which would be here misplaced, I shall insert a few observations.

Of charitable foundations in Naples, the number is above sixty. Of these seven are hospitals properly so called; thirty at least are conservatories or receptacles for helpless orphans, foundlings, &c.; five are banks for the relief of such industrious poor as are distressed by the occasional want of small sums of money; the others are either schools or confraternities. The incomes of most of these establishments, particularly of the hospitals, are in general very considerable, but seldom equal to the expenditure. The annual deficiency, how great soever it may be, is abundantly supplied by donations, most of which come from unknown benefactors.

The two principal hospitals are that called *Degli Incurabili*, which, notwithstanding its title is open to sick persons of all descriptions, and constantly relieves more than eighteen hundred; and that of *De la Sma. Annunziata*, which is immensely rich, and destined to receive foundlings, penitent females, &c. and said sometimes to harbour two thousand. To each belong in the first place a villa, and in the second a cemetery. The villa of the first is situated at *Torre del Greco*, and is destined for the benefit of convalescents, and such as labour under distempers that require free air and exercise. A similar rural retreat ought to belong to every great hospital established in large cities, where half the distempers to which the poorer class are liable, arise from constant confinement and the want of pure air. The cemetery is in a different way, of at least equal advantage to public health. It was apprehended, and not without reason, that so many bodies as must be carried out from an hospital, especially in unhealthy seasons, might, if deposited in any church or church-yard within the city, infect the air, and produce or propagate contagious diseases. To prevent such evils, the sum of forty-eight thousand five hundred ducats, raised by

ed bluw rowh wougnit to banit . . .
 voluntary contributions, was laid out in purchasing
 and finishing up for the purpose a field about half a
 mile from the walls of the city, on a rising ground.
 A little neat church is annexed to it, with apartments
 for the officiating clergy, and the persons attached to
 the service of the cemetery, and the road that winds
 up the hill to it is lined with cypresses. The burial
 ground is divided into three hundred and sixty-six
 large and deep vaults; one of which is opened every
 day in the year, and the bodies to be interred depo-
 sited in order. These vaults are covered with flags
 of lava that fit exactly, and completely close every
 aperture. The bodies are carried out at night time,
 by persons appointed for the purpose, and every pre-
 caution taken to prevent even the slightest chance of
 infection. All is done gratis and the expences requi-
 site supplied by public charity. It is to be regretted
 that this method of burying the dead has not been
 adapted in every hospital and parish in Naples, and
 indeed in every town and city not in Italy only but
 all over Europe. It is really lamentable that a prac-
 tice so disgusting, not to say so pernicious, as that of
 heaping up putrid carcases in churches where the air
 is necessarily confined, and in church-yards in cities,
 where it cannot have a very free circulation, should
 be so long and so obstinately retained. It would be
 difficult to discover one single argument drawn either
 from the principles of religion or the dictates of rea-
 son in its favour, while its inconveniences and mis-
 chiefs are visible and almost tangible.

To return to our subject. One remark more upon
 the Neapolitan hospitals and I drop the subject.—
 When a patient has recovered his health and strength
 and is about to return to his usual occupations, he
 receives from the establishment a sum of money suffi-
 cient to compensate for the loss of time and labour
 unavoidable during his illness; a most benevolent cus-
 tom and highly worthy of imitation. A long illness
 or dangerous accident, deprives the poor labourer or

artisan so long of his ordinary wages, and throws him so far back in his little economy, that he cannot without great difficulty recover himself and regain a state of comfort. From this inconvenience the small sum granted by the charity of the hospital relieves him, and restores him to his trade in health and strength.

The Conservatorii are schools opened for poor children of both sexes, where they are educated, fed, and taught some handicraft or other. Some are in the nature of working houses and employ a prodigious number of indigent persons of both sexes in separate buildings, while others are devoted entirely to children educated principally for music. These latter institutions have produced some or rather most of the great performers and masters of the art, who have figured in their churches or on the stages of the different capitals of Europe for the last hundred years. Pacassielli, Caffarelli, and Pergolose, were formed in these seminaries, and indeed Naples is to Italy, what Italy is to the world at large, the great school of music, where that fascinating art is cultivated with the greatest ardour.

Of the numberless confraternities I shall only specify such as have some unusual and very singular object; such is that whose motto is Succurte Misero, the members of which make it their duty to visit condemned criminals, prepare them for death, accompany them to execution, and give them a decent burial. They carry their charitable attentions still farther, and provide for the widows and children of these unhappy wretches. This society was originally composed of some of the first nobility of the city, but the tyrant Philip, influenced it seems by motives of political suspicion, forbade the nobles to enter into such associations, and in particular, confined the one we are speaking of to the clergy.

The congregation De. S. Ivone consists of lawyers, of who undertake to plead the cause of the poor gratis, and furnish all the expences necessary to carry their

suits through the courts with effect. To be entitled to the assistance and support of this association, no recommendation or introduction is required; the person applying has only to prove his poverty, and give in a full and fair statement of his case.

Congregazione della Croce, composed principally of nobility to relieve the poor, and imprisoned, and particularly to bury the bodies of such distressed and forsaken persons when dead.

The congregation Della Sta. Trinita dei Pellegrini is destined, as its name imports, more particularly for the relief of strangers, and is composed of persons of all classes, who meet in its assemblies and fulfil its duties without distinction. It is governed by five persons, one of whom presides, and is generally a prelate or high officer of state; the others are a noble man, a citizen, a lawyer, and an artisan. All the members attend the hospital in rotation each for a week, during which they receive strangers, wash their feet, attend them at table, and serve them with the humility and with more than the assiduity of menials.

The congregation of Nobles for the relief of the basful poor. The object of this association is to discover and relieve such industrious persons as are reduced to poverty by misfortune, and have too much spirit, or too much modesty, to solicit public assistance. The members of the association, it is said, discharge its benevolent duties with a zeal, a sagacity, and what is still more necessary for the accomplishment of their object, with a delicacy and kindness truly admirable. All these confraternities have halls, churches, and hospitals, more or less grand and extensive as their object may require, or their means allow. I need not enlarge upon this subject, as the institutions already mentioned are sufficient to give the readers an idea of these confraternities, and to shew at the same time the extent and activity of Neapolitan benevolence. Much has been

said, though exaggerations are not uncommon on this subject, much more may be said against the voluptuousness and debauchery of the inhabitants of this city; yet it must at the same time be confessed, that in the first and most useful of virtues, the grand characteristic quality of the Christian, Charity, she surpasses many, and yields to no city in the universe.

REMARKABLE APOPLECTIC CASE.

The following singular case is mentioned by M. Crozat in the Academy of Sciences, as also by Van Swieten in his commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphorisms. A nobleman of Lausanne, as he was giving orders to a servant, suddenly lost his speech, and all his senses. Different remedies were tried without effect for six months; during all which time he appeared to be in a deep sleep, or deliquium, with various symptoms at different periods, which are particularly specified in the narration. At last, after some surgical operations, at the end of six months his speech and his senses were suddenly restored. When he recovered, the servant to whom he had been giving orders, when he was first seized with the distemper, happening to be in the room, he asked whether he had executed the commission; not being sensible that any interval of time, except perhaps a very short one,

* Even in the very respect in which Naples is supposed to be most deficient, I mean in regard to chastity, there are instances of attention to morality not to be equalled in any transalpine capital. For instance, there are more retreats open to repentant females, and more means employed to secure the innocence of girls exposed to the dangers of seduction by their age, their poverty, or by the loss, the neglect, or the wickedness of their parents, than are to be found in London, Paris, Vienna, and Petersburg; united. Of this latter description there are four hundred educated in one conservatorio, and not only educated, but when fit for marriage, portioned out according to their talents.

had elapsed during his illness. He lived ten years after, and died of another disease.

BERNADOTTE.

Account of his Election as CROWN PRINCE of SWEDEN;—
with Anecdotes of him; and his Character Delineated.

From Dr. Thomson's Travels in Sweden.

It is well known that Prince Augustenburg did not long survive his election to the dignity of Crown Prince of Sweden. A disorder in his bowels carried him off during the course of the year 1811. The circumstances of his death occasioned a suspicion that he had been poisoned, and Count Fersen and his sister were, from some circumstances, suspected as the perpetrators of the crime. The populace, upon this news, became apprehensive of another revolution, and were in consequence roused almost to frenzy. When Count Fersen appeared in the streets of Stockholm, he was immediately surrounded by a crowd of people, and speedily cudgelled to death by blows with umbrellas, the only weapons with which they were provided. The actors in this disgraceful tumult were supposed to have been of a rank somewhat higher than that of the common people. But no inquiry was ever made: a proof of the unsettled state of Sweden, and the feeble power possessed by the new government. It was afterwards ascertained to the conviction of every body, not only that the Count was innocent, but that Prince Augustenburg had not been poisoned, but had died in consequence of a natural disease.

A new Crown Prince was to be elected, and various candidates offered themselves. It is universally known that the choice fell upon Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who, at that time, had the command of a French army in the north of Germany, and who had begun his career as a private soldier in the French

army. By what secret springs this election was conducted, it was quite impossible to learn. But the nature of the choice, and the war with Great Britain, lead one strongly to suspect the all-powerful application of French influence. The Swedes all vehemently deny the existence of any such influence, and affirm that the election of Bernadotte was very much contrary to Buonaparte's wishes. But I do not believe that any one of those persons, with whom I conversed on the subject, had any means of acquiring accurate information. The secret means employed were probably known only to a very small number of individuals, and Bernadotte's consummate prudence, for which he is very remarkable, will probably bury the real truth for ever in oblivion, unless some unforeseen change in the affairs of Europe should make it his interest to divulge the secret.

There can be no doubt that Bernadotte was very popular both in Hanover and at Hamburgh, and that his behaviour to the Swedes, when he was applied to about concluding a peace with the French Emperor, had made a powerful impression in his favour. His great abilities were generally known, and Sweden stood greatly in need of a Prince of abilities to raise her from the state of extreme feebleness into which she had fallen. It is affirmed in Sweden, that a coolness had for some time existed between Buonaparte and the Prince of Ponte Corvo, in consequence of Buonaparte, upon some occasion or other, throwing up to him his original rank of a private soldier. Such a story is well suited to the impetuous rudeness which characterises Buonaparte; but it does not agree with the mild temper and consummate prudence of Bernadotte. To judge from appearances, he has not a good opinion of his own countrymen, for not a single Frenchman is employed either in the Swedish army or in any other situation, and all the applications that have been made to him by Frenchmen have been uniformly refused. It was he that brought about a

peace between Great Britain and Sweden. The French Emperor was hurt at his conduct, and in consequence took possession of Swedish Pomerania. When the Russian war began last summer with France, he went over to Obo, had a conference with the Emperor of Russia, and it is confidently asserted that he planned the campaign which proved ultimately so successful to Russia and so disastrous to France. Yet all this while he has most carefully abstained from issuing any declaration, or involving Sweden in any active part against France. If Buonaparte prove ultimately successful, there can be little doubt that his conduct will admit of apology with Buonaparte, in consequence of the difficulty of his situation: while, on the other hand, if Britain and Russia prevail, he is gone far enough to secure the friendship of these two powers. Nothing therefore can be more skillful than the conduct which he has pursued. Indeed it may be questioned whether any other would not, in the present circumstances, have endangered his own situation, or the very existence of Sweden as a nation. Nothing would have been easier for him than to have induced Sweden to enter into an alliance with France. The Swedish nobility have all had a French education, and they have adopted a good deal of the manners and opinions of that volatile and unprincipled nation. The Swedes have been so long accustomed to an alliance with France, that it has become in some measure natural to the nation. They have imbibed the opinions, which Buonaparte has divulged with so much industry, respecting the danger of Great Britain holding the dominion of the sea, and the injury which British commerce and British manufactures do to other nations. These opinions I admit to be inconsistent with the knowledge of the first principles of commerce, and even of common sense, and show a most miserable ignorance of the real interests and real state of Europe. Yet I have heard them gravely maintained by some of the most sensible men in

Sweden. If to all this we add the severe treatment which they have met with from the Russians, and the natural jealousy which every nation must have of a powerful and encroaching neighbour, we shall not be surprised that the great body of the Swedes in the present war take the part of the French, and are secretly hostile to Britain and Russia. When I was at Stockholm this appeared very strongly marked. When any news arrived of successes gained by the Russians, the faces of every one you met indicated disappointment and uneasiness. When news arrived of successes gained by the French, every person was in ecstasy. I except from this the German and British merchants who reside in Sweden, and who constitute a small but respectable and wealthy body.

But had Bernadotte induced the Swedes to unite with France, the infallible consequence would have been, supposing Russia capable of standing her ground, that he would have been attacked by Great Britain and Russia, two powers that could with the utmost ease have divided and conquered the whole kingdom. On the other hand, had he united with Russia, and declared war against France, the consequence would have been, supposing Buonaparte successful, that he would have been driven from the Swedish throne, and reduced again to a private station. We must admit, therefore, that no part of the conduct of Bernadotte has hitherto laid open his real intentions, if he has any other intentions than to preserve his situation, and be regulated in his alliances by circumstances.

As soon as Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince of Sweden, some of the Swedish bishops went over to Denmark, and made him sign a renunciation of the Roman Catholic religion, and an acknowledgement that he had embraced the Lutheran tenets. At the same time he was baptized by the name of Charles John (*Carl Johan*). When he landed in Sweden, he was met by a nobleman sent by the Diet to receive

him. As soon as they met they embraced. By some accident the two stars with which they were decorated caught hold of each other, so that when they attempted to separate, they found themselves entangled. "Monseigneur," said the nobleman, "vous nous sommes attache." "J'espere," answered the Crown Prince without hesitation, "qu'il est pour jamais." Soon after his arrival in Sweden, he sent his wife and his whole family out of the country, except his eldest son, Prince Oscar, a boy about fourteen years of age. It is well known that at present the rest of his family is in France. This step occasioned a good deal of speculation in Sweden, and much anxiety to know the reason of a conduct apparently so unnatural. A nobleman one day said to him, that the Swedes had always been accustomed to hear a great deal concerning the royal family; that they would of course be very inquisitive about his family; and on that account he wanted to know from his Royal Highness what answer he should give if any person asked him about the family of the Crown Prince. "In that case," replied Bernadotte, "you may say that you know nothing of the matter."

The Crown Prince seems in fact to be really the King of Sweden. Charles XIII. never appears in public, and he is so old and infirm that he is not probably able to manage the affairs of the kingdom; were he even so inclined. The first care of the Crown Prince was to restore the army which had been destroyed during the unfortunate wars of the late King, and to bring it again to a state of respectability. The French mode of levying troops by conscription, which the late King had in vain attempted to introduce, was resorted to. The Swedish army, at present, amounts to 50,000 men, besides the supplementary troops, who may be 30,000 more, but are chiefly boys, or young men under twenty. All the troops are dressed in French uniform, and the French tactics have been introduced into all the regi-

ments: I saw a review of about 6000 Swedish troops; Their orders were given by the Crown Prince himself, and the skill of the troops and the rapidity of their movements seemed to me to be very great, and every Swedish soldier has a horse and a piece of ground assigned to him, by the cultivation of which he supports himself when not in the field. When called out he is supported by government. By this discipline the Swedish army costs the country not less than it otherwise would do. The men are kept from vice, and their health and hardihood is probably promoted. When they are collected for duty they first sing every morning, or assemble likewise when they go into action. It is said to have originated with Gustavus Adolphus. The Crown Prince seems to be very popular in Sweden; every body spoke well of him. When he passed by the ranks of the Swedish troops, he was received with huzzas. He is a middle aged man, with a dark complexion, an agreeable expressive countenance; but a little disfigured by the size of his nose. He cannot express himself intelligibly in Swedish. The person who has the charge of his horses is an Englishman, who has been with him these eight years.

It is a man of the present age who deserved the name of philanthropist, it was Granville Sharp. His whole life was spent in the service of the poor and the oppressed.

ACCOUNT OF GRANVILLE SHARP, ESQ.

This eminent and exemplary character was grandson of that great ornament of literature, and undaunted defender of religious and civil liberty, Dr. John Sharp; who, in the early part of the reign of William and Mary was elected Archbishop of York, from the rank of private life, without holding any inferior dignity in the church, or travelling from sea to sea through translations. He was raised over the heads of his contemporaries to the highest rank in the

chubok, of which he was the brightest ornament; and his sermons still hold pre-eminence among those of the most distinguished of our prelates. 1781
 Dr. Thomas Sharp, son of the archbishop, and father of Granville, was Prebendary of Durham, and Archdeacon of Northumberland. He was father of Dr. John Sharp, also Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Hartbourn in Northumberland, and of Thomas Sharpe, A.M. Rector of Bamburg, or Bamburg Castle, in the same county, who restored the inhabitants of that extensive parish to the possession of the large estates bequeathed them by Lord Crew, of which they had been unjustly deprived by former incumbents, and with the proceeds he founded schools, maintained the indigent, and distributed corn and bread to the poor at low prices. 1782
 Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, was also father of the late William Sharp, Esq. the eminent surgeon in the Old Jewry; and of James Sharpe, Esq. of Leadenhall street, whose mechanical genius suggested most of the improvements which have taken place in wheel-carriages and stone-grains, and who declined accepting the office of Alderman of London when Sir Watkin Lewes was chosen, in 1772, as well as of Granville Sharpe, Esq. whose lamented death was lately recorded. 1783

If any man of the present age deserved the name of philanthropist, it was Granville Sharp. His whole life was one continued struggle to improve the condition of mankind, sometimes by his literary labours, and at other times by more active services. To commiserate the unfortunate, in him, seemed to be a radical instinct, which by its force overpowered the bold and prudent maxims, by which the conduct of the generality of the world is too often regulated. Those prejudices, which would exclude the oppressed of any country, condition, or complexion, from the rights of humanity, were to him entirely unknown. The African tribe from his country, and the sailor

pressed from his family, ever found in him an eloquent and successful advocate.

In his treatise *on the injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating Slavery*, his arguments, though sometimes diffuse, are strong and convincing.— In that work he clearly proved, that the law of nature, deduced from philosophical reasonings, supposes an equality among all mankind, independent of the laws of society; nor can any social compact allow one man to surrender his liberty, with the property of his person, to any other,—a barter for which he can receive nothing in exchange of equal value.

The circumstance which chiefly contributed to call the attention of Mr. Granville Sharp to the consideration of slavery, and its evil effects on society, as it is curious, and developes in a high degree the excellent qualities of his heart, shall be fully detailed. It has this peculiarity, also, that on its merits the law of England was ascertained, concerning the right to freedom of every person treading on English soil, about which many eminent lawyers had entertained different opinions. The case was this:—a poor negro lad, of the name of Somerset, labouring under a disorder that had been deemed incurable, and which had in a great degree deprived him of his sight, was abandoned by his unfeeling owner as a useless article of property, and turned into the streets of London, to support his miserable existence by precarious charity. The poor creature, in this destitute and forlorn condition, was expiring on the pavement of one of the most public streets in London, when Mr. Sharp chanced to pass that way. This gentleman beheld him with that sympathy which was characteristic to him, and caused him to be instantly removed to St. Bartholomew's hospital, attended personally to his wants, and had the happiness in a short time to see him restored, by proper medical assistance and food, to the full enjoyment of his health and sight. The hand of beneficence extended still further its fostering care;

Mr. Sharp clothed him, and procured him a comfortable employment in the service of a lady of his acquaintance.

Two years elapsed: the circumstance and even the name of the poor negro had escaped the memory of his benefactor, when Mr. Sharp received a letter from a person of the name of Somerset, confined in the Poultry-Compter, stating no cause for his commitment, but humbly intreating the protection of that goodness, which had formerly preserved his life, to save him from a greater calamity. The humanity of Mr. Granville Sharp led him instantly to the prison, where he found the same poor negro who had been the object of his former compassion. His master, by whom he had been discarded in sickness and misery, and who had abandoned him to the world as an un-serviceable and dying creature, seeing him accidentally behind the carriage of the lady to whom Mr. Sharp had recommended him as a servant, and perceiving that he had recovered his health and strength, seized him in the streets, and pulled him down from the chariot, and caused him to be sent to prison as a runaway slave. Mr. Sharp waited immediately upon the lord-mayor,* who caused the master and the poor negro to be summoned before him, when, after a long hearing, that upright and well-informed magistrate decided that the master had no property in the person of the negro in this country; and that consequently, as there was no other charge against him, he was perfectly free, and at liberty to depart wherever he pleased.† The master instantly, however, seized the

* William Nash, Esq.

† On this occasion Mr. Sharp was nearly foiled by the tergiversation of a great lawyer. Previously to his appearance before the lord-mayor, he prepared himself by consulting Blackstone's Commentaries, and finding a passage to his purpose, he took a note of the chapter and page, and, during the heat of the argument before the magistrate, he triumphantly referred to the authority of Blackstone, and on being challenged to adduce the passage by the opposite party,

unfortunate black by the collar, in the presence of Mr. Sharp and the lord-mayor, and insisted on his right to keep him as his property. Mr. Sharp claimed the protection of the English law against the master; and, causing him to be taken into immediate custody, exhibited articles of the peace against him for an assault and battery. The lord-mayor took cognizance of the charge, and the master was committed and compelled to find bail for his appearance at the sessions to take his trial for the offence. Thus the great question of slavery, which involved the honour of England as well as the fate of thousands, was brought fairly before an English court of justice. A *certiorari* was obtained to remove the cause into the court of King's Bench, whence it was submitted to the twelve judges, who unanimously concurred in opinion, that the master had acted criminally, and thereby emancipated for ever the race of blacks from a state of slavery while they remained on British ground!

Having succeeded so well in the first instance, his mind was naturally led to make further endeavours to benefit the condition of oppressed Africans. He observed many of these people begging about the streets of London, and conceived the idea of sending

he borrowed the lord-mayor's copy; but on turning to the identical chapter and folio, *no such passage was to be found!* Mr. Sharp was of course greatly confounded, because he had rested much on the reasoning and authority of Blackstone, and nothing but the liberal feeling of Nash, the lord-mayor, secured his final victory. On returning home, he assured himself that his reference to Blackstone was correct; but on a comparison of books, it appeared that Mr. Sharp had the *first*, and the lord-mayor a *subsequent* edition. On this discovery, and being now involved in a law-suit on the very question, he waited upon Mr. Justice Blackstone, who, on receiving suitable explanation, frankly told him that it was true that that and many other passages favourable to public liberty were to be found in his first edition, which had been struck out of the subsequent ones; and that he had been led to suppress them on the urgent remonstrances of Lord Mansfield, and some other of his brother judges.

them back to their native country, for the double purpose of ameliorating their own condition, and, at the same time, introducing the seeds of civilization into Africa. These people he collected together to a very considerable number, and, at his sole expence, sent them back to Africa, where they formed a colony, and built themselves a town, which, in compliment to their benefactor, they named Granville. It is situated on the river Sierra Leone, not far from the newly established settlement of Free Town, of which it may be considered to have been the precursor.

In the discussion of the important question, concerning the legality of those horrible instruments of arbitrary power—PRESS WARRANTS, Mr. Sharp displayed the same energy that he had done in the case of Somerset. A freeman of London, of the name of Mellichip, had been impressed into the service of the navy. Mr. Sharp applied to Mr. Alderman Bull, then lord mayor, for an order for his discharge, which that magistrate, ever watchful over the liberties of the people, and incorruptibly pure in the administration of public justice, instantly granted. The commanding officer of the press gang had previously removed Mellichip to the Nore, in order to place him beyond the limits of the city jurisdiction. Mr. Sharp then caused the Court of King's Bench to be immediately moved for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring the body of Mellichip into court, which being of course complied with, Mr. Sharp insisted, that there being no charge against him for a breach of the laws, but being detained under the pretended authority of an impress-warrant, the court, as guardians of the liberty of the subject, was bound to discharge him.— Lord Mansfield felt himself compelled to acquiesce in the constitutional justice of this demand, and ordered Mellichip to be set at liberty.

It was to the active humanity and patriotism of Mr. Sharp, that the glorious and immortal *Society for abolishing the slave trade* owes its origin. This so-

biny: has since scattered itself into several countries in
 Europe, and through all the states in America; and
 to its spiteful exertions under the direction of
 Mr. Gadapville Sharp, the nation is indebted for the
 revival of the feelings of the slave-trade. Its pur-
 pose was effected, not by violence, intrigue, or cor-
 ruption, but by the force of truth and reason. Mr.
 Sharp covered the country with tracts, containing
 facts and arguments on the subject, till his cause be-
 came irresistible. Of this excellent society, Mr. Sharp
 was the president from its first institution. In his
 political principles, he was always the ardent
 and zealous friend of liberty, and he neglected no op-
 portunity to defend its principles, and assert the ne-
 glected rights of the people. He was at all times the
 warm advocate of *parliamentary Reform*, and recom-
 mended a plan to the public, founded on the earliest
 principles and practices of the British constitution. He
 proposed to restore the ancient *tithings* by which
 the whole country was formerly incorporated into
 societies of *ten men* each, who were joint security for
 the legal and peaceable demeanour of each other, and
 who elected, annually, from among themselves, a com-
 mender of the peace, called the *tithing man*. Ten
 of these societies he proposed to unite into a larger bo-
 dy, denominated, agreeably to ancient practice, the
Hundred; who should elect annually their *head constable*;
 and ten of these bodies again to form the largest
 assembly of the *Thousand*, who should annually elect
 upon the original principles of the British constitu-
 tion, their *elder man*, or *magistrate*. All trivial causes
 and disputes he proposed to have settled once a month
 by a jury of twelve men, in the *Hundred-court*, be-
 fore the constable; and all causes of a superior nature,
 and all appeals from the Hundred, were to be decided
 in the court of the *Thousand*, before the *elder man* and
 a jury of their peers. The whole body of the people
 were to form, in this manner, the *national Militia*;
 each *Thousand* to constitute a regiment, the *elder man*

or magistrate to be their colonel; and each Hundred to constitute a company, the constable of each, for the time being, to be their captain. So many of the thousands to be summoned once in every year, by their magistrate, as would have a right to vote in their respective hundreds before the constable, in the choice of a six hundred and fifty-eight part of the representative legislature, and without expense to the candidate or loss of time to the voter.

Mr. Sharp has shewn that the division of England into tithings and hundreds, was instituted at first by Alfred. He likewise demonstrated, in his treatise on this subject, that such a division is thoroughly consistent with the most perfect state of liberty that man is capable of enjoying, and yet competent, nevertheless, to answer all the necessary purposes of mutual defence, to secure the due execution of just and equal laws, and maintain the public peace. Neither does this system of government want either the prescription of antiquity, or the test of experience to recommend it to our notice. It reduced to order the Israelitish armies in the wilderness; and diffused comparative happiness through this kingdom, from the time of its royal institutor, to the epoch of the Norman conquest.

His family connections, and his education, led him on all occasions to support the religion of the established church. He always dreaded popery, but was on every occasion liberal towards the dissenters. His zeal led him therefore to recommend the establishment of an episcopal church in America, and he had the honour of introducing their first bishops for consecration to the Archbishop of Canterbury. America has, however, no established religion. The constitution of that country can neither establish nor prohibit any mode of worship which any individual may think proper to adopt.

In the unfortunate war which ended in the separation of America from Great Britain, the virtue and

patriotism of this gentleman suggested to the Congress the idea of having recourse to him, as a means of bringing about a reconciliation between the countries. Two commissioners (Dr. Franklin and Silas Dean) were accordingly dispatched to Paris, for the purpose of transmitting to Mr. Sharp, in London, proposals for the British government. Mr. Sharp delivered the propositions to Lord George Germaine, who was then the American minister; and, the terms not being acceded to by the English ministry, the commissioners returned, and America was declared independent on the 4th day of July, 1776, in consequence of this refusal.

The wide scale on which Mr. Sharp acted through life, and the various interests his schemes have mingled with, certainly designates him as no common character; and, though his writings have hitherto been ineffectual in producing a recurrence to our first constitutional principles, though his colony in Africa did not succeed, and press-warrants are still tolerated by our jurisprudence, yet the maxims he inculcated, and the steady perseverance he evinced, through the course of a long life, in the cause of liberty and justice, will not be without their effect. Exemplary conduct and good sentiments are never totally lost, if consigned to the guardianship of the press.

Mr. Sharp was designed for the law, but he never practised. He was afterwards in the ordnance-office; but having a genteel competency, and disapproving of the American war, he gave up his place, and took chambers in the Temple, where he resided many years till his death. Free from every domestic incumbrance, he there applied his mind to the pursuit of general knowledge. He was an able linguist, both ancient and modern, well-read in divinity, and in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures; extensively acquainted with law, an enlightened politician, and a great amateur of music. He devoted every Sunday night to the harp, of which he was extremely fond. This,

however, was meant as a devotional exercise, since the Psalms of David, sung in Hebrew by himself, were the constant accompaniments of his instrument. On these occasions, his venerable appearance, his fine expressive countenance, united to his vivacious manner, presented to his auditors the most lively appearance of bardic enthusiasm. A perfect orthodox Christian in his belief, he had too much good sense to fall into those narrow bigoted sentiments, which disgrace the rigid profession of many otherwise excellent characters; he therefore relaxed sometimes into innocent gaiety, and has been seen amusing himself at a convivial meeting, held at a tavern in Fleet-street, once every week, for the purpose of singing old English madrigals. His voice was good, and his judgment and execution considerable. This partiality for music, also made him an invariable attendant at the cathedral-service of Saint Paul's, the organ of which place, and its chants, he thought excellent.

Mr. Sharp's literary labours were principally directed to theology, politics, and juridical economy. In his Dissertation on the Prophecies, he differs from Dr. Williams and Bishop Newton, in many important particulars. In another tract he became the defender of the doctrines of original sin, of the existence and operations of the devil, and of the orthodox doctrine of the trinity. He exerted himself to abolish the Gothic practice of duelling, proving that the decision of private quarrels by private combat is contrary to law; and that when one of the parties falls, the survivor is guilty of *wilful murder*; a conclusion in which few thinking men will differ from him. His work entitled "*Legal Means of Political Reformation*," and his "*View of the System of Frank-pledge*," are monuments of his patriotism, which rank him among the Hampdens and Sidney's of his country.

Mr. Sharp was the first president, and a principal benefactor of the British and Foreign Bible Society,

of which he was an early and zealous member. He devoted every Sunday night to the harp, of which he was extremely fond. This

and since his decease the committee of that excellent society have published a formal resolution, expressive of their high sense of his public services and private virtues.

Mr. Sharp possessed a very extensive library, wherein a theologian, lawyer, classical scholar, politician, antiquary, orientalist, might have found ample amusement, suited to their different tastes. His collection of Bibles is esteemed the best in the kingdom.

Though seventy-nine years old, like Cato, he pursued his studies with all the ardour of youth. He became a tolerable proficient in Arabic. But it must be remembered, that age to him was no burden, that he lived a temperate and regular life, and that, in him reason always maintained her supremacy over his passions. His declining age, therefore, like the evening of a fine summer's day, was calm and clear. His form was a medium between the thin and the athletic, his stature of the middle size, his countenance clear, his profile aquiline, his dispositions cheerful, his gait upright, his nerves steady, and his motions, even when considerably advanced in years, possessed all the sprightliness of youth. His name and actions will adorn the British Plutarch, for the imitation of the old: and his virtues ought to be emblazoned in the *British Nepos*, as a model for the instruction of the young.

ANECDOTES.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

Riding one day before his attendants, on the bank of the little river Wilna, and not far from the town of that name, in Lithuania, his Majesty perceived several persons dragging something out of the water, which proved to be the body of a man, *apparently lifeless*. Having directed the boors around him to convey the body to a bank, he proceeded, with his own hands, to assist in taking the wet clothes from the apparent corpse, and to rub his temples, wrists, &c. for a considerable time, but without any visible effect. While thus oc-

cupied, his Majesty was joined by the Gentlemen of his suite, among whom was an English Surgeon, in the Emperor's service, who proposing to bleed the patient, his Majesty held and rubbed his arm, rendering also every other assistance in his power. This attempt failing, they continued to employ all other means they could devise until *more than three hours* were expired, when the Surgeon declared it to be a hopeless case. His Majesty, however, not yet satisfied, desired that the attempt to let blood might be repeated, which was accordingly done, the Emperor and his noble attendants making a last effort in rubbing, &c. when they had, at length, the satisfaction to behold the blood make its appearance, accompanied with a slight groan. His Majesty's emotions were so ardent, that in the plenitude of his joy, he exclaimed—*this is the brightest day of my life,* and the tears which instantaneously glistened in his eyes indicated the sincerity of his exclamation.

This favourable appearance occasioned them to redouble their exertions, which were finally crowned with success.—When the Surgeon was looking about for something to stop the blood and tie up the arm, the Emperor took out his handkerchief, tore it in pieces, bound up the poor fellow's arm with it, and remained till he saw him quite recovered, and proper care taken of him. His Majesty concluded this act of benevolence, by ordering the restored peasant a sum of money, and otherwise providing for him and his family.

The Royal Humane Society, on hearing of this noble instance of philanthropy, expressed their testimony of the high sense they entertained of it, by voting their gold medal, with an appropriate inscription, to the Emperor, and requesting his Majesty's gracious acceptance of it. *From the Accidents of Human Life, with Hints for their Prevention, on the Removal of their Consequences.*

THE POET OF PONDICHERRY.

(Told by Diderot.—From *La Correspondence du Baron de Grimm.*)

I was visited one day by a young poet, as indeed happens to me every day. After the usual compliments to my wit, genius, taste, beneficence, such as I have been hearing repeated to me, perhaps with sincerity, for more than twenty years, but of which I do not believe one word, the young poet drew forth a paper from his pocket. "Here, Sir," said he, "are some verses."—"Verses!"—"Yes, Sir, I hope you will have the goodness to let me know your opinion of them."—"Do you wish to hear the truth?"—"Yes, Sir, I require it of you.—What! have you the folly to suppose, that a poet would ask your opinion in order not to hear the truth?"—

"Yes."—"And you would tell him truth?"—"Assuredly."
 "Without disguise?"—"Undoubtedly; disguise, at best, is a
 gross affront; if rightly understood, it amounts to tell a man,
 "You are a bad poet, and not having sense enough to bear
 the truth, you are, moreover, a fool."—"Sincerity then has
 always succeeded with you?"—"Almost always." I then read
 over his verses, and addressed him in the following words,
 "Your verses are not only bad, but convince me you can
 never make good ones."—"Then I must make bad ones, for
 I can't restrain myself."—"No! alas! what a dreadful
 curse! Are you aware, Sir, to what a despicable state you
 are going to reduce yourself. No laws, human or divine, al-
 low mediocrity to poets. Horace tells you so."—"I know
 it."—"Are you rich?"—"No."—"Are you poor?"—"Yes;
 very poor."—"And you are going to bring upon yourself the
 ridicule of being a bad poet, in addition to that of poverty.
 You will have lost your whole life, and become old; an old
 man, a poor man, and a bad poet. Alas! Sir, what a sad
 life."—"I am sensible of it; but I am drawn on, in spite of
 myself."—"Have you any friends?"—"I have some."—"What
 is their situation?"—"They are jewellers."—"Would they
 do any thing for you?"—"Possibly they would."—"Then
 go to your friends; propose to them to furnish you
 with a small stock of trinkets; go to Pondicherry; you may
 make bad verses on the way; but having got there you may
 make your fortune; you can come home and make as many
 bad verses as you please, provided you do not print them; for
 you must not be the cause of the printer's ruin."

About ten years after I had given this advice a person pre-
 sented himself to me, whom I did not immediately know. "I
 am, Sir," said he, "the person whom you sent to Pondi-
 cherry. I have been there and acquired about 100,000 francs;
 being now returned I have employed myself in making verses;
 here are some."—"Still bad?"—"Yes; still bad, very bad."
 —"But your destiny is fixed, I consent to your continuing
 to make bad verses—so I propose"

(We heartily wish that many of our men of rhyme would
 follow the example of the Poet of Pondicherry.)

ALARMING MISTAKE

The following curious anecdote is related by Mad. de Ba-
 viere:—Chirac, a celebrated physician, as he was going to the
 house of a lady, who had sent for him in a great hurry, re-
 ceived intelligence that the stocks had fallen; having a consi-
 derable property embarked in the Mississippi scheme, the
 news made so strong an impression on his mind, that while
 he was feeling the patient's pulse, he exclaimed, "Alas! how
 they fall! lower, lower, lower!"—The lady in alarm flew to

the hell, crying out,—" I am dying; M. de Chirac says that my pulse gets lower and lower, so that it is impossible that I should live!" " You are dreaming, Madam," replied the physician, rousing himself from his reverie, " your pulse is very good, and nothing ails you; it was the stocks I was talking of, for I am a great loser by their fall." During this Mississippi scheme, it is said that a hump-backed man made 50,000 livres by letting his hump as a writing-desk to persons to make transfers in the street.

JORTIN'S LAST WORDS.

The last words of eminent men are frequently thought worth recording. Dr. Jortin, in answer to a female attendant, who offered him some nourishment, said with great composure, " No; I have had enough of every thing."

MIRABEAU'S LAST WORDS.

When Mirabeau was giving to the French Ministry an account of the Illuminees of Berlin, he subjoined, " If we had now the Jesuits, we would let them loose against the Illuminees. Rival excesses, he thought, were formed to worry one another."

VENETIAN MOTTO.

How maritime power fluctuates, how subject it is to the dry rot! Just a century ago, Leibnitz composed, for a Venetian medal, the known inscription:

Aspice Reginam pelagi, quæ flore perenni,

Virgo coronatum tollit in astra caput;

Ut Venus orta mari est, &c.

And now Venice, as these punsters used to tell her, appears to have been born of the foam of the sea, and to be evanescent bubble after bubble.

APT QUOTATION.

Mr. Grimm, an agent of one of the minor German courts, and a perpetual companion of the encyclopedic men of letters in France, had a ghostly sallowness of complexion, but painted when he went into company. Horace Walpole met him somewhere in Paris, and observed to an English gentleman that, in his tongue,

He look'd so Grim,

His very shadow durst not follow him.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been mentioned in this volume, and who have been distinguished by the names of the several volumes in which they are mentioned. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the volume in which they are mentioned is given in parentheses. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the volume in which they are mentioned is given in parentheses.

FOR AUGUST 1812
Religious Intelligence.

quarters excepted. By applying to Government, we may obtain
 duty free. Thank God for every help and assistance in our
 calculating the extent of this, the exertions of the poor being
 raised. **BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.**
 charged to me for the English, were all the first day at

We hail with pleasure the exertions which appear to have
 been made in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, to
 aid the labours of this Society. The following letter is from
 a clergyman in St. Kitt's, to the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett.

"It might indeed be considered disgraceful to the policy
 of any society, that the space of nearly three centuries should
 have expired, since one people or other, professing civiliza-
 tion and Christianity, have possessed a part of the world,
 and have made but feeble efforts, or rather no efforts at all,
 for the extension of these blessings among the laborious and
 ignorant."

"I have lately been making some inquiries as to the num-
 ber of the Negroes, either slaves or freemen, that could read.
 I have found their number greater than I could have expect-
 ed, considering that no system has been adopted for the pur-
 pose. But it seems to prove, that the mind of man is active,
 and formed for improvement, even under the most disadvan-
 tageous circumstances. That so many more slaves should be
 capable of reading than I had supposed, has, we doubt, arisen
 from some benevolent person teaching a few, and these few
 disseminating this blessing among their relatives or friends."

"If your Bible Society, of which there is a tributary branch
 in Shrewsbury, will send me to the number of about 2,000
 copies of the New Testament, I will answer for their proper
 and judicious distribution."

"I should give them to those negroes who could read, and
 would be the most likely to communicate the information
 they received. At some future time, when I suppose it will
 tend to advance their grand cause of extending the knowledge
 of salvation, I will make large demands for Bibles. The idea
 of instructing the Negroes is not looked on with that abhor-
 rence that it formerly was; and I should be thankful to be
 made an humble instrument of rendering it more popular."

We conclude our extracts from the Appendix to the ninth
 Report of this Society with part of two letters, which have a
 more immediate reference to the domestic proceedings of the
 Society. The first is dated from London, 17th August 18,
 1812.

"I received the precious treasure of Divine Truth, which
 the British and Foreign Bible Society were pleased to send
 me, 1525 Bibles and Testaments, at one half price, too,
 the master."

"By this means the preservation of the books is secured."

quartos excepted. By applying to Government, we got them duty free. Thank God for every help and furtherance in circulating the Word of Life, the expectations of the poor being raised, the sale has been most rapid indeed. The large Bibles, charged to me 13s. 6d. English, were all sold the first day at 13s. Irish. The octavos were all sold the second day, with a great number of small Bibles and Testaments. The times are trying to the poor, yet many from Eunnishor, who came to Derry market to buy food for their children, came to my house and said in my hearing, 'We will buy a little less meal, and take home the Word of God with us; as we may never get Testaments for 7d. each again.' Several of the common beggars bought Testaments with the halfpence they begged in the streets. Robert Jack, a blind man, with a wife and five children, bought two at 7d. each. I asked him how he could spare 1s. 2d. in such trying times; he said, 'I would feel less, knowing my child to be hungry, than to have it living without the Word of God; and the first money I beg, I will have one of them large ones for my wife to read for us on the Sundays, and another small one for poor little Tom; and then, thank God,' said he, 'every child that can read, will have a Testament.' I was touched to tears myself, and gave the old woman a large Testament, and a small one for Tom. 'Sir,' said he, 'I have 4d. yet, and you shall have it;' but I said, 'Buy bread for the little ones with that.' As they were going out of the door, I heard the old woman say, 'Dear Robert, will it not be very pleasant on the Sabbath days, that I can read this fine large print for you?'

"I can assure you, Sir, in the week past I saw the grateful tear fall from the eyes of many, and heard their earnest prayers in behalf of the Institution that enabled them to obtain the Word of Life on such easy terms.

"The whole 1525 will only last about eleven or twelve days. About two hundred have been sold to Roman Catholics; and the greater part of the rest have gone to persons whose clothing and countenances evidently spoke the dearth of the season."

We formerly gave an account of circulating libraries which had been formed among the French prisoners of war on the Medway. A correspondent states, that, "In the course of the last six months, we have been enabled to improve upon the plan for Libraries, by the institution of schools, for the purpose of teaching the ignorant to read the sacred Scriptures. The schools are ten in number, containing thirty scholars in each. To each school we allow fifteen Testaments; that is, one between every two scholars, and one Bible for the use of the master.

"By this means the preservation of the books is secured,

and they are read by 800 scholars several hours every day. It is pleasing to see many (even old men with spectacles), who six months ago, could not read at all, now able to read the word of God with a degree of ease."

We have been favoured with a recent communication from the West Indies in reference to the education of the children of the black and coloured race, which induces us to bring the matter distinctly before our readers. The communication is from a person of great respectability in the island of Antigua, who gives an account of an attempt which has been made at English Harbour in that island to convey instruction, by means of a Sunday school, to a considerable number of black and coloured children; and which promises to be attended with success, if supported as it ought to be by the contributions of benevolent persons in this country. The number of children under instruction, in the month of April last, was upwards of 500. These consisted of children, not only in the town of English Harbour, but from several of the plantations in its vicinity. The girls were instructed by a lady, who received them into her own house, and was assisted by four or five other teachers. The instruction of the boys, was conducted by an equal number of male teachers, under the general superintendance of a respectable officer in his Majesty's service, who appears to have united, with his zeal, a very remarkable measure of prudence and discretion. The schools are conducted on the improved plan so generally pursued in this country.

There is another set of children, whom these truly benevolent persons have taken under their care, and their number is very considerable. They belong to about twelve plantations, which appear to be too distant to admit of the children assembling at English Harbour. They are taught at night, on the week days, and occasionally on Sunday, by four black men, their fellow-slaves, who live among them, and who appear influenced in engaging in this labour of love by true religious principle. They read indifferently, but they do their best, and we doubt not that God will bless their feeble efforts to promote his glory and to serve their fellow creatures. Once every fortnight, on Sunday morning, these plantation children are visited by a teacher from the town and his wife, who examine and catechize them, in sufficient time to attend in the afternoon at the Sunday school in town.

The great difficulty which is at present experienced by the promoters of this benevolent work, arises from the want of a school room at English Harbour. The only place in which they have been able to collect the children, has been a chapel, and as this chapel is occupied during the other parts of the

Sunday, they are obliged to limit their meetings to the afternoon of that day. This is felt to be, and obviously is, a very serious disadvantage, which it is hoped that the exertion of a little liberality on the part of those who feel for the Negroes in the West Indies, may remove. The expence of a school-house is estimated at 200*l*. This sum, the persons who have engaged in this work cannot themselves afford to raise, especially, as the whole expence attending the schools is defrayed by their monthly subscriptions; and we cannot but express our astonishment at what they appear to have effected in this way; for they have not only incurred the ordinary charges of instruction, but they have done much towards feeding and clothing many of the destitute and orphan children. In the West Indies there are no parish allowances for slaves; if therefore they are neglected by their owners, they have no resource but in such rare benevolence as has now been shewn them.

One object, as has been said, will be to procure assistance towards the erection of a school-house: another will be, to procure a supply of books, such as primers, spelling-books, suitable tracts, Testaments, Bibles, &c.; and these we trust it will not be difficult to obtain from the Sunday School, Tract, and Bible Societies, established in this country. Contributions, either of money or books, will be accepted with gratitude, and faithfully applied. Inquiries on this head will be satisfactorily answered, by Mr. Hatchard, No. 190, Piccadilly, by whom subscriptions will be received.

The following extract from the communication, to which we are indebted for the above details, will probably gratify many of our readers: we hope also, that it will stimulate their exertions in favour of these sons and daughters of misery.

“April 23, 1813.”

“We rejoice at the blessed prospect that presents itself with respect to the rising generation in this part of the world, particularly among the poor slaves. The great eagerness of the country children to be taught is astonishing, and their docility and rapid progress give us great pleasure and encouragement. Such is their zeal, that if they are prevented from going to school, it is a great grief to them: and as the meeting is conducted with singing and prayer, we are happy to find they consider their learning as a religious duty, and this has an effect on their conduct. The teachers have the business at heart, and labour with assiduity, without fee or reward.”—The writer likewise represents the children with their tattered clothes as joining “in singing the praises of God with wonderful concord and strength,” and that, “at these times, the parents and others fill the windows and doors,

lifting up their eyes and hands to Heaven for what they see and hear."—"Our schools are increasing, and improving in learning, but there is great room for amendment among the boys, nor can it be wondered at when we consider the many disadvantages they are under. We have lately commenced a meeting for their religious instruction on Tuesday evenings, and also teach several young men as well as the Sunday-school boys on Thursday night. The girls' school is much improving, and there is every reason to hope that it will prove a blessing to the island at large; for most of those would, no doubt, have added to the general profligacy. We hope soon to form a committee, for the better establishment and support of our Sunday schools. We have a monthly subscription among ourselves, but it is a very poor one at present."

A grand impediment to moral improvement in the West Indies, and to which we have frequently adverted on former occasions, is, that Sunday is still the market day. This is also referred to in the above communication, as "the chief hindrance to the success of the Gospel in these parts, and a great cause of immorality and profaneness." We may form some idea of the effects of this profligate and Antichristian practice, by imagining what the result would be, on the population of London if Bartholomew Fair, that disgrace of the metropolis, were held regularly on every Sunday of the year.

But while we feel very anxious that this germ of good, springing up among the general dreariness and barrenness of our West Indian prospects, should not perish for want of care and culture; we confess that our views take a much wider range. Something of a more comprehensive character should be attempted for the education and moral improvement of the lower classes in our various possessions, both in the West and in the East. We earnestly recommend this large subject to the serious consideration of our readers; trusting, however, that in the mean time, the lesser object, which has given occasion to this article, will not be forgotten by them.

The first general meeting of the Hamilton Auxiliary Bible Society for the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, was held on the 31st August. The Most Noble the Marquis of Douglas has accepted the Presidency, and several Gentlemen of the county the Vice-Presidency of that benevolent institution. A considerable sum in donations has been remitted from several parishes; and several subsidiary meetings have been formed in other parishes, which are expected to produce a considerable sum of annual subscriptions.—The Society have appointed one hundred pounds sterling to be immediately remitted to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Summary of Politics.

SPAIN.

The armistice which took place in Germany afforded an opportunity to Buonaparte to make an effort to regain a footing in Spain. Soult was dispatched to reorganize the beaten army of Joseph, and to collect an additional force, with which to raise the sieges of St. Sebastian and Pamplona, and to re-establish himself on the Ebro. This object was effected with a promptitude which is altogether surprising. The battle of Vittoria was fought on the 21st of June. On the 1st of July, Soult was appointed Lieutenant de l'Empereur and Commander in Chief of the French armies in Spain and in the south of France, by an Imperial decree. On the 13th he took the command of the army of Spain, consisting of ten divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, with a large train of artillery. With a great part of this force he attacked, on the 25th, General Byng's division of the British army posted at Roncesvalles; but being supported by Gen. Cole's division, it was enabled to maintain itself throughout the day; but the position being turned by the enemy, General Cole withdrew in the night, and retired to Zubiri. On the same day, the position of Sir R. Hill, in the Puerto Maya, was attacked by a considerable force; but though it might have been maintained, General Hill, hearing of General Cole's intention to retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw likewise. These divisions had been engaged with a very superior force of the enemy for seven hours, during which the enemy obtained no advantage in the field. All the regiments charged with the bayonet.— Lord Wellington, on hearing of these occurrences, hastened to the scene of action, and on the 27th had concentrated his army near Huarte, between Pamplona and Roncesvalles. On that day the enemy attacked a hill which was occupied by a division of our troops, and renewed the attack with fresh troops on the preceding day, but were foiled in every attempt to dispossess us of it. On the 28th, a great part of both armies were engaged in a succession of severe contests for the possession of important eminences, and with uniform success on our part, except in one instance, where an overpowering force of the enemy obtained the momentary possession of a hill, from which, however, they were speedily driven at the point of the bayonet with immense loss. The battle was fought with great loss on both sides, and several of our regiments had to charge the enemy no less than four times in the

course of it. On the 29th, the enemy attempted to turn the left of our army, by sending a considerable force to attack the corps of Sir R. Hill. But while he was engaged in this operation, Lord Wellington adopted the determination of endeavouring to turn both his flanks at the same time, and then to make a vigorous attack on the front of his main position. These bold and decisive measures were crowned with success, and the enemy was obliged to abandon a position which, Lord Wellington observes, "is one of the strongest and most difficult of access I have yet seen occupied by troops;" and in the retreat he lost a great number of prisoners. While Lord Wellington was engaged in conducting this operation, Gen. Hill appears to have been pressed by the force which was detached to turn his left. Reinforcements, however, were sent to him, which enabled him to maintain his post until the success of the main contest was no longer dubious, and the enemy were put to the rout. Lord Wellington closely pursued the retreating army till sun-set, when he found himself between that division of the French which had attacked Sir R. Hill, and their main army. This body, however, extricated itself from its perilous situation in the course of the night, and retired through the pass of Donna Maria, where two divisions were placed to cover their retreat. On the 31st, this pass was attacked, and carried, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy, and the strength of their position; and a large convoy going to the French army was taken, with many prisoners. On the 1st of August the pursuit was continued, and many prisoners made. On the 2d, the enemy's main army was found posted behind the Puerto de Echalar, two of their divisions occupying the Puerto. These were attacked by a single brigade of our troops under Gen. Barnes, and were actually driven, notwithstanding a strong resistance, from these formidable heights. On the 4th of August, Lord Wellington observes; "there is now no enemy in the field within this part of the Spanish frontier." Previously to these engagements, a practicable breach having been effected in the wall of St. Sebastian's, an attempt was made on the 25th of July to carry the place by assault. The attempt failed. Our loss on the occasion was considerable; amounting to near 150 killed, 450 wounded, and 2000 prisoners. Accounts have been received, which state, that while these important operations were taking place in Navarre, Saragosa was taken by the Spanish General Mina. The French appear to have evacuated the place, only 500 prisoners having been taken in it, and 47 pieces of cannon. Lord W. Bentinck had advanced to Tarragona.

THE NORTH.

The armistice between the allied powers of Russia, Prussia, and Sweden, on the one hand, and Bonaparte on the other, was prolonged to the middle of August. At the termination of that period, hostilities recommenced, and the moment is said to have arrived, in which all the hopes of the French ruler, his power, and his existence are at stake. He now determines to spur on his course, and either to gain his object, or lose all that he possesses. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Sweden embattled against him; with his old companions in arms, generals of his own school leading hostile armies to encounter him; and with the territories of France exposed to invasion by a British army—we are told that he has evinced the height of human folly by placing himself in a situation, where victory can be no advantage, and where defeat may be ruin!

Such, at least, are the sentiments of some of our ministerial journalists; but the experience of the last twenty years has rendered us callous to the predictions, however sanguine and brilliant, of these venal writers.

The allies, on their part are not idle; for on the 7th, the bombardment of Stettin recommenced. Major-Gen. Gibbs has landed at Stralsund, with a corps of 3000 British troops. The troops of the Prince Royal of Sweden, 100,000 strong, are said to compose the centre of the allies; the Russians also are so numerous, and the Prussians so loyal, that if (as our newspapers phrase it) *the salvation of Europe* is not accomplished in a very short time, there surely must be something rotten in other states, as well as that of Denmark.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The most important circumstance of domestic occurrence to which we have to refer, is the abundant harvest, with which it has pleased Providence to bless this country. Seldom, if ever, have the crops of all kinds been more luxuriant; and it is scarcely possible to imagine a series of weather more favourable for ripening, cutting, and securing the grain. Some persons, who are accustomed to form calculations respecting the productiveness of our harvests, are of opinion, that the fruits of the present season are adequate to the consumption of fifteen months, which is five or six months more than our harvests have generally been adequate to for a considerable time past. This proves how anxiously we should cherish our agricultural resources. And although we admit, that, after all, it is comparatively little which man's wisdom or device, or even labour, can effect, independently of the Divine blessing; yet no one expects to reap where he has not sown, or to obtain, from the most fruitful seasons, a return for which he has not laboured.

Murder of Louis XVI. the Queen and the Dauphin: the elation of Napoleon Bonaparte and the conquest which it is the

Literary & Philosophical Intelligence

Dr. Hutton has nearly ready for publication, the second edition of *Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*: containing amusing Dissertations and Enquiries concerning a variety of subjects, the most remarkable and proper to excite curiosity and attention, to the whole range of the mathematical and philosophical sciences, &c. Lately recomposed, and greatly enlarged, in a new edition, by the celebrated M. Montucla, and now translated into English, and improved with many additions and observations. The work will be comprised in four volumes 8vo. illustrated with nearly one hundred 4to. plates.

Mr. W. Daniell, A. R. A. is preparing for publication, a *Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain*, illustrated with coloured engravings. To commence with a *Picturesque Voyage from the Land's End, towards Anglesea*. The design of this voyage is a descriptive account of the coast, and of every object worthy of observation in its vicinity; of the towns, harbours, forts, and the general character and appearance of the shore round the island. The voyage will be written by Mr. Richard Ayton, and illustrated with coloured prints, engraved by Mr. W. Daniell, from his own drawings.

Miss Randall of Bath has announced Part I. of a new *History of England*, to be completed in three parts, in one volume 4to. with forty copperplates.

W. Playfair, Esq. has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, *Political Portraits in this new Era*; with explanatory Notes, historical and biographical.

Dr. Marshal Hall of Edinburgh, is preparing a practical work on the *Physiognomy and attitude of patients under a course of medicine, the symptoms, &c. of diseases*.

Mr. Baxter is preparing for publication a complete *View of all the best and most valuable Editions of the Classics*, with a complete *View of works on Latin criticism and antiquities*.

Shortly will be published, by Mr. Kidd, some *Criticisms, Tracts, &c.* by the late Professor Porson.

Mr. T. Sheldrake, known by his improvements of the power of steam, intends to produce covered boats to carry fifty or sixty passengers, and impelled by two or three men with such velocity, as to make such an average passage from Richmond to London as the stages go in, if not less.

M. Theodore Bouys, before the Revolution, president of Nevers, and since professor of the Central School of that department, asserts, that he has discovered, in the predictions of Nostradamus, the downfall of the Gallican church; the

Murder of Louis XVI, the Queen, and the Dauphin: the elevation of Napoleon Buonaparte; and the conquest which it is the destiny of that hero to accomplish of England. Of Joan of Arc, he says, her whole person was imbued and penetrated by the energetic juices of an instinctive clairvoyance, (penetration) and that she prophesied by the force and virtue of her excellent constitution. It is true, he says, that she lost in part this instinctive clairvoyance, after she caused the King to be crowned at Rheims, owing to the fatigue her warlike powers had undergone, &c.

The Crown Prince has caused a printing press to form part of his camp equipage. This engine, which is principally intended to counteract the false statements of Buonaparte's Bulletins, will, it is said, be kept in activity by Kotzebue and Sclegel.

There was lately taken on the shore of the Solway, near Bowness, by Christopher Robinson, fisherman, one of those curious productions of nature of the order Zoophytes, known by the general term of sea polypi. The substance of this creature is very gelatinous, and consists chiefly of eight long arms, studded with wart-like tubercles, with which it adheres to rocks, &c. The head, in which are inserted two large eyes, is in the centre of the body, and the mouth diametrically underneath, in the centre of the arms, and is the passage likewise by which the aliment is discharged. The anterior extremity of the polypus consists of a very large bag, for the purpose of containing a black liquid, which, when assailed, it discharges, and, discolouring the water, eludes observation. The following curious account of the polypus is extracted from Goldsmith's *Animated Nature*:—

When several polypi happen to fall upon the same worm, they dispute their common prey with each other. Two of them are often seen seizing the same worm at different ends, and dragging it at opposite directions with great force. It often happens, that while one is swallowing its respective end, the other is also employed in the same manner, and thus they continue swallowing each his part, until their wounds meet together. They then rest, each for some time in this situation, till the worm breaks between them, and each goes off with his share; but it often happens, that a seemingly more dangerous combat ensues, when the mouths of both are thus joined upon one common prey together. The largest polypus then gapes, and swallows his antagonist; but what is very wonderful, the animal thus swallowed seems to be rather a gainer by the misfortune. After it has lain in the cavity of his back for about an hour, it issues abroad, and often in possession of the prey which had been the original cause of contention.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

WILLIAM MUIR, formerly servant to Mr. Milligen, Gukers-clough Mains, accused of poisoning Margaret Hamilton, his wife, by introducing arsenic into a basin of oatmeal, out of which she made and partook of porridge, for her breakfast, on the morning of the 8th September, 1812, has been apprehended in Fifeshire, and brought to Glasgow jail, to stand trial at the ensuing Circuit Court.

WEDNESDAY PRESERVATION.—Several men were supposed to be lost in a mine by the falling in of a large quantity of leath. The following letter announces their almost miraculous preservation:—

“Wolverhampton, Aug. 7
 “The miners, &c. continued their exertions to relieve the sufferers with increased activity, and yesterday (Monday) morning at four o’clock, having nearly driven through to the stall in which they were, one of them called out “work more to the left,” and, astonishing to relate, by one o’clock noon, eight of the men, and a boy, were found alive! John Keeling, whose body has not yet been found, was the only one missing; and it is supposed the sand, &c. fell upon and instantly buried him. When the circumstances became generally known that the men were living, many hundreds of persons assembled from the country in the vicinity of the work, and at half past four in the afternoon, the first man was brought up the shaft of the pit, supported in the skip by Mr. S. Ferrelay and another person; and when three of the others were brought up, they were conveyed in a coach, accompanied by two medical men, to their respective homes, the others in a similar manner, except Hill, who was carried home in a chair; and thus, after a dreadful confinement of nearly seven days, in contemplation of which the mind shrinks with horror, without light, without the smallest morsel of food—shut up in the bowels of the earth, with only the droppings of water which fell from the roofings of the cavity in which they were confined, and which they caught in an iron pot, accidentally left in the pit, were these nine human beings provisionally preserved from a premature grave!”

At Corrichill, on the water of Milk, a hen and a partridge laid their eggs near to one another, in the garden of Mr. Little, farmer there. The hen was observed to sit on the eggs of the partridge, and the partridge on those of the hen. When the young ones came out, the chickens ran off with the partridges; some two or three days after, the herd boy caught two of them, which appeared as wild as partridges are naturally; but the most wonderful part of the fact is, that the young partridges continue to follow the hen with the same constancy and tameness as is natural to young chickens.

A very melancholy event took place, at one o'clock on Monday the 6th inst. on the Clyde, mid-way between Dunoon and the Clough light-house. As the Ferry-boat between these places was conveying several passengers and about thirty head of black cattle across the river from Dunoon, it suddenly gave way, and filling with water, it instantly went down. Of the passengers, two only were saved, and the strokes done as follows, we lament to say, were *Mr. Stewart*, writer, Glasgow; Mrs. Duncan-Ferguson, near Dumbarton; Duncan Black, boatman; a seryant girl of Mr. Hainings; Mackintosh, and a young man and woman, lately married, belonging to Dunoon. One of the men saved put hold of a plank, and the other supported himself by means of a row, until taken up by the boats which went out to their assistance. There was a heavy sea, accompanied with a squall, at the time the boat sunk.

Extract of a letter from Bodmin, August 7, 1813. An awful visitation, in the case of a sudden death, occurred this day in the church of this town. On the arrival of the Judges, Sir V. Gibbs, and Mr. Baron Griffin; to hear divine service, the clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, was in his pulpit. The Captain of the Javelinmen was therefore dispatched for him, and he arrived after the Judges had been about a minute waiting for him. The Chaplain of the Sheriff rushed him on with his gown; he went into the desk, and opened the book, but he had scarcely turned over two or three leaves when he fell down and suddenly expired. He was about 46 years of age.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND.—By the overflowing of the River Birse at Dornach, canton of Solence—attended by three strangely consecutive and correlative accidents—upwards of 150 persons perished last month. The following relation of this melancholy event is copied from the *Aichaffenburgh Gazette*.

On the 13th July, the river Birse, swelled by the rains, overflowed its channel, and undermined the foundation of a house, the proprietor of which called for assistance. The alarm bell was rung, and a number of persons ran to assist the inhabitants in saving their effects. While employed in this humane office, the house and an adjoining wall fell and buried 12 persons in the ruins.

Near this house and the bridge over the river, was situated an ancient tower, which served as a prison, and in which were detained three men, who, perceiving the water gushing out from the ground beneath their feet, wished loudly to be released from their perilous state. The jailer, who had been long deaf to their prayers, perceived that this tower which had stood so many ages, would resist yet the violence of the

partidges continue to follow the hen with the same confidence and tameness as is natural to young chickens.

waters, resolved at last to go and assure them that their fears were groundless; but found it no easy task to pacify them; and he was still engaged in conversation, when the tower, with a tremendous crash, fell upon the bridge, and he was killed, along with one of the prisoners. The calamity did not end here.

"The alarm bell had attracted to the bridge a great number of persons of both sexes; the ruins of the tower fell upon the bridge, broke it in the centre, and all those upon it were precipitated into the torrent, and many were drowned. The two prisoners with difficulty gained the bank: one of them, who had been committed on suspicion of robbery, gave a noble proof of humanity: perceiving a young female whose clothes kept her buoyant, struggling in the water, he threw himself again into the midst of danger, and succeeded in saving her.

"The next day, on the 14th, upwards of 8,000 persons went from Basle to Dornach. They found laid out in the church 28 bodies, which had been taken from the river between Dornach and Arlesheim. About 60 persons from Basle, 50 from Dornach, and 40 from its environs, are still missing. It is known that they were upon the bridge at the time of the catastrophe, and it is believed that they have perished.

"Among the sufferers are the two daughters of the Mayor of Dornach, the eldest only fifteen years of age; their bodies presented a singular and affecting spectacle; they were locked in each other's arms; in the water each had affectionately attempted to save the other's life; the effort proved fatal, and both perished, giving and receiving a last embrace! A mother and her daughter were found in the same position—united even in the arms of death!"

Poetry.

THE HERMIT'S RETREAT.

The following lines, ascribed (we believe erroneously) to Burns, are written on a marble sideboard, in the hermitage belonging to the Duke of Athole, in the wood of Aberfeldy:

Who'er thou art, these lines now read;
Think not, though from the world reced;
I joy my lonely days to lead
In this desert drear,
That with remorse a conscience clear
Hath led me here.

No thought of guilt my bosom stings;
 Free will I find from earthly bolts;
 For well I saw in halls and towers,
 That lust and pride

The arch-herd's dearest, darkest powers,
 In state preside. "The alarm bell

I saw mankind with vice incrust'd;
 I saw that honour's sword was rusted,

That few for aught but folly dusted;
 That he was still deceived who trusted

To love or friend;
 And hither came, with men disgust'd,

My life to end,
 In this lone cave, in garments lowly,

Alike a foe to noisy folly,
 And low-bent to my melancholy.

I wear away
 My life, and in my office holy

Consume the day.
 This rock my shield, when storms are blowing,

The impid streamlet yonder flowing,
 Supplying drink, the earth bestowing

My simple food;
 But few enjoy the calm I know in

This desert wood,
 Content and comfort bless me more in

This grot, than e'er I felt before in
 A palace, and with thoughts still soaring

To God on high,
 Each night and morn with voice imploring,

This wish I sigh:
 " Let me, O Lord, from life retire,

Unknown to each worldly fire,
 Remorseless thro' or loose desire:

And when I shall expire,
 Let me in this belief expire,
 To God I beg to belong

Stranger, if full of youth and riot,
 And yet no grief has marr'd thy quiet,
 Those haply, throw'st a scornful eye at

The Hermit's prayers
 But if thou hast a cause to sigh at

Thy fault or care,

If thou hast known false love's vexation,
Or has been exil'd from thy nation,
Or guilt affrights thy contemplation,
And makes thee pine,
Oh! how must thou lament thy station,
And envy mine!

.....
Pledge to the much-lov'd land that gave us birth,
Invincible romantic Scotia's shore;

.....
Pledge to the memory of her parted worth,
And first amidst the brave, remember Moore.
BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA.
.....
Pledge to the much-lov'd land that gave us birth,
Invincible romantic Scotia's shore;

The following verses were written by Thomas Campbell, author of the Pleasures of Hope, and recited by Sir John Sinclair, at a meeting of the Highland Society in London, 21st March, 1809, to celebrate the anniversary of the above memorable event.

Pledge to the much-lov'd land that gave us birth,
Invincible romantic Scotia's shore;
Pledge to the memory of her parted worth,
And first amidst the brave, remember Moore.

Yea! be it deem'd not wrong that name to give
In festive scenes, that prompts a Patriot's sigh.

Who would not envy such as Moore to live,
And died he not as heroes wish to die?

Yes, though too soon attaining glory's goal,
To us his bright career too short was given;

Yet, in a glorious cause, his phoenix soul
Rose on the flames of victory to Heaven.

Now oft (it beats in subjugated Spain
One patriot heart) in secret shall it mourn

For him;—how oft on fair Corunna's plain
Shall British exiles weep upon his urn.

Bless'd be the mighty dead! our bosom's thanks
In sprightlier strains the living may inspire:

Joy to the Chiefs who lead old Scotia's ranks,
Of Roman garb, and more than Roman fire.

Health to the hand this day in Egypt's coast,
Those valour soil'd proud France's victor;

And wrench'd her banner from her bravest host,
Baptiz'd INVINCIBLE in Austria's gore.

Triumphant be our Thistle still, unfurl'd,
Dear symbol wild! on Freedom's bills it grows,
Where Fingal stem'd the tyrants of the world,
Where Roman Eagles join'd unconquer'd foes.
Joy for that day, on Portugal's strand,
When, bayonet to bayonet oppos'd,
First of Britannia's hosts, her Highland band,
Gave but the death shot once, and foremost clos'd.
Pledge to the meanest heart that fought that day;
Nor be the humble minstrel's name forgot,
Who, bleeding, wounded, rais'd himself to play
One native martial strain to cheer the Scot.

Is there a son of generous England here?

Oh, join us with us shall join,
To pray that in eternal union cleave,
The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle;
Types of a race who shall th' invaders scorn,
As rocks resist the billows round our shore;
Types of a race who shall, to time unborn,
Their country leave unconquer'd, as of yore.

And first amidst the grave, remember Moore,
Pledge to the

MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Wight, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Jackson, Esq.—At Glasgow, field, Thomas Campbell Hogart, Esq. younger of Bantaskine, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Stewart, Esq. of Wentworth.—At London, the Right Hon. Lord James Hay, son of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, to Miss Forbes, daughter of James Forbes, Esq. of Seaton, Aberdeenshire.—At Leith, James Robertson, Esq. of Bargarvie, to Jessie, fourth daughter of the late John Armbald, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Robertson, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Shepherd, Esq.—At Dalshangie, in Urquhart, D. Nicol, Esq. of Borlumbeg, to Eliza Townsend, daughter of the late Major Alpin Grant of Borlumbeg.—At Edinburgh, John Brown, of Glendovan, to Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Dempie, Spittal-town.—At Dewar Place, Mr. George McCraw, to Jessie, eldest daughter of the deceased John Orrok, Esq. of Orrok. At Dunbar, John Logan, Esq. Grangemouth, to Jessie, youngest daughter of Walter Simpson, Esq. Dunbar.—Stephen Saunders, Esq. M.D. of Blainstone Villa, to Mrs. Onslow, relict of Mr. R. Onslow, eldest son

DEATHS.

At Tradestown, Eliz. M'Farlane, relict of Mr. Francis Ross. She acted as housekeeper to the Town's Hospital of Glasgow for nearly 14 years, in a manner highly honourable to herself, and worthy of the public trust.—Suddenly, at Nethercroy, in his 78th year, Robert Cowan, Esq. late merchant, Glasgow. Suddenly, at Broughty Ferry, Mr. George Baxter.—At Lunding Mill, aged 85, Mr John Johnston, a man of the most amiable character.—On his passage from Java to this country, Thomas Sword, Esq. late Captain and Paymaster of his Majesty's 14th regiment of foot.—At Bath, Rear-Admiral Samuel Thompson, having on that day concluded his 94th year.—At Waterford, the Right Rev. Dr. Joseph Stock, bishop of that diocese, in his 77th year.—Suddenly, at Dunbarton, Captain Kirkus, of the East York Militia.—At his house in Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, Alexander Cuthbert, Esq. formerly of Eccles.—At Triconmallee, in the island of Ceylon, Lieutenant William Husband, of the 1st Native Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. James Husband. Dunfermline.—At Ceylon, Alexander Johnston, Esq. youngest son of David Johnston, Esq. of Lathbridge.—At Palermo, in Sicily, Major John Turner, of his Majesty's 75th regiment.—At Hawkhill, at an advanced age, Mrs. Betty Johnstone, sister of the late Sir William Pulteney, and daughter of the deceased Sir James Johnstone, Esq. of Westerhall, Bart.—At Edinburgh, Miss Christina Lindesay, daughter of Dr. Hercules Lindesay, of Glasgow.—Mrs. Weddell, of Batlochmie.—At Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Jacobina Evans, wife of Mr. Robert Neilson, Canonmills distillery.—At Greenpark Lodge, near Linlithgow, Mr. James Clapperton, at the advanced age of 77 years.—Mr. Joseph Watson, of Armistage, in Staffordshire, aged 89.

 TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Episode transmitted by R. came too late for insertion in this number, but it will have a place in our next. His future communications will be received with pleasure.

The subject of R. L. V.'s verses is of too exceptionable a nature to admit of their insertion.

THE
GLASGOW
MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

October 15, 1813.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
GENERAL MOREAU.

THE foundation of a warrior's glory is laid on the same spot which is stained with the blood of his fellow-creatures, and the history of the most brilliant campaign is little more than a detail of the miseries of a large portion of mankind. Over the field of battle, *humanity* will drop a tear, and endeavour to blot from her remembrance many a heart-rending scene. We, who are secure from the multiplied calamities of war, shudder at its horrors;—yet we cannot refuse the meed of praise to the intrepid soldier, whose acts of valour and skill at once call forth admiration and esteem.

The brave General, who is the subject of this Memoir, is peculiarly worthy of our notice. His recent exertions in the cause of our allies demand our gratitude; and his sufferings, in consequence, should excite our sincerest pity.

VICTOR MOREAU was the son of a much esteemed advocate, and was born at Morlaix, in the year 1761. A decided passion for arms led him, at the age of 18, to enlist; but his father almost immediately bought him off, and he continued his studies; so that at the period of the revolution he was provost of law at

Rennes, where he enjoyed a marked superiority among the students. An air of frankness and pleasing manners gave additional value to his natural talents and acquired information. He began to play an important part, when M. de Brienne attempted a revolution in the magistracy; and was then appointed head of the parliament. For five years this petty war lasted, in which he displayed intrepidity and a great degree of prudence. The commandant at Rennes had given orders to take him, but alive; however, he stood so well on his guard, and showed so much courage, that the garrison durst not attack him; though he appeared every day in the public places, and often slightly escorted. On the contrary he, in the winter of the year 1788 and 1789, seconded the innovations made by the ministers, with regard to the convocation of the states-general; commanded those bodies of Rennois and Nantois, who joined against the parliament and the states of the province; presided in January, 1790, in the confederation of the Breton youth at Pontivy; and thus, when volunteer troops were raised, obtained the command of a battalion belonging to his department. From that time he devoted himself wholly to his love of the military profession, applied himself to the study of tactics and warlike affairs, and went with his men to serve in the army of the North; but he was far from approving the constitution of 1793, and the battalion which he commanded was one of the last in the army which accepted it. His valour and genius soon drew attention, and in 1793 he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. On the 14th of April 1794, he was appointed general of division at the desire of Pichegru, under whom he served with splendid success in the army of the North; distinguishing himself particularly on the 26th and 30th of April, on which days he blockaded and took Menin; on the 1st of June he surrounded Ypres, which surrendered on the 17th, after a blockade of 12 days; on the 29th, he entered Bruges: in July he distinguished himself

at Ostend, Nieuport, and the island of Cassandria, of which he made himself master on the 1st, the 18th, and the 28th; and finally at the attack of fort l'Ecluse, which capitulated on the 26th of August. At the very time when he was gaining this place for the republic, the Jacobins of Brest sent his aged father to the scaffold as an aristocrat, or a friend of the aristocrats. This old man, whom the people of Morlaix called the father of the poor, had undertaken to manage the property of several emigrants, and this furnished his enemies with an excuse to destroy him. In the celebrated winter campaign of 1794, he greatly contributed to the rapid success of Pichegru, the right wing of whose army he headed, and of which he assumed the chief command, when his general went to take that of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle. He then drew up a plan of defence for Holland, which he communicated to Generals Daendels and Dumonceau, and afterwards imparted to the Batavian committee, whom he ordered to put it into execution within eight days, or give him an account of the measures taken for that purpose. After the retreat of Pichegru, he took the command of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle; and, in June 1796, opened that campaign, which became the foundation of his military glory.

He forced Gen. Wurmser in his camp under Frankenthal, and repulsed him under the cannon of Mannheim. By this success, Keyserlauten, Neustadt, and Spire, fell into his hands after several actions; and thereby he was enabled to effect his passage over the Rhine near Strasburg. Kehl, the fort opposite, was ill defended by the troops of the empire, at the head of whom was the Prince of Furstenburg, who was taken prisoner; and those of the garrison, who were not killed or taken, were easily dispersed. A second column of the French army having crossed the Rhine at Huninguen, the Austrians were obliged to evacuate the Brisgau; when, on the 6th of July, Moreau attacked the Archduke Charles by Rostadt, and on the 9th

near Etlingen, and forced him to retreat. In this last action, he manœuvred with incredible vivacity and boldness. He attacked the enemy again on the 15th at Pfortsheim, and compelled him to quit his strong position. He left his adversary no time to breathe, but pursued him, and fought him on the 18th, 21st, and 22d, at Stutgard, Caustadt, Berg, and Etingen; and, as Jourdan's success had been equal to his own, they both became masters of the Neckar, and could thereby lay the neighbouring country under contribution, and transport their artillery and army equipage at pleasure. The Prince of Wirtemberg was now obliged to sue for peace.

On the 11th of August, the Archduke Charles resolved to risk a battle. He attacked Moreau on his whole line; and, by forcing his right wing to retreat to Heydenheim, would have disconcerted all his projects, if Desaix, who commanded his left wing, had not more than revenged the check. The battle lasted seventeen hours; and, though it was not boasted of by Moreau as a victory, it allowed him to take a victorious attitude. The French army gained ground for several days, and, on the 27th, reached Munich. On the 3d of September, Moreau detached Gen. St. Cyr to dislodge the Austrians from Freysingen and its bridge, in which he succeeded. The Elector Palatine was obliged to purchase his neutrality by large sacrifices in money, clothing, and provisions.

Notwithstanding these great successes, Moreau was obliged to commence a retreat, which immortalized his name, as a consummate military leader. But the Archduke had much of the merit of causing this retreat; for he had contrived a bold project of turning his chief force against Jourdan, who, unprepared for it, met with a defeat; and Moreau, ignorant of the disaster till it was too late to repair it, adopted the wise measure of treading back his steps, in order to save his valuable army. It was the 26th of October when he reached Strasburg, which he had left four months before.

This retreat of the army of the Rhine proved of great use to France; for it allowed the General to send reinforcements to Italy, and thereby enabled Buonaparte to gain the battle of Marengo. For some time he had the command of two vast armies; but upon Hoche taking charge of that of the Sambre and Meuse, Moreau returned to the army of the Rhine and the Moselle; and again on the 20th of April, 1797, crossed the Rhine, and, by vigorous attacks, obliged the enemy to quit its borders; when, for ten days following, pursuing the flying Austrians nearly to the Danube, he received a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the peace of Leoben.

The army of Moreau passed the rest of the summer in the same place; but, not till the 4th of September, 1797, did he acquaint the Directory with the correspondence of the Prince of Conde with Pichegru, which had been seized, at the beginning of the campaign, in General Klingin's baggage; and which he had kept thus long, from regard to his old benefactor, or rather till the struggle between the Constituents and the Directory should be decided. He was now denounced to them, and almost immediately summoned to Paris; but he wrote back, that he thought fit, before he obeyed their orders, to insure the tranquillity of the army, and seize some persons who were implicated in that correspondence, which he kept to deliver himself: at the same time, he sent a copy of one of his proclamations, the effect of which had been, he said, to convert many who were incredulous concerning Pichegru, whom he had long ceased to esteem. He wrote, also, to the same effect to Barthelemy, doubtless not foreseeing that the fall of Pichegru would involve him also. Whether he had, indeed, changed his opinion of this General, or whether, which seems more accordant with his character, he imagined that this additional charge would be productive of no ill consequence to the accused, and would secure himself from the hatred of the triumphant party, it is not the less certain

that this step, however it be interpreted, injured him in the general opinion, without greatly benefiting his cause with a suspicious Directory, jealous of its authority, and much inclined to mistrust the military, and make them feel the load of dependance.

Moreau lived retired, and it may be almost said disgraced, during the greater part of the next year; but, at the end of it, when the Directory apprehended hostilities would recommence with Austria, Moreau was sent as Inspector-General to the army of Italy, then commanded by General Scherer. In March 1799, the war with Austria was renewed, under the most unfavourable auspices. At the battle of Verona, Moreau served as a volunteer, and consented to command the right wing. The conflict commenced at sunrise, on the 25th March, and continued till night. He took from fourteen to fifteen hundred prisoners, and six pieces of cannon: but as Scherer with the left wing was routed, Moreau was obliged to forego all his advantages.

When Field Marshal Suvorof joined the Austrians at Verona, Scherer was deemed incompetent for the command of the army at so important and critical a season, and Moreau was appointed his successor. No praises can be too lavishly bestowed on him for saving the feeble remains of an army without pay, without clothing, without magazines, and almost without hope of reinforcements. He had only thirty-five thousand men, discontented, if not disaffected, and at least mistrustful, to oppose the united force of Austria and Russia. A retreat, therefore, in this case, became necessary; and Isola della Scala and Villa Franca were abandoned in succession. The Mincio was crossed, and the strong fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua left to their fate. They were immediately blockaded by Generals Kray and Klenau. Suvorof took the field; and, after crossing the Oglio, advanced in three columns to the Udda. The Russian General (Vickassowitch) crossed that river on a fly-

ing bridge, on the 26th, at night; and the next day an Austrian column, under General Otto, passed it near the Castle of Trezzo. General Melos also marched with a strong train of artillery against Cassano, and, obtaining possession of the bridge, a division of the French army was beaten, and forced to capitulate.— In this hard fought battle, Moreau did all that the most intrepid of generals could, by encouraging his troops with his presence. He had three aids-de-camp killed by his side, and two horses wounded and one killed under him: he was himself slightly wounded. This day decided the fate of the Cisalpine republic, for the next day the allies entered Milan.

Throughout all Italy the aspect of affairs was very inauspicious for France at this period; but though Suvorof had hitherto appeared to justify the high opinion, entertained of his talents, his conduct soon presented an excellent chance for Moreau to retrieve the losses the French had sustained; and he seized the occasion with an avidity peculiar to his character. Accordingly, although he had now retreated from Lombardy and Piedmont, within the rugged frontier of the Ligurian republic, and was left with less than thirty thousand men, yet he contrived to detach Gen. Victor with a division to strengthen the army of Naples, while he took measures for forming a junction with the army himself; not doubting, in that case, he should be able to overcome superior forces, rendered weak by extension, and incapable of succouring or sustaining each other, from their want of continued communication and connection.

During the blockade of Alessandria, and while the Austro-russian commander was engaged with Macdonald for three days together on the Trebbia, viz. on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, Moreau took advantage of his absence, and left Genoa with an army of twenty-eight thousand men, and descending into the plain of Bochetta, Gavi, and Nevi, attacked and beat Field Marshal Bellegarde. The Austrians, unable to

resist the impetuosity of the republican forces, were obliged to cross the Bormida, and by this adverse tide of fortune the siege of Tortona was raised.

Suvorof's intention of invading the south of France was thus early frustrated; for, as Moreau maintained his strong position in the neighbourhood of Genoa, he threatened to fall upon the rear of the Russians as soon as he should begin to execute his design. Though Moreau was thus honourably exerting his zeal and masterly skill against the enemies of his country, the intrigues of the government, or the suspicion of some of its members, displaced him, and gave the command to a much younger officer. Before Joubert had joined the army, considerable reinforcements had been sent to it, so that it was become as numerous as the forces of the antagonist.

On the 14th of August, before Moreau had left the army, and while he and Joubert were reconnoitring a distant part of the enemy's line, information was given them, that Suvorof had commenced an attack on their left wing; for the Russian, having experienced how formidable the French were when assailants, had determined to anticipate his opponent, and open the combat. Joubert, in emulation of his friend, flew to the hottest part of the battle, in order to encourage the men, and received a mortal wound. The presence of Moreau, however, prevented dismay and confusion, and obviated the mischiefs which might have happened from St. Cyr's division being worsted. He, in this case, effected so skilful a retreat, as established an opinion, that, however he might be defeated, he could never be overcome even by superior numbers.

After this, when Buonaparte set himself up for Chief Consul, Moreau joined him, and he passed the winter of 1799 in Paris. In 1800, he was nominated to the command of the army of the Danube; and the plan of this campaign is said to have been laid down by himself.

It was intended to act with large masses against in-

ferior numbers; and, by a well combined and consentaneous movement of the armies of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, to end the contest with the capture of Vienna.

A combat took place, on the 3d of May, near Pfullendorf, and was renewed the next morning, when Prince Joseph of Lorraine, at the head of the right wing of the Austrians, was defeated, and obliged to abandon the magazines. But on the 9th of the same month the allies received so severe a blow, that they were obliged to retire under the cannon of Ulm.

The whole circle of Suabia was now subject to French sway, and all the imperial magazines on the bank of the Danube at the disposal of the republican army.

Moreau was indefatigable in his exertions; he prepared to pass the Danube between Ulm and Donauwert, and effected it, notwithstanding an obstinate resistance was made by Gen. Pztaray, then posted on the celebrated plains of Hochstedt, or Blenheim. This led to another signal victory, in the early part of June, and enabled Moreau to establish his head-quarters at Munich. While he was afterwards preparing for new victories, news of the armistice being extended to Germany arrived.

During this truce, Moreau married; but, in sixteen days after, he was obliged to repair to his head-quarters; for, as the French were not then able to force the Austrians to a separate peace, they determined to renew the war.

He published an address to his army, which was the most numerous he had ever commanded. The Archduke John was now at the head of the Imperial army, and, being flushed at some partial advantages against the French, he collected all his forces, and fought his antagonist. The rival armies met on the 3d of December, at seven o'clock in the morning, between the rivers Iser and Inn. The action was fatal to the Austrians. They gave way, and the French army hung

upon their rear with such perseverance and effect, that night alone saved them from total destruction. Thus this famous battle of Hohenlinden put an end, for a time, to every hope in the Court of Vienna, of re-establishing its affairs: the fate of the empire hung upon it. More than eighteen thousand prisoners, and one hundred pieces of cannon taken, swelled the trophies of this brave and fortunate General. The French army in Italy being equally successful, the Austrian monarchy tottered on its base. It was menaced by Moreau within fifty miles of Vienna, and three other powerful and successful generals were almost as near. Under these alarms, the Austrian cabinet proposed an armistice, which was made conclusive, by Moreau requiring for its basis, that the Tyrol should be wholly evacuated, and the fortresses of Bruneau and Wurtzburgh put into the hands of the French.

Moreau, some time after, came himself to Paris, where he was received with the highest marks of public admiration. The First Consul presented him with a most magnificent pair of pistols, saying, 'I could have wished to have had all your victories engraven on them, but there would not have been room enough.'

After this, Moreau settled at Grosbois, an estate which he had purchased of Barras, where he passed the greater part of his time, seldom coming to Paris, and having little connection with the heads of the Government, whom he even avoided with care. In 1802, the police of Calais arrested a certain abbe David, who was suspected of being sent by him to Pichegru, who was then in England; and, indeed, when brought to the Temple Prison, he confessed that he had thought it a duty to endeavour at reconciling these two old friends. From that time the police kept a watchful eye on Moreau, and was soon aware that he had several interviews with Pichegru, who was secretly come to Paris, and even with Georges; upon which he was almost instantly seized, and government then discovered all the particulars of a mighty conspiracy against the

First Consul's person, in which Moreau consented to share, but with those restrictions, and that hesitation, which ever characterized him. The official reports state, that he was very willing to co-operate in the destruction of the consular authority; but he disapproved of the Bourbons reigning; and insisted on a representative government, which made Pichegru say, "I believe he has a mind to the government too, but he could not keep it a week." Moreau was brought, with the other conspirators, before the criminal tribunal, and defended no less by the eloquence of Bonnet, his counsel, than by public opinion, and the generous exculpations of the other accused: he was, nevertheless, condemned, on the 10th of June, 1804, to two years' imprisonment, a punishment which was immediately changed to banishment. He, in consequence, went to Spain, escorted by four gendarmes, and was at Cadiz during the malignant contagion which raged there in the beginning of 1805; he, however, escaped, and, with his wife, set sail for the United States, and bought a plantation near Baltimore, where they were settled early in 1806. Madame Hulot, his wife's mother, sold his property in France, and transmitted the money to him; with the exception of that required to defray the expences of the criminal procedure, which terminated in his condemnation.

In this banishment, Moreau continued for some years, restrained, by a feeling of delicacy, from taking arms against a cause, which numbered his countrymen among its supporters. A great crisis, however, arrived, which necessarily overruled such feelings; and he thought it a paramount duty to stand forward in a cause, worthy of his honourable name, and of his admirable talents. The Allied Powers, indeed, acted with rare wisdom, in calling him to the very head of their military councils. Moreau arrived at Prague on the 20th of August last.

The splendid successes of the Crown Prince, are, in a great measure, to be attributed to the wisdom of the

plans suggested by Moreau; for report gives to this excellent General nearly the whole conduct of the present Austrian campaign, and of the attacks made on Dresden.

It is now our painful task to record the catastrophe, which has, for ever, deprived the world of the talents of this great man. During some skirmishes on the 27th of August, before Dresden, the Emperor Alexander was passing along the front of the line towards the right, where an attack was ordered, and had stopped for a moment to direct the movement of some Russian battalions, on a ground within reach of the cross fire of two French batteries; when General Moreau, who was speaking to his Imperial Majesty, and close to him, was wounded. The shot struck one thigh, passed through the horse, and shattered the other leg; so that the General was obliged to submit to the amputation of both, considerably above the knee. He was removed on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Eger. The Emperor remained by him when he fell, till he was placed upon several of the Cossacks' pikes, and carried off; and, after the operation, went with the King of Prussia to see him, and paid him every possible attention.

The General displayed the most heroic magnanimity and composure in every circumstance of this dreadful wound; and, from that firmness and tranquillity, it was hoped that his life would be preserved. But these fond expectations were not realized. Moreau died on the 2d of September, and his remains were embalmed, and sent to St. Petersburg.

MAHRADU.

A Pamphlet has recently appeared under the title of "Mahradu, an Indian Story of the beginning of the Nineteenth Century: by J. Gourlay, Esq."—The author tells the reader, in a short preface, that the transaction he has endeavoured to describe was communicated to him some ten or twelve years ago, in India, by an Officer well qualified to observe the passing scene, and who had been present during the whole of the service. Why Mr. Gourlay has so long delayed telling the dreadful tale is best known to himself, though the delay certainly throws some shade on the purity of his motives: he says indeed, "I am *now* enabled to perform what I am led to consider a solemn and appointed duty, from a long train of subsequent events, which have happened to myself, on nearly the same field of action, abetted by some of the same daring performers, and of a nature not less unmanly and disgusting than were the means resorted to, to overwhelm the unfortunate Mahradu." This merely goes to show, that he considers himself as having also been ill-treated by the same actors; but as he does not state his complaint, we are left entirely in the dark as to the justice of it. We presume these things, because they prove that Mr. Gourlay is a dissatisfied person,—for aught we know, justly dissatisfied;—but as he brings a most dreadful charge against some persons in authority in India, it is fitting that there should be no concealments in the case.

According to Mr. Gourlay's Narrative, it appears that in the year 1800, Mahradu was a Polygar of an ancient and honourable family, who inherited a considerable territory in the southern part of the peninsula bordering with the English in the Madura country. He had been, at different times, embroiled with the India Company, and had finally become tributary to their power; but "by curtailing his possessions, by exorbitant exactions, by humiliating restraints, and

by every other means of tyranny and oppression, this unhappy Chief saw himself reduced to little more than the shadow of his forefathers." In this situation, seeing almost every other native power laid prostrate at the feet of the English, he in an evil hour penned an address, which he posted throughout his territory, calling upon the people to fly to arms.—“The Europeans,” he says in this address, “violating their faith, have deceitfully made the country their own, and considering the inhabitants as dogs, accordingly exercise authority over them; there existing no unity or friendship among you the above casts, who, not aware of the duplicity of these Europeans, not only have calumniated each other, but have absolutely surrendered the country to them.”—The address then goes on to invite the natives to unite, rise, and exterminate the “low wretches” who had subdued the country.”

Information of this address having been received by a collector or resident in the Company's service, he transmitted a copy of it to the seat of power. “Orders were instantly issued to declare war against the Polygar; to carry fire and devastation into his country; to use every endeavour to secure his person and that of every male branch of his family, whose names being well known were also given in writing, and who, when taken prisoners, were directed to be identified before a Military Committee to be appointed for that purpose, and, without any other process or form of trial, *to be forthwith hanged on the nearest tree.*” —“These orders,” says Mr. Gourlay, “were literally carried into execution in the fullest extent, and with the most horrid punctuality.”—A large detachment, composed of King's and Company's troops, under the command of an Officer who held a high official situation under the Government, and a Military Committee, accordingly entered the enemy's country, which was manfully defended for several months. At length, however, the capital was taken “about the middle of

1801, and the ill-fated Mahradu, with the whole of his family, soon after made prisoners; who were, the male branches of them, regularly as they were taken, one, two, or three at a time, brought before this infernal tribunal, the identity of their persons established, and instantly carried in front of the pickets of the detachment, *and there publicly executed.*"

The Captain who commanded the pickets, according to Mr. Gourlay's statement, at first hesitated; but a letter was instantly dispatched to him, to carry the order into execution.—“At the time that this venerable Chieftain was taken,” adds Mr. G., “his brother, also a very old man, generally known by the name of Dummy, from his having been dumb from his birth, one or two of their sons, and some of their grandsons,—the latter not more than ten or twelve years of age,—were also made prisoners, and *were all banged at the same time*, and in presence of each other,”—after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mahradu to save the lives of the children!

Mr. Gourlay then names the 74th, 77th, and 94th King's Regiments, detachments from which, with several thousand of the Company's troops, formed the force employed in this tremendous affair. He does not know whether the transaction has ever been made known to the British Government, and thinks it probable that it has hitherto been concealed both from it and the East India Direction. It is now, however, disclosed, and must of course be inquired into; for *if the story be true*,—which we cannot but doubt till better evidence be adduced,—it is one of the most disgraceful and diabolical proceedings that have occurred in the present age, marked as it has been by so many deeds of darkness and of blood.

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however, the capital was taken "about the middle of

depend, and have most of them massive windows glazed or latticed.

SKETCHES OF MALTA.

By a Gentleman whose literary talents are well known to the Public, and who was resident for some time in the Island.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Malta, and its sister islands, which are made first, as viewed from the sea, present a heavy, undulating outline; nor is there any thing in the whole face of the country which can be called pleasing or picturesque, till you open the harbour of La Valleta. Here, indeed, a scene bursts upon you equally beautiful and imposing. Two considerable islets, the largest of which forms a most magnificent port, almost insulate the town, situated on a tongue of land, which, rising inland from the sea, exhibit a series of fine buildings, towering one above the other, and crowned with some singular edifices, detached from the mass, which give a striking finish to the whole. Each side of the harbour is strongly fortified with batteries, that appear to grow out of the rock, of which they are composed. The south-east side, sufficiently covered with forts and houses, is defended by a triple tier of guns, suggesting an image of power, which works of the first order often fail to convey to an inexperienced eye. The great visible length of the harbour and its windings, which leave you in suspense as to its real limits, fill the mind with undetermined ideas of extent; and the quantity of shipping of various nations, of different forms, and bearing different flags, together with the crowds upon the Marina, give gaiety and animation to a picture, which can hardly be paralleled in the world. Nor does the charm end on entering the town. The streets, indeed, are narrow; but amid the brilliancy of a southern sky, this does not occasion the gloom which renders such a mode of building disagreeable in England. The houses, which are built of stone, are flat roofed, for the purpose of preserving the rain water, on which the inhabitants principally

depend, and have, most of them, massive virandas glazed or latticed. There is, indeed, but one building which can pretend to any thing like regularity, but in no place is the triumph of the picturesque over the beautiful more decisive. Even the mixed character of the architecture of the palace, a union of the European and Saracenic, pleases, and appears justified by the doubtful position of Malta, as well as by the mixed groups of Mohammedans and Christians who repose beneath its caves.

Malta is twenty miles in extreme length, twelve in breadth, and seventy in circumference.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

This garden is on a sufficient scale to afford a fair proof of the experiment suggested by Denon in his book on Egypt, namely, the attempting to make Malta an intermediate station for the plants of warmer countries, as a mode of gradually seasoning them to the colder temperatures of Europe. It should seem, however, notwithstanding certain exceptions, that, in spite of the absence of frost, there is something in particular winds which prevail here, exclusive of their violence, that is prejudicial to a large tribe of the vegetable creation. Several shrubs, which in our southern counties flourish in the open air, such as the *magnolia grandiflora*, and the less hardy *camelia japonica*, scarcely shiver through a Maltese winter, with the shelter of basket-work or matting. To some useful plants, however, which require warmth, such as the cotton tree, the produce of which is manufactured here on a small scale, and to many fruits, this island is more congenial. The reputation of its oranges is established throughout the world.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The figs of this country are delicious. The olive and vine both flourish in Malta, but neither are cultivated for profitable purposes. With the large ex-

ceptions of oranges, melons, pomegranates, and grapes, the latter of which are also better forced in England, we have nothing to envy on the score of fruits, having accomplished, with the help of art, more than nature has done for the Maltese. The pine-apple, indeed, since it grows, we believe, without the shelter of houses, in Naples, they might, and the prickly pear, or *ficus Indianus*, they do cultivate all over the island. But though this is both praised for its flavour and its nutritious qualities, and forms part of the food of the inhabitants, we doubt whether it would arrive at the rank of an eatable, much less of a luxury, in England. Vegetables, of all kinds, are excellent in Malta, during the winter, spring, and autumn, saving potatoes, turnips, and the pea: the culture of the latter, however, appears to have failed from an improper selection of the sort. It is equally bad at Gibraltar, with the exception of one species, partially introduced, called by the gardeners, the fan-pea, which thrives as in England. The success of this experiment might suggest its importation into Malta. The most curious vegetable production of these islands is the *fungus melitensis*; this grows spontaneously on a rock contiguous to Gozo, and in a very small district in Malta. It has a great, but apparently an exaggerated, reputation as a styptic.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Malta is, certainly, delightful. It is true, that, though the thermometer is scarcely ever below fifty in the shade, it is sometimes cold to sensation, and that an immense quantity of rain falls during this season; but this comes down at once, and never hangs condensed in a canopy of vapour, or spitters, as in England, in a perpetual drizzle. There are few days in which there is not a large allowance of sunshine; and it would be a cruel injustice to the temperature of this period to compare it to that part of an English winter, which is, by courtesy, called

spring, or even to the month of June of our ordinary summer. This latter season is particularly oppressive in Malta, from the extreme heat of the night, which is almost as sultry as the day. The sciroc, which fortunately seldom lasts long, is a severe infliction; and we can compare the feel and temperature of the air, during the prevalence of this wind, to nothing better than the atmosphere of an extremely hot wash-house.

CHARACTER OF THE MALTESE.

The two most odious points in the national character are the passion of vengeance, and an excessive sordidness of disposition. To these might be added, most overweening pride and self-conceit. The second vice is more peculiarly their own; it pervades all ranks, exhibits itself in every money transaction, and is not more visible in the petty thefts of the servant, than in the dirty spirit of speculation that characterizes the public functionary. Into the opposite scale must be cast piety, chastity, sobriety; all the family affections, fidelity, courage, and industry. The genuine character of the Maltese is to be sought for among the inferior classes: there is, indeed, little society among the gentry.

On horseback, they are strong and courageous as ourselves; in the management of their own vessels they are admirable; in the use of the oar they are, undoubtedly, our superiors: the inhabitants of the coast may almost be considered as amphibious; and the address of the boys on the *marina* of La Valleta, in recovering a small piece of money from the bottom of the harbour, is among the first striking circumstances which arrest the attention of a stranger. An Englishman sees, with wonder, the driver of his *calesse*, during the most oppressive days of summer, running by the side of his horse for miles together, and keeping up with him, whatever may be his pace; and the peasantry are remarkable for their industry and temperance.

Correspondent in appearance to the vigour with which they are animated, are the figure and limbs of the Maltese. Strongly resembling the remains of Greek sculpture, they afford a singular confirmation of the propriety of that model which the antients adopted as the scheme of perfection, with respect to strength and beauty in the human frame. The face, however, bears no resemblance to the models of classical antiquity. The hair is coarse and bushy, the complexion swarthy, the features rude; and, with a certain expression of good-humour, is mixed a look of cunning which never fails to distinguish the barbarian.

The ordinary dress of the women, their looks, their whole demeanour, bespeak habitual restraint. While the man, gaily attired in white cotton trowsers, and a jacket, covered with fillagree buttons of gold or silver, and sometimes of the most expensive workmanship, his waist girt with a crimson sash, and his head covered with a red cap, nearly similar in form to the Phrygian, walks, though generally barefoot, with an elastic step and an air of confidence, the female Maltese, clad in black, her head and person partially enveloped in a mantle of the same colour, is seen shuffling along with precisely that constrained and awkward gait which distinguishes the cast of English women, who inclose themselves in long cases like caddises. We may still detect strong traces of the Arabic modes of thinking of their ancestors, whose maxim was, 'that women should appear but twice in public, the day of their wedding and of their funeral.'

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Italian opera is maintained on a very respectable establishment, both with respect to the performers and the orchestra; but the buffo style is the favourite of these islanders, who, like all the southern people, if they have not much time for humour, have an infinite passion for buffoonery. An actor, the words and music of whose song would be nothing

without his face, figure, and grimaces, will draw down thunders of applause; and, what is still more extraordinary, will draw the purse-strings of the spectators. He sings in Italian, and dollars are cast upon the stage; he is encored, and recommences in Maltese: more dollars follow, and fresh encores. His last performance is in English; and whether it be from the contagion of taste or the pride of emulation, another trolley of silver is showered upon him.

The opera, as well as a regular Italian theatre, which occupies its stage on alternate nights, lasts only part of the year. The latter might be said to sound the very base-string of comedy, if a company of English *dillettanti* actors had not contrived to reach a chord below it.

THE CARNIVAL.

During the carnival, masqued balls are substituted for the opera, to which the proprietors of the boxes can go as spectators. Here the favourite Maltese dance, a species of cotillon, is performed with infinite delight; and a loose given to every sort of buffoonery, little restrained by considerations of decorum. Occasionally, tumults arise; sometimes even the native guard, charged with the police of the theatre, is forced; masquers in every sort of ludicrous habits are seen scrambling into the streets for protection, and a detachment of English soldiers is called in for the re-establishment of order.

Much time may be pleasantly spent in Malta: the riches of the altar, and of the chapels, appropriated to the different *Langues*, the pompous arrangements for the accommodation of the order, the monuments of the Grand Masters, the pavement blazoned in *mosaïco* with the arms of the knights in polished marble, lapis lazuli, or enamels; the imposing splendour of the place throughout, altogether take possession of the imagination, which, readily overleaping the period of its corruption and decline, is transported back into

the early and heroic ages of that illustrious institution, A contrast is opposed to the graver character of St. John, in the interior of St. Paul's, in Citta Vecchia, the antient metropolis, formerly called Citta Notabile, and situated a few miles from La Valletta. The characteristics of this are lightness, elegance, and a festive brilliancy of appearance. When the traveller has visited these, and what else has been here specified, he has but to dive into St. Paul's cave and the catacombs, and he will have exhausted the wonders of Malta.— The country will have few attractions for him; and if this island be, as is now contended, the Ogygia of Calypso, he will no longer admire at Ulyssus' rejection of immortality clogged with the condition of perpetual residence. Divided into a series of terraces, built up with free-stone, for the support of the scanty soil, during the rains, it exhibits the appearance of one vast church yard; a resemblance rather increased than diminished by a few and thinly scattered trees. The only two pleasure gardens of any extent, unless we class the Boschetto among these, are that of Floriana, a suburb of La Valletta; and that of S. Antonio, attached to one of the villas of the Governor, at about four miles distance. They are both laid out in the Italian style, but with considerable diversity of design. The latter is the most spacious, and the most highly ornamented.

OBSERVATIONS ON ENTERING HAMBURGH.

By Coleridge.

My last landed me at the Boom House in Hamburgh. While standing on the stairs, I was amused by the contents of the passage boat, which crosses the river once or twice a day from Hamburgh to Haarburgh. It is stowed close with all people of all nations, in all sorts of dresses, the men all with pipes in their mouths, and these pipes of all shapes and

fancies—straight and wreathed, simple and complex long and short, cane, clay, porcelain, wood, tin, silver, and ivory; most of them with silver chains and silver hole-covers. Pipes and boots are the first universal characteristic of the male Hamburgers that would strike the eye of the raw traveller.

I walked onward at a brisk pace, enlivened not so much by any thing I actually saw, as by the confused sense that I was, for the first time in my life, on the *continent* of our planet. I seemed to myself like a liberated bird that had been hatched in an aviary, who now, after his first soar of freedom, poises himself in the Jupper air. Very naturally, I began to wonder at *all* things; some, for being so like, and some for being so unlike, the things in England.—Dutch women with large umbrella hats shooting out half a yard before them, with a prodigious plumpness of petticoat behind—the women of Hamburg with caps plated on the caul with silver or gold, or both, bordered round with stiffened lace, which stood out before their eyes, but not lower, so that the eyes sparkled through it—the Hanoverian women with the fore-part of the head bare, then a stiff lace standing up like a wall perpendicular on the cap, and the cap behind *tailed* with an enormous quantity of ribbon which lies or tosses on the back:

Their visnomies seemed like a goodly banner
Spred in the defiance of all enemies.

SPENSER.

— The Ladies all in English dresses, all *rouged*, and all with bad teeth; which you notice instantly, from their striking contrast to the mother-of-pearl whiteness and regularity of teeth of the laughing, loud talking country women and servant-girls, who with their clean white stockings, and with slippers without heel-quarters, tripped along the dirty streets as if they were secured by a chafm from the dirt, and with a lightness which surprised me, who had always considered it as one of the annoyances of sleeping in an inn, that I had to clatter up stairs in a pair

of them. The streets narrow, to my English nose audaciously offensive, and explaining at the first sight the universal use of boots; without an appropriated path for the foot-passengers; the gable ends of the houses all towards the street, some in the ordinary triangular form, and entire, as the botanists say, but the greater numbers notched and scalloped with more than Chinese grotesqueness;—above all, I was struck with the profusion of windows, so large and so many, that the houses look all glass. I moved on and crossed a multitude of ugly bridges, with huge block deformities of water wheels close by them.—The water intersects the city every where, and would have furnished to the genius of Italy the capabilities of all that is most beautiful and magnificent in architecture. It might have been the rival of Venice, and it is huddle and ugliness, stench and stagnation. The Jungfer Steig (i. e. young Ladies' Walk), to which my letters directed me, made an exception. It is a walk, or promenade, planted with treble rows of seton trees, which being yearly pruned and cropped, remain slim and dwarf-like. This walk occupies one side of a square piece of water, with many swans on it, perfectly tame; and moving among the swans, showy pleasure boats with ladies in them, rowed by their husbands or lovers.

I now was guided to the hotel, and pressed on through streets and streets, as happy as a child, and, I doubt not, with a childish expression of wonderment in my busy eyes, amused with the wicker waggons with moveable benches across them, one behind the other, (these were the hackney coaches); amused by sign-boards of the shops, on which all the articles sold within are painted, and that too very exactly, though in a grotesque confusion (a useful substitute for language in this great mart of nations); amused with the incessant tinkling of shop and house door bells, the bell hanging over each door, and struck with a small iron rod at every entrance

and exit;—and, finally, amused by looking in at the windows as I passed along; the ladies and gentlemen drinking coffee or playing cards, and the gentlemen all smoking. I wished myself a painter, that I might have sent you a sketch of one of the card parties.—The long pipe of one gent' man rested on the table, its bole half a yard from his mouth, fuming like a censer by the fish pool;—the other gentleman, who was dealing the cards, and of course had both hands employed, held his pipe in his teeth, which, hanging down between his knees, smoked beside his ankles. Hogarth himself never drew a more ludicrous distortion, both of attitude and physiognomy, than this effort occasioned.

Our hotel *die Wilde Man* (the sign of which was a bad likeness of the landlord, who had engrafted on a very grim face a restless grin, that was at every man's service, and which, indeed, like an actor rehearsing to himself, he kept playing in *expectation* of an occasion for it)—neither our hotel, I say, nor its landlord, were of the genteelest class: but it has one great advantage for a stranger, by being in the market-place, and the next neighbour to the huge church of St. Nicholas, a church with shops and houses built up against it, out of which *wens* and *warts* its high massive steeple rises, *necklaced*, near the top, with a round of large gilt balls. A better pole-star could scarcely be desired. Long shall I retain the impression made on my mind by the awful echo, so loud and long and tremulous, of the deep toned clock within this church, which awoke me at two in the morning from a distressful dream, occasioned, I believe, by the feather bed which is used here instead of bed clothes. I will rather carry my blanket about with me, like a wild Indian, than submit to this abominable custom.

A HINDOO DEITY.

(Extracted from a "Journal of a Resident in India, by Maria Graham.")

Chimchose, Dec. 19, 1809.

I have just seen what I thought I should never have met with on this side of Thibet, namely, an *alive god*, called the Deo of Chimchose, who is nothing less than Ganesa himself, incarnate in the person of a boy of twelve years old, the eighth of his family honoured as the vehicle of the deity's appearance on earth.—

The first was Maraba, a Gosseyn, whose piety was so exemplary that Ganesa rewarded it by becoming incarnate in his person; at the same time committing to his care a sacred stone, and the guardianship of his own temple, promising the same favours to his descendants for seven generations. These are now passed away; but, as the piety and superstition of the Deo's neighbours has enriched the family by grants of lands, and towns, and villages, the holy Bramins have decreed, that the god is still incarnate in the family of Maraba; and to the objection, that the promise was only to seven generations, they answer, that as the deity was able to grant that favour to the seven immediate descendants of the holy Gosseyn, it would be impious to doubt his power of continuing it to their posterity. The Deo's palace, or *bara*, is an enormous pile of building, without any kind of elegance, near the river Mootha, on which the town stands. As we entered the court, we saw a number of persons engaged in the honourable and holy office of mixing the sacred cow-dung, to be spread on the floors of the *bara*. The whole palace looked dirty, and every window was crowded with sleek well-fed Bramins, who doubtless take great care of the Deo's revenues. We found his little godship seated in a mean viranda, on a low wooden seat, not any way distinguished from other children, but by anxious wild-

ness of the eyes, said to be occasioned by the quantity of opium which he is daily made to swallow. He is not allowed to play with other boys, nor is he permitted to speak any language but Sanscrit; that he may not converse with any but the Bramins. He received us very politely, said he was always pleased to see English people; and after some conversation, which the Bramin interpreted, we took leave, and were presented by his divine hand with almonds and sugar-candy perfumed with asafoetida, and he received in return a handful of rupees. From the bara we went to the tombs of the former Deos, which are so many small temples enclosed in a well-paved court, planted round with trees, communicating with the river by a handsome flight of steps. Here was going on all the business of worship. In one place were women pouring oil, water, and milk over the figures of the gods; in another, children decking them with flowers: here, devotees and pilgrims performing their ablutions; and there, priests chaunting portions of the vedas: yet all going on in a manner that might be seem the inhabitants of the Castle of Indolence. As I passed one of the tomb-temples, I caught a glimpse of a large highly polished stone, which I suppose is the palladium of the Chimchose; but I was desired not to approach it, so that I could not gratify my curiosity. I returned to our tents, filled with reflections not very favourable to the dignity of human nature, after witnessing such a degrading instance of superstitious folly. If I could be assured, that the communication with Europe would, in ever so remote a period, free the nations of India from their moral and religious degradation, I could even be almost reconciled to the methods by which the Europeans have acquired possession of the country.

LAKE OF SULPHURIC ACID IN JAVA.

The discovery of such an extraordinary fact as the existence of a river and lake of sulphuric acid, has excited considerable attention. M. Leschenault, a naturalist in the employ of the French Government, has given the following account of this phenomenon. It is situated in the province of Bagnie Vangar, in the most eastern district of Java, and isolated from all other parts of the island. The country is very difficult of access, unless in numerous bodies, in consequence of being infested by tigers, and the Dutch have made it the place of exile for Indian malefactors, who there cultivate pepper and coffee, the latter excelling that of any other part. Mount Idienne is the highest mountain in the island, and contains a volcano; from the crater of this volcano issues the river of sulphuric acid. The fact was originally discovered in consequence of its joining another river, called *Songji Pouti*, or White River, in a valley some league west of it. This river derives its colour from white clay, over which it flows, and is esteemed favourable to vegetation. When it is joined by the *Songji Pabetsong* Acid River, it loses its white colour, and its waters become caustic and extremely destructive to vegetation. This sulphuric acid river, when not increased by rains, is not sufficiently great to reach the White River, and it is absorbed in the sand; but when augmented by rain, unites with the White River, kills all the fish in it, destroys all vegetation on its banks, and gives violent cholics to all those who drink it. In summer this acid river does not exceed 18 inches broad, and as many deep; and even in the largest hollows it is not more than 25 feet broad and two deep. It is easy to see the places where the waters have reached, by the traces of corrosion which they have left on the rocks and on the soil, as well as the want of vegetation, which has been burnt wherever they have been. The volcanic Mount Idienne throws out

considerable masses of sulphur, and this river of sulphuric acid issues from its crater. The valley below is rendered very insalubrious by heavy and fetid fogs, which are so dark as to obstruct the view at the distance of a few paces. The road leading to the volcano is steep and fatiguing; it is covered with fine grass, but the only tree is the *Casuarina Equisetifolia*, called by the Javanese *Semara*, the wind rustling through its long filiform leaves, produces a continual and sharp hissing noise. The views are particularly picturesque and entertaining to those British Officers who have visited the island of Java. The sulphur will be found useful in the manufacture of gunpowder.

there cultivate pepper and coffee, the latter exceeding that of any other part. Mount Idienne is the highest mountain in the island, and contains a volcano; from

SINGULAR ELEVATED PLAIN IN THE COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From Lichtenstein's Travels in South Africa.

Our view, far to the south, was bounded by a chain of lofty hills, the space between being occupied by the great Karroo, a parched and arid plain, stretching to such extent, that the vast hills which bound it are almost lost in the distance. The beds of numberless little rivers cross this enormous space, like veins, in a thousand directions. The course of these might, in some places, be clearly distinguished by the dark green of the mimosas, which spread along their banks. Excepting these, nowhere, as far as the eye could reach, was a tree to be seen; no, nor even a shrub: nowhere any signs of life, nor a point on which the eye could dwell with pleasure. The two ridges which include this plain, stretch across the African continent, from east to west, parallel to one another, and to the southern coast. It is bounded by mountains also on the east and west. The streams that cross descend from the northern chain, and, traversing the Karroo, issue through the valleys of the southern chain; so that the

plain is not level, but inclines towards the south. The length of it is reckoned 60 geographic miles (by the 15th degree), and its breadth from 15 to 20.

The Karroo is by no means a smooth surface, as it is sometimes described. In the midst of it are some considerable hills, which are not remarked, only because they come in comparison with the lofty mountains on either side. These hills are of different heights. There are large spaces however, some of them of the extent of thirty or forty square miles, of which the surface is perfectly level. The soil is sand mixed with clay, and containing a good deal of iron. As it appears from its yellow or ochry colour, this is a virgin soil (is so thin, that, on digging a foot below the surface, they come to a hard and impenetrable stone). As soon as the cool season, and the rains which accompany it, set in, the plants lodged in this dry bed of earth begin to shoot, and so rapid is the progress of vegetation, that in a few days this barren waste is covered with verdure. By and by thousands of flowers manifest the whole surface: and the whole air is filled with the most fragrant odour. Thus, the desert is transformed, as by magic, into one continued garden of flowers. The colonist, descending from the snowy mountains, finds a plentiful supply of food for his flocks and herds which accompany him; while these troops of the ostrich and the antelope, driven in the same manner, from the high country, share in the repast, and feed secure from the lion, the tyger, and the hyena, in fields where there is no hole or cavern where these plunderers can conceal themselves.

But this scene of plenty and security is destined to vanish as quickly as it arose; and its average duration does not exceed a month. As the day lengthens, the power of the sun soon checks a vegetation supported by so shallow a soil: the streams dry up; the springs hardly flow, and before the end of September, the Karroo is again reduced to a solitary desert. The clay is rent by a thousand cracks, and the hard red

soil is covered over with a brown dust, formed from the dried and withered plants.

RESCUE OF VINCENGERODE.

From Sir R. K. Porter's Narrative of the Russian Campaign.

When General Baron Vinzingerode, and his aide-de-camp Captain Narishkin, were made prisoners at Moscow, in violation of every law, civil or military, Buonaparte ordered him to be brought before him. The command being obeyed, the French leader, swelling with rage, but with an air of triumph, addressed the Russian General (who is a Hessian by birth) "Sit," cried he, "you are a traitor: I shall send you back to your country to meet the fate your infamy merits: to God should die instantly, but that I wish your countrymen to have the satisfaction of beholding a subaltern receive the reward of his crime."

The Baron replied with firmness, "Sir, I am no traitor; and as a soldier, I never fear nor shrink from death, let it come in whatever form it may."

"You are a brave family," said Napoleon, speaking to Captain Narishkin, "and I lament to see you have been taken with such a husband as that."

Soon after this conference, in which the true men of the *troupe culotte* exhibited themselves under the imperial purple, the illustrious prisoners were packed together in *wagons*, and forwarded, under an escort of gens d'armes, towards Grodno; from that place they were to proceed to Warsaw; and thence the Baron was to be dispatched to Hesse. The first of his enemy was to accompany him; and his death would have added another to the innumerable who had been treacherously taken and butchered by the commands of the French despot.

The Baron had reached the government of Minsk when he was the skirt of a woody one of the rebels of

the carriage which contained the prisoners gave way. The General and his companion were asleep at the time, but the noise awoke Captain Narishkin, who, while looking out at the people remedying the accident, observed the points of pikes amidst the trees. He instantly roused the General, and communicated what he had seen. His observation and consequent hopes were true, for immediately some Cossacks presented themselves, and moved forward unobserved by the gens d'armes.

Vinzingerode placed himself so that the heroes of the Don saw his imperial star. A glance was sufficient; they charged the escort; a few minutes decided the contest; the French took refuge in the woods; and the Russian General and his aide-de-camp were in perfect safety in the hands of Colonel Tchernicheff and his brave little band.

The wound of despair: nothing could be heard but the roar of cannon and the cries of despair. The dying covered the face of the ground: the survivors could not penetrate, but

THE PASSAGE OF THE BEREZINA.

(From the same Work.)

Count Vitgenstein proceeded to attack the enemy while crossing the Berezina. Two bridges had been completed, the one near Stubentzi, and the other near Vesselovo. The instant the work was passable, the impatient Emperor of the French with his suite crossed over, and was followed by a promiseous crowd of soldiers pressing after him. The bridge was hardly cleared of his weight and of that of his chosen companions, when the rush of fugitives redoubled. No order could be kept with the hordes that poured towards its passage for escape and life, for the Russians were in their rear, the thunder of Vitgenstein's artillery rolling over their heads. No pen can describe the confusion and the horror of the scenes which ensued. The French army had lost its rear guard, and they found themselves at once exposed to all the operations of the vengeful enemy. On the right and on the left

there was no escape; cannon, bayonets, and sabres menaced them on every side; certain death was on their rear, in their front alone was there any hope, or safety; and frantic with the desperate alternative thousands upon thousands flew towards the Berezina, some plunging into the river, but most directing their steps to the newly constructed bridges, which seemed to offer them a passage from their enemies. Misery had long disorganized the French army, and in the present dismay no voice of order was heard, the tumult was tremendous, was destructive of each other, as the despairing wretches pressed forward and struggled for precedence in the moment of escape.

Vigenstein stood in horror, viewing this chaos of human misery. To close it at once in capitulation or in death was the wish of his brave heart: but the enemy was frantic: nothing could be heard but the roar of cannon and the cries of despair. The wounded and the dying covered the face of the ground: the survivors rushed in wild fury on their affrighted comrades on the bridges. They could not penetrate, but only press upon a crowd at the nearest extremity; for the whole bodies of these passages were so filled with desperate fugitives, that they crushed on each other to suffocation and to death. Trains of artillery, baggage, cavalry, and waggons of all kinds, being intermixed and driven pell mell to one point, hundreds of human beings were trodden down, trampled on, torn, and mashed to pieces. Officers and soldiers were mingled in one mass; self-preservation was the only stimulus, and eagerly seeking that, many a despairing wretch precipitated his comrade to destruction, that he might find his place on the bridge. Thousands fell into the river, thousands threw themselves into the hideous stream, hoping to save themselves by swimming, but in a few minutes they were jammed amidst the blocks of ice which belled along the flood, and either killed in the concussion or frozen to death by the extreme cold. The air resounded with the

shrieks and yells (it was something more horrible than cries) of the dying, wounded, and drowning; but they were only heard at intervals, for one continued roar seemed to fill the heavens of the Russian artillery pouring its dreadful retribution on the heads of the desolators of its country. Welcome indeed were the deaths it sent; few were his pangs who fell by the ball and the sabre, compared with his torture who lay mangled beneath the crowding feet of his comrades, who expired amid the crashing horrors of a world of ice. But the despair of these fated wretches was not yet complete. Napoleon, the ruthless origin of all these evils, might yet be amongst them; and the bridges, groaning beneath the weight of their loads, were fired. The deed was done; and still crowd upon crowd continued to press each other forward, choaking up the passage amid bursting flames, scorched and frozen at the same instant, till, at length, the whole sank with a death-like noise into the bosom of the Berezina!

Meanwhile Buonaparte continued his flight, and putting on a disguise, stole with Caulincourt, into a wretched sledge, and proceeded over the snows as swiftly as his fears could carry him towards Warsaw. Thus did this presumptuous man, whom an infatuated people had raised to be their tyrant; and who, not content with the sovereignty of half Europe, aspired to universal dominion; thus did he pass from Russia, the last object of his ambition, in obscurity and dishonour; and thus did he desert in their extremest need the people whom he called his subjects, and who had confided to him their liberties and their lives.

Unfair and cruel as the French army were in their modes of warfare with the people of Russia, it is but justice to say, that in no instance, till they were paralyzed by suffering, did the meanest individual in the French ranks shrink from meeting the foe; and in every situation of peril, and desertion of their leader, did his Generals conduct themselves with the steady

valour of true soldiers. Buonaparte alone proved himself a slave in spirit. Had he possessed a soul worthy the confidence reposed in him, on the bridge of Berezina he would have died.

Having made the above extract from Sir R. K. Porter's "Narrative of the late Russian Campaign," in which he breathes that generous pity for the extreme miseries of a discomfited enemy, which must ever be felt by the truly brave, we cannot forbear winding up the sad account of the French sufferings on the bridge of Berezina with a few beautiful lines from a recently published poem called "Muscovy."

Mourn, Berezina, gloomy genius mourn,
Nescor shall graceful wreath thy urn adorn;
The water nymphs shall shun thy dismal grot,
Nor ever sun-beam cheer the lonely spot;
Deep in thy cavern shalt thou scowling lie,
And list the tempest as it passes by;
For that not tripping elves shall touch the shell,
Or dance by moon-light near thy humid cell;
But shrieking ghosts along thy wave shall glide,
Or wail at midnight on thy angry tide.
The frightened traveller shall the story tell,
And man no more approach thy watery cell.
Mourn, Berezina, gloomy river, mourn,
For never votive wreath shall grace thy urn!

STEAM BOATS.

The public are indebted for the following correct description of the Clyde Steam Boat to Messrs. Wood, ship-builders, Port-Glasgow. It is, however, due to those gentlemen to state that they candidly consider the steam-boats, as they are at present constructed, to be in a very rude state, and capable of great improvements. There is, they think, a great waste of power in the machinery as now used. We hope therefore that Lord Stanhope, Mr. Watt, and others who have made machinery their study, will secure the further gratitude of mankind by turning their at-

tention to this particular branch. The extreme length of the Clyde steam-boat is seventy-five feet; the breadth fourteen, the height of the cabin six-feet, six. She is built very flat, and draws from two-feet-nine to three feet water. The best or after-cabin is twenty feet long, and is entered from the stern: between the after-cabin and the engine there is a space allotted for goods fifteen feet long. The engine is a twelve horse power, and occupies fifteen feet; the fore cabin is sixteen feet long, and is entered from the side. The paddles, sixteen in number, form two wheels of nine feet diameter, and four feet broad, made of hammered iron: they dip into the water from one-foot-three inches to one-foot-six-inches. Along the outer edge of these wheels a platform and rail are formed quite round the vessel, projecting over the sides, and supported by timbers reaching down to the vessel's side. The Clyde runs at the rate of four or four-and-a-half miles per hour in calm weather; but against a considerable breeze only three miles. The steam-boat can take in 250 passengers, and is wrought by five men. The engine consumes twelve cwt. of coals per day; and, if well constructed, will require very little repair for some years. The daily expence, while working, is nearly 40l.; the carpenter's work cost 500l.; the joiner's work 150l.; and the engine, with its apparatus, about 700l. The funnel of the boiler is twenty-five feet high, and carries a square-sail twenty-two feet broad. We learn also that the Comet steam-boat, after getting into the Firth of Forth, found her machinery of so little power in the rough water of the ocean, that the idea of proceeding to London was necessarily abandoned. She is now, therefore, with two others, plying constantly on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, for the conveyance of passengers and goods. These several boats were fitted up with the greatest neatness and with every accommodation, so as to render them attractive to travellers. They have already had a remarkable

influence in reducing the prodigious number of post-chaises on this line of road, so much so that the tolls have let, this year, for 1400l. per annum less than formerly; and four out of eight stage-coaches are laid aside, in consequence of which, sixty horses less are employed on the road. The distance, by water, is twenty-two miles, and the boats generally make the voyage in four or five hours. They go and come every day; and sometimes, in summer, when the weather is favourable, they have made three voyages a day. The fare is five shillings in the after-cabin, and in the fore-cabin, half-a-crown. The expence by the mail and stage-coaches is ten or twelve shillings.— The noise and vibration of the machinery is, however, unpleasant, and, to many people, the smell of the steam is disagreeable. More boats of the same kind are building by Messrs. Wood, calculated for towing lighters with goods between Glasgow and the sea-ports.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH BY PRINCES AND JUDGES.

From a Letter in the Christian Observer.

I believe that not only all serious Christians, but all good citizens, are agreed as to the importance of maintaining, in the minds of the great body of the people, a respect for the institution of the Christian Sabbath. The Christian, indeed, values it chiefly on account of the spiritual benefits with which its due observance is fraught. But even its civil and political advantages are by no means of trivial moment; and they ought to secure, on the part of our magistracy, and of all the friends of good order, the tribute at least of their external respect to so beneficial an appointment. The temporal sanctions by which our forefathers have protected the sacredness of the Sabbath from secular occupation, is sufficient evi-

dence of their sentiments on this point. The law of the land requires that its repose should not be unnecessarily disturbed; and were it only for the sake of the general principle of cherishing a reverence for the laws in the minds of the community at large, I should have hoped that our judges, and our governors, would themselves have scrupulously abstained from any open infraction of them.

These reflections, sir, were suggested to me last Sunday, at a large country town where I had rested during a journey, by the circumstance that on that day the Prince Regent and his suite passed through the town in one direction, and a judge of a circuit in another, both travelling rapidly, and communicating of course abundant activity to all the inns and stable yards where they had occasion to stop. But this was not the only evil. The public curiosity was naturally awake to see the Prince Regent. The consequence was, that instead of the crowded chariot, or the quiet family party, all was bustle, and confusion, and clamour. The streets through which he had to pass were filled with spectators, and the grave respect of the Sabbath was changed for the levity and frivolity of a fair or a race course. Surely the advisers of his Royal Highness are to blame, when they induced him thus to weaken the obligations of religion, and of the laws by which religion is fenced, by journeys on the Sunday, for which, in his case at least, no plea even of expediency, much less of necessity, can be advanced. The judge, however, I think still more to blame, as he must have acted from his own mere motion, and without the intervention of any adviser; and as his experience on the circuits must have taught him, in innumerable instances, how much of the crime which it falls to his lot to punish, had originated in those violations of the sanctity of the Sabbath which his example has tended to encourage.

Should this paper meet the eye of the judge to

whom I allude, or of any of our judges, I trust it will not be without its use, in inducing them to avoid similar occasions of offence.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BAT,

The British species of bats, for the most part, pass the winter, during the absence of their insect prey, in a torpid state, without either food or motion, suspended in some dark place, in old ruins, caverns, or in the hollows of decayed trees. During the time they remain in this state, most of the animal functions are so far suspended as to be scarcely perceptible. The action of the heart and arteries becomes so exceedingly languid, that the pulse can hardly be felt; if respiration be at all carried on, it is also so very slow as scarcely to be discoverable. The natural temperature of animal heat, sinks greatly below the usual standard; and digestion becomes altogether suspended. All the visible excretions are at a stand, and none of the functions seem to go on, excepting a very slow degree of nutrition, and an interchange of old for new matter, in the depository cells of the body.

From experiments made by Spallanzani, on the hedgehog, the horse-shoe, and the noctule bats, it appears that these animals possess some additional sense, which enables them, when deprived of sight, to avoid obstacles as readily as when they retained the power of vision. When their eyes were covered, or even put entirely out, they would fly about in a darkened chamber without ever hitting against the walls, and always suspend their flight with caution when they came to a place where they could perch. In the middle of a dark sewer, that turned at right angles, they would, though at a considerable distance from the walls, regularly bend their flight with the greatest nicety. When branches of trees were suspended

in a room, they always avoided the ground, flew two fourths hung suspended in the air, and from the ceiling; though these were so near each other, that they had to contract their wings in passing through them. The most voracious species of bat, is the vampire bat (*C. pipistrellus vampyrus*, Lin.) is so called, from its detestable propensity to suck the blood of men and animals, during their sleep. The bats of Java seldom fail to attack those persons who lie with their extremities uncovered, whenever they can have access to them; and persons thus attacked, have sometimes nearly passed from sleep into eternity. It is stated that the bats are so dexterous in this operation, that they can insinuate their aculeated tongue into a vulva, and continue to draw the blood, without being perceived; and that, during all the time, they agitate the air with their wings in so pleasing a manner, as to throw the sufferer into a still sounder sleep. Notwithstanding this propensity for blood, it is asserted that they also subsist on the juices of different kinds of fruit; and that in particular, they are so partial to the juices of the palm-tree, that they will sometimes intoxicate themselves with it, until they fall senseless to the ground. During the daytime, these animals lie concealed in the hollows of decayed trees, or suspend themselves from the branches by their claws; and towards the close of evening they issue forth in flocks, even more numerous than those of crows in Europe. At Rose Hill, near Port Jackson, in New Holland, it is supposed that more than twenty thousand of these animals were seen within the space of a mile. Some that were caught alive would, almost immediately afterwards, learn to boil rice and other food from the hand; and in a few days became as docile as dogs; they had been entirely bred in the house. Governor Philip had a female, which would hang by one leg a whole day without changing its position; and in that pendent situation, with its breast neatly covered with

one of its wings, would eat whatever was offered to it; clapping from the hand like a cat. The smell of these creatures is more rank and powerful than that of a fox; yet the Indians eat them, and declare their flesh to be excellent food. They become excessively fat at certain times of the year, and it is then that they are said to be the most delicious. The French, who reside in the Isle of Bourbon, boil them in their barbecue, to give it a relish. To attack those persons of high rank, the usual length of the vampire bat is from nine to ten inches, and the extent of its wings sometimes four feet and upwards. Its body is black and deep reddish brown, and its head is a little more than what like that of a fox. They can insinuate their snout into the ear of a sleeping person, and bite him on the neck. The spectre bat (*v. spectrum*, Linn.) is about six inches in length, and is a native, chiefly, of South America. Their thirst for blood has been distinctly ascertained by numerous travellers. Capt. Stedman, who has been bitten by the spectre bat of Guiana thus describes its wonderful mode of attack. Knowing, by instinct, that the person they intend to attack is in a sound slumber, they generally alight near the feet, where, while the creature continues fanning with its enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece out of the tip of the great toe, so very small indeed, that the head of a pin could scarcely be received into the wound, which is consequently not painful; yet, through this orifice, he continues to suck the blood, until he is obliged to disgorge. He then begins again, and thus continues sucking and disgorging till he is scarcely able to fly, and the sufferer, who is often obliged to sleep from time into time. Cattle they generally bite in the ear, but always in places where the blood flows spontaneously a few days, and in a few days they had been entirely bred in the house. Governor Phillip had a female, which would hang by one leg, whole day without changing its position; and in that position it was nearly covered with

THE SECRET OF BEING ALWAYS EASY.

An Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his Episcopal functions, without ever betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired those virtues which he thought it impossible to imitate, one day asked the prelate if he could communicate the secret of BEING ALWAYS EASY? "Yes," replied the old man, "I can teach you the secret, and with great facility: it consists of nothing more than making a right use of my eyes." His friend begged him to explain himself. "Most willingly," replied the Bishop: "in whatever state I am, I first of all look up to Heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to get there. I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it, when I become to be interred; I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed, where all our cares must end, and how very little reason I have to repine or complain."

THE MARKET PLACE OF MEXICO.

In this market place (says Humboldt) the native sells no peaches, no ananas, nor root, nor pulgney, without having his shop ornamented with flowers, which are every day renewed. The Indian merchant appears seated in an entrenchment of verdure. A hedge, of a metre in height, formed of fresh herbs, particularly of Gramina, with delicate leaves, surrounds, like a semicircular wall, the fruits offered to public sale. The bottom, of a smooth green, is divided by garlands of flowers, which run parallel with one another. Small nosegays, placed

symmetrically between the festoons, give to this enclosure the appearance of a carpet strewed with flowers. The European, who delights in viewing customs of the low people, cannot help being struck with the care and elegance the natives display in distributing the fruits, which they sell in small cages of light wood. The sapotilla, the mammea, peera and raisins, occupy the bottom, while the top is ornamented with odoriferous flowers. This art of entwining flowers had its origin, perhaps, in that happier period, when, long before the introduction of inhuman rites, the first inhabitants of Anahuac like the Peruvians, offered up to the Great Spirit, Teotl, the first fruits of their harvests.

Religious Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

We have lately met with a brief view of the progress and state of this noble institution, which in a small space conveys so much interesting information that we are induced to lay a great part of it before our readers. After giving an account of the circumstances which led to the original formation of the Society, a sketch of its objects and constitution, and a list of its illustrious patrons, the paper thus proceeds: Upon its first appearance before the public, Wales and Scotland rivalled each other and their fellow-Christians in England, by the promptitude and liberality of their support, and they remain united in this state of love, but manifested as strong a disposition as its local impediments would allow to aid in promoting so glorious a work. The Continent of Europe felt the impulse which London had excited; and evinced the effects of it, in local associations for prosecuting the same common purpose, under the auspices and by the aid of the Parent Institution. Asia displayed a similar spirit, and Calcutta (where certain individuals from the Baptist Society had made a most auspicious beginning in the work of translations) became the seat of a Corresponding Committee, professing, in its name, and chiefly by the funds, of the Society in Lon-

dot, to bid and encourage translations of the Scriptures into all the vernacular tongues of the East. This initiatory measure has led to the establishment of the Coleridge Auxiliary Bible Society. A similar spirit caught the same holy and courageous aim of similar minds of Christians, upon kindred principles, and with the same object in view, it was speedily witnessed in various great towns throughout the United States. Several of these Associations have been assisted by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The centre of this Institution is in London. Its larger component parts are to be traced in Auxiliary Societies, or other associations, formed under its encouragement, and contributory to its object, in several of the most considerable and populous of the westerly towns, throughout the United Kingdom, and in conspicuous and convenient stations, throughout the other portions of the world already enumerated. Its Auxiliaries, within the United Kingdom, already amount to above 200. On the Continent of Europe, it has produced kindred institutions of great activity, and operating, under the most respectable patronage, in Stockholm, Berlin, Basle, Altona, St. Petersburg, Moscow, &c. These stations are peculiarly favourable to the object of supplying the inhabitants of that continent with the Scriptures in their several languages. In Asia, it possesses powerful Auxiliaries at Calcutta and Colombo. The Societies established in those places consist of individuals of different Christian denominations, eminent alike for piety, liberality, and station, and are honoured with the countenance and support of the respective governments. Through these Associations, and the instruments employed under their direction and encouragement, the Society at home will contribute considerably towards furnishing the native Christians in India (amounting to nearly a million) with Bibles, to produce correct versions of the Scriptures in the various languages of the East, and to open channels for their circulation among millions of people, who might otherwise have remained utter strangers to the words of eternal life. In Africa, it is chiefly employed in distributing copies of the Scriptures, furnished from its domestic depository: but the recent establishment of an Auxiliary Society for the Mauritius, Isle of Bourbon, and dependencies, under the immediate patronage of the Governor, encourages a hope that something more extensive and effectual will be done for enlightening and Christianizing that dark and degraded portion of the globe. In America, the object of the Society is prosecuted by the Bible Societies of Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Baltimore, &c. amounting to 24 in number; all produced by its example; meeting in harmony with it; and several have been aided by it.

adds, as it is said in the these regular and organized bodies, the
 Society has correspondents both among the clergy and laity in
 in different parts of the world, actively engaged in promoting
 its designs and dispersing its experiences, the Sacred Oracles of
 of Divine Truth, the words of every nation under heaven, since
 off in the short compass of 40 years, it has issued nearly
 several copies of the Scriptures independently of those which
 have been printed and distributed elsewhere, within the limits of the
 United Kingdom. In England it has printed the Scriptures, I
 compare thereof, at its own expence, in the English, Welsh,
 Gaelic, Irish, Manx, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Ro-
 man, Dutch, Danish, German, Ancient and Modern Greek, Hebrew,
 rinaux, and Mohawk languages. In Europe it has largely pro-
 mote the printing of them in the German, Bohemian, Polish, I
 Iodanial, Swedish, Turkish, Lapponese, Lithuanian, French,
 Rumanese, Italian, Cabanic, Estonian, and Lappian lan-
 guages. In Asia, it has promoted, by liberal and repeated
 contributions, the translation and publication of the Holy Hin-
 dostanee, Bengalee, Persian, Arabic, Malabara, Malayalam,
 Sanscrit, Chinese, Telinga, Tamil, Malay, Orissa, Seak, Bur-
 miah, Carabata, and several other dialects. The result of these
 operations has been, that many countries, remotely distant
 from each other, and from the parent source of supply, have
 already been furnished with copies of the Scriptures in their
 respective languages, and means have been provided for insur-
 ing, under the auspices of Divine Providence, a diffusion of
 the same blessing among those nations on which the Sun of
 Revelation has never yet risen.

The impression made by this Catholic Institution on the
 objects of its kindness, both at home and abroad, have mani-
 fested themselves in addresses, replete with expressions of
 the most genuine pathos. It appears impossible for persons, not
 enslaved by prejudice, or destitute of Christian sensibility, to
 read, without emotion, the foreign communications, which
 enrich the Society's Annual Reports. To receive acknowledg-
 ments for the best of all gifts, from persons of every lan-
 guage and communion, on continents and islands, whether
 kindred or aliens, bond or free, friends or enemies, and those
 acknowledgements conveyed in the language of their hearts,
 and written in their tears, is a felicity which no words can
 adequately express.

After presenting this sketch of the Institution, it formally
 appeals on its behalf, to the liberality of the public, who will be
 successful. It has already expended, in the course of nine
 years, more than 180,000, in promoting its objects, and at the
 last annual audit, the Society were under engagements, amount-
 ing to about 35,000. When these circumstances are
 considered, in connexion with the general merits of the So-

cloty; the inhabitants of the United Kingdom can want no additional motive to stimulate their exertions in promoting, both by personal contributions and association; the permanent interests of an Institution, which promises, if liberally and extensively supported, to become a blessing to the whole earth.

The Allies finding Dresden strong for a siege, resolved to confine their operations to feigned attacks on the walls, in which case they would take advantage of such circumstances as might occur, but the weather was so very unfavorable, that the engagement consisted chiefly of a severe cannonade which was continued during the whole of the day, and in the evening the Allies were lost of about 10,000 men.

Summary of Politics.

NORTHERN WAR.

During the continuance of the armistice, immense preparations had been made on both sides for opening the campaign with effect. The main French army, under Buonaparte in person, occupied Dresden and its vicinity; while the main body of the allied army, accompanied by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, and placed under the general command of the Prince of Schwartzburg, was posted near the confines of Bohemia, between Prague and Dresden. General Moteau was placed at the head of the Russian Staff, and is believed to have been chiefly instrumental at framing the plan of operations. Berlin was the headquarters of Bernadotte, the Crown Prince of Sweden; and under him was placed a large Prussian, Swedish, and Russian force. An intermediate army, under the Prussian General Blucher, covered Silesia. Both Bernadotte's and Blucher's armies were opposed by masses of French force under Davoust, Oudinot, Ney, Macdonald, &c. The plan of the Allies was to advance simultaneously from all parts of this extensive line, making their main attack from the side of Bohemia on the enemy's flank at Dresden; while Blucher threatened them in front, and Bernadotte kept them in check on the side of Berlin. Buonaparte's plan appears to have been to force Blucher's lines, and then to operate on the right flank of the main allied army in Bohemia, while an attack should be made on the side of Berlin, with a view to get possession of that capital. General Blucher had advanced to Buntzsch on the 26th, the Swedes raising before him; he was there met by Buonaparte in person, at the head of 110,000 men. Before this superior force he slowly retired, most gallantly contesting however, every tenable position, until he had placed himself behind the Karzbach. On the next day the grand allied army passed the frontiers of Saxony, and advanced with about 120,000 men upon Dresden, forcing in their way the entrenched

of a camp of the enemy at Pion, and showing that troops which emerged from the camp after a series of sharp combats, within its walls. On hearing of these movements, Buonaparte came off to a forced march with a large division of his army, and reached Dresden just before the Allies had begun to evacuate it. This was on the 26th of August. The Allies finding Dresden too strong for a *coup de main*, resolved to confine their operations to feigned attacks, intending to draw the French without the walls, in which case they would take advantage of such circumstances as might occur. Accordingly, on the 27th, Buonaparte appeared outside the town with 130,000 men; but the weather was so very unfavourable, that the engagement consisted chiefly of a severe cannonade, which was continued during the whole of the day, with frequent charges of cavalry. Many men were lost on both sides; but the event which chiefly distinguished this day was the unfortunate catastrophe which overtook General Moreau. While in a retreat converging with the Emperor of Russia, both his legs were targeted off by a cannon ball, the ball going through his horse. He had suffered amputation, and was still alive some days afterwards, and Lord Cathcart expressed a hope that the extraordinary firmness and tranquillity which he manifested might soon restore his life. He however died on the 2d September, 1813. Buonaparte having evinced an intention of seizing the passes which led to Bohemia, on the 28th the allied army deemed it necessary, if possible, to frustrate this movement, and they therefore quitted their position before Dresden with that view. The state of the roads had also made it impossible to bring up their supplies. They withdrew in perfect order; but before they had reached the passes, they found a large French force under General Vandamme, in possession of one of them. Several actions followed. On the 30th, the French were attacked in front and rear at the same time, and their complete rout was the consequence. General Vandamme, and the whole of his staff, six other general officers, and about 10,000 prisoners; besides sixty pieces of cannon, six standards, and almost the whole of the equipage, were the fruits of this victory. Of the whole French force, consisting of upwards of 30,000 men, not one third escaped, and those without arms or baggage.

When Buonaparte quitted Silesia, in order to avert the danger which threatened Dresden, he left Marshal Macdonald strongly posted near Jauer, in front of General Blücher. On the 26th the Marshal's position was attacked; and after a sharp contest, he was driven from it, with the loss of fifty pieces of cannon, and upwards of 10,000 prisoners. On the succeeding days the enemy were pursued, and occasionally attacked with fresh vigour; and up to the 29th, when General

Blutcher was again near Bunzlau, 5000 more prisoners, forty more pieces of cannon, with General Pulhac, and the staff of Macdonald, had been taken.

While these events were passing in Silesia and Bohemia, the Crown Prince of Sweden was actively employed in forwarding the general objects of the war. On the 18th August he had collected 90,000 men between Berlin and Spandan, to repel the attack which Buonaparte had directed to be made on that capital, and the plan of which the Crown Prince appears to have learned from General Jomini, the chief of Marshal Ney's staff, who came over to the allies on the 15th. He was enabled, therefore, completely to defeat the enemy's purpose of advancing to Berlin. On the 21st, 22d, and 23d of August, a part of his force was in contact with the French on the Prussian frontier, whom they forced to retreat with the loss of 20 pieces of cannon and some prisoners. A succession of small engagements from that time to the 4th of September, during which the allies were advancing and the French retreating, had put the former in possession of 8 or 9000 prisoners, and the fortress of Luckau. On that and the following day a part of the allied army, posted at Zahne, was attacked by the French, and obliged to retire on Juterboch. Here the allied force, consisting of about 40,000 men, had to sustain on the 6th the attack of 70,000 French and 200 pieces of cannon, which they did with extraordinary heroism, until the Crown Prince, who, having heard of the enemy's movements, advanced by forced marches to their relief, appeared on the ground with 70 battalions of Russians and Swedes, 10,000 cavalry, and 150 pieces of cannon. The fate of the battle was instantly decided, and the French retreated with great precipitation, vigorously pursued by the allies. On the 6th and 7th they lost upwards of 9000 prisoners, and about as many more in killed and wounded, 50 pieces of cannon, 400 tumbrils, besides several standards. The French army on this occasion was commanded by Marshal Ney. Davoust was at the head of another army, composed of French and Danes, in Mecklenburgh, whence it was his object either to advance into Swedish Pomerania, or to make a movement on Berlin in conjunction with that of Marshal Ney. Being vigilantly watched, however, by a Russian and Swedish force under General Walmoden, he was unable to effect either purpose, and has retired, after sustaining some loss, on Hauburgh, the Danes separating from him and retiring on Lubeck. General Walmoden had prepared to cross the Elbe at Domitz.

These are the last official details which have reached this country, and they afford strong ground to hope for brilliant results. The retreat of Buonaparte from Dresden was confidently expected in consequence of the forward movements of

the allied armies and the reverses which he had sustained.— His troops, especially those of the Confederation of the Rhine, had begun also to desert in great numbers. In one case, two Westphalian regiments of hussars came over from the enemy; and all the Poles, Saxons, Germans, Portuguese, and Spaniards, who are made prisoners, are said immediately to enrol themselves in the ranks of the allies.

It is impossible to contemplate the present aspect of affairs in Germany, without feelings of exultation and gratitude.— The spell by which Buonaparte has bound the nations in his chain appears to be broken; and a spirit of determined resistance to his unprincipled pursuit of personal aggrandizement has been excited, which promises, still more than the physical force and military skill opposed to him, to shake the very foundation of his power. Lord Wellington had the glory of first dissipating the illusory splendour which had given to his legions the character of invincibility. The deliverance of Portugal, the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the victory of Salamanca, and the important effects which followed it, were felt at the very extremity of Europe, and gave new life to the expiring hopes of the civilized world. To the moral influence of these achievements may be attributed in no small degree the glorious stand which was made by Alexander in 1812, and the tremendous results of Buonaparte's attempt to establish his dominion over all the Russias. The political resurrection of Germany has followed, and we now witness its effects in the unconquerable spirit of endurance, and the irresistible valour which inspire the associated armies of the North; and in the hatred of his yoke which not only the oppressed nations of the Continent have manifested, but which seems also to be felt by every soldier, not a native of France, whom he has forced to fight under his standard. Under all the circumstances of the case, we are disposed to indulge a strong hope, that Providence intends at length to stay this plague which has so long desolated Europe, and to give to the world a breathing time of peace.

SPAIN.

At the very moment that the banks of the Elbe and the Neiss were witnessing the triumphs of the allied arms in Germany, Lord Wellington was adding to the laurels he had already gained among the Pyrenees. The fire against the fort of Sao Sebastian was opened again on the 26th of August. On the 31st the place was stormed and carried, the chief part of the garrison retiring into the castle. On the 8th of Sept., a few hours after the batteries had opened against it, the castle surrendered by capitulation, the garrison becoming prisoners of war. The number of the garrison made prisoners in the town and castle was about 2500, being a third of its num-

ber at the commencement of the siege: the rest had perished.

The assault of the fortress appears to have been one of the most desperate affairs in which troops were ever engaged. It was only by a very narrow pass the curtain could be gained, and for some time "no man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge" of the curtain. At length the guns were turned against the curtain, and a heavy fire kept up upon it (passing only a few feet over the heads of our troops in the breach) with a precision of practice beyond example. The assault was renewed just as an explosion on the rampart of the curtain had created some confusion among the enemy. After the assault had lasted two hours, the narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, though not without a severe conflict. In an hour more the enemy were driven from all their complication of defences with severe loss, and retired into the castle, leaving the town in our possession. This result was greatly forwarded by the gallant conduct of a Portuguese detachment, which stormed at the same moment under a very galling fire a smaller breach, which had been made in another part of the town.

The loss caused by this important capture was 570 British and 190 Portuguese killed, and 1100 British and 608 Portuguese wounded. Dearly, however, as the possession of this fortress has been purchased, it must be admitted that, with a view to ulterior operations, its possession could scarcely be rated at too high a rate. We have now gained a very secure harbour in the very bottom of the Bay of Biscay, on the borders of France, within a short distance of the scene of our army's future operations, where ships of war and transports may lie in perfect safety, and whence stores and provisions may be forwarded without difficulty. We consider the capture of this place only as a prelude to the invasion of the French territory, which may now expect in its turn to become the seat of war.

On the very day on which San Sebastian was stormed, Soult made a desperate attempt to relieve the place by attacking the allied army which occupies the heights of San Marcial and the town of Irun, and covered and protected the approach to St. Sebastian. The attack fell almost exclusively on three divisions of the Spanish army, which were stationed in the centre of the line, supported on both wings by British troops. The French, Lord Wellington states, "were driven back, some of them even across the Bidassoa, in the most gallant style, by the Spanish troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops I have ever seen engaged; and the attack having been frequently repeated, was on every occasion defeated with the same gallantry and determination." In the afternoon, the French having received large reinforcements, made another desperate attack on the Spanish positions, and were again beat

back, on which they withdrew entirely across the Bidassoa. No troops but the Spanish were engaged, during the whole of this desperate conflict. The French, indeed, had advanced in considerable force against the right of our line consisting of British and Portuguese troops, but having failed in their attempt on the Spanish positions, they were glad to abandon the attack, and retired in the night across the Bidassoa, but not without considerable loss, in consequence of the necessity they were under, from the river being swollen by the rains, to cross at the bridge of Vera. Thus, says his Lordship, a second attempt by the enemy to prevent the establishment of the allies upon the frontiers of France, has been defeated by the operations of a part only of the allied army, at the very moment at which the town of San Sebastian was taken by storm. Lord Wellington bestows the very highest praise on the gallantry, steadiness, and discipline of the Spanish troops. The loss sustained by the allies in this action was as follows: British, 51 killed, 393 wounded, 32 missing; Portuguese, 87 killed, 388 wounded, and 53 missing; Spaniards, 261 killed, 1357 wounded, 70 missing.

The latest account from Catalonia is dated the 19th of August. Lord W. Bentinck was on the point of re-investing Tarragona, when Suchet made a second effort for its relief, by moving upon it with all the force he could collect, amounting to nearly 25,000 men. Lord W. Bentinck retired on his approach in good order, and without any loss to Cambrils. Suchet entered Tarragona, and, having blown up the fortifications, withdrew to Barcelona.

The French Senate, on the 24th of August decreed, that 30,000 conscripts, taken from the persons conscribed, but not balloted, in former conscriptions, in the southern provinces of France, should be immediately raised and sent to reinforce the armies of Spain. The ground of this decree is explicitly stated to be the reverses which the French arms have experienced in the Peninsula, and the necessity of providing for the security of the French frontier.

UNITED STATES.

The attempts of the Americans on Upper Canada have hitherto produced little but disgrace and disaster to their arms. On the 24th of June, another severe loss was sustained by them in the capture of a body of troops, consisting of upwards of 500 men, with a stand of colours, and two field pieces, by a small detachment of British troops under Lieut. Fitzgibbon, assisted by a party of Indians. Sir James Yeo appears to have acquired a naval superiority on the lakes.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren continues to alarm the Americans by descents in different parts of the Chesapeake.

The American Government having proposed an embargo to

the Congress, apparently with the view of preventing any supply of provisions being obtained either for Great Britain or for the Peninsula, the measure was carried in the Lower House, but rejected by the Senate. The very abundant harvest, however, with which Divine Providence has been pleased to favour not only this country, but all parts of continental Europe, would have rendered this measure, as a measure of hostility, happily abortive.

An answer has been returned by Mr. Munroe, the American Secretary of State, to the inquiry of Congress, respecting Bonaparte's alleged repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. The pretended edict to this effect, dated April 1811, was never heard of till the 12th May, 1812, when it was, for the first time, communicated to Mr. Barlow. The account of it was not received in America till the 13th July following, after America had already declared war against Great Britain. The whole of this explanation serves to stamp the conduct of the United States towards this Country, with the character of the most unreasonably hostile and precipitate. We are required to annul our Orders in Council on the ground that France has abrogated her decrees; and America goes to war with us, because we hesitate to do so until she shall produce proof of the fact of such abrogation. And now it appears, on the distinct and official admission of her Government, that she had herself received no satisfactory notification of the alleged repeal, until some weeks after she had declared war against us for refusing to act on its validity.

Our squadrons have been successful in the rivers and coasts of America, both in destroying some armed vessels, and in making many mercantile captures and recaptures. A list recently transmitted by Sir J. Warren, contains the names of 780 vessels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 4th of November. The want of fresh pecuniary supplies is supposed to be the chief cause of this unexpected summons. It is supposed also that a bill is in contemplation for enabling our militia to volunteer into the line, with the view of increasing our disposable force at this particular juncture.

Literary & Philosophical Intelligence.

Mr. Galt is preparing the second volume of his Travels for publication, which will contain a statistical survey of the Cyclades, executed by an agent of the Ports.

A new series of the *Naturalist's Miscellany* is to be continued; as soon as arrangements for the same can be completed. General indexes to the first twenty-first volumes, in Latin and English, are in the press. Proposals have been circulated for publishing the whole of the works of the late Henry James Pye, Esq. post laureate. Preparing for press, *British Biography of the Eighteenth Century*; containing Lives of all the eminent persons in England, Scotland, and Ireland only, during that period; interspersed with much original anecdote and criticism, and biographical sketches of many existing characters, forming, on the whole, a standard book of reference. By a Society of Gentlemen of Oxford University. Colonel Montagu has nearly ready for publication, a Supplement to his *Ornithological Dictionary*, which will contain much new and interesting matter on the natural history of British birds. Preparing for the press, and speedily will be published, some interesting Particulars relative to the Arrival and Seizure of Miranda, and his British Staff, in South America; with a brief account of his previous landing from a Faithful Packet in a British colony, under an assumed name, and of his conveyance thence to the Spanish galleon in a British man of war; disclosing an extraordinary instance of imposture and imbecility, which, from the mischievous consequences that already have ensued, and the incalculable disasters that yet may result, demands the serious investigation of parliament, and the exemplary punishment of the parties. In a catalogue of the libraries of Sir Wm. Coventry and others, sold 126 years ago, viz. in 1687, among the English folios, is marked "William Shakspeare's works sold for 89. 6d. to Mr. Harinton." The sales of books then began at nine in the morning and at two in the afternoon, conditions which the fashionable world would now perhaps object to, even in the height of their passion for scarce books. Mr. Stace observes, that the average price of the copies of Shakspeare sold in 1687, for 8s. 6d. is now from sixty to a hundred pounds. Sir Stanhope has been for some time past engaged in a series of experiments, the object of which is to multiply, or renovate copper-plate engravings, as that they may produce an indefinite number of impressions, as a million for example, all equal to proofs. We have seen some of his first attempts in this most ingenious process, and we can congratulate the public on the prospect of the noble lord's ultimate success in the accomplishment of this important design. The *Secret History of the Delicate Investigation*, containing a Narrative of the Events which led to it; the evidence taken

before the Lords Commissioners, not mentioned in their report to the king, and other evidence, from the most authentic sources, on the same subject, is in the press.

The excavations among the ruins of Pompeii continue to be prosecuted with much industry, and a great number of workmen have been constantly employed, within the last 42 months. On the 21st of November several skeletons were found of inhabitants who had endeavoured to escape, perhaps after having ineffectually tried various ways of extricating themselves; for the ashes around them were ten feet deep; some of them had gold rings on their fingers, one of which resembles a serpent coiled up, and several had ear-rings with two pendants terminated by a pearl. There are similar sets of ear-rings in the *Bibliothèque Impériale*; they were found in an excavation made by order of Gen. Championnet. It would seem, as if all these skeletons belonged to one family; the bones of an infant so small, that it could scarcely have seen the light, or perhaps it was still unborn, induces a belief that in this family there was an unfortunate mother who was flying with her child from the effects of the eruption. A slave seems to have been charged with the family treasure contained in a cloth folded several times round it; the external surface is encased, but the interior bands are still entire. Its contents were about three hundred pieces of silver coin, and eight of gold. Pompeii affords a mine which will long supply ample funds of instruction and amusement to the learned. The new Neapolitan Government intend to clear away the rubbish from around the walls in the first instance; and when these are well defined; the different streets and squares will be traced; and the houses and buildings more easily examined; the excavations around the walls have been, as might be expected, unproductive; but this is not the case with those which were made at the same time in the *Via Consularis*, leading from Naples to Pompeii. Several monuments are already described, such as the tombs of the family of Arria; the *hemicycle*, or semicircular bench, of a form so elegant that the priestess Mamma had established it to serve as a resting-place to the inhabitants of Pompeii, near the place which a decree of the Decuria had appointed for her sepulture. Within these few months, four tombs have been discovered; two of them are of a remarkable form, and placed within separate inclosures; the first is decorated with bas-reliefs, which represent the games of the Gladiators, and the hunting-matches which were exhibited to the populace in the amphitheatre, to render the funeral of the defunct more magnificent. The bas-relief in which the Gladiators are represented, also exhibits inscriptions traced with a pencil in a black colour. Time and the action of heat have obliterated a great part; but what remains still furnishes us

with some additional particulars as to the Oldfather's stibic tomb in square, and the roof is in steps like that of King Mausolus. Probably the statue which must have terminated this pyramid will be found. The second tomb is round, like that of Cecilia Metella, near Rome, and Manlius Plancus at Gagetan. The bas-reliefs which adorn the wall of the inclosure, consist of mystic allegories relative to the state of souls after death, which announces that he who was buried within it studied sacred mysteries, and the dogmas of some philosophical sect. The third form is a cippus, but of a very agreeable form; it covered the remains of a priestess of Ceres. A fourth tomb has been discovered, but it has not yet been entirely cleared.

Professor Berzelius, of Stockholm, has announced that he has satisfied himself that azote is a compound of 44.6 of an unknown inflammable gas, and 55.4 of oxygen gas.

ON THE CERTAINTY OF STONES FALLING FROM THE AIR.

These aerolites, it now appears, have been peculiar to all ages. In the early periods it seems the wonderful descriptions of the falls of these stones were exaggerated by superstition. When the sciences began to flourish again, philosophers were so much prejudiced against phenomena, which appeared to them to accord so little with the laws of nature, that they disdained paying any attention to them, whilst the historians were eager to register a fact to which one of the Emperors of Germany was a witness on the 7th of November 1492, near Ensisheim. But in an age when every thing that could not be explained by reason passed for superstition, the learned men could not be induced to admit the reality of a fact supported on the authority of ages. However, in the midst of these disputes, which even the great name of Cassendi was unable to terminate, a great number of stones fell at Luce, in France, which the Academy of Sciences, notwithstanding, still considered as one of these popular prejudices beneath the attention of natural philosophers. The stones which afterwards fell in India, though they attracted the attention of the learned, did not overcome all their prejudices, and it required the great number of aerolites which fell at L'Aigle and at the gates of Paris, in order to confirm the reality of this singular opinion. This was in 1803, since which obligations have been so multiplied, that there is perhaps at this day no fact better ascertained, of course a doubt is no longer admitted of the reality of stones falling from the clouds.

— I found I had to go to meet her; I was coming to him, and she was coming to me. —

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

The declaration of George Smith, William Smith, and James Smith, who were lately executed at Longford, for the murder of James Reilly, a pedlar, near Lanesborough, has been published. It gives the following description of the inhuman crime for which they suffered:—"The discovery of this murder, as decreed by the Almighty, was made by Margaret Armstrong, the wife of Serjeant Armstrong, of the 27th regiment of foot, on the recruiting service in Athlone. She was going to her husband when she was overtaken by this pedlar. He asked her how far she was going? She answered, "to Athlone, to her husband, and said it was getting late, and being scarce of money, she would make good her way that night." He then replied, "My poor woman let not that hurry you; I am going to Athlone myself, and there is a lodging at the next cross, at which I mean to stop; be advised and go no farther to night, and I will pay your expences." When they came to the house, he asked a bed for himself and another for the woman, and called for supper; when that was over he paid the bill, and taking out his pocket-book, he counted 150l. which he gave in charge to George Smith, and retired to bed; the woman likewise went to her's; the family sat till twelve, after which, when the man was fast asleep, and all was silent, we (the three Smiths) went into the room where the man lay; we dragged him out of bed, and cut his throat from ear to ear; we saved his blood in a pewter dish, and put the body into a flax-seed barrel, among feathers, in which we covered it up. "Take care and do the same with the woman," said our mother. We accordingly went to her bedside, and saw her hands extended out of the bed; we held a candle to her eyes, but she did not stir during the whole time, as God was on her side, for had we supposed that she had seen the murder committed by us, she would have shared the same fate with the deceased. Next morning when she arose, she asked was the man up? We made answer, that he was gone two hours before, left sixpence for her, and took her bundle with him.— "No matter," said she, "for I will see him in Athlone."— when she went away, I, (G. Smith) dressed myself in my sister's clothes, and having crossed the fields, met her. I asked how far she was going? she said to Athlone. I then asked her where she lodged? she told me at one Smith's, a very decent house, where she met with good entertainment." "That house bears a bad name," said I; "I have not that to say of them," said she, for they gave me good usage." It was not long until we saw a serjeant and two recruits coming up the road, upon which she cried out, "Here is my husband com-

ing to meet me; he knew I was coming to him." I immediately turned off the road, and went back to the house.— When she met her husband she fainted, and on recovering, she told him of the murder; and how she escaped with her life. The husband went immediately, and got guards, and had us taken prisoners; the house was searched, and the mangled body found in the barrel.

DUNDEE ACCIDENT.—On Monday, the 6th September a smack, belonging to the Kinn Ferry, loaded with cattle, and having five passengers and three boatmen on board, was lost on her passage across the Clyde to the Clough. Of the people on board two only were saved, viz. John Campbell, cattle dealer, and Arthur Sinclair, boatman, both belonging to Dunoon—melancholy to relate, all the rest were drowned, viz. James Steel, Esq. of Glasgow; Margaret Black, wife of Duncan Ferguson, Dalling; John M'Martin, boatman, Dunoon; Elizabeth M'Pherson, his wife; Duncan Black, boatman, son of Gilbert Black, Kinn; and Christian Weir, daughter of Duncan Weir, Inishmanrusk. Of the cattle on board 14 came on shore alive, and 9 were drowned."

The Auxiliary Bible Society in this city, after corresponding some time ago with the Secretary of the Dumfriesshire Bible Society, with a view to ascertain whether their design had been anticipated, sent a number of French Bibles and Testaments, for the use of the French prisoners of war on their parole at Sanquhar, to the charge of Mr. Halliday, postmaster in that town, who has distributed them with much judgment and fidelity. They were received by the prisoners with becoming gratitude, which they have themselves expressed in a letter to the Committee of the Glasgow Society.

A whale of an enormous size, measuring upwards of seventy feet in length, and fifty feet in breadth, was on the 17th September towed alongside of a South Sea whaler, lying at Motherbank, where it was decimated in the usual manner for obtaining the greatest quantity of oil. This fish was observed following a shoal of small fish through the Needles Passage, which, although perfectly sufficient for a seventy-four to pass, was inadequate to that of this unwieldy monster, which, as soon as it found itself on a shingle bank, with the tide ebbing, consequently, notwithstanding the most violent exertions to get off, which were seen for many miles, with the prodigious quantity of water thrown fifty or sixty feet high, remained an easy prize for several fishermen who went off and cut its throat, by which and other wounds, inflicted on itself the sea was dyed for several miles. The supposed value is five hundred pounds. A similar occurrence never happened before within the Isle of Wight.

VERSES

Sung at the late Anniversary of Burns's Birth Day.

Poetry.

While Scotia's hills far spreading wide,

And streamlets pour along the vale,

While round her shores the ocean tides

Shall wait th' in the vale,

Written by Moonlight in a Bower on the Banks of the Annan.

BY W. S. IRVING.

ALONE as I wander liquid Annan's green bowers,
The moon-beam was chequ'ring the cave,
The watch-light arose o'er you time-hallow'd tow'rs,
Like a star from the breast of the wave.

How soothing and sweet was the song of the night,
As it came from yon wild wood encircling the sea!
'Twas the fine thrilling transports of joy and delight,
'Twas the voice of the dead from yon sanctify'd height,
Through the shades of the dark cypress tree.

As I listen'd with awe to the music divine
That floated afar on the heaven;
The moon-beams began on the hill to decline,
And the clouds were confusedly driven.

Ah! thus, I exclaim'd, in the sigh of my soul,
Fleets the shadowy moments of rapture away,
When the bright star of Hope hath ascended this pole,
When she verges with joy on her radiant goal,
When her triumphs most quickly decay.

But bright from the wilderness, beaming afar,
See the flame of Eternity,
Whose glory shall shine like a crystalline star
Inclos'd on the breast of the skies.

Yes,—bright is its beam on the land of the slave,
On the dark, distant regions of sorrow and care;
Its radiance shall lighten the path of the brave,
As he treads on the bounds of the patriot's grave,
'Mid the conflict of woe and despair.

There life may depart like the moon on the foam,
Like the music that rises on the sea,
Its glories may set in the night of the tomb,
And darkness envelope the free.

A kingdom arises, its triumphs ascend,
Its morning shall dawn from the regions above,
Where Good shall again be united to friend,
Where Beauty and virtue shall live without end,
In the lasting enjoyments of love.

VERSES

Sung at the last Anniversary of Burns's Birth Day.

WHILE Scotia's hills far spreading wide,
 And streamlets pour along the vale,
 While round her shores the ocean tide
 Shall wait their treasures in the gale;
 While flocks shall browse the russet plain,
 And nature charm the wandering eye—
 So long shall Burns's soothing strain
 Awake the soul to sympathy
 Still he, sweet Bard, to Scotia dear,
 Entomb'd shall in remembrance lie,
 For him she'll shed the dewy tear,
 And lend the tribute of a sigh;
 For him she'll wake the minstrel's lyre
 His worth and merit to proclaim,
 And Fame, that never shall expire
 But with his honour'd country's name.

THE CAPRICE OF FORTUNE

Greatness may fade, and power droop and die,
 And meekness raise her head supremely high,
 Kingdoms, once boasting strength, to dust fall,
 While hamlets' spreading arms their sure appeal
 Nature the stable truth will still maintain,
 That mutability extends her reign,
 A monk, once poor, by industry and care
 Was elevated to the papal chair,
 In humble garb, his mind was humble too,
 His death was honest, and his heart was true;
 When deck'd with pomp, when wealth his wants
 His modesty was chang'd to austere pride,
 Henry had forfeited salvation's hope!
 Aghast supplicated pardon from the Pope;
 But 'ere the monarch could admittance gain,
 He must be barefoot, and from food abstain;
 Three days beside the palace gate stand mute;
 Before his holiness would hear his suit.

MARRIAGES.

At Ediuburgh, Mr. John Reid, manufacturer in Glasgow, to
 Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. John Annot.—At Whit-
 born, Sir William Hillary, Bart. to Amelia Tobin, daughter

of the deceased Patrick Tobin, Esq.—At Paisley, Mr. William Baird; Glasgow, to Miss Janet Parr, Paisley.—At Dundee, Mr. William Kirkaldy, merchant there, to Miss Susannah Davidson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Davidson.—At Dunchattan, John Horrocks, Esq. of Penwortham Lodge, Lancashire, to Mary Scott, daughter of Chas. Macintosh, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Mr. George Lindsay Rae, to Mrs. Elson Rutherford. At Currie House, Mr. Robert Sayers, merchant, Edinburgh, to Margaret, second daughter of Walter Brown, Esq.—At Bath, Martin Magnus Kelly, son of the late Vice-Adm. Kelly, to Ann Lindsay de Cardonnel, daughter of Adam de Cardonnel Lawson, Esq. of Charton House.—Charles Mottram, Esq. to Mrs. Henderson, relict of Col. Henderson of Boswell Bank. At Fountainbridge, near Edinburgh, Robert Hayward, Esq. London, to Miss Ann Kincaid, daughter of Alexander Kincaid, Esq. Edinburgh.—At Newton manse, the Rev. William Willins of Pitcairn, to Miss Elder, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Elder of Newton.—The Right Hon. Lord Nugent, brother to the Marquis of Buckingham, to Miss Paulett, daughter to Gen. Paulett, and niece to Lord Paulett.

DEATHS.

At Haugingshaw, Mr. Hugh Mann, writer in Glasgow.—At Paisley, Mr. Ninian Hill, late of the Old Callender.—At the Greenhead, Glasgow, after a few hours illness, Mr. John Atkinson, tanner, Cambeltown.—At Stranraer, Mr. Robert Bryce, merchant.—Mr. Robert Henderson, timber-merchant, Hutchesontown.—At London, Dr. William Wellwood Moncrieff, his Majesty's Advocate for the Admiralty at Malta, eldest son of Sir Henry Moncrieff, Bart.—At Monive, in the ninth year of his ministry, the Rev. James France, minister of the Associate Antiburgher Congregation there.—At Edinburgh, George Ogilvy, Esq. of Westhill.—At Chambly, near Montreal, in Canada, Captain Robert Waugh, of the 103d Regiment.—At Portobello, Mr. James Milne, senior, tanner, Edinburgh.—Gilbert Auchincloss, Esq. Glasgow.—At Glasgow, Mrs. Catherine Munro, wife of Mr. Thomas Dixon, merchant.—At Peterhead, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs. Buchan, Achmacey, only grand-daughter and descendant of William, the last Lord Bargeny, who left issue.—Captain William Robertson, royal navy, aged 88 years.—At Perth, Mr. Andrew Davidson, writer, in the 79th year of his age.—At Rhonhouse, Mrs. Donaldson, relict of William Donaldson of Kildow, Esq. aged 75.—At Greenhead, Mr. William Smith, rope maker, there.—At Portobello, Mr. Alexander Simpson, Royal Bank.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Shiells, relict of Henry Jaffray, Esq. Provost of Stirling.

THE
GLASGOW
MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

November 15, 1813.

ON THE SITUATION OF
ST. SEBASTIAN, AND THE BORDER COUNTRY,
Now the Scene of Lord Wellington's Operations.

BY MR. DOUGALL.

SEVERAL years ago I published some cursory remarks made by me in the course of journies along the coast between Bayonne, in France, and St. Sebastian, in Spain, and across the Pyrenees, by different tracks, between Bayonne and Pamplona.

Little did I imagine when I performed those delightful journies, nor even when I wrote the published accounts of them, that the tracts there described were, within a few years, to become the theatre of fierce contest between two adjoining nations, united by the apparently firmest political bonds. To have announced that, within a few years, the British flag would, in close union with those of Spain and Portugal, and especially at the command of a British chief of that union, be displayed on the summits of the Pyrenees, against the invading hosts of France, would have appeared, and with reason, the result of insanity rather than of superior sagacity. In my former observations on those parts of France and Spain, military operations

were certainly not in my contemplation: nevertheless it does not appear that, on that head, much additional information, in a general way, can be given. St. Sebastian, although situated immediately on the sea, is still completely covered from assault on that side, by the high round insulated hill on which stands the castle. Built on the low sandy neck connecting that hill with the continent, the town is defended on the west and the east, by inlets of the sea, and the land front looking south is covered by regular modern fortifications. Such besides are the elevation of the castle impeding over the town, and the confined breadth of St. Sebastian, that it is, or at least may be, fully protected by the castle. The defences of the land front would certainly not be neglected by the French, until the allies appeared before the place; and that their acknowledged skill in fortification had been well employed, we have lately had but too good reason to believe. It is not by land only that St. Sebastian is strong: it is still stronger on the sea, not only from the cover of the hill on which the castle is erected, but because the depth of the water is such, that large boats with ammunition, stores, and provisions, may in the night time, run along the shore, close under the steep lofty cliffs, where no blockading shipping can venture to approach. The long rolling waves continually setting in from the Atlantic into the angle of the Bay of Biscay, formed by the north coast of Spain, and the west coast of France, compel shipping to preserve a considerable distance from the land. This is necessary at all times; but particularly at the present moment, when the ports of France are shut against us. Port Passage, it is true, lies but a few miles to the eastward of St. Sebastian; but, as was formerly observed, "only a small number of vessels can be accommodated in that harbour, and great care is requisite in going in and out, in order to keep clear of other vessels at anchor, as well as of the rocky shores which spring up suddenly from the water's edge to a great height, on both sides." 2-2

From these circumstances it had become necessary as we have lately seen, to order the public papers for our squadron off St. Sebastian to provide armed vessels of a small construction, to go close to the land and intercept the supplies carried along by the French, to their garrison in the place.

The only track by which an army accompanied, as in modern times, by cumbersome trains of artillery and ammunition, of baggage and provisions, can attempt to enter France, at the western extremity of the Pyrenees, is along the narrow course of plain country, bounded by the mountains on the south, and the sea on the north. But this plain is still more contracted, so fact than it appears to be on the map, by a range of hills of moderate height which line the shore. At the eastern root of this range, lie the town and fortress of Fontarabla, commanding the entrance of the Bidassoa, the common boundary of Spain and France, opposite on the French bank by the fortress of Andaye. The Bidassoa, it is true, is not a large river, but it pours down rapidly from the winding valleys of the Pyrenees, and soon after it appears on the plain, at their base, it meets with the tide: to carry an army across that river, if the French are not wanting to themselves, must therefore be a very hazardous enterprise. Nor will it be easy for troops from the Spanish side to create a diversion, by sending parties over the Bidassoa higher up among the mountains. The only access through the mountains in that quarter, is by steep, narrow, difficult, bridle paths, practised by the mule alone: even the frequented roads between Pamplona and Bayonne, by the Val de Bastan, or by San-Joañ Ribá-de-porte, are only of that description. Of these routes, the former, leading over by the Puerto de Pasco de Mayas, will be remembered by our gallant countrymen, as the scene of their exertions against a much superior force. To find the passage of the Bidassoa to Bayonne, the country is generally plain, and even level, when viewed with relation to the Pyrenees, springing up instantly

ancously along the southern boundary. Great part of this track consists of low sandy hillocks, covered with heath and shrubs, but interspersed with many inclosures and other cultivated spots, particularly about St. Jean de Luz, lying nine miles east from the Bidassoa, and sixteen south-west from Bayonne. St. Jean is quite an open straggling town, at the bottom of a bay; but the little river Nivelle, which flows through it from the Pyrenees, in a marshy bed, might occasion some retardment to troops.

Bayonne may be considered as the frontier town of France, in that quarter; and the possession of it would be equally difficult and important to obtain. The most elevated part of the Pyrenean chain of mountains, is distant about one hundred miles from the angle of the Bay of Biscay: one summit there, Mont Perdu, rises to the height of near two English miles above the sea. From this elevated tract of mountains proceed the waters forming the Garonne, running north; those of the Cinca, running south to the Ebro; and those of the Adour, which, after a long circuitous route to the westward, falls into the Atlantic below Bayonne. This town is properly situated on the south bank of the Adour, being divided into two portions by the Nive, proceeding northward from the Pyrenees.

Both portions of Bayonne have been fortified at different times; and while Spain and France stood unconnected, the fortifications became of importance. The western portion of Bayonne was further strengthened by an ancient castle within the fortifications; but the strength of the place, considered as a frontier against Spain, consisted chiefly in the modern citadel constructed on an eminence on the opposite, or north bank of the Adour, fronting the influx of the Nive. This fortress (called with an adjoining suburb Saint Esprit) completely commands the town below it, although on the other side of the river; so that, without the possession of the citadel, no enemy could have

in Bayonne. The Adour forming the harbour of Bayonne, in the heart of the town, is both broad and deep, where frigates ride aloft at all times: it is however only in very favourable circumstances, that they can pass over the bar at the mouth of the river. The bridges across the Adour, for the convenience of the town, are of timber, and may be easily destroyed: the Gave, and some other collateral streams, falling into the Adour from the mountains, are besides so considerable and so impetuous, that were the bridges of Bayonne destroyed, an army would find it very difficult indeed to pass over into the great plains of Gascony, on the north.

Positions might doubtless be found on the south-east, the south, or the south-west parts of Bayonne, from which the town might be bombarded, and even perhaps breached: but, as was before said, the citadel on the height on the north bank of the river and harbour, so completely commands the town, that such operations would afford but little aid in the main object of obtaining a secure passage across the Adour. Nor ought we to suppose that any positions, from which a town of such importance may be assailable, will be left unoccupied by the people of the country. One object indeed might perhaps be obtained, by an attack lower down the river, on the west of the town, namely, the destruction of the shipping: for Bayonne has long been a station for privateers and other cruizers, by which the navigation of the enemies of France has greatly suffered.

No contrast of countries can be more striking, more absolute, than that between the mountainous regions of the north of Spain, and the fat spreading plains of the south of France. If from the mouth of the Bidassoz as a centre, with a radius of one hundred and fifty English miles, a quadrant be described from the mouth of the Garonne on the north, to the position of Toulouse on the same river to the east, it will comprehend a tract of plain country of very uncommon

flatness and extent. The country stretching north as long the shore of the bay of Biscay, consists in general of sandy heaths, interspersed with a few cultivated spots and low pine woods. The coast formerly contained a few openings, into which vessels of moderate size might retire; but these are now nearly choked up with sand, and are every day becoming less and less serviceable. In every other direction, from the centre to the arch of the quadrant, no eminence deserving notice is to be found. Even the road to Toulouse, running eastward along the northern spur into the Pyrennees, passes over no heights (for the positions of Pau and Auch are of no importance) exceeding those in the eastern provinces of England.

The northern slopes and vallies of the Pyrennees, yield excellent pasture and vast stores of wood; their plains, abstracting from a narrow region parallel to the coast, are extremely fertile in every necessary of life. That wide extended portion of France is abundantly productive, and proportionably well peopled. The towns in the interior, and particularly Bourdeaux and Toulouse, on the borders, are inhabited by a lively enterprising race of men. The country contains no fortress, excepting Bayonne; no important pass or defile which must be defended: an invader would therefore find it difficult to compel its defenders to come to a general action; and unless he possessed a very commanding force indeed, he might be reduced, after a long stay, and much loss, at last to abandon the enterprize.

Such, in a general way, is the nature of the country, opening up to the eye of the traveller, or the commander, who enters France from Spain, by the western extremity of the Pyrennees at Bayonne. The other great line of communication between the two countries, leads across the eastern extremity of the same mountainous range, where it projects a lofty rugged promontory into the Mediterranean. This is almost the only circumstance in which these import-

ant points of communication resemble each other, for in other respects they are very dissimilar.

In approaching the French frontier by the route to Bayonne, you surmount the highest ridge of the mountains without hazard, and proceed down a populous cultivated vale, and over a productive plain, for forty miles before you come to the limits of Spain. There you have before you an open country, intersected by a river of moderate size, where preparations to resist your passage must be public and manifest, and where you may adopt such measures as may, in a great measure, have been previously concerted.

On the other hand, in proceeding from Spain to France by the eastern pass, you arrive by a gradual easy ascent through low hills, at the foot of the only ridge of mountains in that quarter, and that of not great elevation. Here however difficulties begin. The limit between the two countries runs along the summit of this single ridge; consequently, until you gain that position, you can neither discover the preparations made to withstand your progress, nor form any connected plan for removing opposition to your schemes. But when to this difficulty, common to the advance of a hostile force from either side of the Pyrennees, it is added, that the Faench have long established themselves in fortresses of great natural strength, commanding, by their view and their vicinity, all approaches to the pass, the difficulties to be encountered by an enemy from the Spanish side, will appear almost insurmountable. If therefore the Spaniards possess an advantage over the French, in an invasion of their territory, by the west end of the Pyrennees, that advantage is much more than counterbalanced by the position of their northern neighbours, at the opposite extremity of the range.

Another great line of communication leads across the eastern extremity of the same mountainous range, where it projects a lofty rugged promontory into the Bay of Biscay. This is almost the only circumstance in which these reports

THOUGHTS ON APPARITIONS,
WITH SOME INSTANCES OF SECOND SIGHT.

(From *Essays towards a Theory of Apparitions*. By John
Ferriar, M. D. London. 1812.)

I shall begin this discussion, by admitting, as an undeniable fact, that the forms of dead, or absent persons, have been seen, and their voices have been heard, by witnesses, whose testimony is entitled to belief.

It is well known, that in certain diseases of the brain, such as delirium and insanity, spectral delusions take place, even during the space of many days. But it has not been generally observed, that a partial affection of the brain may exist, which renders the patient liable to such imaginary impressions, either of sight or sound, without disordering his judgment or memory. From this peculiar condition of the sensorium, I conceive that the best supported stories of apparitions may be completely accounted for.

It is a well-known law of the human œconomy, that the impressions produced on some of the external senses, especially on the eye, are more durable than the application of the impressing sense. The effect of looking at the sun, in producing the impression of a luminous globe, for some time after the eye has been withdrawn from the object, is familiar to every one.

This subject has been so thoroughly investigated by the late Dr. Darwin, that I need only to refer the reader to his treatise on ocular spectra. In young persons, the effects resulting from this permanence of impression are extremely curious. I remember, that about the age of fourteen, it was a source of great amusement to myself. If I had been viewing any interesting object in the course of the day, such as a romantic ruin, a fine seat, or a review of a body of troops, as soon as evening came on, if I had occasion

to go into a dark room, the whole scene was brought before my eyes, with a brilliancy equal to what it possessed in day-light, and remained visible for several minutes. I have no doubt, that frightful and dismal images have been presented, in the same manner, to young persons, after scenes of domestic affliction, or public horror.

To this principle of a renewal of impressions formerly made by different objects, belongs the amusement of tracing landscapes, and pictures of various composition, in the discoloured spots of an old wall. This may be truly called a waking dream, as it is composed of the snuffs and patches of past sensations; yet there are, perhaps, few persons who have not occasionally derived entertainment from it. It is probably on the same principle, that we are to account for the appearances of armies marching, in the desert and inaccessible places, which are sometimes beheld by the inhabitants of the vallies, in mountainous regions. The accidents of light and shade, and the interposition of partial fogs, or clouds, produce the same effect on the eye, as the discoloured patches of the wall, and the rolling of the mist adds motion to the spectral images.

In like manner, recollected images are attributed to the moving lights, in the splendid exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis. The Iclander beholds in them the spirit of his ancestors, and the vulgar discern encountering armies, and torrents of blood, in the latent meteors of a winter sky. The humble diversion of seeing pictures in the fire, which occupies children of smaller growth in the nursery, is calculated on the same principles. In some cases, the imagination is assisted by physical causes, in a very striking manner, as in the instance of the Ghost of the Broken, in Germany. I subjoin an original account of this phenomenon, as it will amuse the reader.

Voyage d'Islande, in the Ambigu.

In the course of my repeated tours through the Harz, I ascended the Broken twelve times, but I had the good fortune only twice, (both times about Whitsuntide) to see the atmospheric phenomenon called the Spectre of the Broken, which appears to me worthy of particular attention, as it must, no doubt, be observed on other high mountains, which have a situation favourable for producing it. The first time I was deceived by this extraordinary phenomenon, I had chambered up to the summit of the Broken very early in the morning, in order to wait for the inexpressibly beautiful view of the sun rising in the east. The heavens were already streaked with red; the sun was just appearing above the horizon in full majesty, and the most perfect serenity prevailed throughout the surrounding country, when the other Harz mountains in the south west, towards the Worm mountains, &c. lying under the Broken, began to be covered by thick clouds. Ascending at that moment the granite rocks called the Tempelskanzel, there appeared before me, though at a great distance, towards the Worm mountains and the Achtermaunshöhe, the gigantic figure of a man, as if standing on a large pedestal. But scarcely had I discovered it when it began to disappear, the clouds sunk down speedily, and expanded, and I saw the phenomenon no more. The second time, however, I saw this spectre somewhat more distinctly, a little below the summit of the Broken, and near the Heimpfichshöhe, as I was looking at the sun rising, about four o'clock in the morning. The weather was rather tempestuous; the sky towards the level country was pretty clear, but the Harz mountains had attracted several thick clouds, which had been hovering round them, and which beginning on the Broken confined the prospect. In these clouds, soon after the rising of the sun, I saw my own shadow, of a monstrous size, move itself for a couple of

† The Harz mountains are situated in Hannover.

seconds in clouds, and the phenomenon disappeared. It is impossible to see this phenomenon, except when the sun is at such an altitude as to throw his rays upon the body in a horizontal direction; for, if he is higher, the shadow is thrown rather under the body than before it. In the month of September last year, as I was making a tour through the Harz with a very agreeable party, and ascended the Broken, I found an excellent account, and explanation of this phenomenon, as seen by Mr. Haue on the 23d of May, 1797, in his diary of an excursion to that mountain. I shall therefore take the liberty of transcribing it:

"After having been here for the thirtieth time," says M. Haue, "and besides other objects of my attention, having procured information respecting the above-mentioned atmospheric phenomenon, I was at length so fortunate as to have the pleasure of seeing it; and perhaps my description may afford amusement to others who visit the Broken through curiosity. The sun arose about four o'clock, and the atmosphere being quite serene towards the east, his rays could pass without any obstruction over the Heinnichshöhe. In the SW. however, towards the Achtermanshöhe, a brisk west wind carried before it their transparent vapours, which were not yet condensed into thick heavy clouds. About a quarter past four I went towards the inn, and looked round to see whether the atmosphere would permit me to have a fine prospect to the south west; when I observed, at a very great distance towards the Achtermanshöhe, a human figure of a monstrous size. A violent gust of wind having almost carried away my hat, I clapped my hand to it by moving my arm towards my head, and the colossal figure did the same. The pleasure which I felt on this discovery cannot be described, for I had already walked many a weary step in the hope of seeing this shadowy image without being able to satisfy my curiosity. I immediately made another move-

ment by bending my body, and the colossal figure before me repeated it. I was desirous of doing the same thing once more, but my colossus had vanished. I remained in the same position, waiting to see whether it would return, and in a few minutes it again made its appearance in the Achtermaunshohe. I paid my respects to it a second time, and it did the same to me. I then called the landlord of the Broken; and, having both taken the same position which I had taken alone, we looked towards the Achtermaunshohe, but saw nothing. We had not, however, stood long, when two such colossal figures were formed over the above eminence, which repeated our compliment, by bending their bodies as we did, after which they vanished. We retained our position, kept our eyes fixed upon the same spot, and in a little the two figures again stood before us, and were joined by a third. Every movement we made by bending our bodies, these figures imitated—but with this difference, that the phenomenon was sometimes weak and faint, sometimes strong and well defined. Having thus had an opportunity of discovering the whole secret of this phenomenon, I can give the following information to such of my readers as may be desirous of seeing it themselves. When the rising sun, (and according to analogy the case will be the same at the setting sun), throws his rays over the Broken upon the body of a man standing opposite to fine light clouds floating around or hovering past him, he needs only fix his eye stedfastly upon them, and in all probability he will see the singular spectacle of his own shadow extending to the length of five or six hundred feet, at the distance of about two miles before him. This is one of the most agreeable phenomena I ever had an opportunity of remarking on the great observations of Germany."

(To be concluded in our next.)

ON THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF GEOLOGY.

(From Townsend's "Character of Moses," &c.)

The science of geology becomes of infinite importance, when we consider it as connected with our immortal hopes. These depend on the truth of revelation, and the whole system of revealed religion is ultimately connected with the veracity of Moses.

The divine legation of Christ and of the Jewish Lawgiver must stand or fall together. If the Mosaic account of the creation and of the deluge is true, and consequently the promises recorded by him well founded, we may retain our hopes; but, should the former be given up as false, we must renounce the latter.

It has been objected to his account of the deluge, that had the whole atmosphere been converted into rain, it could have raised the water only thirty feet, the height to which a column of water can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. This therefore would not have been sufficient to reach the summits of our most moderate hills. Mathematicians have even calculated with much labour how many oceans of water would be required to cover the tops of our most lofty mountains, and have perplexed themselves with difficulties of their own creating. But when we consider that the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and that the ocean poured its whole contents upon the earth, it must be clear to us that a sufficient quantity of water could not be wanting for the destruction of a guilty world.

The description of Moses, short as it is, corresponds exactly with the phænomena produced by this grand convulsion. The accounts we have received of volcanic eruptions, exhibit a deluge in miniature, with its occasional causes and consequent effects.— These are commonly attended by incessant rain; the fountains of the great deep are broken up; the wa-

fers overflow; and in their retreat they have been observed going and returning by alternations, as particularly noticed at Kingston, in Jamaica, at Callao, and more recently at Lisbon. This part of the subject has been so skilfully handled by Whitehurst, that subsequent wilters can do little more than copy his judicious observations. I shall therefore content myself with having demonstrated by a reference to facts, that the earth has been overwhelmed by a universal deluge.

Some vain pretenders to science have been ambitious to display their knowledge and sagacity, by an appeal to natural evidence for the antiquity of the present system, in opposition to the Chronology of Moses. This evidence they have endeavoured to produce from the numerous beds of vegetable earth interposed between the several eruptions of *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*. The most distinguished hero in this field of infidelity, was the Canon Rucepero, and his observations have been recorded by a traveller of no small talents in composition, although ill qualified to estimate the value of an opinion, which he has thought proper to communicate.

It is well known, that the materials ejected by volcanoes, at various intervals, are extremely various; some, being apt to moulder, are readily decomposed and quickly converted into soil, whilst other substances are so refractory, as to remain unchanged for ages, and others again remain for ever barren.

There is no vestige of vegetable earth over the whole of Mount *Castagna*, and very little in *Campo Blanco*, although their origin was anterior to all our records. The lava of *Ætna* ejected, A. D. 1329, was covered eight inches with earth before the year 1776—that of *Ischia*, which issued in 1302, had produced no vegetable earth at the end of the last century. Even to the present day it continues to preserve its hardness and sterility. Another current of lava in *Catania*, at the end of two thousand years remains

precisely in the same condition. No fewer than six alterations of lava and of volcanic ashes, which immediately admit of vegetation, appear over Herculaneum; the destruction of which is recent.

When I was travelling in Arragon, I remarked, that in a whole day's journey no trace of vegetable soil was to be seen.

In addition to what I have said upon this subject, I must here repeat an observation already made, that from chalk, through all the intermediate strata incumbent on the granite, in all our perforations, no vestige of vegetable soil is to be seen, excepting on the surface of the earth.

Our traveller is mistaken, not merely in the application of his rule, but in the rule itself. His hypothesis was idle, and his application of that hypothesis absurd.

It remains therefore as a fact, that we have one bed of vegetable earth, formed by the hand of time, since the grand convulsion which turned the dry land into barrenness, and the bed of the ocean into a fertile field.

It has been a favourite notion with a certain description of philosophers, that the ocean is progressively shifting its bed, retreating in one direction and advancing in the other; swallowing up old continents, whilst others are incessantly protruded from beneath its waves.

These distinguished sages, however, do not agree. Buffon, because it happened to suit his system, conceived that the sea is moving from East to West, gaining on the Eastern coasts, and losing on the Western.

Professor Link, on the contrary, persuades himself that the sea strives unremittingly to extend its dominion from West to East.

Unfortunately for the credit of these wise men, all our most elevated mountains in every part of the earth, have respectively the same dates. Granite in

the Alps, Andes, and Tartarian mountains, consists of quartz, field spar, and mica. The superincumbent sand-stone is disintegrated granite. The attendant lime-stone is uniformly composed of the spoils of zoophytes, of encrinurus, and of corals, with certain species of anomia. All other rock strata are characterized by their distinctive fossils. Coal beds, throughout the globe, are found only in the neighbourhood of the mountain limestone. Chalk is every where the same substance, and preserves its situation with respect to other strata. The detritus of all these constitutes our soil, and this, with the spoils of animals and vegetables, forms our vegetable earth, which, like the rock strata, every where in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, refers us to one date.

Where then has nature been detected in producing these substances, or any one of them?

Supposing her operations in their formation, and in bringing them to light to have been constant and progressive, such successive operations could not have escaped the observation of mankind. Our records, from early ages, would have noticed the rise and progress of new granitic peaks; new mountains of limestone, containing different species of marine productions, would have made their appearance in the ocean, and the natural history of both chalk and flints, could not be, as they are at present, hid from us.

The statement of De Luc respecting the church of St. Marc, in Venice, and of the cathedral in the Isle of Torcello, with the concession of Dr. Hutton, in regard to the port of Byzantium, and the Isthmus of Corinth, being the same as they were two or three thousand years ago; these things prove, that the hypothesis, above referred to, is inconsistent with acknowledged facts.

But could we even grant, that the ocean is constantly robbing the continents in one direction, and depositing their spoils in the opposite direction, whether east or west, this would not account for the dip of strata from the high granitic chains.

From the observation, that the bones of elephants and of other animals, inhabitants of the torrid zone, have been discovered in high northern latitudes, philosophers have hastily concluded, that the earth has been regularly and incessantly shifting her poles, and changing her climates. In fact the teeth, tusks, and bones of the Asiatic elephant and of the mammoth, have been found in the wide expanse of mountains from 50 north latitude to as many South, that is, from the Ohio to Patagonia.

But then it must be observed, that the ivory in all these teeth and tusks, so widely scattered over distant climates, refers us nearly to the same date, and that date not more remote than numerous other facts enable us to fix on, as the epoch of the universal deluge. The ivory is so well preserved as to be fit for use; those spoils of terrene animals are discovered in alluvial strata, and with them we find, as at Walton in Essex, shells, fish bones, and other productions of the ocean.

We are informed, that in Siberia, Professor Pallas met with the carcass of a rhinoceros, which still retained in part the skin and hair unchanged.

Now had this and other animals of a warm climate died on the spot, where these carcasses appear, and had the temperature been gradually and slowly changed from heat to cold; the whole corruptible substance would have submitted to the laws of nature, and must have either perished by putrefaction, or been devoured by worms. But, when, at the grand convulsion, such a perishable substance had been conveyed into the frigid zone; it there remained and will remain unchanged.

It is remarkable, that in the Ural mountains the bones of the mammoth are confined to the alluvial strata, and appear chiefly in the elevated track of country watered by rivers, which fall into the Tobol, and the Obi. Some few indeed appear near Lake Isehernoï, whose waters ultimately flow into the

Volga. But this lake is nearly contiguous to the river Tagil, which falls into the Tora, as that doeth into the Tobol. The district in which they have been noticed, is one of the most lofty portions of Siberia, and the source of its great rivers, whether flowing towards the Caspian from the South, or towards the Frozen Ocean to the North.

Thus have I demonstrated, that the Mosaic account of the Deluge, does not merely accord with traditional reports universally diffused through civilized and savage nations; but is confirmed by infallible records inscribed on our Alpine rocks, and legible on all the strata, discovered by our deepest excavations in the bowels of the earth.

The veracity of Moses, as an historian, stands therefore unimpeached by the natural evidence to be derived from the actual condition of our globe.

ON CORK JACKETS.

(From a Periodical Publication.)

MR. EDITOR,

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

Suppose two vessels stranded in such a situation, and the boats staved, or unfit to live in the sea, and one ship only provided with cork jackets. In this case, perhaps, not one can escape from the vessel which wants this contrivance, except expert swimmers, while a great proportion of the other crew, by using the jacket, must be driven ashore. Some in-

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

About the year 1799, the Humane Society gave a medal, or premium, for what was then represented as an improvement on the cork jacket; but, in truth, this simple contrivance seems to want no improvement. A parcel of bottle corks, stitched together, between two pieces of linen, and tied over the breast with strings, I have found fully sufficient to support me in the water. It occupies little room, can be put on in a minute, and the expence is next to nothing. When I go to sea, I put this in my trunk; and had ship-wreck occurred on a lee-shore, should certainly have availed myself of the jacket. I might indeed be dashed or drowned, but still the chance of escape would be greater, than if I had neglected this simple contrivance.

ACCOUNT OF GOTTENBURGH.

(From Thomson's Travels in Sweden.)

Gottenburgh is entitled to the name of a magnificent city. It consists of a long wide street, called *Stora Hamna Gatan*, (Great Harbour-street.) The houses on each side of this street are three stories high, built of stone or brick, and covered with white plaster. The windows are large, and all of them are folding windows, after the French fashion. No sashes are to be seen in Sweden. The roofs are mostly flat and concealed. The houses are all large, and some of them are decorated with pillars. Along the middle of this street runs a canal, which is crossed at certain places by wooden bridges. There are two of these bridges which are built for the convenience of carriages, and are decorated with wooden figures of lions and men in armour. The other bridges are only for foot passengers. The principal street is crossed at right angles by three or four other streets, through some of which the canal also runs. The principal of these are distinguished by the names *Nord Hamna Gatan* and *Soedra Hamna Gatan*—(North Harbour-street and South Harbour-street.) Parallel to *Stora Hamna Gatan*, both on the north and south, there run other streets which are much narrower and not nearly so magnificent. Towards the west end of the town there is a hill about 100 feet in height, up which some streets run. On the east side there is a marsh, which must be very disagreeable in summer, though it may have its conveniences in winter. The streets are all paved with round stones; but there is no foot-path for passengers either in Gottenburgh or in any other town in Sweden. Indeed the scarcity of flag-stones in that country is a sufficient apology for the omission. In a church at present building in Gottenburgh, and which will be a very magnificent one, the stones for

the pillars and other ornamental parts, and indeed for the whole front, have been brought from Scotland at a very considerable expense.

Gottenburgh having been twice burnt down within these ten years, a law has been passed prohibiting the building of any more wooden houses. This law has contributed considerably to the improvement of the city. Gottenburgh is the seat of a Swedish bishop. The town contains two Swedish churches and a German church, and formerly it contained an English church. I do not know whether it exists at present.

Gottenburg is perhaps the most thriving town in Sweden, owing in a great measure to the present state of communication between Great Britain and the Continent. It serves as a kind of intermediate link, and of course has become a depot of British and continental goods. Great profits have resulted to the Gottenburgh merchants, and the wealth which they have acquired is sufficiently apparent in their mode of living.

In the year 1791, I am told, the population of Gottenburg was about 15,000. In 1804, it was 17,760; in 1811 it was 24,858. This is not equal to the rate of the increase of some towns in Britain, during the same period, as London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and some others; but it is nevertheless very considerable. As very correct registers of births and deaths are kept in Sweden, the population is known with more accuracy than in most other countries. I was at some pains to procure these documents all over the country, and therefore have it in my power to state the population of all the Swedish towns, and of the whole kingdom, with considerable accuracy.

Gottenburg lies upon the banks of the Gotha, which I conceive to be the largest river in Sweden. It comes from the lake Wennern, at the distance of about fifty English miles north. About ten miles

from Gottenburg it divides into three branches, two of which speedily unite, inclosing a rock upon which stands an old fort called Bohus, intended to defend the city from the incursions of the Norwegians. The two branches of the Gotha inclose a pretty large island called Hisingen, and fall separately into the sea. Gottenburg lies upon the most easterly of these branches.

This city cannot boast of any great antiquity.—Gustavus Vasa built a town called Lodese, and endowed it with such privileges as soon rendered it the great emporium of the north. Charles IX. when Duke of Gothland, in 1604, laid the foundation of a new town in the island of Hisingen, at no great distance from Lodese, and called it Gottenburg out of compliment to his dutchy. When he mounted the throne he granted this place many privileges, established in it a trading company, and placed there a number of British troops. He granted to the Calvinists the free exercise of their religion, and rendered his new town, next to Stockholm, the most flourishing in the kingdom. Being burnt by the Danes in 1611, it was rebuilt by Gustavus Adolphus, on its present site; and its privileges being confirmed and enlarged, it soon recovered its former thriving state.

Gottenburg is regularly fortified with a ditch and wall; but is not in a state to make any resistance.—

When the Danes suddenly attacked the Swedes in 1788, under the pretence of assisting their allies the Russians, with whom Gustavus III. was at war, they marched suddenly against this city. Gustavus III. was at that time in a state of great distress. He had gone to Dalcarlia to solicit the assistance of the warlike peasants of that country, and having mounted the stone from which Gustavus Vasa had addressed them, harangued them with such effect, that they agreed to march in a body against the Russians.—Hearing of the march of the Danes, he hastened with

the utmost rapidity to Gottenburg, and animated the inhabitants to defend their city. The Danes had taken possession of the fort of Bohus, and summoned the Gottenburgers to surrender. They were not a little surprised when they understood that the King was present in person, and meant to defend the place to the last extremity. Fortunately, Mr. Elliott, the British ambassador at the Court of Denmark, prevailed on him to accept the mediation of Britain, Prussia, and Holland, and succeeded in stopping the career of the Danes.

The principal merchants in Gottenburg are Scotchmen. In consequence of letters of introduction which we carried to several of them, we experienced from that liberal and respectable body a profusion of kindness and politeness which it was impossible to surpass, and which it would be very difficult to equal. The want of inns, and our ignorance of the Swedish language, would have made it very difficult for us to have procured dinner while we stayed at Gottenburg, but this difficulty was obviated by the merchants, with one or other of whom we dined every day during our stay in that city. The entertainments which they gave were in the Swedish style, and possessed a degree of splendour at which I was not a little surprised. As the mode of dining is very different from the mode followed in Great Britain, I shall give a general description of a dinner, that my readers may form some notion to themselves of the customs of that country.

The houses in Sweden are fitted up with great magnificence. The public rooms are usually on the first floor, and vary from three to seven, or more, according to the size of the house and the wealth of its master. These rooms always open into each other, and constitute a very elegant suite of apartments. The furniture, though very handsome, is not similar to ours. You seldom see mahogany chairs; they are usually of birch or some other wood painted. As

the table-cloth is never removed, they have no occasion for our fine mahogany tables, and as the dishes are brought in one by one, and the desert and wine put upon the table before the company sit down, they have but little occasion for a sideboard. According to me, except in the house of Mr. Lorent, who had a very splendid sideboard made in London, I do not recollect to have seen one in Sweden, even in the houses of men of the first rank. The rooms are not provided with bells. This I am told is owing to the extreme cheapness of servants in Sweden, which enabled every person to keep such a number as rendered bells unnecessary. This reason, which I do not consider as a very good one, exists not at present, for since the loss of Finland the wages of servants have considerably increased. Bells, therefore, might now be introduced with the greatest propriety; and to a foreigner, from Britain at least, they would constitute a great convenience. I have sometimes been obliged to go three times to the kitchen during the course of my breakfast, to ask for things that had been neglected or forgotten by the servants.

The Swedes are fond of great parties. I have more than once sat down to table with nearly fifty people in a private house. The hour of dinner is 2 o'clock. After the company are assembled they are shewn into a room adjoining the dining-room. In the middle of this room there is a round table covered with a table-cloth, upon which are placed bread, cheese, butter, and corn-brandy. Every person eats a morsel of bread and cheese and butter, and drinks a dram of brandy, by way of exciting the appetite for dinner. There are usually two kinds of bread; namely, wheat-bread baked into a kind of small rolls, for I never saw any loaves in Sweden; and rye, which is usually baked in thin cakes, and is known in Sweden by the name of *nickbroed*. It is very palatable, but requires good teeth to chew it.

After this whet, the company are shewn into the

dining-room, and take their seats round the table. The first dish brought in is *salmaguody*, salt fish, a mixture of salmon and rice, sausages, or some such strong seasoned article, to give an additional whet to the appetite. It is handed round the table, and every person helps himself in succession to as much as he chooses. The next is commonly roasted or stewed mutton, with bacon ham. These articles are carved by some individual at table, most commonly the master of the house, and the carved pieces being heaped upon a plate are carried round the company like the first dish. The Swedes, like the French, eat of every thing that is presented at table. The third dish is usually soup, then fowls, then fish (generally salmon, pike, or streamlings), then pudding, then the desert, which consists of a great profusion of sweetmeats, in the preparation of which the inhabitants of *Gotenburg* excel. Each of these dishes is handed about in succession. The vegetables, consisting of potatoes, carrots, turnips, cauliflowers, greens, &c. are handed about in the same way. During the whole time of dinner a great deal of wine is drunk by the company. The wines are claret, port, sherry, and madeira. What they call claret at *Gotenburg* does not seem to be *Bordeaux* wine. It is a French wine with a taste intermediate between claret and port. At *Stockholm* I drank occasionally true claret; but scarcely in any other part of Sweden. As all the wine used in Sweden is imported from Great Britain, our wine merchants can probably explain this circumstance, though I cannot.

The Swedes employ the same articles for seasoning their food as we do, salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, &c. I was struck with one peculiarity which I had never seen before: they always mix together mustard and sugar; I had the curiosity to try this mixture, and found it not bad. The dinner usually lasts about two hours. On a signal given the company all rise together, bow with much solemnity to-

wards the table, or rather towards each other, and then adjourn into the drawing-room. Here a cup of coffee is served up immediately to every individual. It is but doing the Swedes justice to say, that their coffee is excellent, greatly preferable to what is usually drank in England. This is the more remarkable, because the Swedes import all their coffee from Britain: its quality, therefore, is not different from that of our own, and its superiority owing solely to their understanding better how to make it. You can get coffee in the meanest peasant's house, and it is always excellent. It is usually about five o'clock when coffee is over. The company separate at this time, either going home to their own houses, or sauntering about in the fields if the weather be good.

They collect again in the drawing-room about half past six to drink tea. Swedish tea is just as bad as their coffee is good. If an epicure could transport himself in a moment from one place to another, he would always drink his coffee in Sweden, and his tea in England. The Swedish tea is so weak, that happening one evening to sit by a lady who was pouring it out, it struck me that she had accidentally forgot to put in any tea, and was pouring out nothing but hot water: I took the liberty to notice this mistake, in order, as I thought, to prevent the lady, when the tea should be handed round, from being put out of countenance by the detection of the oversight. My blunder occasioned much mirth, and the company no doubt set me down as a person very little acquainted with tea. It is not the quality of the tea that is bad, but the quantity employed is so small that you do not perceive the taste of it in the water. So that in fact you are drinking in reality hot water, sugar, and cream. The Swedish cream, to do them justice, is excellent. Though I have met with some Englishmen accustomed to the London cream complain of it as too thick.

After tea, the company usually sit down to cards; supper is served up about nine, and the party separate for the evening between eleven and twelve. In some houses, the interval between tea and supper was filled up by music. The Swedish instrument is a kind of harpsicord; not equal in its tones to our pianoforte. The music played is always Italian, and some of the ladies usually accompany the instrument with their voice. I could not find out that the Swedes had any peculiar music of their own, at least I could not succeed in Stockholm in procuring any specimens of it. All the music exposed for sale was Italian.

There is no money at present in circulation in Sweden; not even silver or copper. The only currency is paper, and as the notes are of a very different value, they occasion considerable embarrassment to strangers. In Denmark, at present, there is nothing but paper currency, as in Sweden, and their paper has been so much depreciated, that their lowest notes of eight shillings Danish are only equivalent to a half penny sterling. These facts serve to throw some light upon the depreciation of our paper currency, a question which has been canvassed of late with so much keenness.

ON THE PHENOMENA OF ELECTRICAL STORMS.

By Mr. Dick, of Aberdeen, Perth, &c.

The phenomena of thunder and lightning have excited the attention of mankind in every age, and been regarded, both by the savage and civilized tribes of men, with emotions of awe mingled with apprehension and dread. Of all the atmospheric phenomena there is none more grand or terrific. The Aurora Borealis, fiery meteors, shooting stars, raging winds, hail, snow, and other meteors, fall far short, in point of sublimity, to all the circumstances generally attar

stant on a violent thunder storm. Could we contemplate the scene presented on such an occasion without any emotions of alarm, it would yield a source of sublime enjoyment to a contemplative mind. The silence and calm which generally prevail at the beginning of a storm—the sable aspect of the heavens—the solemn gloom produced by the gradual approach of the charged clouds—the lightning, flashing from cloud to cloud, descending to the earth in sheets of flame, or whirling like fire-balls through the air—the deluge of rain—the rattling of hail—and the deep, prolonged, and aggravated roar of the thunder, form a scene truly grand and sublime. To view from an eminence, under a canopy, the progress of the storm, to mark the various directions and commotions of the lightning, the successive illumination of the sky and the distant hills, the agitation of the clouds, and the incessant reverberations of the distant thunder, with perfect tranquillity and conscious security, would be a feast to a poetic imagination, and would highly gratify a philosophic enquirer. It would produce emotions similar to those we feel when viewing from a deep dell the dashing of a mighty cataract, with all the rugged and romantic scenery around and above us; or to those we experience when, from a safe situation on land, we behold the ocean raging in all its fury, and dashing to pieces the mariner's bark. Anticipating such emotions, we would hail the approach of a thunder storm as a desirable variety in the summer scene, which might occasionally "exalt the soul to solemn thought and heavenly musing."

Very different, however, are the emotions generally excited on the appearance of a thunder storm. Many are so alarmed at the thought of them that they can scarcely pronounce the words *thunder* and *lightning* without trembling, and are seized with a tremor as soon as a stormy cloud appears above the horizon. They complain that at a season when all nature presents the most pleasing scenes and invites to

cheerfulness, their joy is so much disturbed by these dire phenomena, and that they are the only circumstances in nature which interrupt the delightful enjoyments of the summer months. Even the philosopher, who is raised above vulgar fears, and is better acquainted with the nature and causes of those phenomena, cannot at all times contemplate them with perfect tranquillity, as in certain cases he cannot be sure that he is completely beyond the range of their destructive influence. When he considers that an electrical stroke, proceeding from a surface of only a few square yards in extent, will be sufficient to kill a strong animal, he cannot but be struck at the idea of the effects which may be produced by a shock ten thousand times stronger, proceeding from a cloud of several miles in extent. However much he may wish to perform electrical experiments during a storm, experience teaches us that, even where every precaution is attended to, they cannot be performed without danger. The violent shocks received by several philosophers when attempting experiments of this kind at such seasons, and particularly the well known fate of Professor Richman, of Petersburg, who was killed by the apparatus which was meant to measure the force of the electricity of the clouds, are striking illustrations of this remark. About the same time that Richman met his fate, the late Dr. Lieberkuhn and Dr. Ludolf were about making similar experiments in Berlin, and in that view had fixed bars of iron on their houses; but being informed of the disaster which had befallen Richman, they had the bars of iron immediately removed; "and in my opinion," (says a German philosopher) "they acted wisely."

That the apprehensions of danger from thunder storms are not without foundation, appears from the destructive effects, with which they are frequently attended. Buildings shattered and demolished—trees rent and torn asunder—the hardest metals in a moment dissolved—stones and rocks rent and broken—stacks

of corn, on fire—men and other animals knocked
down, struck blind, or instantaneously killed, were
some of the terrible effects of the stroke of that
powerful fluid which descends through the atmosphere
during a storm. No one can be so careless as to neglect such
a means of defence. Every year returning seasons
marked with some affecting instances of this kind in
one part of the country or another, and frequently in
different districts at the same time. The Monthly
Magazine for August 1814, records, that in several
shower storms which happened at the latter end of
June, and the beginning of July, that year, within the
bounds of seven counties of England*, two large oaks
were shattered, a windmill and several other houses
struck and the walls and windows shattered and
annihilated, 4,000 panes of glass broken, 2 cows and 26
sheep killed, besides a great number not particularly
specified; 8 persons struck down and injured, and 11
men struck dead, viz. Mr. Holland, of Cheside,
while walking his horse near Kilburn; three persons
in Lincolnshire; the shepherd of Mr. Edman, of Ma-
blethorp; who had his skull shattered to pieces, and
was rendered a shocking spectacle, two men who had
taken shelter in a barn near Stone, a man at Monning-
ton; another at Blurton; Isaac Rose at Castleton; and
a lad at Frome, while working at his loom, in the
ground floor of a house which was struck. The same
Magazine for July and September records instances of
a similar kind. It accords with my recollection, that
in Scotland, during the same period, at least four or
five persons were killed, a considerable number of per-
sons struck down and materially injured, a number of
buildings damaged, and several cattle and sheep de-
stroyed by the stroke of lightning; which taking into
account several instances not recollected, or recorded,
may amount to above twenty persons killed by light-
ning. We have reason to believe
* Middlesex, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Here-
fordshire, Suffolk, and Somersetshire.

ning during the space of a month in our island; and were, this taken as an average number for a year, the number would be a thousand persons destroyed by lightning in Great Britain in fifty years, besides other damages of a serious kind. During the present year I noticed in the public prints, accounts of four persons having been killed by lightning, besides other very serious damages, prior to the 16th of May. Nor can our estimate of the pernicious effects of such storms, be thought to overlook the fearful agitation of minds into which thousands of timorous, but worthy, persons are thrown during their continuance, and the facts are, that stubborn things, and more deeply impress the mind than any theoretical conclusions of a cathartic nature; it appears, that at present a violent delirium seems cannot be contemplated, except by those in whom curiosity has vanquished fear, without a certain degree of alarm. It would, therefore, be a desirable object, could an instrument be constructed, which in all situations, whether in the house, in the street, or in the open field, might form a perfect safeguard from the stroke of lightning. Were the attention of philosophers directed to this point, more than it seems of late to have been, and were their investigations crowned with success, they would at the same time serve the cause of humanity, dissipate the fears which agitate the minds of thousands, especially of the fair sex; abating a storm, and gratify the curious observation of nature with a tranquil view of one of the sublimest scenes presented in our climate. This will no doubt be considered by some as a romantic wish; as an object more to be desired than expected. I have little doubt however, from a consideration of the established principles of electricity, and from various considerations of the possibility of such a contrivance, though its execution may perhaps be reserved for a succeeding age. We have reason to believe, both from the predictions of inspired prophets, and from the late rapid progress of science and art, that a peri-

God is approaching, when the intellectual, the moral, and the social state of the human race shall be greatly ameliorated; when useful knowledge and happiness shall be more widely diffused, than at present, among the various tribes of mankind. In order to the existence and the tranquil enjoyment of such a state of things, it seems expedient, if not necessary, that those partial effects of a pernicious tendency, which result from the general laws of nature, should be remedied, or counteracted, by the efforts of human art; for while a dread of destruction from the elements of nature, in any case, agitates the mind, no personal tranquillity can be enjoyed. Science has already done much in enabling us to surmount those difficulties which nature, on the first view, presents, and to remedy many of those evils which are the accidental effects of her general laws. The ocean, which seemed at first view an insuperable barrier between distant nations, has been crossed in safety, and with ease, since the invention of the mariner's compass. The region of the globe, formerly supposed inaccessible to mortals, has been traversed by men, and other terrestrial animals, yet trying along with them books, instruments, and provisions. The late discoveries respecting the gases have suggested means for preventing the fatal effects of mephitic airs, and have been applied to various beneficial purposes in human life. And why should it be reckoned improbable that a complete guard from the effects of lightning may be constructed, when the general nature of that fluid is now ascertained? This powerful agent has already been employed with complete success in Eastern Prussia, in subserviency to the use of man, in splitting immense stones into a multitude of pieces. And since human art can direct the energies of this terrific meteor, it cannot utterly be considered as completely beyond its province toward its fatal stroke. Though this should not be accomplished in the present age, I have little doubt that in a future age it will be as common for a lady

when about to go abroad on a sultry day, or during a storm, to call for a *Paratonnerre*, or thunder-guard, as it is now to call for a parasol, or an umbrella. There are two ways in which we may conceive that the fatal effects of lightning may be prevented:

1. By drawing off or dissipating the electricity of a stormy cloud, and thereby rendering its operation weak. This might probably be in some measure effected by constructing a battery of strong iron bars, gradually tapering to a point, and fixing it in an elevated situation, with chains or wires connected with it, conducted to a certain depth into the earth. According to the account of Euler, in his "Letters to a German Princess," something of this principle seems to have been effected by a Moravian Prince named Detwisch, who assured him that he had averted, during the whole summer, every thunder storm which threatened his habitation and the neighbourhood, by means of a machine constructed on the principles of electricity, which sensibly attracted the clouds, and constrained them to descend quietly in a distillation, without any but a very distant thunder clap. He (Euler) assures us that the fact is undoubted, and confirmed by irresistible proof. No account however is given of the materials, or the construction of the machinery. The explosion of gunpowder, and the combustion of tiretine masses, and other electric substances, have likewise been said to have been successfully employed for dissipating thunder storms.
2. By some contrivance by which a person may be shielded from the stroke of lightning, even when it operates in all its force. "It is almost certain, (says Euler) that an apartment of glass, cemented by pitch, or any other substance with close pores, would be an effectual security against the ravages of thunder." But this celebrated philosopher hath not informed us, how a person shut up in such an apartment, would make shift to live without air during the progress of a storm; for were it pierced with air holes, the heated air from

the lungs (which is a moderate conductor) might still serve to convey to the person the destructive fluid. Were I to suggest any thing different from what I have seen suggested by others, it would be an instrument in the form of a large umbrella, at least ten feet in diameter, made of strong silk, waxed woollen cloth, or other electric substance, with one or two iron chains, descending from the top on the outside, and of such a length as to trail alongst the ground. But whether this would form a perfect thunder guard I leave to others to judge. No sooner had the identity of lightning, and the electric fluid been determined by Franklin, than the inventive mind of that philosopher suggested the means of preserving buildings from lightning, by means of metallic rods attached to the outside of buildings. These have doubtless been useful, in certain cases, in warding off or diminishing the effects of a thunder stroke; but we may reasonably question whether their utility be so great as was at first imagined; as instances occasionally occur of edifices furnished with such conductors being struck by lightning. The powder magazine at Purfleet, though furnished with a conductor contrived by a committee of the Royal Society, suffered a stroke of lightning. The same accident happened to the poor house at Heckingham, though furnished with no less than eight pointed conductors. But though it were admitted that thunder rods, as presently constructed, are complete protectors from the stroke of lightning, the protection they afford is limited to the buildings to which they are attached; the traveller in the open fields, whether in a carriage, on horseback, or on foot, when overtaken by a storm, is still exposed to the full force of the destructive fluid.

It appears then, that a complete and universal thunder guard, which shall afford protection in all situations where a person may be exposed, is still a *desideratum*. Perhaps our increasing knowledge of the chemical state of the atmosphere, may lead to the dis-

every of those chemical agents which, doubtless, con-
 cur with the electric fluid in producing the various
 phenomena attendant on thunder-storms, which may
 pave the way for the construction of a new and more
 complete protection from their ravages.

FRENCH CONSCRIPTION LAW.

An account of the French Conscription Law, the
 most tremendous and efficient system which ingenuity
 has been able to devise for the organization of a mili-
 tary force, cannot, we are sure, but be acceptable to
 our readers. We have, therefore, made the following
 interesting extract from a respectable periodical pub-
 lication:

The conscription was first published in the form of
 a general law by the Council of the Ancients in the
 year 1798: it derives its model from the constitution
 of the Roman republic, which made every citizen a
 soldier before the age of forty-six—which in its annu-
 al levies admitted of no exemption,—and which in its
 peremptory orders, issued by its consuls to the magis-
 trates of Italy, specified the number of troops required,
 and the place of their assemblage.

By the French law, all Frenchmen, between the full
 age of twenty and twenty-five complete, are liable to
 the conscription. They are each year thrown into
 five classes; the first of which consists of those who
 have completed their twentieth year on the first of
 Vendemaire (16th September preceding); the second,
 of those who, at the same period, have terminated
 their twenty-first year, and so on in the order of seni-
 ority. The municipal administrations are bound to
 prepare lists framed from the registers of births, and
 from common notoriety, which particularize the name,
 domicile, stature, &c. of all the individuals subject to
 the conscription within their jurisdiction. The same
 individuals are also bound to enrol themselves, with

and in the respective towns at the office of the municipality, and conscripts have no published reports to be made out for them. When the lists for each district are made up (for the preparation of which eight days are allotted), the conscripts are assembled in their respective cantons, and examined by the administration, or by a special commission, created *ad hoc* by the prefect, and attended by two brigades of Gendarmes. The merits of all pleas of exemption are scrutinized at these meetings. If the conscript has no legal ground of exemption from service, but physical inability; and even those persons who are incapable are pecuniarily liable. In such cases, if unable to attend, are examined at the spot, and if not, are visited at their dwellings by the inspectors and health officers. When these claims are disposed of, lists are formed of those who are adjudged both potent and servive, whether present or absent; and the prefect then proceeds to the drawing, ordered by lot, of such as are to constitute the quota for the district. Tickets, regularly numbered after the amount of the names on the list, are publicly deposited in a urn, and indiscriminately drawn out by the conscripts or their friends. "It is a day of public mourning, and of agony in every family. All labour is now abandoned; every one has a melancholy intercession being present at the solemnity. The drawing is performed in the public hall of the town. At the hour appointed, the conscripts assemble, or in place of the absent, their parents, tutors, delegates, and respondents. The business is performed in the municipal council, under the presidency of the mayor, and if it is a chief town, the prefect or sub-prefect assists. A mournful silence reigns in the hall; not even a breath is heard; a sigh occasionally bursts. The mayor makes a short harangue; the name of each conscript is called; the conscript advances; he stretches out his hand to the urn; the destiny of many is included with his; he draws his own."

The conscripts who have drawn the numbers below the amount of the quota, are taken for immediate service, and the higher numbers drawn by the rest, are added to their names, in order that they may supply the vacancies which may occur among their predecessors. Absentees, not presenting themselves within a month after the drawing, are declared refractory, proclaimed throughout the empire, and punished as deserters.

Those who have drawn numbers within that of the quota, are called the conscripts of "the actual service." But besides these, an equal number is formed into what is called the conscription "of reserve." These latter are to march only in cases of emergency, but as the emergency has been always found to exist in France, *Et tunc erunt in preces, nosti, quam permixta necessitatibus;* and the reserve is uniformly compelled to march. Not only are all the conscripts of the current year thus dragged into the field by a decree of the military chief of the department, but those of the preceding years, who had obtained a charter of exemption under the conditions prescribed by law.

Another flagrant abuse of power is the enrolment of persons under the age stipulated by law. In the first tumults of the revolution, the parochial registers were either wholly neglected or absolutely lost. As, therefore, no official document can be produced of youths between the age of seventeen and twenty, the recruiting officer includes numbers in the conscription whose remonstrances are rendered unavailing by their condition in life.

But notwithstanding these arbitrary proceedings of the government over the population of France, the deficiencies of the army are so great (principally on account of desertion) that a third body is created, of supplementary conscripts, equal in number to one-fourth of the whole contingents, and destined to fill up the vacancies of the original conscription, and in the last levies, obliged to march with the column to

Head-quarters, for the purpose of being at hand to supply the vacancies which death, desertion, or other causes may have occasioned.

Exemptions from service are either provisional or definitive, according to the nature of the disability pleaded. For all diseases pronounced curable, the discharge is temporary. Originally no exemption was allowed to the law of "active service;" but latterly, the eldest brother of an orphan family, the only son of a widow, or of a labourer above the age of seventy, or one who has a brother in the "active service," may, on soliciting the indulgence, be transferred to the "reserve." The same privilege is accorded to those who have taken the degree of sub-deacon in the ecclesiastical seminaries.

According to the directorial plan of conscription, substitution was not allowed; but the severity of this principle is at present relaxed in favour of such as are judged "incapable of sustaining the fatigues of war," or "whose labours and studies are deemed more useful to the state than their military service." Proxies are therefore received only *ad libitum*, not as a matter of right: for when the physical requisites are not wanting in the principal, the government stoutly discourages substitution. The views of government, in this respect, are from the acknowledged hardships, and indeterminate duration of the service, assisted by the enormous price demanded for substitutes. Often from 200*l.* to 300*l.* are required by persons possessing the necessary qualifications; so that it is almost impossible for even the better classes of conscripts to obtain proxies. To this penalty another is added: the conscript is obliged to furnish 100 francs (about L.5.) for the equipment of his substitute, who must be between the age of twenty-five and forty, of the middle size at least, of a robust constitution, of a good character certified by his municipality, and himself beyond the reach of the conscription laws. He bears the surname of his principal, in

order that the latter may be known and compelled to march, should his proxy desert, or be lost from any other cause than death or wounds received in battle within the term of two years.

The "refractory" conscript, after enduring the extremities of hunger, thirst, and imprisonment, is brought before the paraded troops, hears his sentence read upon his knees, and declared unworthy to serve. He is then stripped of his clothes, and disfigured, his dress contrived to resemble partly that of a monk under penance; partly that of a convict in the galleys; and an iron ball of eight pounds weight, fastened to an iron chain of seven feet in length, is attached to his leg. He is condemned to hard labour during ten hours daily, and in the interval of rest, to be chained in solitary confinement. The duration of this punishment, which is ten years, is prolonged, and an additional ball fastened to the leg, in cases of contumacious disobedience. But a conscript merely refractory, that is, who does not appear on public summons, is subject to a slighter punishment; he is doomed to five years labour in the public works, but subject to all the privations and inflictions of him who is adjudged refractory. Besides undergoing the corporal punishment entailed on their offence, refractory or absent conscripts are amerced in a sum of fifteen hundred francs. This sum, together with the expences incurred in the pursuit, is, in the case of absentees, levied inexorably on the real property of the father or mother, should the fugitive possess none in his own right; for, by the provisions of the code, parents continue responsible for their absent children, until they can produce an official attestation of their death.

"The conscripts who do not obey the calls and public summonses to appear," observes Mr. Faber, in the works above mentioned, "are designated 'refractory conscripts.' That revolutionary term, with all its recollections, and all its terrors, is put in force anew, and revolutionary proceedings are energetically

employed. Mayors, officers of police, gendarmes, have orders to inspect, interrogate, and to arrest.— France then resembles a great prison-house, in which she nian watches another, one flies from another.— A man cannot walk a gun-shot from his bottle without being measured and questioned. Every where are keepers, watchmen, spies; one must always be loaded with a number of certificates and papers.— France then resembles a large garrison, because every where there are centinels and guards. The spectator often beholds a young man with a gendarme at his heels; often, on looking, closely, he finds his hands tied or even manacled. The measures of vigilance are even multiplied in proportion as the frontiers are approached; a sixfold, perhaps a tenfold, file of watchmen and guards is there established. The legions of the custom-house then examine the countenance and physiognomy as they do the pocket.

“ You are travelling. A numerous crowd obstructs the highway. The clanking of chains—plaintive voices—and escort of cavalry—naked swords—men pale and emaciated, heads shaven, hideously dressed, dragging fetters and cannon balls, form a shocking procession. Of what atrocious crime are these miserable wretches guilty, to be reduced to so abject and deplorable a condition? They are refractory conscripts, who, collected in the depôts, are transporting to a fortress in the interior.”

Of the wretched and humiliating condition of the French people, the same author makes the following mention. “ In no country, says he, “ are the people so confined to their home as in France; the inhabitants of that country still live as though in the midst of revolution. No person dares go from one commune to another without a passport; otherwise he is exposed to the risk of being conducted back to the place whence he came by the first gendarme who meets him, or of at least losing time in his justification, or falling in the errand on which he set out. Since the charter p-

tion, in particular, nothing can equal the strictness with which every passenger is examined and questioned. The gendarmes and officers of the police are instructed to be particularly vigilant and regard all those who appear to be of the age required for the conscription. The conscript must not leave his commune, and the passport of every citizen must expressly specify, if he has been a conscript, what year; if he was drawn by lot; if he was for the regular army or for the reserves; if he serves by substitute or not; in a word, all the circumstances which mark the individuality of the bearer are required.

To give efficacy to this tremendous system, every excitement of ambition, and every terror of punishment, are put in force to oblige public functionaries to the rigorous execution of their duties; the heaviest denunciations are threatened against parents or others who contribute to defeat or retard its operation. All omissions or mistakes in the lists of conscripts, are considered as public frauds, and punished with the utmost severity. Any health officer, or other functionary, convicted of furnishing a false certificate of infirmity, &c. is subjected to five years imprisonment in irons. Penalties, pecuniary and personal, are inflicted on every offence against the regulations of the conscription; he who escapes the former is caught in the latter, and those to whom both can be applied, suffer both; from the highest to the lowest, from the arch-chancellor of the empire to the houseless orphan of the Ardennes, this jealous and inexorable law strikes terror, and whenever it fails of meeting obedience, it is certain at least of inflicting punishment.

As soon as the conscripts are collected, in their departments they become entitled to pay; but like all the French soldiers, are paid very irregularly. Their dress is utterly neglected. The musket, the bayonet, and the cartridge box, the necessaries of war, are all that government in the first instance gives them. In their private clothes, with the addition of a foraging

cap, the motley groups set out for the army; if they pass through a hostile or allied country, it is laid under contribution to clothe them; if not, they receive from the commissaries slowly, and by degrees, those articles of which they are in immediate want. "Of all soldiers," says Mr. Faber, the French have the least advantage in point of appearance, either as to size, dress, equipment, or manual dexterity. A regiment of French infantry just completed, has only (with the exception of the grenadiers) the appearance of a number of raw recruits, picked up in haste, and huddled together without choice and without order. In the course of this abstract of the conscription law, we stated, that in France, "parents continue responsible for their absent children." the truth of the assertion, as also of the immoderate rigour with which this efficient and cruel system is carried into execution, may be exemplified by the following circumstance, extracted from the *Mercur de France*, for August 1807. "J. Nidal, senior, of the commune of Orhon, in order to enfranchise his son from the conscription, had employed a false document, knowing it to be false. The document was the record of his birth, in which it was stated, that he was born in 1784, although the real period of his birth was 1744. His object was to be considered as having attained the age of 21, and therefore entitled to claim for his son the indulgence of the law. The Special Court of Criminal Justice has, by a decree of the 21st of July, condemned this person to eight years labour in irons, to be branded with a hot iron on the left shoulder, to an exposition of six hours, and to the expenses of the prosecution, and of 400 copies of the decree."

• We rejoice, and Dr. Middleton will doubtless rejoice with us to learn that the late investigation was published in October last and that it is now thrown open to public investigation, with all its calls, secret chambers, &c.

Religious Intelligence.

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
 On the 23d March last, a Charge was delivered before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, by the Rev. A. Jacob, then about to proceed as one of their Missionaries to India, by the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Archbishop of Hungary. The Charge has since been published, and is highly deserving of notice. Dr. Middleton first exhibits a picture of the horrid nature of the Brahminical superstition, labelling from it "How weak and wretched is human nature in its most favoured circumstances, unblest with a knowledge of the true God, and of his reasonable service." The office of the Missionary is to "dissipate the darkness of the heathen world, to instruct mankind in the way and in the will of God, and to unfold to them the mysteries of redemption; and in such a work God will be with him." The Archbishop then adverts to the low state of Christianity in India, notwithstanding the early age in which it was originally planted there; and in a note seems to lament "the extraordinary inattention shown to the Syrian Christians." He exposes the unchristian proceedings of the Romish Church; in the propagation of its faith, and its unjustifiable conduct in violating the freedom and vitiating the purity of the primitive Syro-Indian Church, and establishing the Inquisition at Goa in all its horrors, which, Dr. Middleton adds, "still remains to stigmatize the Christian name." But of the efforts of the Church of Rome to diffuse Christianity were conducted in an unchristian spirit, those of Protestants have been shamefully inadequate. The Danish Mission, which has existed little more than a century, has been counteracted, and in a great measure defeated, by the lives of the bulk of Europeans, who, calling themselves Christians, showed "a more than heathen forgetfulness of religious obligations." But these have not been the only difficulties. The Hindu superstitions, the institution of caste, and the strange policy of our Indian Government, in refusing to recognize native converts to Christianity, are unquestionably powerful obstacles. Notwithstanding, however, all these dis-

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couragements, the word of God is found to prevail, and the number of native Christians to increase. The Society, some years ago, was presented with the sermon of an ordained Convert from Hinduism, and four other Tamil Catechists have lately been called to the ministry; and the Archbishop observes, it is from the labours of ordained converts that we expect the most favourable results. "They are the instruments by which, under God, his holy faith will find its way to the hearts of the heathens, who have lately shewn a more than ordinary readiness to be instructed." After some farther reasonable and judicious observations on the various encouraging circumstances which the recent discoveries in Indian literature, as well as some recent occurrences in India, furnish for missionary attempts, Dr. Middleton proceeds to address some exhortations to Mr. Jacobi himself. He strongly urges him to the acquisition of the native languages, without which "you would be but as a barbarian to the people, and they barbarians to you." Then follows some admirable counsel, applicable no less to the Christian Pastor in England than to the Christian Missionary in India, and which we trust the three or four Union-clergymen whose names are enrolled in this Society, will consider as addressed to themselves with as much force and propriety as to Mr. Jacobi.

"You will consider that it is not merely in preaching what you shall have premeditated that your usefulness will consist; you will find it necessary to converse with them familiarly on every subject which may present itself; to enter into their sentiments, feelings, associations, and prejudices, and to be altogether such as they are, except only in their ignorance, superstition, and vices." "You will diligently review the records of the Mission, and the labours of your forerunners, considering well to what causes their success has been chiefly attributable, and to what their failure, and resolving to profit by their experience, while you emulate their bright example. Above all, you will make the Sacred Volume your meditation by day and by night; both as it will enable you to establish Divine Truth in the hearts of your hearers, and (which is indispensable to that great end) to preserve it pure and vigorous in your own." "Avoid every thing which may be construed into a subterfuge, or suppression of the truth; inculcate the doctrine of a crucified as well as of a glorified Redeemer; exhibit the Man of Sorrows in his meekness and lowliness; point out the necessity of an offering for sin; and let your endeavour be less to make a multitude of pretended proselytes, than that they who shall profess the faith of Christ shall profess it in truth and sincerity."

"Finally let me remind you, that under the guidance of the blessed Spirit you must ultimately rely for your success on

those Christian graces which are the proper fruits of the Spirit: they must live in your life, and breathe in all your actions. Humility, patience, kindness, devotion, charity, and peace are the virtues of the Christian Apostles; by these you will approve and recommend the doctrine of God your Saviour. That the Almighty may accord to you these assistances, and whatever else may further the work to which He hath visibly called you, that He may make you the instrument of good to thousands, and through those whom you shall instruct, bring tens of thousands from the power of Satan unto Himself, is our most fervent prayer."

Mr. Jacobi's reply follows the Address. After a short exordium he proceeds to give some account of his life, or what some Christians would call his experience.

"When a boy of seven years, my father, one of the most learned and pious ministers of the Church of Saxony, telling me something about this country, said, 'Behold, God has certainly yet great designs with England, and it is a mighty instrument in his hands to establish his kingdom on earth.' His then telling me of the Missions, I felt so deeply touched, that I cried out, 'Father, I will one day go to England, from thence to be sent out among the Gentiles.' And from that time all my thoughts were filled with this design. Childish as this might appear, my father kept these words in his heart; and when I afterwards had been four years at the College, and the hour of his death approached, he wrote me that I might tell him, before he died, what my resolution about my future state of life was. I answered, that I was determined, if it pleased the Lord, to follow what I thought my calling to the Mission; I was then sixteen years of age. My father answering to this, exhorted me to look carefully on the ways of God with me, not to presume to guide my own fate; but as he had no objection to my determination, he wished me the blessing of God to it. Alas! this was his last letter; the last words of which were, 'May the Lord finish his work!' He soon after died, and thus took my promise to be a Missionary with him before the Heavenly Throne.

"When eighteen years of age, I left College for the University at Leipsic, where I studied two years upon my own fortune. Here many temptations assailed me from all quarters; the allurements of sensual pleasures were easily overcome; but a more formidable enemy, the modern divinity (if I may so term it) had very nigh caused my foot to slip in the path of faith. The lectures of the Professors represented the Bible as a mere human book; in a word, infidelity was preached from the pulpit designed for the preaching of faith. I had a hard contest; but it pleased God to establish my heart again, and to open my eyes more fully upon the wonders of His word.—

I then burnt all my manuscripts of the new method of divinity, and visited those lectures no more. I retired, and gave myself entirely to private study. Another temptation then arose, to make me an apostate to the Lutheran Church; but after having closely examined the doctrines of the party, I wanted to make me a proselyte, I thanked God that I had not left my Church; and I am very happy to understand that the Church of England considers the Lutheran Church as a faithful Minister. By the particular Providence of God, I became acquainted with the Rev. Dr. Knapp, who invited me, in a letter, to come to him; and to finish my studies in Halle. Accordingly I left Leipzig; and Dr. Knapp shewed me the kindness to take me into his own house. This last year in Halle every thing seemed to conspire to deter me from my design to become a Missionary. Many lucrative livings were offered to me in Saxony, Austria, and Russia. My own friends, and relations began to urge me to accept such comfortable situations; they represented my intention to go on mission as fanatical, and my reliance on God in this point as a chimerical. At last it had the appearance, on account of the present war, as if my hope should never be realised, and my enemies and those that scoffed at me, began already to triumph; when all at once, and unexpectedly, I received the call of this blessed Society; and from the very moment I accepted it, till the present, the Lord has been with me in a peculiar manner, in so many respects, that I clearly see it is His good pleasure, and firmly trust in Him that I shall safely arrive at the place of my destination in India.

He concludes with praying the Lord to send down "his Spirit upon me, that I may be enabled to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation in Christ Jesus unto those that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death," and with promising "to continue instant in praying for the grace of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to adorn his doctrine by my whole life and conversation, and to endeavour to have always a good conscience towards God and men."

Extract from Mr. Caswell's account of his Journey to the Settlement of Bethlehem.

The people here are said to be idle; yet I have found among the settlers 18 trades, viz. smiths, carpenters, wagon-makers, basket-makers, black-smiths (viz. of shoes), shoemakers, tanners, fether very weavely, bought by rollers, &c.); pipe-makers, sawyers, turners, hewers of wood, cartiers, soap-boilers, manufacturers, stocking-makers, taylor, brick-makers, thatchers, coopers, and lime burners; likewise an auctioneer and a miller.

I find also that there is a fund constituted by the Members of the Institution for the support of the poor and sick, which at present amounts to 250 six-dollars. The people have also offered to build a house for their reception, in order to receive them. There is another fund here, called the Common Fund, for defraying expences incurred for promoting the prosperity of this Institution, which amounts to 180 dollars, and about 300 head of cattle. The original of those cattle were given in the present to the Institution by General Dundas; and they have multiplied to the above number.

They have also collected, during the last twelve months, 79 six-dollars, to aid the funds of the Missionary Society. If they are lazy and indolent, how is it that so many fields are cleared and cultivated? Do the farmers plow for them? They would sooner shoot them all. If they do not work, how have they so much money to give for useful purposes? perhaps more than all the farmers in two or three districts, give. I have walked a good deal about the settlement, and I never found a single six-dollar. I conclude, therefore, it is the fruit of their own industry.

While I thus speak, I confess there is this fault in the Institution, that most of their boys, and many of their girls, are without employment, especially in those months when there is no plowing, sowing, nor reaping; and these are the best months when most travellers are passing, who, hearing a great noise from various quarters, of children at play, conclude that they are idle; and looking at their poor huts, they are confirmed in this opinion. Their fields are two miles off, and few have ever been at the trouble to go and see them; and perhaps the Missionaries have seldom asked them.

Dr. Vanderkemp and Mr. Reach were very anxious, for years past, to get the boundaries of their land marked, to prevent contests with the farmers around. I am glad to say the Landdrost has consented to come here, and do it next Wednesday, and on Thursday morning we depart for Zuurveld, on the borders of Caffreland, where Government has offered the Society two or three places, that I may select for Missionary stations. I have got a letter of introduction to the P. Landdrost of that district, from Colonel Vickers, Civil and Military Commandant of the four Interior Districts, who has shown me much kindness. I have also to acknowledge the favour of the Governor, and Mr. Alexander, the Colonial Secretary, who gave me letters of introduction to all the Landdrosts, and others; and on my arrival at Betheldorp I was much gratified by finding a frank from the Governor, containing six copies of a sermon published by the Rev. Mr. Jones, the Colonial Chaplain; the object of which is the amelioration of the circumstances of the Slaves and Hottentots; which I trust it will promote.

Summary of Politics.

NORTHERN WAR.

The heavy rains which fell in Saxony during the month of September appear to have greatly impeded military operations. Not only did the men and horses suffer from the inclemency of the season, but it became a most toilsome and difficult service to transport cannon or heavy baggage. But notwithstanding the relaxation of hostile efforts which this circumstance occasioned, the advance of the allies has been progressive, and their success, in what they have attempted, almost uniform. The general result of the operations of the war, during the last month, will perhaps be more clearly understood by comparing the relative positions of the hostile armies at the close of the preceding month with those which they occupy at present. The French had then, almost the entire possession of the right bank of the Elbe, to the borders of Bohemia; and no part of the allied force was to be found upon it, excepting a part of Gen. Walmoden's army, which was preparing a bridge at Domitz. Since that time, the war has been gradually transferred to the left bank. Large detachments of the allied forces easily penetrated to the Saale, interrupting the communication of the French armies with France, taking possession of fortified places in their rear, capturing convoys, and making many prisoners. One body of cavalry penetrated even to Cassel, the capital of Jerome Buonaparte's kingdom, and kept possession of it for some days. While this partisan war has been proceeding with considerable effect, the main armies of the allies have been concurrently advancing. The Crown Prince threw a bridge across the Elbe at Dessau, with the view of advancing upon Leipsic, and at the same time laid close siege to Wittenberg. He moreover established an intimate communication with General Blucher, whose advanced posts were within a few miles of Dresden, and whose left was connected with the right of Prince Schwartzberg's army, encamped on the borders of Bohemia. Buonaparte made several powerful efforts to extricate himself from the toils that were thus winding round him. He two or three times moved in great force from Dresden, to repel Blucher to a greater distance. On these occasions, Blucher pursued his former plan, of slowly retiring, while, in the mean time, the army of Bohemia advanced towards Dresden; by this movement, forcing Buonaparte, in order to protect Dresden, to abandon his attack on Blucher, who immediately resumed his former positions. The Bohemian army, on the other hand, retired at his approach,

drawing him again into the defiles which separate that country from Saxony, whence, after a few vain attempts to penetrate them, he again fell back on Dresden. His last oscillating movement of this kind terminated on the 19th of September, when he found himself once more in Dresden. In these rapid marches and counter-marches, in which he has also had to contend with a skilful and vigilant enemy, his loss of men must have been considerable, not only from the number who fell in battle, but from the number who have sunk under the fatigues and privations they were called to endure. The letters from the officers of the army to their friends in France, which have been intercepted by thousands, describe their wretchedness as extreme, and the spirits of the army, as much broken in consequence of their sufferings, and of the reverses they are continually experiencing.

In order to prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on the side of Leipsic, Buoaparte had sent Ney with a formidable force to Dessau, from which place he dislodged the Swedes, obliging them to recross the Elbe. While he was intent, however, in fortifying this particular point against a fresh irruption, one of the generals of the Crown Prince threw a bridge over the Elbe at Achen, which place he also strengthened by additional works. The commanders of the allied forces having previously concerted their measures, a concerted movement took place along the whole of their line on the 1st of October. The grand Bohemian army, under the command of Prince Schwartzemberg, moved forward on that day, towards Chemnitz, in the direction of Altenberg and Leipsic. On the same day, General Blücher broke up from his position in the neighbourhood of Dresden, and moved through Hershberg and Jessen, to Elster, a village about six miles above Wittenberg, where he arrived on the 3d instant. He immediately crossed the river at this point, notwithstanding a determined resistance on the part of a French force under General Bertrand. The Allies stormed the French positions with considerable loss to themselves, capturing above one thousand prisoners, sixteen pieces of cannon, and seventy tumbrils, and then pursued the flying enemy on the road to Leipsic. On the 4th instant, the head-quarters of General Blücher were at Kemberg, his cavalry having advanced as far as Duboo, about twenty miles from Leipsic. The Crown Prince no sooner heard the success of this operation, than he carried the whole of his army across the Elbe, part at Achen, and part at Dessau, which place Marshal Ney abandoned early on the morning of the 4th instant, retiring on Leipsic. The same day, the head-quarters of the Crown Prince were established at Dessau, his advanced posts being at Jémitz; and he intended on the succeeding day, to form a junction

tion with the army of General Blucher. In the mean time, Buonaparte appears to be directing all his means of resistance towards Leipsic, near which place it is probable that he may make a desperate effort against some part of the allied army. But the skill and concert exhibited throughout, by the allied commanders, furnish a tolerable assurance of his failure in any such attempt.

Thus stood matters when the official accounts received to the 28d October left the scene of action; and the bare statement sufficiently proves the unfavourable aspect of Buonaparte's affairs, and the improving condition of the allies.

SPAIN.

Lord Wellington's army has at length established itself in France. On the 7th instant, it crossed the Bidasson, a small river which divides France from Spain, and, after a severe contest, forced all the enemy's entrenchments, some of which were exceedingly strong, and got possession of the approaches to his camp; but night coming on they were prevented from proceeding further, and the enemy withdrew from the camp during the night. Eleven pieces of cannon, and about 500 prisoners, were taken. Our loss, in effecting this important operation, was as follows:—British, 79 killed, 493 wounded, five missing; Portuguese, 48 killed, 179 wounded, 8 missing. The Spanish and Portuguese troops appear to have behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. Lord Wellington speaks of them in the highest terms. We will not pretend to anticipate the effect of this invasion of the French soil, on the subjects of Buonaparte's yoke, but when we connect the moment of its occurrence with the unfavourable position of his affairs on the Elbe, and with the hatred and dreaded fresh conscription that has been announced, we cannot help hoping that much may be done by judicious proclamations to induce the French to aid rather than oppose the overthrow of their tyrant's power.

UNITED STATES.

In the course of the Canadian war, no decisive events have taken place. A successful expedition to Lake Champlain, in which several magazines and barracks of the enemy have been burnt, is almost the only circumstance worth noticing. There have, it is true, been skirmishing on the lake Ontario, between the contending squadrons, and skirmishings on shore between the contending troops; but nothing has occurred which seems likely to lead to a decision of the contest in this quarter. In the Chesapeake, our ships have been extremely active in alarming the neighbouring shores: and they have carried terror even to Washington itself; our barges having approached within about sixty miles of that city.

Literary & Philosophical Intelligence.

At a meeting of the Joint Boards of Managers and Visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution, the 4th of November, 1813, for the choice of a Professor and two Head Masters, the most Noble the Marquis of Downshire, Vice-President, in the Chair, Dr. Ure, now Professor in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—Lectures to commence on or before the 1st of May.

M. Degen took an aerial flight in Paris on the 15th of August. He ascended in a balloon about three in the afternoon, from a platform raised on the middle of the Seine, between the Bridge of Concord and the Bridge Royal. Assisted by his wings, he moved horizontally from the platform to the Bridge Royal, when he rose nearly perpendicular to the height of 5400 feet, following the direction of the Seine through Paris, lest he should experience any accident, and was successful in guiding the balloon by means of his wings against the wind, which was very strong. Throughout he evinced much coolness and courage. At six o'clock he descended in the Parish of Saint Maurice; at eight he returned to Paris.

A most magnificent work has been lately published at Milan, entitled, 'Storia della Simia,' i. e. Natural History of the Ape. The drawings by Jacob, engraved by Radax, represent an individual of each species, with a description in Italian, and a German and French translation. It contains observations on the manners, disposition, and food of these animals, with the various methods of catching them, and the use of their flesh in medicine. Embellished with nearly 100 plates.

Dr. Delaroché has been honoured with the prize conferred by the French National Institute, for some very important experiments, by which he has ascertained the specific heat of the different gaseous bodies existing in nature, and from which it would appear that the celebrated theories of Lavoisier on Combustion, and of Crawford on Animal Heat, have been founded upon erroneous data.

In Sweden and Denmark the leaves of the potatoe, dried in a particular way, have been recommended as a substitute for ordinary tobacco. The Danish gazettes recommend it very strongly.

Mr. Galt's Letters from the Levant are announced for speedy publication.

A new edition of Sir William Dugdale's History of Embanking and Draining, with a continuation to the present time, extracted from records, manuscripts, and other authentic tes-

timones, and accompanied with maps of the principal marsh-land and fen districts, is preparing for publication by subscription.

The Commissioners of Public Records have lately discovered a great variety of most important records; some in the progress of arranging the unsorted records of different offices, and others during a search for charters and statutes in the cathedrals, universities, and other public repositories throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.—At Durham, the Charta de Foresta, of Henry III. has been found; all original and authentic record of which Sir Wm. Blackstone thought had been lost, with the originals of many other instruments.—In the Tower have been found huge masses of parliamentary petitions; of parliamentary returns from Henry VI. to the Restoration; of parliamentary surveys of ecclesiastical benefices made during the Usurpation; of letters missive from the kings of England, many of them their own hand writing, from Henry III. to Richard III.; of state papers also, and judicial proceedings, during the reigns of Henry III., Edward I. and II., with some forest surveys and private muniments of different kinds.—In the Chapter-house of Westminster have been discovered a great variety of records, parliamentary and judicial; many also of much importance to the elucidation of the History of England and Scotland, and of the details of Government under Henry VII. and VIII., including letters of Wolsey and Cromwell, with others relating to the possessions vested in the Crown, and other subjects.—In the office of the King's Remembrancer have been found many civil and ecclesiastical records hitherto unnoticed; extents of the manors and possessions of royal abbots, of priories, and of the knights templars on the suppression of their order; extents and accounts of the Duchy of Cornwall; escheat rolls from Edward I. to Elizabeth; taxations of clergy and laity, &c. &c.—In the Register Office in Scotland 51 original instruments of treaties, and other transactions, between England and Scotland, have been found, of some of which no record is preserved elsewhere; and 33 originals of transactions between Scotland and France, all of which are new; and four between Scotland and Denmark.—Among the records of the Court of Exchequer in England, have been discovered a valuation and taxation of all the ecclesiastical benefices in Ireland, made in the year 1252 by order of Pope Nicholas IV. The Commissioners are now either printing or transcribing for the press a great variety of these important records.

An admirable paper on the present state of the profession of medicine is contained in the last number of the Medical Repository, in a memoir on Medical Jurisprudence. The following is

tract, containing a summary of the distribution of the profession, merits notice:

Doctors of Physic of Oxford and Cambridge.—To neither of these Universities does any efficient school of physic belong. They confer medical degrees, however; but rather as being arrived at in the regular course of academic discipline, and attained by a certain observance of acts and terms, than as merited by any full or perfect qualification in the art of curing diseases: yet these graduates possess privileges such as no other medical men enjoy, and are entitled to demand admission as fellows of the London College of Physicians, without undergoing the scrutiny of an examination, to which all other candidates are subjected.

Doctors of Physic of Edinburgh.—A University which furnishes a complete course of medical instruction, and whose degree is only obtained by resident study and examination.

Doctors of Physic of Glasgow.—Here, too, a complete school of physic is established; and similar qualifications required for obtaining a degree, as are insisted on at Edinburgh.

Doctors of Physic of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's.—These Universities possess no competent schools of physic. Their degree is obtained without either resident study or examination, and on the sole ground of private certificates. The means by which these certificates are procured, the extent to which the system has arrived, and the gross venality and shameless corruption which characterise it, shall be the subject of further discussion by and by.

Doctors of Physic of Dublin.—This University, like those of Oxford and Cambridge, grants degrees in physic, considered rather as a branch of liberal science, than as a practical art. They originated at a time when no complete school of physic belonged to it; they are issued on the foundation of the University, and are rather to be received as testimonies of regular literary education, than of medical attainments.

Doctors of Physic of Foreign Universities.

Surgeons of each of the Royal Colleges of England, Ireland and Scotland;—all differently circumstanced with respect to their connection with pharmacy; and the privilege of combining it with their other pursuits.

The Scottish Surgeons are examined in pharmacy; and are even required to produce, on examination, specimens of compound medicines prepared by themselves, as proofs of their practical knowledge of this department.

The English Surgeons are allowed to combine pharmacy with their more appropriate pursuits; but they are not obliged to prove before the college their pharmaceutical attainments.

The Irish Surgeons are altogether prohibited from combining pharmacy with their other practice, the penalty of expulsion from their college being attached to the offence.

The Apothecaries of each Kingdom;—an appendage to the profession, whose original destination was to dispense the prescriptions of the physician, for which a pharmaceutical education abundantly qualified them, but by no means to practise either in physic or surgery, for which they were utterly unprepared, unless it be alleged that these branches are capable of being intuitively acquired, and without opportunities either for study or observation. They have, however, notwithstanding the disadvantages of defective education, been of late years brought forward by the public as general practitioners; and a due attention to this fact, will be found to afford some views of the medical profession which are in direct opposition to the opinions most generally received. The department of pharmacy has never, that I know of, been regularly legitimatised in Scotland, having never grown into so much importance there as to have acquired a separate constitution.—But in England and Ireland pharmacy has been placed under the superintendance of distinct corporations, and principally by reason of the importance attached to this body in consequence of their having insensibly become elevated to the rank of medical practitioners. It does not appear, however, that their chartered rights extend beyond the department of pharmacy, nor have they heretofore so far presumed on their popularity, as to make any attempts at legalising their medical or surgical practice. An endeavour of this kind, however, seems to form a very prominent feature of their intended bill: and it is evident they now entertain very sanguine hopes of being able, by making common cause with the surgeon-apothecaries, to establish themselves in the possession of certain legal rights which neither physic nor surgery have ever enjoyed.

The remaining medical practitioners may be disposed of by a brief notice; they are

The Apothecaries—not attached to any corporation, but nevertheless largely engaged in the practice both of physic and surgery.

The Druggists—dispensing medicines, and also prescribing; and, finally,

The Grocers—first commencing by selling drugs by retail, next dispensing prescriptions, then practising the minor operations of surgery, and also prescribing; and, finally, retiring from business with an independence acquired in the course of a very few years, and not unfrequently aspiring to the elevation of a medical degree.

Poetry.

THE MURDER OF CAERLAVEROC.

AN ANCIENT SCOTTISH BALLAD.

Extracted from Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Borders.

“ Now, come to me, my little page,
 Of wit sae wond'rous sly!
 Ne'er under flower, o' youthfu' age,
 Did mair destruction lye.

I'll dance and revel wi' the rest,
 Within this castle rare;
 Yet he shall rue the dreary feast,
 Bot and his lady fair.

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

For he has twin'd my love and me,
 The maid of mickle scorn—
 She'll welcome, wi' a tearfu' e'e,
 Her widowhood the morn.

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

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

* * * * *

In came the merry minstrelsy;
 Shrill harps wi' tinkling string,
 And bag-pipes, liltin' melody,
 Made proud Caerlaveroc ring.

There gallant knights, and ladies bright
 Did move to measres fine,
 Like frolic fairies, jimp and light,
 Wha dance in pale moonshine.

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

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

And some, wi' costly diamonds sheen,
 Did warrior's hearts assail—
 But she, wi' her twa sparkling een,
 Pierc'd through the thickest mail.

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

O he was young—and clear the day
 Of life to youth appears!
 Alas! how soon his setting ray
 Was dimm'd wi' showring tears!

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

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

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

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

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

And now to bed they all are dight,
 Now seek they ilka door:

* *Pendants*—Jewels on the forehead.

FOR OCTOBER, 1813.

There's naught but stillness o' the night
Where was sic din before.

Fell Lindsay puts his harness on,
His steed doth ready stand;
And up the staircase he is gone,
Wi' powder in his hand,

The sweat did on his forehead break,
He shook wi' gaiting;
In air he heard a shriek—
Red Caimin's ghost was near.

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

He lay wi' bare unguarded breast,
By sleepy juice beguil'd;
And sometimes sigh'd, by dreams oppress'd,
And sometimes sweetly smil'd.

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

"Sleep on, sleep on, ye lovers dear!
The dawn may wake to weep—
But that day's sun may shine fou clear,
That spills this warrior's sleep."

He louted down—her lips he prest—
O' kiss, foreboding woe!
Then struck ou young Kirkpatrick's breast
A deep and deadly blow,

Sair, sair, and mickle, did he bleed:
His lady slept till day,
But dream't the Firth* flow'd o'er her head,
In bride-bed as she lay.

The murderer hasted down the stair,
And back'd his courser fleet:
Than did the thunder 'gin to rair,
Than show'd the rain and sleet.

Ae fire-flaught darted through the rain,
Where a' was mick before,
And glint'd o'er the raging main,
That shook the sandy shore,

* Caerlaverock stands near Solway Firth.

But mirk and miker grew the night,
 And heavier beat the rain;
 And quicker Lindsay urged his flight,
 Some ha' or bield to gain.

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

For having hied, the five-lang night,
 Through hail and heavy showers,
 He fand himsel, at 'peep o' light,
 Hard by Caerlaveroc's towers.

The castle bell was ringing out,
 The ha' was a' asteer;
 And mony a sciech and waefu' shout
 Appall'd the murderer's ear.

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

* * * * *

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

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

* Lincluden Abbey is situated near Dumfries, on the banks of the river Cluden. It was founded and filled with Benedictine monks, in the time of Malcolm IV., by Uthred, father of Roland—Lord of Galloway—these were expelled by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas.—*Vide* PENNANT.

ON THE STYLE OF DR. JOHNSON,

By Dr. Wolcot.

I own I like not Johnson's turgid style,
 Who gives an inch the importance of a mile;
 Uprears the club of Hercules, for what?
 To crush a butterfly, or brain a gnat;
 Creates a whirlwind from the earth to draw
 A goose's feather, or exalt a straw;
 Sets wheels on wheels in motion, such a clatter,
 To force up one poor nipperkin of water;
 Bids ocean labour with tremendous roar,
 To heave a cockle-shell upon the shore;
 The same on every theme his pompous art,
 Heaven's awful thunder, or a rumbling cart!

October 5, 1813.

MARRIAGES.

At Hutchesontown, Glasgow, Robert Douglas, Esq. Honduras, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. William Watson, Abbotsinch.—At Falkirk, James Walker, Esq. of London, to Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. Robt. Cook, merchant, Falkirk. At Stokes Newington, James Graham, Esq. Advocate, Edinburgh, eldest son of Robert Graham, Esq. of Whitehill, near Glasgow, to Miss Matilda Robley, youngest daughter of the late John Robley, Esq. of Stoke Newington.—Henry Watkin Williams Wynne, Esq. late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Dresden, to the Hon. Hester Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.—At Arbroath, John Stevenson, M. D. to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Cruickshank, Episcopal Clergyman in Arbroath.—At Glen-evis, James Murray Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston, to Henrietta Cameron, third daughter of the late Ewen Cameron, Esq. of Glenevis.—At Arbroath, Mr. John Broadfoot, merchant, Leith, to Miss Jean Airth, third daughter of the late John Airth, Esq. merchant, Arbroath.—At Forres, Henry Bridgewater, Esq. of Grenalla, to Miss Isabella Shaw, daughter of the late James Shaw, of Muirtown.

DEATHS.

At his residence at Park, near Limerick, in the 68th year of his age, the Right Rev. Dr. Young, Roman Catholic Bishop

of Limerick for the last 20 years.—While superintending the repairing of the fortifications of Moscow, Major Anthony Young, engineer, formerly mill wright at Newcastle, aged 54, greatly respected.—At Glasgow, Mr. John Burnside, merchant. At Drumsburgh, near Edinburgh, William Stark, Esq. architect; whose many virtues and amiable disposition endeared him to his family and friends, and whose professional talents were acknowledged to be of the highest order. The noble buildings with which he has adorned Glasgow, and other parts of the kingdom, will bear lasting testimony to the originality of his genius, the solidity of his judgment, and the purity of his taste. His reputation, deservedly high in Scotland, was spreading so rapidly in England, that his death may justly be considered a severe loss to the architecture of Britain.—Mr. Alexander Jannie, writer in Kilmarnock. He had been rather ailing for some time, but went to bed the preceding night, in his usual health, and was found dead in the morning.—Near Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Moriarty, wife of Captain Moriarty, of the royal navy, a pious and true Christian.—At her house, Kirkbraehead, in her 93d year, Mrs. Alison Stuart, daughter of the late James Spittal of Leuchat, and relict of James Stuart, Esq. of Binend, formerly Lord Provost of Edinburgh.—At Edinburgh, Mr. John White, late merchant there.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Robert Young, D.D. minister of the Scots Church at London Wall, in the 59th year of his age.—At Muncaster Castle, in Cumberland, the Rt. Hon. Lord Muncaster.—At Leith, Mr. John Marshall, solicitor at law.—At her house in Merion Square Dublin, aged seventy, Dowager Miss Grattan, sister to the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan. At Bilbao, in Spain, Lieutenant-Colonel Allan Campbell, Major of the 74th regiment of foot, and commander of the 3d regiment of Portuguese infantry.—At Dumfries, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with uncommon patience and resignation, Mr. James McClure, well known as the manager of assemblies and other entertainments in that place.—At Galashiels, Bailie Thomas Paterson, much respected in his office as factor on the estate of Gala for upwards of 40 years. At Dundee, Helen Jobson, aged 82, relict of the Reverend Colin Mackie, late minister of the gospel at Montrose.

ERRATA.

The account of the Steam Boats on the Clyde, copied into our last Number from a respectable periodical publication, is, in several instances, inaccurate. The expense, while working, in place of 40*l.* a day, is from 18*l.* to 20*l.* a week.—The expenses of building, machinery, &c. was under-rated—the Clyde cost about 1800*l.*

THE
GLASGOW
MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

December 29, 1813.

ACCOUNT OF THE LAST MOMENTS OF
JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

(From Stephens' Memoirs of him.)

MR. Tooke had now attained an advanced age, and the fatal scene was about to close on him for ever. He still continued to bear his fate with undaunted resolution, and was never once heard to complain. His mind, indeed, seemed at times to be occupied with those cares incident to men who expect to live for many years; and when not overwhelmed with disease, he took a delight in planning future improvements.

But a few months before his death he had determined to alter his whole establishment, and appeared busy in preparing for a long period of enjoyment.— He accordingly raised his walls, repaired his stables, paved his yard, papered, and in part, actually furnished his house anew. He, at the same time, planned a coach-drive in form of a semi-circle before his entrance door, with a handsome gate at each end — A new arrangement also was to take place in his household. He intended to have a servant *out of livery*, to wait on himself; and when any thing hap-

pened not to be dressed exactly to his mind, he would threaten to have a French cook!

Indeed, he actually expended many hundred pounds in some of these projects; and had he lived but a year or two longer, it is more than probable, that he would have greatly injured his fortune. As he was unable to superintend his improvements, as formerly, in person, they were not always executed in the best manner, or on the most economical terms. The pavement leading to his house was so rough, that, in order to avoid encountering it, a regular foot-path was formed on each side; and the visitors walked every where, "but along the path destined for them."—No visible advantage was derived from heightening his garden wall; the coach-house was not destined to receive a carriage, as he never permitted any to stand there; and as for his stables, no horse but one, belonging to his nephew, ever entered them; and indeed, after they were fitted up, that gentleman's chaise was always sent to the inn. Even in respect to his own tomb, a material omission had occurred; for, in consequence of not being under-drained, it was occasionally liable to be overflowed; and was nearly full of water at the time of his decease.

The wish of Mr. Tooke, that his corps might be deposited in his garden, without ceremony and without ostentation, was very common in former times, and is not singular in our own age: one instance exactly similar occurred in the case of Baskerville, the celebrated printer; and another nearly so, in that of Mr. Thomas Hollis, who, after employing more than half his large fortune to the noble purpose of rescuing the works of departed genius from the rust of time, and the support and defence of the liberties of his country, died in 1774, and was buried, according to his desire, in one of his own fields, at Coroscombe, in Devonshire.

The following is the last letter ever penned by Mr. Tooke. It was written exactly twenty-one days before

fore his death, and is addressed to Dr. Pearson, in consequence of having heard that he had been bitten by a mad dog.

Wimbledon, Feb. 26, 1812.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“Though I have forbore to write, because I would not be troublesome, yet I am very anxious about your health. For God’s sake, let some of your family tell me how you are.

“J. H. TOOKE.”

Immediately after this the patient became worse, and he talked no more of future improvements. But no change whatsoever appears to have taken place in respect to his firmness and resolution.

Death, the very sound of which seems so dreadful to others, had no terrors in store for him. Even his facetiousness did not seem to abandon him on this occasion; for he declared himself fully prepared for the last act of the tragedy; and ridiculed the fears of the citizen of Strasburgh; who, on being condemned to perish, requested to be allowed to close the scene with his favourite diversion of skittles; and on being indulged in his wish, kept bowling on with a view of protracting his existence, until the executioner was obliged to get behind and cut off his head.

He had now lingered during a considerable time on a bed of sickness, when one of his daughters observed a livid spot on one of his feet, that alarmed her exceedingly. Her presages indeed were but too true, for it was at once the sign and the effect of a mortification! This intelligence was communicated to his medical attendants, and his friend and neighbour Sir Francis Burdett, who happened to be in town. Next day he repaired to Wimbledon, and, discovering little or no alteration, was not in the least aware of the approaching catastrophe. The last conversation that took place was sufficiently remarkable; for, while yet in perfect possession of his senses, and uncertain of his impending fate, although conscious it

could not be long protracted, the patient eagerly inquired concerning the effect produced on the House of Commons, by the motion relative to the *punishment of soldiers?*

Towards the afternoon Dr. Pearson arrived, and that, too, at a critical moment; for his patient had been taken suddenly ill, and the symptoms were such as announced a speedy dissolution.

He seemed, as usual, perfectly resigned to his fate, but he soon became speechless and nearly insensible. Yet, as he had once before been relieved by cordials, notwithstanding it was now in vain, the member for Westminster prepared to administer one with his own hand. Having knelt for this purpose, the dying man opened his eyes for the last time, and seeing who it was that presented the potion, he swallowed it with avidity. Mr. Cline now entered the apartment, and no sooner was the arrival of that gentleman whispered in his ear, than, although unable to utter a single word, he exhibited symptoms of approbation, and, as if all he desired in life had been at length gratified, soon after concluded his earthly career.

Thus died, in his own house at Wimbledon, exactly at a quarter before ten o'clock, during the night of Wednesday, March 18, 1812, John Horne Tooke, in the 77th year of his age; a man equally singular in his character, his opinions, and his fortunes.

In person, he was five feet eight inches and a half high. His face was short and rather oval. The *occiput*, however, was of considerable dimensions, and he might therefore *literally* be denominated *long-headed*. The same has been observed of Pericles, who, on this very account, obtained a particular appellation.

On application to Mr. Chantry, the statuary, he has communicated the following dimensions of Mr. Tooke's skull, taken by him when he modelled the bust, and kindly reduced his scale to the standard of vulgar admeasurement. The width of the *os occipi-*

tis was exactly six inches and three quarters; the *os frontis* five inches and a quarter; the greatest width between the extremities of both, eight inches and three quarters. The artist remarks, that all the parts were well defined and highly finished, so as to exhibit a flowing curvilinear surface, combined with a marked character. He was also pleased to add, that the head possessed a complete resemblance to the bronze bust of Voltaire, lately in possession of Lord Kinzaird.

Pageantry and funeral pomp were always odious to him; and he was determined that the little he had to leave should not be either lessened or swallowed up, after the modern manner, by means of an expensive burial. In imitation, therefore, of a great man of antiquity, the common friend of Brutus, Cæsar, and Cicero, he gave orders to be interred near to the highway, and in the most economical and most unceremonious mode possible. A gentleman, who respected him while living, and venerated his memory after his demise, composed an eulogy, which he wished to be pronounced by the member for Westminster over his grave, after the manner of the funeral orations of antiquity; and to complete the illusion, he intended that the bust of the deceased should be carried in procession, and placed, during the ceremony, by the side of his tomb.

This, however, was not complied with. It was suggested that the interment of Mr. Tooke, in this precise spot, would deteriorate the value of his estate, and that the wish of the dead, in an affair of this kind, which rather savoured of caprice than sound judgment, ought not to be complied with to the prejudice of the living. On the other hand, it was observed, that the wishes of a dying friend should be ever held sacred, and that he who had bequeathed the freehold was competent to regulate the application of it in any manner he deemed fit. I shall not presume to decide on this delicate question; it is evident, however, that

some doubts on the subject had occurred; for there were two different appointments made, and countermanded for the funeral, and the original vault was actually opened and prepared for the reception of the corpse. At length, however, it was determined that the body should be interred in the tomb of his sister at Ealing, and orders were given for that purpose. Accordingly, on the morning of March 30, 1812, the company invited assembled at Wimbledon, and at eleven o'clock the corpse was brought out. It was contained in a leaden coffin, which was inclosed within a very large and deep oak chest, unornamented with cloth, paint, or any decoration whatever; and as it had been originally destined for the vault in the garden, there were not even handles to it; every thing in this particular being in exact compliance with the desire of the deceased. Several mourning coaches, containing the friends and acquaintance of the deceased, accompanied the body, while the carriages of Sir Francis Burdett, Sir William Rush, Mr. Bosville, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Cuthbert, with four horses to each, followed empty.

The funeral service was read in a very audible and impressive tone of voice, by the Rev. Coulston Carr, after which the body of Mr. Tooke was interred along with that of his mother, in the usual manner, and with the customary ceremonies, every thing being in exact conformity to the practice of the church of England.

In point of stature, Mr. Tooke did not exceed the middle size; but nature had formed him strong and athletic. His limbs were well knit, compact, and duly proportioned; and he might be said to have been comely, rather than handsome, in his youth. His features were regular, and his hair, towards the latter end of life, was generally combed loosely over the temples; and cut close behind. His eye was eminently expressive: it had something peculiarly keen, as well as arch in it, his look seemed to denote an

union of wit and satire. When he first surveyed a stranger, he seemed to take a *peep into his heart*; and in argument it was difficult to withstand the piercing sharpness of his vision, which appeared but to anticipate the triumph of his tongue. No one was ever better calculated for colloquial disputation; or that duel-like controversy, exhibited by two disputants, when *pitted* together, with the breadth of a mahogany board only betwixt them. In such an *arena* he was invincible! wit, humour, learning, temper, genius—all came in aid of argument, and when he made his most deadly thrusts, it was with a smiling countenance, and without any seeming effort or emotion. For a larger theatre, perhaps, he was not equally calculated. His voice was not sufficiently powerful for a tumultuous audience. He neither possessed the dignified majesty of the old, nor the amazing volubility of the new school. That flexibility of features which gives the power, and that rare but precious faculty, proceeding from art or nature, which affords the means of expressing all the passions in succession, appear to have been wanting. Yet, deficient as he might be in respect to those qualifications, he is said, in the senate, to have been listened to with attention, and on the hustings, at Covent Garden, he always experienced a marked and uniform degree of applause; for there he had recourse to that broad humour in which the multitude delights, and those bold, sweeping assertions, those daring and unmeasured charges, which are suitable to the genius of a popular audience.

Mr. Tooke, during many years of his life, may be considered as a martyr to disease. He was seldom in perfect health, during any considerable period; and when particularly well, he used to exclaim, with his accustomed jocularitv, "that the enemy was at hand!" On those occasions he always prognosticated a severe fit of the gout, and was but seldom disappointed.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROPOSED

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW UNION CANAL

The lively interest which we feel in every object which relates to the improvement of our native country, makes us feel great pleasure in communicating to our readers the important project to which this article relates. It is now upwards of thirty years since the grand design of uniting the two seas was fully carried into effect. But no communication has yet been formed between the two great and rival cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; nor does the metropolis yet possess any inland navigation which, by supplying at a cheap rate the productions of the neighbouring districts, might abridge the price of the necessaries of life. We are happy to find that an association of respectable gentlemen have now formed a plan to supply this deficiency. It is to be effected by forming a line between Edinburgh and that point of the great canal which is nearest to it, and which lies at No. 16 in the vicinity of Falkirk. Mr. Hugh Baird, Civil Engineer, has been employed to form the plan and estimate, a report of which has just been given in to the subscribers. From the statements of Mr. Baird, there seems every room to entertain the most sanguine hopes of success. No material impediment occurs to the excavation; a copious supply of water is afforded by numerous rivers which cross the line of the canal; and there is no want of ground, not otherwise valuable, in which reservoirs may be formed. The advantages to the public are great and obvious; but the conduct of individuals will of course be regulated by the consideration of the profit which is likely to accrue to themselves. Upon this subject then, the Report is most satisfactory; and there appears room to expect, that the present will exceed even the ample returns which are usually made by such undertakings. We shall exhibit a concise view of Mr.

Baird's statement on the subject of the line by which the canal is to be carried.

The Canal is proposed to begin at Lock No. 16 of the great canal, which is a little to the west of Falkirk. It then passes immediately to the south of that place, in the neighbourhood of which there are inexhaustible mines of coal. It now skirts the grounds of Mr. Forbes of Callander, and, if permission can be obtained, will cut off a small part of Callander wood. It proceeds by Reding to Brighton, where there are quarries of very fine free stone. Thence it continues till it reaches the Avon, where a pretty extensive aqueduct will be required. The width across this valley, is 360 yards; the height of the bed of the river is 104 feet; which will require an aqueduct with five arches of 70 feet each. There is some intention of forming the bridge of cast iron, which is said to have been tried successfully in some parts of England. The line then passes by the back of the town of Linlithgow to Pardovan, Phipston, Winchburgh, and Broxburn. At this latter place, as the level ground would be circuitous, and would require three large bridges, it is proposed to make one or two aqueducts. In this neighbourhood, at Houston, near Uphall, there is some good coal. There are also vast quantities of lime, particularly in the grounds of the Earl of Morton, near East Calder. The line then proceeds by Captain Maitland Gibson's house at Clifton-hall to Ratho, through which village there is an intention of carrying it. It now approaches Edinburgh, when our fellow-citizens will, probably, be desirous to see its course more in detail. We shall give it therefore at length in the words of Mr. Baird:—

“From Ratho, the line may pass either by the north or south side of Ratho Bog, it being eight feet below the water level, I have preferred the south side on firm ground; from thence the line passes in favourable and easy ground, and crosses the Water of Gogar by an aqueduct and embankment, in all 170 yards

wide by 35 feet high. From Gogar Water, a little below the farm-house of Jaw, the line passes along the north face of the sloping ground north of Hermiston, and crosses the Edinburgh road near the crossing of two country roads to Gogar and Babberton, at about a quarter of a mile east of East Hermiston; the line then crosses Murray's Burn by a small aqueduct, which will also serve for a farm road; from Murray's Burn the line takes a pretty straight course to the south of Dumbryden; here nature has again been at work, a part of the Canal being nearly formed; leaving Dumbryden, without interfering with any house or garden, the line passes close to the south side of the famous quarry of Hails; here the line keeps in solid ground, passing close by the north side of the farm-steading of Kingsknows, from thence it goes in rather uneven ground till it reaches the quarry and farm road, which lying in a hollow, will require to be passed by a small aqueduct and embankment.— This takes the line to the bank of the Water of Leith; the width of the valley at the canal water level is 300 yards, and the bank sloping gently, narrows it at bottom. This I propose crossing by an aqueduct of 4 arches of 50 feet each, the height being 43 feet; as the grounds on both banks consist of a kind of pleasure-ground, it will be necessary to have this bridge neatly finished, and the lands properly fenced. A little deep cutting in the east side on Dr. Munro's grounds, will serve to embank the ends, and the excavation, if neatly faced up, and a handsome foot bridge put over it, the place will not be hurt by the Canal passing through it; or to avoid any objections it may be built up and arched over for 150 yards at little expense, as the ground admits of it, and the surface may be restored to nearly its present state.

From the Water of Leith the line passes a little to the north of the House of Megetland, and continues in very easy and level ground till it comes to north Merchiston wall; here, to avoid cutting the policy or

garden, and going too near the house, it must take into deep cutting of from 10 to 25 feet in the field north of the pleasure ground and the whole length being about 400 yards, may be built and arched over, to save objections and opposition, and also to save ground. In case of this being resorted to, I have estimated the cutting very high both behind Merchiston and Bainfield, although the latter is an open field, and probably the cutting may be freestone. From the upper end of Bainfield garden the line crosses a large field, the property of the Trades' Maiden Hospital, and passes the west end of the back lane of Gilmour Place, the ground being a little below water level; here, if it is judged proper, the Canal might stop, and have a Basin which would save laying out any further sum. But in case it should be thought proper afterwards to carry it farther, I have laid down on the Plan one branch from Gilmour Place into the Meadows, passing through Mr. Haig's Distillery, for which there may be ground without taking down any valuable house, and if neatly built on both sides will take up very little of the ground. As this branch will cross the Linton Road, with the water level nearly on the level of the ground, it will not answer to raise the public road over a stone bridge, which would require to be twelve feet high, and will therefore require a drawbridge, with a house and keeper. This line passes by the north end of Drumdryan house, a chain length clear of it, and then in a straight line through the field behind the house it enters the Meadows, and crosses the middle walk at about 50 yards below the north walk; from the middle walk it goes by the Archer's Butts to the end of the Meadows, where there may be a Basin for the trade of the south side of the town; and if the Canal along the Meadows is lined with a stone facing on the north side, the whole of it will serve for taking in and landing passengers. This branch would cost L.8203 10s.

From Gilmour Place, where there may be a small

Basin for the trade, a branch is laid down to go off at the west end of Mr. Haig's property to Grindlay's parks, west of the Castle, and near the West Kirk; this line will cross the rivulet called Dalry burn by a small culvert or iron pipe, and passing through the Rev. Mr. Smith's Garden ground, will pass the Fountain Bridge road, which will require a Draw Bridge, and passing into the back ground at Mr. Blair's Garden, and by the foot of Mr. Hunter's, Messrs. Grindlay's and other Gardens, will cross Semple Street at right angles, either by a stone Bridge or small draw Bridge, (if a Bridge is at all necessary) from thence the line may cross the vacant ground between Semple Street and the Lothian road, and pass the intersection of that road with the Castlebarns road by a sufficiently wide and convenient quadrangular draw Bridge—and then pass into Grindlay's parks, which are vacant ground, where a convenient and commodious Basin may be made. This branch will cost L.6118. But as it may be judged unnecessary to carry the Basin any further than into the piece of vacant ground lying West of the Lothian road, between the Fountain Bridge and Castlebarns roads, where there is sufficient room to form a Basin, having a public Street on each of the four sides of it.— If this Basin be preferred to going into Grindlay's parks, and it appears to be as convenient, if not more so—a saving will be made of L.2858 10s. I have therefore only estimated to this Basin west of the Lothian road as described, and near the main point.

The length from the Lothian road Basin at Edinburgh to the summit Basin at Falkirk is exactly 28 miles, being only four miles more than the Turnpike road, although the line for the Canal goes about three miles directly South from about Craigton house till it crosses Broxburn.

THOUGHTS ON APPARITIONS, &c.

(Concluded from our last.)

I remember to have heard, many years ago, a relation of a similar nature from a gentleman who underwent the deception.

He was benighted, while travelling alone, in a remote part of the highlands of Scotland, and was compelled to ask shelter for the evening at a small, lonely hut. When he was to be conducted to his bed-room, the landlady observed, with mysterious reluctance, that he would find the window very insecure. On examination, part of the wall appeared to have been broken down, to enlarge the opening. After some enquiry, he was told, that a pedlar, who had lodged in the room a short time before, had committed suicide, and was found hanging behind the door in the morning. According to the superstition of the country, it was deemed improper to remove the body through the door of the house; and to convey it through the window was impossible, without removing part of the wall. Some hints were dropped, that the room had been subsequently haunted by the poor man's spirit.

My friend laid his arms, properly prepared against intrusion of any kind, by the bed side, and retired to rest, not without some degree of apprehension. He was visited, in a dream, by a frightful apparition, and awaking in agony, found himself sitting up in bed, with a pistol grasped in his hand. On casting a fearful glance round the room, he discovered, by the moon light, a corpse, dressed in a shroud, reared erect, against the wall, close by the window. With much difficulty, he summoned up resolution to approach the dismal object, the features of which, and the minutest parts of the funeral apparel, he perceived distinctly. He passed one hand over it; felt nothing; and staggered back to the bed. After a long interval, and much

reasoning with himself, he renewed his investigation, and at length discovered that the object of his terror was produced by the moon-beams, forming a long, bright image, through the broken window, on which his fancy, impressed by his dream, had pictured, with mischievous accuracy, the lineaments of a body prepared for interment. Powerful associations of terror, in this instance, had excited the recollected images with uncommon force and effect.

In another instance, related by an Italian writer, whole multitudes were deceived for several hours, by an apparition of a more specious kind.—A croud was assembled in the streets of Florence, earnestly beholding the image of an angel, hovering in the sky, and expecting some miraculous consequences. He soon perceived, that the deception was produced by a partial mist, which covered the dome of the church, and left the gilded figure of an angel, which surmounted the building, illuminated by the rays of the sun.—Without the presence of a philosopher, this would have passed for a supernatural appearance.

Unquestionably, the temperament which disposes men to cultivate the higher and graver species of poetry, contributes to render them susceptible of impressions of this nature. Such a temperament, excited by the pathetic circumstances of a story, more interesting than any tale of fiction, produced the vision of Dr. Donne. When residing in Paris, he saw the figure of his wife, then in London, pass through the room, with her hair hanging loose, and carrying a dead child in her arms. After reading the exquisite poem which he wrote, previous to their separation, it is impossible to wonder at an impression of such a nature.

This is, indeed, an instance of that species of extacy which is known, in the north of Scotland, under the name of 'Second Sight.' Much has been written on this subject; I shall therefore only mention two instances, which will prove that the spectral impressions certainly take place; of their prophetic nature, there may be different opinions.

A gentleman connected with my family, an officer in the army, and certainly addicted to no superstition, was quartered, early in life, in the middle of the last century, near the castle of a gentleman in the North of Scotland, who was supposed to possess the Second-Sight. Strange rumours were afloat respecting the old chieftain. He had spoken to an apparition which ran along the battlements of the house, and had never been chearful afterwards. His prophetic visions excited surprize, even in that region of credulity, and his retired habits favoured the popular opinion. My friend assured me, that one day, while he was reading a play to the ladies of the family, the chief, who had been walking across the room, stopped suddenly, and assumed the look of a *Seer*. He rang the bell, and ordered the groom to saddle a horse; to proceed immediately to a seat in the neighbourhood, and to inquire after the health of Lady —; if the account was favourable, he then directed him to call at another castle, to ask after another lady whom he named.

The reader immediately closed his book, and declared that he would not proceed till these abrupt orders were explained, as he was confident that they were produced by the Second-Sight. The chief was very unwilling to explain himself; but at length he owned, that the door had appeared to open, and that a little woman without a head, had entered the room; that the apparition indicated the sudden death of some person of his acquaintance; and the only two persons who resembled the figure, were those ladies after whose health he had sent to enquire. A few hours afterwards, the servant returned, with an account that one of the ladies had died of an apopleptic fit about the time when the vision appeared.

At another time, the chief was confined to his bed, by indisposition, and my friend was reading to him, in a stormy winter night, while the fishing-boat belonging to the castle was at sea. The old gentleman repeatedly expressed much anxiety respecting his

people; and at last exclaimed, My boat is lost! The colonel replied, How do you know it, Sir?—He was answered; I see two of the boatmen bringing in the third drowned, all dripping wet, and laying him down close beside your chair. The chair was shifted, with great precipitation: in the course of the night, the fishermen returned, with the corpse of one of the boatmen,

QUAINT SAYINGS OF FULLER.

THE GOOD YEOMAN.—‘Is a gentleman in ore, whom the next age may see refined.’

GOOD PARENT.—‘For his love therein, like a well drawn picture, he eyes all his children alike.’

DEFORMITY IN CHILDREN.—‘This partiality is tyranny, when parents despise those that are deformed; enough to break those whom God hath bowed before.’

GOOD MASTER.—‘In correcting his servant he becomes not a slave to his own passion. Not cruelly making new indentures of the flesh of his apprentice. He is tender of his servant in sickness and age. If crippled in his service, his house is his hospital. Yet how many throw away these dry bones, out of the which themselves have sucked the marrow!’

GOOD WIDOW.—‘If she can speak but little good of him [her dead husband], she speaks but little of him. So handsomely folding up her discourse, that his virtues are shown outwards, and his vices wrapped up in silence; as counting it barbarism to throw dirt on his memory, who hath mold cast on his body.’

HORSES.—‘These are men’s wings, wherewith they make such speed. A generous creature a horse is, sensible in some sort of honour; and made most handsome by that which deforms men most, *Pride*.’

MARTYRDOM.—‘Heart of oak hath sometimes warped a little in the scorching heat of persecution.’

Their want of true courage herein cannot be excused. Yet many censure them for surrendering up their forts after a long siege, who would have yielded up their own at the first summons. Oh! there is more required to make one valiant, than to call Cranmer or Jewel toward; as if the fire in Smithfield had been no hotter than what is painted in the Book of Martyrs.'

TEXT OF ST. PAUL.—' St. Paul saith, let not the Sun go down on your wrath, to carry news to the antipodes in another world of thy revengeful nature. Yet let us take the Apostle's meaning rather than his words, with all possible speed to depose our passion; not understanding him so literally, that we may take leave to be angry till sunset: then might our wrath lengthen with our days; and men in Greenland, where day lasts above a quarter of a year, have plentiful scope for revenge.'

BISHOP BROWNRIG.—' He carried learning enough *in numero* about him in his pockets for any discourse, and had much more at home in his chests for any serious dispute.'

MODEST WANT.—' Those that with diligence fight against poverty, tho' neither conquer till death makes in a drawn battle; expect not but prevent their craving of thee: for God forbid the heavens should never rain, till the earth first opens her mouth; seeing *some grounds will sooner burn than chap.*'

DEATH-BED TEMPTATIONS.—' The devil is most busy on the last day of his term; and a tenant to be bated cares not what mischief he doth.'

CONVERSATION.—' Seeing we are civilized Englishmen, let us not be naked savages in our talk.'

WOUNDED SOLDIER.—' Halting is the stateliest march of a soldier; and 'tis a brave thing to see the flesh of an antient as torn as his colours.'

HERALDS.—' Heralds new-mould men's names,—taking from them, adding to them, melting out all the liquid letters, torturing mutes to make them speak, and making vowels dumb,—to bring it to a

fallacious *homonymy* at the last, that their names may be the same with those noble houses they pretend to.

DECAYED GENTRY.—‘It happened in the reign of King James, when Henry Earl of Huntingdon was Lieutenant of Leicestershire, that a labourer’s son in that county was pressed into the wars; as I take it, to go over with Count Mansfield. The old man of Leicester requested his son might be discharged, as being the only staff of his age, who by his industry maintained him and his mother. The Earl demanded his name, which the man for a long time was loth to tell (as suspecting it a fault for so poor a man to confess the truth); at last he told his name was Hastings. ‘Cousin Hastings,’ said the Earl, ‘we cannot all be top branches of the tree, though we all spring from the same root; your son, my kinsman, shall not be pressed.’ So good was the meeting of modesty in a poor, with courtesy in an honourable person, and gentry I believe in both. And I have reason to believe, that some who justly own the surnames and blood of Bohuns, Mortimers, and Plantagenets (though ignorant of their own extractions), are hid in the heap of common people, where they find that under a thatched cottage, which some of their ancestors could not enjoy in a leaded castle,—contentment, with quiet and security.’

BURNING OF WICKLIFFE’S BODY, BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE,—‘Hitherto [A. D. 1428] the corpse of John Wickliffe had quietly slept in his grave about forty-one years after his death, till his body was reduced to bones, and his bones almost to dust. For though the earth in the chancel of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, where he was interred, had not so quick a digestion with the earth of Acedama, to consume flesh in twenty-four hours, yet such the appetite thereof, and all other English graves, to leave small reversions of a body after so many years. But now such the spleen of the Council of Constance, as they not only cursed his memory as dying an ob-

stinate heretic, but ordered that his bones (with this charitable caution,—if it may be discerned from the bodies of other faithful people) to be taken out of the ground, and thrown far off from any Christian burial. In obedience hereunto, Rich. Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, Diocesan of Lutterworth, sent his officers, (vultures with a quick sight and scent, at a dead carcass) to ungrave him. Accordingly to Lutterworth they come, Sumner, Commissary, Official, Chancellor, Proctors, Doctors, and their servants (so that the remnant of the body would not hold out a bone amongst so many hands), take what was left out of the grave, and burnt them to ashes, and cast them into Swift, a neighbouring brook running hard by. Thus this brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean; and thus the ashes of Wickliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over.”

BUONAPARTE AND MARLBOROUGH;

Some years ago the Emperor Napoleon caused a very splendid edition of the Campaigns (or military life) of Marlborough, to be printed in France, and a copy to be presented to the noble representative of this greatest of English soldiers. Frenchmen are vain to a proverb; but it is well known that the name of Marlborough has been used by them as a bugbear to their children (a trifling, but expressive circumstance) and that Louis XIV. swooned, when he heard of the destruction of “so many” squadrons at the battle of Blenheim. I use the word *so many* because numerical superiority has been ever a paramount consideration in French military policy.

The Emperor Napoleon was bred in the artillery department. He has deeply studied Marlborough's tactics, and I maintain that to these he is indebted for

his military fame, excepting in the masterly use of cannon. There I conceive him original. The Emperor Napoleon possesses the best kind of talent; exquisite judgment and subtlety: reason and calculation are, he well knows, the most secure agents of success; but the discovery of latent truths was the distinction of his English tutor, Marlborough.

Marlborough never fought a battle but he conquered, never besieged a town but he took it. It is too usually understood, that to act offensively it is necessary to have superior numbers. This consideration did not influence Marlborough. What is said of him can never in equity be said of Buonaparte. Marlborough did more as a subject than he ever has done, or could do, as an emperor, and from the pure resources of his own mind. Had Marlborough never existed, Buonaparte would never have had his crown.

It cannot be denied that Napoleon examines the point where his enemy is weakest, presses upon that point with superior numbers, and thus compelling detachments from the centre, endeavours to break it, and, if possible, to penetrate and divide, as much as the situation of the enemy will admit.

These tactics are *absolute copies* of those of Marlborough. Take the account of the battle of Ramillies. Villeroy's right was flanked by the river Meuse; his left was posted behind a marsh, and the village of Ramillies lay in the centre. Marlborough saw that the enemy's left could not pass the marsh to attack him but at a great disadvantage, he therefore weakened his troops on that quarter, and "thundered on the centre with superior numbers."

No battle ever fought by the Emperor Napoleon will rank, in point of military ability, with that of Blenheim. There no point of attack was presented through error, and the position was good. The French were posted on a hill, their right being covered by the Danube, and the village of Blenheim, and

the left defended by a rivulet. Marlborough attacked the cavalry in flank to the right. The French tried to bring up a body from the village to support their cavalry. A part of Marlborough's forces attacked them, and prevented it. The English army, thus half victorious, "pierced between two other bodies" of the French, while the forces in the village of Blenheim "were separated by another detachment." The allies becoming masters of the field, "surrounded the village of Blenheim." Two capital errors are imputed to the French general; first weakening the centre, by detaching such a number to the village of Blenheim; and then suffering the allies to pass the rivulet, and form unmolested. Marlborough's manoeuvres were never equalled.

In the masterly use of cannon, no preceding general appears to have displayed the skill of the French emperor. By disposing it in the manner of a fortress, he acts offensively with enormous advantage; and in case of pressure covers himself with it, so as to support his ground, and thus claim victory.

By the preceding remarks it is not intended to depreciate the real claims of Napoleon. It is very eminent merit to imitate Marlborough successfully; but it would be impossible, if truth and evidence are to decide the question, to place the two generals upon a par. The vanity of Frenchmen is inconceivable, and insulting in the highest degree. If we know that Milton was superior to any of their poets, Sir Isaac Newton to their first mathematicians, and Marlborough the archetype of their imperial idol, we may patiently allow that we never possessed a dancing-master equal to many of theirs; and to this pre-eminence, over the despised English they have a real claim.

If any person takes the trouble to compare the campaigns of Marlborough in detail with those of Bonaparte, he will find the imitations conspicuous; and as every patriotic mind will rejoice in the due check

of ambition, let us hope that the military renown of Faance will find its depression from the same nation to which it was indebted for it. The warlike genius of Britain now wears triumphantly a crown of Portugal laurel, interwoven with Spanish broom; and in the words of the Edinburgh reviewers, a British army is invincible, except by disease, or immense superiority of numbers.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

About the year 1730, Mr. Edward Walpole, (afterwards Sir Edward, Knight of the Bath) returned from his travels on the continent, where the munificence of his father, the famous statesman, had enabled him to make a brilliant figure; and so very engaging was he found by the ladies, that he had no other appellation in Italy than that of, *the handsome Englishman.* Mr. Walpole had lodgings taken for him, on his return, at a Mrs. Rennie's, a child's coat maker, at the bottom of Pall Mall. On returning from visits, or public places, he often passed a quarter of an hour in chat with the young women of the shop. Among them was one who had it in her power to make him forget the Italians, and all the beauties of the English court. Her name was Clement: her father was at that time, or soon after, postmaster at Darlington, a place of fifty pounds per annum, on which he subsisted a large family. This young woman had been bound apprentice to Mrs. Rennie, and was employed in the usual duties of such a situation, as the old lady used to say, *honestly and soberly.* Her parents, however, from their extreme poverty, could supply her but very sparingly with cloaths or money. Mr. Walpole observed her wants, and had the address to make her little presents in a way not to alarm the vigilance of her mistress, who exacted the strictest morality from the young persons under her care.

Miss Clement was remarkably beautiful, with good, though uncultivated, parts. Mrs. Rennie had begun to suspect that a connection was forming, which would not be to the honour of her apprentice. She apprized Mr. Clement of her suspicions, who immediately came up to town to carry her out of the vortex of temptation. The good old man met his daughter with tears: he told her his suspicions; and that he should carry her home, where, by living with sobriety and prudence, she might chance to be married to some decent tradesman. The girl, in appearance, acquiesced; but, whilst her father and mistress were discoursing in a little dark parlour behind the shop, the object of their cares slipped out, and without hat or cloak ran directly through Pall Mall to Sir Edward's house at the top of it, (that lately inhabited by Mrs. Keppel;) where, the porter knowing her, she was admitted, though his master was absent. She went into the parlour, where the table was covered for dinner, and impatiently waited his return. The moment came; Sir Edward entered, and was heard to exclaim, with great joy, 'You here!' What explanations took place were of course in private; but the fair fugitive sat down that day at the head of his table, and never after left it.

The fruits of this connection were the late Mrs. Keppel; Maria, the late Duchess of Gloucester, the second; Lady Dysart, the third; and Colonel Walpole, the fourth; in the birth of whom, or soon after, the mother died. Never could fondness exceed that which Sir Edward always cherished for the mother of his children; nor was it confined to her or them only, but extended itself to her relations, for all of whom he some way or other provided. His grief at his loss was proportioned to his affection. He constantly declined all overtures of marriage, and gave up his life to the education of his children. He had often been prompted to unite himself to Miss Clement by legal ties, but the threats of his father, Sir Robert, pre-

vented his marriage; who avowed, that if he married Miss Clement, he would not only deprive him of his political interest, but exert it against him. It was, however, always said, by those who had access to know, that had Miss Clement survived Sir Robert, she would then have been Lady Walpole.

About the year 1758, his eldest daughter, Laura, became the wife of the Honourable Frederick Keppel, brother to the Earl of Albemarle, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter. The Miss Walpoles now took a rank in society in which they had never before moved. The sisters of the Earl of Albemarle were their constant companions, and introduced them to people of quality and fashion; they constantly appeared at the first routs and balls; and, in a word, were received every where but at court. The stigma attending their birth shut them out from the drawing-room, till marriage (as in the case of Mrs. Keppel) had covered the defect, and given them the rank of another family. No one watched their progress upwards with more anxiety than the Earl Waldegrave. This nobleman (one of the proudest in the kingdom) had long cherished a passion for Maria. The struggle between his passion and his pride was not a short one, and having conquered his own difficulties, it now only remained to attack the lady's, who had no prepossession, and Lord Waldegrave, though not young, was not disagreeable. Her very amiable conduct through the whole life of her lord, added respect and esteem to the warmest admiration. About five years after their marriage, the small pox attacked his Lordship, and proved fatal. His lady found herself a young widow, and inconsolable! Had Lord Waldegrave possessed every advantage of youth and beauty, his death could not have been more sincerely regretted by his amiable relict. At length she emerged again into the world, and love and admiration every where followed her. She refused many offers; amongst others, the Duke of Portland loudly proclaimed his discontent at

her refusal. But the daughter of Mary Clement was destined for ROYALTY! The Duke of Gloucester was not to be resisted; and two children, a prince and princess, were the fruits of their marriage; and it is within the bounds of *probability*, that the descendants of the postmaster of Darlington may one day sway the British sceptre.

OF THE SEPTENARY DIVISION OF TIME, AND
THE SABBATH.

(From the Rev. J. Townsend's *Character of Moses*.)

The presumption that all nations are derived, as recorded by Moses, from one common ancestor, is confirmed by the prevalence of the septenary division of time in distant countries, and by the reverence in which the seventh day has been held from the most remote antiquity. This division and this reverence has been traced in Persia, Indostan, Tartary, Japan, Peru, and Chili, as well as in every part of Europe; and, if we may credit M. de Gebelin, they existed formerly in China, where the seventh was called the great day.

Yet no physical cause can be assigned why these distinctions should have obtained; why attention should have been paid to one day more than to the rest; or why this preference should have been given to the seventh day. The consequence naturally flowing from these premises appears to be, that such attention originated in a positive command. This precisely is what I shall immediately proceed to state, and then the presumption will be strengthened, that the custom in question was derived by tradition from the family which gave birth to all the rest.

The Jewish historian has informed us, that when the Almighty had brought his works of creation to perfection, he sanctified the seventh day; and from

this declaration, compared with the subsequent conduct of the faithful, even before the promulgation of a special law upon that subject, as recorded in the books of Genesis and Exodus, we may collect, that from the foundation of the world, this day was appointed as a day of rest, in which, by sacred solemnities, the human race might constantly preserve the knowledge of their Creator. And it is probable, that as long as men continued to revere the sabbath, so long they retained this knowledge; but that, neglecting the religious duties of the day, they finally apostatized from God.

That the septenary division of time, with the planetary distinction of days, goes back to the most remote antiquity, is not only to be learnt from Hesiod, Homer, and Herodotus, but may be demonstrated by its present existence in every quarter of the globe, among savage hordes as well as in the most enlightened nations, because whatever customs are universal, and yet not found in nature, must be traced backwards to common ancestry, and to the first ages in the world.

The Gothic days of the week, and those of the Hindoos, are not only dedicated to the same luminaries, but revolve in the same order. These, according to Sir W. Jones, are, 1, Rave, the sun; 2, Soma, the moon; 3, Mangala, Tuisco; 4, Bhudda, Woden; 5, Urihaspati, Thor; 6, Sucra, Freya; 7, Sani, Safer. Indeed all orientalist agree, that in the most ancient Sanscrit books, the days of the week are named from the same planets, to which they were assigned by the Greeks and Romans. Let us therefore however see what has been advanced by various writers on the subject.

Dion Cassius, speaking of the Jewish sabbath by the appellation of Saturn's day, delivers it as his opinion, that the practice of denominating days from the seven planets; that is, for thus he explains himself, from the sun, moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter,

Venus, and Saturn, was derived from Egypt, and from thence diffused among every nation. This practice, however, he considered as of late invention. But that he was mistaken in this point appears from multiplied authorities, for Justin Martyr, who wrote long before Dion Cassius, says distinctly to the emperor, "We assemble on Sunday, because it was the day on which God put an end to darkness, and from chaos formed the world. On this day also Jesus Christ our Saviour arose triumphant from the dead. From the day preceding Saturn's day they crucified him, and on Sunday he appeared to his disciples."—Had Dion Cassius been sufficiently conversant with the words of the most ancient poets, he might have recollected, that Homer represented Saturn as presiding over the seventh day.

That the religious observance of this day is equally ancient with the septenary division of time, is rendered probable by their having been unitedly diffused among the scattered nations of the earth. The expression of the seventh, a sacred day—was familiar to the pen of Hesiod, the most venerable of the Grecian poets. And Tertullian, in his Apology, reminds the Gentiles of their sabbaths or festivals observed on Saturdays. But, prior to this, Josephus ventured to affirm, "There is no city, whether Grecian or Barbarian, there is no nation, which does not rest on the seventh day." This affirmation perfectly agrees with what had been stated many years before by Philo Judæus, that the seventh day was a festival, not to one city or one country, but to all; and he therefore calls it the universal festival.

Such testimonies are sufficient of themselves to prove the universality of the practice in question; but they do not stand alone, nor are we constrained to seek evidence merely from the friends of revelation: for we may appeal to Lucian, who flourished in the second century, and who informed us, in his *Pseudologista*, that children at school were exempted from

study on the seventh day. This day Suetonius calls a "sabbath." The same notion of sanctity, which appears in Hesiod, and in our sacred code, is conveyed by Tibullus, a poet of the Augustan age, when he speaks of the day sacred to Saturn.—"Aut omnia dira Saturni sacra me tenuisse die."

Vestiges of the reverence in which the seventh day was held, are to be observed in nations which have had no direct communication with either the Christians or the Jews; but no where do we more distinctly trace them than among the tribes which compose the Birman empire; for Mr. Symes informs us, that their month is divided into four weeks, of eleven days each; and thus the eighth day of the decreasing moon, the full moon, the eighth day of the increasing moon, with the last day of the moon, are religiously observed as sacred festivals, in which no public business is transacted, mercantile dealings are suspended, and handicraft is forbidden. Even among wandering hordes of Tartary we find attention paid to the seventh day above the rest; and the Tchouvaches in particular are noticed by Professor Pallas, for their observation of the sabbath.

From all that I have said on this subject we may venture to conclude, that the Almighty from the beginning sanctified the seventh day; and that in this instance also, as in the preceding, the veracity of Moses stands unimpeached.

ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS.

From the French of Grimm.

LA HARPE.

Mr. de la Harpe possesses natural talents; he has a good style, sweetness, and harmony, in his versification; in a word, he has shewn happy dispositions; but these dispositions require to be improved; and it

is not lawful to shew them for ten years without any visible progress. The misfortune of our young people is, that they wish, at twenty-five, to be ranked among the oracles of the nation: they think, that they have only to write a piece of poetry, to carry it from spectacle to spectacle, from supper to supper, and that they cannot fail soon to become great men. If confidence and presumption strengthened talents, they would not be long of reaching the pinnacle; but other means are necessary; long and persevering study; constant application; the love of solitude and literature, not the exclusive love of the consideration which it procures; otherwise they cannot become worthy to be numbered among those whom letters have rendered truly illustrious. I dread lest La Harpe should resemble those rash youths, who, born to an easy fortune, might have lived in opulence if they had conducted themselves wisely, but who are ruined at last by spending too early. His arrogant and dogmatical tone, besides, is a symptom of mediocrity which seldom deceives; it has already created him a host of enemies, and as he seems to like this little warfare of epigrams and squibs, he will find constantly some one to fight with, and must carry on this partizan warfare during his whole life, a dull and troublesome occupation, the glory of which does not compensate its fatigues.

You may recollect a very sad adventure, which was the talk of Paris for a few moments, a year or eighteen months ago, and then sunk into that profound oblivion which swallows up every thing in this immense city. It was asserted that a girl, compelled by unjust parents to take the vows against her inclination, hanged herself in despair on the very day that the ceremony was to take place. I never could ascertain this fact; it is scarcely possible to do so in Paris, because, in the first moment, no one is permitted to utter the smallest doubt, and in the next, no one cares about it. The family name of this unfor-

fortunate victim could never be learned; and it is probable, that if the surprise and horror of the first moment made some imprudent observers speak of the cruel catastrophe, reflection soon closed their lips.

However this be, La Harpe thought the subject proper for the stage: not that he flattered himself with seeing it represented, but this impossibility did not prevent him from composing a tragedy in 3 acts, entitled *Melania*, or the *Nun*. During fifteen days he read it to fifteen different circles; the smallest of these circles consisted of twenty persons, some of thirty or forty: it is said that La Harpe is still engaged for three weeks, day after day; thus there still remain twenty circles to touch. It has become a fashion; every one wishes to have been present at one of these readings; and next to the operations of finance, it is the most important occurrence of the day. If La Harpe's lungs can resist such continual assaults, and if so many readings do not conduct him to the same fate to which he has been obliged to conduct his heroine, there will soon not be a person in Paris who has not heard his tragedy.

This piece is generally considered, and with reason, as a very fine work: it is written in a style admirably noble and pure: it must be placed immediately under the pieces of Voltaire; for since that immortal man, no verses of such beauty have been heard in our theatre. The character of La Harpe is to be judicious, harmonious, noble, and pure; but he is not so feeling or so affecting as his master, who is the master of us all.

PRESIDENT HENAU.

This President has given us a piece entitled, "New French Theatre, or, Francis the Second, King of France, in five acts, in prose." Shakespeare may be supposed to have given the President the idea of this singular piece; for the tragedies of that great genius contain nearly the whole history of a personage; but there is no affinity between the English

poet and the French proser. The President, with great simplicity, fancied that he had found out a new method of treating history. This novelty consisted in exchanging narrative for scenes and conversations between the different historical characters. It would have required a very different head from that of poor Henault, to succeed in this style. The worthy President, rich, gay, agreeable in society, giving good entertainments, and having consequently all France at his suppers, wished to act also a part in literature; which succeeded, at least for a time. His *Chronological Abridgement of the History of France* is the most praised book of the age: if it had been written by a poor devil of a man of letters, it would scarcely have attracted a few disdainful regards of our critics. His theatrical pieces prove, he had no talent for the Theatre. However, he lived happy. His great anxiety was, lest he should displease the Queen, by being buried in the convent where he had been educated. The superiors were strongly suspected of Jansenism by her Majesty; and the President had weakly promised to his pious and orthodox sovereign, to make his bones be conveyed elsewhere: he had no intention, however, of changing his first arrangement, and died with fear lest he should die before the Queen, and she should discover after his death this little trick.

A FEMALE ANATOMIST.

Mademoiselle Bihéron, aged more than 50 years, living on a little annuity of twelve or fifteen hundred livres, and moreover infinitely devout, has had all her life a passion for anatomy. After having long attended the dissection of dead bodies in the different lecture rooms, she conceived the idea of making artificial anatomies; that is, of composing, not only an entire body with all its internal and external parts, but also of forming all the parts separately in their greatest perfection. If you ask me, of what these artificial parts are composed, I can answer nothing;

this, I know, that they are not of wax, since fire has no action upon them; I know that they have no smell, are incorruptible, and surprisingly like nature. Examine the interior of the head, the lungs, the heart, or any other noble part; you will find even their minutest details so exactly imitated, that you will scarcely distinguish the limits between art and nature. The celebrated Sir John Pringle had the curiosity to see her works, when he came to Paris, some years ago; he was struck with such astonishment, that he cried out emphatically, "Madam, nothing is wanting except the stench." I believe, in fact, that this wonderful operation of Mademoiselle Bihéron is a thing unique in Europe, which the government ought long ago to have purchased for the cabinet of natural history in the royal garden, and thus to have rewarded in a manner which would honour and encourage talents, but this poor Mademoiselle Bihéron never having been pretty, having had neither protection nor address, has remained neglected and forgotten in a corner of the Estrapade, where she occupies a house formerly inhabited by Denis Diderot the philosopher.

DR. FRANKLIN.

Dr. Franklin speaks little; and when he first began to reside in Paris, as France refused still to declare openly in favour of the colonies, he spoke still less. At a dinner of wits, one of these gentlemen, to begin the conversation, said: "It must be owned, Sir, that America now exhibits a grand and magnificent spectacle." "Yes;" replied modestly the Doctor of Philadelphia, "but the spectators do not pay." They have since paid.

MADemoiselle NECKER.*

While M. Necker makes regulations, which cover him with glory, and will render his administration eternally dear to France, while Madame Necker re-

* Now Madame de Stael-Holstein.

announces all the sweets of society in order to devote herself to the formation of a new charitable establishment; their daughter, a child of twelve, but who already announces talents above her age, amuses herself with composing little comedies, in the style of the semi-dramas of M. de St. Mark. She has just written one, in two acts, entitled: *The inconveniences of the life of Paris*, which is not only very astonishing for her age, but has appeared even superior to all her models. It represents a mother who has two daughters, one educated in the simplicity of rural life, the other in all the high airs of the capital. This last is her favourite, on account of her wit and fashionable manners; but the misfortune to which this mother sees herself reduced by the loss of a considerable law suit, soon shews her which of the two best merited her esteem and her tenderness. The scenes of this little drama are well laid, the characters well supported, and the catastrophe natural and interesting. Marmontel, who saw it acted at M. Necker's country house, by the authoress and some of her acquaintances, was affected even to tears.

DEATH OF ROUSSEAU.

Jean Jacques Rousseau had yielded a month before to the urgent entreaties of the Marquis and Marchioness de Girardin; he had retired to Ermenonville, and stayed with his wife in a small house near the castle, but separated from it by trees, and connected with a grove in which he walked every day, and collected flowers, which he arranged afterwards. He sometimes engaged in music with the family of M. de Girardin, and he had already become so attached to one of his children, of the age of ten, and paid such constant attentions to this boy, that it appeared his intention to make him his pupil. He rose on Thursday the 2d July at five in the morning; this was his usual hour of rising in summer. He enjoyed apparently the best health, and went to walk with his pupil, whom he begged repeatedly to sit

down in the course of this walk, saying that he felt uneasy. He returned alone to his house about seven, and asked his wife if breakfast was ready. "No, my good friend, replied Madame Rousseau, it is not yet ready." "Well, I am going into the grove, and will not be far off; call to me when it is time."—Madame Rousseau called to him; he returned, took a cup of coffee, and went out. He returned a few moments after eight o'clock struck. He said to his wife: "Why have you not paid the locksmith's account? Because, said she, I wished you to see if he would abate nothing. No, said Rousseau, I believe this locksmith to be an honest man; his account will be correct; take money and pay him." Madame Rousseau immediately took the money and went down stairs. Scarcely was she at the foot, when she heard her husband moaning. She came up in haste, and found him seated on a straw chair, with every appearance of illness. My good friend, said she, do you feel yourself uneasy?—I feel said he, great anxiety and colic pains. Then Madame Rousseau, pretending to seek something, went and sent a message to the chateau, that M. Rousseau was ill. Madame de Girardin herself ran; and as a pretence, that she might not frighten him, she asked, if he and his wife had not been waked by the music played that night before the chateau. Rousseau replied to her with a tranquil countenance: "Madam, you do not come for the music; I am very sensible of your goodness; but I am unwell, I beg you will do me the favour of leaving me alone with my wife, to whom I have much to say." Madame de Girardin retired. Then Rousseau desired his wife to lock the door, and to sit beside him on the same seat—You are obeyed, my good friend, said Madame Rousseau: how do you find yourself? I feel a trembling in all my body. Give me your hands, and attempt to warm me—Oh! how agreeable is this warmth! but I feel my pains augmenting. My dear wife, do me the favour of open-

ing the windows. Let me have the happiness of again viewing the verdure of the fields. How beautiful is it! how pure and serene is this day! O how great is nature! But my good friend, said Madame Rousseau weeping, why do you say all this? My dear wife, replied he, I had always asked of God to make me die before you; my wishes are about to be fulfilled. Behold this sun, whose smiling aspect seems to call upon me: see this immense light; God, yes God himself opens his bosom, and invites me to taste that eternal and unalterable peace so much desired. Weep not, my dear wife; you have always wished to see me happy, and I am about to become so. Quit me not a moment; I wish that you alone remain with me, and alone close my eyes.—My friend, my good friend, calm your fears, and allow me to give you something; I hope this will be only an indisposition.—I feel in my breast as it were sharp pins, which cause very violent pain. My dear wife, if ever I gave you uneasiness; if, by attaching you to my lot, I exposed you to misfortunes which otherwise you would never have known, I ask your forgiveness.—It is I, my good friend, replied Madame Rousseau, it is I, on the contrary, who ought to ask your pardon for the uneasy moments which I have made you suffer. Ah! my wife, how happy is it to die when we have nothing with which to reproach ourselves! Eternal Being, the soul which I go to give into thy hands is at this moment as pure as when it came from thy bosom; cause it to enjoy all thy felicity. My wife, I found in M. and Madame Girardin a father and a mother full of tenderness: tell them that I honoured their virtues, and thank them for all their kindness. I charge you, after my death, to make my body be opened, and a statement drawn up of the state in which all the parts shall be found. Say to M. and Madame Girardin, that I beg them to bury me in their garden; I have no preference as to the spot.—I am distracted, said Madame Rousseau. My good

friend, I beg you, by the attachment which you have for me, to take some remedy. Well, said he, I will, since it will gratify you. Ah! I feel a dreadful attack in my head; it is rent. Being of beings! God! (he remained a long time with his eyes fixed upon the sky.) My dear wife, let us embrace—assist me to walk. He attempted to rise from his seat, but his weakness was extreme—‘lead me to my bed.’ His wife supporting him with much difficulty, he dragged himself to the bed where he had lain; he remained for a few moments in silence, and then wished to get out. His wife assisted him; but he fell in the middle of the room dragging her along with him. Wishing to lift him up, she found him without speech or motion. She cried; the neighbours ran, broke open the door, and raised Rousseau; his wife took his hand, he pressed it, breathed a sigh, and expired.

Twenty-four hours after, the body was opened. The inquest held upon it attests, that all the parts were sound, and that no other cause of death appeared, except the effusion of a bloody serosity into the brain.

GLEANINGS.

ORIGIN OF BRITANNIA ON OUR COPPER COIN.

To Charles's (the second) partiality for his graceful and accomplished cousin, Francis Stuart, we owe the elegant representation of Britannia on our copper coin: he admired and almost even idolized this celebrated beauty, but could not seduce her as he was base enough to essay, though he assailed her with compliments which he considered were likely to succeed; and it was from one of the medals struck to perpetuate his admiration of her delicate symmetry, that Britannia was stamped in the form she still bears

on our halfpence and farthings.—*Bridley's Claviv Calendaria*, vol. 1. p. 148.

PORTRAIT OF BEKKER.

One Bekker, about 150 years since, published a book, with his own portrait, against the existence of Satanic agency in the material world, &c. when the author himself being not at all handsome, Lammonoye, a Frenchman, wrote the following epigram upon him and his book:—

Tho' Satan's own power you've broke and diminished,
 Let no one persuade you enough has been done;
 All thoughts of his image you surely had finish'd,
 Had you not supply'd us with one of your own.

BARLEY BREAK.

The plainest description of this once favourite amusement of our ancestors, frequently alluded to by Scotch and English poets, occurs in a note by Mr. Gifford in his excellent edition of Massinger—On “The Virgin Martyr.” It was played by six people, three of each sex, who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called Hell. It was the object of the couple condemned to this division, to catch the others who advanced from the two extremities, in which case a change of situation took place, and Hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by preoccupation from the other places. In this catching, however, there was some difficulty, as by the regulations of the game the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple was said to be in hell, and the game ended.

This game is said to have been, very properly, abolished after the Reformation.

RELIGIOUS FORTUNE TELLING.

The *Sortes Sanctorum*, or *Sortes Sacre* of the an-

cient Christian, has been lately much illustrated in the *Classical Journal*— to which I refer to the end of the 2d vol. These, the writer observes, were a species of divination practised in the earlier ages of Christianity, and consisted in casually opening the Holy Scriptures, and from the words which first presented themselves, deducing the future lot of the enquirer. They were evidently derived from the *Sortes Homericae* and *Sortes Virgilianae* of the Pagans, but accommodated to their own circumstances by the Christians.

Complete copies of the old and new testaments being rarely met with prior to the invention of printing, the Psalms, the Prophets or the Four Gospels, were the parts of Holy writ principally made use of in these consultations, which were sometimes accompanied with various ceremonies, and conducted with great solemnity, especially on public occasions.— Thus the Emperor Heraclius in the war against the Persians, being at a loss whether to advance or retreat, commanded a public fast for three days, at the end of which he applied to the four Gospels, and opened upon a text which he regarded as an oracular intimation to winter in Albania. Gregory of Tours, also relates that Meroveus being desirous of obtaining the kingdom of Chilperic, his father consulted a female fortune teller, who promised him the possession of royal estates; but to prevent deception and to try the truth of her prognostications, he caused the Psalter, the Book of Kings, and the Four Gospels to be laid upon the shrine of St. Martin, and after fasting and solemn prayer, opened upon passages which not only destroyed his former hopes, but seemed to predict the unfortunate events which afterwards befel him.

A French writer in 506, says “this abuse was introduced by the superstition of the people, and afterwards gained ground by the ignorance of the bishops.” This appears evident from Pithon’s Collection of Canons, containing some forms under the ti-

tle of *The Lot of the Apostles*. These were found at the end of the Canons of the Apostles in the Abbey of Marmouzier. Afterwards, various Canons were made in the different Councils and Synods against this superstition; these continued to be framed in the councils of London under Archbishop Lanfranc in 1075, and Corboyl in 1126.

The founder of the Franciscans, it seems, having denied himself the possession of any thing but coats and a cord, and still having doubts whether he might not possess books, first prayed, and then casually opened upon Mark, chapter iv. "Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God; but unto them that are without, all these things are done by parables," from which he drew the conclusion, that books were not necessary for him.

One Peter of Tholouse being accused of heresy, and having denied it upon oath, one of those who stood by, in order to judge of the truth of his oath, seized the book upon which he had sworn, and opening it hastily, met with the words of the Devil to our Saviour, "What have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth," and from thence concluded that the accused was guilty, and had nothing to do with Christ.

The extraordinary case also of King Charles I. and Lord Falkland, (as applicable to divination of this kind,) is related. Being together at Oxford, they went one day to see the public library, and were shewn among other books a Virgil, finely printed and exquisitely bound. Lord Falkland, to divert the King, proposed that he should make a trial of his fortune by the *Sortes Virgilianæ*. The King opened the book, the passage he happened to light upon was part of Dido's Imprecation against Æneas in Lib. iv. l. 615. King Charles seeming concerned at the accident, Lord Falkland would likewise try his own fortune, hoping he might fall upon some passage that could have no relation to his case, and thus divert

the King's thoughts from any impression the other might have upon him; but the place Lord Falkland stumbled upon was still more suited to his destiny, being the expressions of Evander upon the untimely death of his son Pallas, Lib. xi. Lord Falkland fell in the battle of Newbury in 1644, and Charles was beheaded in 1649.

The kind of divination among the Jews, termed by them Bath Kol, or the daughter of the voice, was not very dissimilar to the *Sortes Sanctorum* of the Christians. The mode of practising it, was by appealing to the first words accidentally heard from any one speaking or reading. The following is an instance from the Talmud: Rabbi Jochanan and Rabbi Simeon. Ben Lachish, desiring to see the face of R. Samuel, a Babylonish doctor: "Let us follow," said they "the hearing of Bath Kol." Travelling, therefore, near a school, they heard the voice of a boy reading these words out of the First Book of Samuel, "And Samuel died." They observed this, and inferred from hence that their friend Samuel was dead, and so they found it. Some of the ancient Christians too, it seems, used to go to church with a purpose of receiving as the will of heaven, the words of scripture that were singing at their entrance.

The various methods now adopted for the diffusion of knowledge, and particularly the means used for the universal circulation of the Scriptures, will, it is to be hoped, obliterate practices of the above description, which are not only ridiculous but profane.

J. C. DEHAMETHERIE, ON THE CHINESE. 1783.
The Chinese appear to be the first who made any great progress in the arts, and consequently in the sciences.

Gunpowder and cannon were known to the Chinese many centuries before the vulgar era. Their

historians relate, that at this period one of their emperors, named Vittey, used them with great advantage against the Tartars. (See Bortee and Riffault, *Treatise on the Art of making Gunpowder.*)

This knowledge of gunpowder did not extend to the neighbouring nations; for it does not appear that the Hindoos possessed it. The accounts of the expeditions of Bacchus and Sesostris, in these countries, would have mentioned it, had it existed. Porus, if he had possessed cannon, would have used them against Alexander; and those of the Seleucides, his successors, who penetrated into India, never heard it mentioned.

Not even the Tartars appear to have been acquainted with it. Its use was unknown in all the expeditions of Attila, of Genghis, of Timour; those barbarians who traversed the earth to slaughter mankind, and establish their odious despotism.

The Chinese were equally acquainted for many centuries, with the properties of the magnetic needle. It appears that they communicated this knowledge to the people on the coasts of the Persian gulph, and of Arabia, who traded with those countries: these last, at the time of the Crusades, imparted the secret to the Europeans, who transported it into Europe.

From the earliest ages the Chinese possessed the art of printing, which was not invented in Europe till towards the end of the fourteenth century. They also manufactured porcelain from time immemorial. From the earliest antiquity they made astronomical observations. Our astronomers calculate upon observations made in China for no less than forty centuries. (See Flaugergue's *Journal de Physique*, vol. 73. p. 418.) All these arts brought to such a high degree of perfection, suppose extensive knowledge and a very high antiquity.

From all these facts it may be concluded, that the Chinese are the most ancient people of which histo-

ry has preserved any record. They cannot be compared either with the Hindoos, the Persians, the Chaldeans, or the Phenicians; for, judging from historical evidence, none of these nations were acquainted with these arts.

Many learned men have thought that the Egyptians were as ancient as the Chinese, or even more ancient; but the facts which we have related prove the contrary, for the Greeks, who had continual intercourse with the Egyptians, would have availed themselves of this knowledge, had it been in existence, and have left some memorial of these grand discoveries.

It must be concluded, therefore, that the Chinese are the descendants of a people very ancient, well informed, and who have lost every thing through a despotic government.

Perhaps they are the remains of the Tartar people, among whom originated the philosophical system of the Dalay-Lama.

CHRISTIANS OF ST. JOHN.

It appears that in the vicinity of Bassora, and in many parts of Arabia, a sect still exists which calls themselves *Disciples of John*. They asserted that *John*, and not *Jesus*, was the true Christ, and they preserve with very great veneration, certain books which they ascribe to him. Like Apollon, Acts. xviii. 25, and xix. 3, they know only the baptism of John. Like the Ephesians they retain it. So late as 1780, Mathias Norberg printed in the Gottenburgh Transactions, a further account of these staunch Galileans. They recognize Jesus as a teacher worthy and authorized to continue the lessons of John, but complain of the form of baptism introduced by his disciples, as encroaching on the Unity of God. They avoid wine, but celebrate annually the sacrament of baptism, after which they eat locusts and honey. In addition to the Jewish Canon,

they receive as sacred, *dican*, or collection of four books. The first is upon the Fall of the Angels; the second, the Sacred History of Galilee; the third, the Moral Precepts of John; and the fourth a code of the ceremonial law, considered as of perpetual obligation. Copies of these books exist in the public library of Pans; the dialect is a corrupt Arabic, in which the gutturals are suppressed. A beautiful prayer has been translated from them by M. Silvestre de Pacy. Probably this *divan* includes some genuine writings of John the Baptist.

Literary & Philosophical Intelligence.

A new work is in the press, entitled, the Bonaparte Family, or the Present Dynasty of France; including the heads of the French government and principal military officers, exhibited in concise biographical sketches, arranged in chronological order—containing every event of importance appertaining to each life, and peculiarly adapted as a book of reference; illustrative of the governments and individuals from the period of the French Revolution.

A work on Apparitions is in the press, in which the whole mystery of ghosts, hobgoblins, and haunted houses is developed: being a collection of entertaining stories founded on fact, and selected for the purpose of eradicating those ridiculous fears, which the ignorant, the weak, and the superstitious, are too apt to encourage, for want of properly examining the causes of such absurd impositions.

A New Copper-Plate Cyphering Book, by Mr. Thomas Harvey, with the Sums set on an entire new system, will be published in December.

Mr. Nicholson, author of the Cambrian Traveller's Guide, is preparing for the press, a Caledonian Guide on the same plan.

The Rev. James Robertson has explored the passage of sound into the realms of silence—the sensorium of those born deaf; and to avoid a question about words, whether this ought to be termed hearing or feeling, has denominated this unknown faculty the VIBRATIVE SENSE. He has also invented a palpable letter for the use of the blind, by which they may distinctly feel all characters raised above the surface.

A Society has been formed in Bristol, partly upon the plan of one which has for some years existed in Bath, with the most beneficial effects. One object of it is to exonerate those who want leisure or inclination, from the necessary task of inquiring into the merits of cases of distress, which they may receive application to relieve. Tickets, at two-pence each, will (as soon as the annual subscriptions shall amount to 300*l.*) be issued by the Society; which the public will be solicited to give to beggars, instead of money. These tickets will contain a reference to the office of the Society, where attendance will be given between the hours of twelve and two every day, Sundays excepted. If the distress of the petitioner be real, it will be immediately attended to; if he be an impostor, he will dread detection and not apply: in which case, the ticket will be of no value to him; and no loss whatever will accrue to the public, as the sum paid for the ticket by the donor, will be employed by the Society, in the relief of distressed persons. The Society have obtained from the magistrates of the city and adjoining counties, a promise of support and assistance in the execution of this benevolent design; and should the necessary pecuniary support be afforded, there is little doubt that Bristol, Clifton, and the Hotwells, will soon be free from beggary.

The Margravine of Anspach has composed, and intends to gratify the world with, memoirs of her active and chequered life; and no female of this age, has it more in her power to record the feature of the times, because no one has acted a more conspicuous part than this illustrious lady.

Mr. Semple is about to publish, *Observations made on a Tour, during the Summer, from Hamburgh through Berlin, Gorlitz, and Breslau, so Silverberg, and thence to Gottenburg, passing through the Head Quarters of the Allied Armies.*

The library of the family of Queensberry, collected chiefly by James, Duke of Queensberry, who was secretary of state during the reign of Queen Anne, and which collection has remained, until very lately, at his Grace's castle of Drumlanrig, has been announced for public sale at Edinburgh.—It includes a very complete collection of Scotch and English history, and antiquities; besides many articles of extremely rare appearance. At the same time will be sold, the collection made by the late Alexander Gibson Hunter, Esq. of Blackness, including a number of valuable editions of the Greek and Latin classics; and also several rare and curious manuscripts; particularly the Edda of Snoro, a more perfect copy than any other known to exist; and a considerable number of volumes, printed between 1464 and 1497.

The grand principle of street-illumination, by hydrogen

gas lights, is proceeding with unequivocal success in the vicinity of the two houses of Parliament. An inadvertency of the engineer in leaving too little water in the gazonieter, owing to a leakage, led to an accident lately, which stopt the works for a few days, and afforded a temporary triumph to ignorance and folly. Experience will prevent its recurrence; but, as the committee are not conjurors, other accidents may probably occur, the causes of which can be indicated by experience alone; while the principle itself is not in the slightest degree affected by the necessity of such experience. Few great discoveries have been perfected without many failures in the first experiments, yet the results have not been less advantageous to mankind. We anticipate in this case, that, within twenty years, every street in the metropolis, and every town in the empire, will be illuminated by this means; and that it may be universally understood, a public exhibition of the machinery, apparatus, and effects, has been opened in Fleet-street, worthy of the notice of public-spirited and scientific persons.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester has just published the second volume of its second series, containing among others the following Papers:

1. On Respiration and Animal Heat, by John Dalton, Esq.—The phenomena of respiration described by Mr. Dalton in this paper, are as follows:—A portion of the oxygen of the air inspired disappears, and is replaced by an equal bulk of carbonic acid gas. The air expired is saturated with moisture, and its temperature is raised to about 98. so that respiration is the source of animal heat.

2. An Inquiry into the Principles by which the Importance of foreign Commerce ought to be estimated, by Henry Dewar, M. D.—Dr. Dewar considers the effect of foreign commerce upon the wealth, the population, the happiness, and the power of this country. There can be no doubt, he thinks, that it increases the wealth of the country. Its effects in promoting the population are, in his opinion, confined to the additional food which it imports into the country. He seems inclined to think that foreign commerce at present does not increase the happiness of the country: though he conceives that it might, perhaps, be so regulated as even to add to the sum of national happiness. He considers Mr. Spence as having demonstrated that the power of the country is independent of foreign commerce; that the loss of it would occasion considerable sacrifices; but that they might be borne without ruin: and that even supposing foreign commerce destroyed, we might still retain the sovereignty of the sea, and keep up our land forces as we do at present.

On the Measure of Moving Force, by Mr. Peter Ewart.—A question has long been agitated, whether mechanical force is to be measured by the mass multiplied into the velocity; or into the square of the velocity. The last of these opinions was adopted by Hooke and by Huygens, in consequence of their observations on the motions of pendulums. It was also adopted by Smeaton, in consequence of his experiments on the mechanical action of water. Mr. Ewart supports the opinion of Smeaton with great force of reasoning. The essay is remarkable for the extensive knowledge of the subject the author displays, and for the great perspicuity of his reasoning, which is the consequence of this extensive knowledge. He gives a number of examples, which he considers as inconsistent with the common notion, discusses those examples, and gives us a very full history of the opinions of mechanical writers on the subject.

Account of a remarkable Effect produced by a Stroke of Lightning, from Matthew Nicholson, Esq.—This paper contains an account of a very uncommon accident, which happened at Mr. Chadwicke's house, about five miles from Manchester, on the 4th of September, 1809. A very loud explosion of thunder took place, and the front wall of the coal vault, containing about 7000 bricks, and weighing about 26 tons, was gradually lifted up entire, and moved nine feet forwards from its former position. Mr. Henry compares this to the thunder storm at Coldstream, described by Mr. Brydone in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, and explained by Lord Stanhope. He conceives it to have been a case of the returning stroke. The lightning he supposes to have issued out of the earth by the coal vault, to restore the equilibrium in the clouds over head.

• Religious Intelligence.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

In the Gazette of the Cape of Good Hope, of the 3d July last, there appeared the following advertisement on the part of the Government of that Colony. We insert it entire, not only because it is due to the distinguished individual, Sir J. Craddock, who presides over that Colony, that his liberal and enlightened views should be known and appreciated by the public, but because the example of a government employing its best energies in advancing the moral and religious im-

provement, in other words, the civil and social happiness, of its subjects, and especially of the lower classes, may have an extensive and beneficial operation. We should rejoice to see some of our West-Indian Governors emulating the praise which Sir John Craddock has so justly earned at the hands of all good men.

Government Advertisement, 3d July, 1813.

“ The two great pursuits, that seem universally in the present day to occupy the attention of that portion of the civilized world which is not actually engaged in war, or involved in its mournful consequences, are the more extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the solid establishment of such a system of education as will enable the people to reach and behold the Divine light contained in those sacred writings. All that will inspire benevolence, charity, and peace among men; all that will promote good order in society; all that will make the faithful subject, as well as the useful and amiable individual; in fine, all that will crush vice, and rear up virtue; that will secure happiness in this life, and afford the best hope of heaven in the world to come, is to be found therein. Therefore, the good, the wise, and philanthropic part of mankind, have now devoted themselves to the plain and practical consideration of such measures as will secure the great effect in view—the study of the Scriptures. Education alone can accomplish it. For unless a due proportion of education, by the operation and authority of government, prevail in a country throughout all classes of its inhabitants, every reflecting man will deem it vain, and a waste of good intention and generous spirit to expect, that the unconnected distribution of the Bible can produce that expanded knowledge of sacred truth which, in the comprehensive and undistinguishing view of humanity, should be the lot of all. An appeal, therefore, is now made to the whole of the inhabitants of this great Colony, to establish a system of education that will give the required understanding of the Scriptures, and at the same time lay the foundations among the humbler ranks, of civilized, moral, and industrious life.

“ Were any incitement wanting, but that of the benevolent and patriotic spirit inherent in the settlement, observation may be directed to the words and acts of all the great and good in Europe displayed in every recent publication; and it will be seen, that the highest and most illustrious names have led the way, and that even the whole splendour and influence of royalty, throughout all its branches, is united in this sublime work.

“ It had been in the contemplation of this Government, to direct a general taxation through the several districts, commensurate with the expences, however fluctuating, of school

education within the province; and nothing, if through necessity it be resorted to, can be more just and equal, than the operation of this assessment. But rather, let it now be assumed with confidence, that a cold and calculating measure of this nature will not satisfy the impatient ardour of the public; and that the whole body of the community, according to their ability, will anxiously press forward to create a common and extensive fund, which will alike secure the incessant distribution of the scriptures, and the uniform progress of education.

“The School Commission, to whom the Government and the public are so much indebted for their zealous and enlightened labours, will be earnestly solicited, not only to continue but enlarge their sphere of superintendance and action; and with assurance it is admitted, that, as the means to do good and promote the best interests of the Colony will be increased, and placed under their guard, they, in proportion, will overlook the additional trouble imposed on them, and gladly enter upon a farther task, that promises so heartfelt a reward.

“The Governor will, in future, be styled the Patron of the ‘Bible and School Commission,’ the designation hereafter of the establishment, that he may invariably give the whole weight of Government to the progress of the Institution, and the aid and support of its finances.

“The Colonial Secretary will also be added to it, that the most direct means may be pursued to advance and accelerate its operations.

“The military Chaplain, and the Minister of Simon’s-town, will be appointed regular members, and the Clergymen of the country districts, being already honorary members, are expected, on their visits to Cape-town, to more fully impart to the commission the circumstances of their respective parishes, and communicate whatever in their opinion is likely to aid the special object in view.

“The expenditure of the fund in agitation will be laid before the public in the Gazette at the expiration of every six months, and a detailed account given of the Bibles distributed in each required language, and of every other measure adopted to widely extend ‘Religious Education.’ The respective contributions, with the aggregate sum, will also appear in each succeeding paper.

“Every well-wisher to the Colony, in the just solicitude to place it upon the foundation, and in the rank it may so well aspire to—every friend to the human race has now the opportunity to substantiate his sentiments; and, by positive act, show that gratitude to the protecting Deity so much called for, if he duly reflect upon the peace and security, the ease

and comfort this settlement enjoys, beyond the lot perhaps of any other portion of the globe.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,
W. ALEXANDER, Secy.

at Castle of Cape of Good Hope, 1st July, 1813.

"The smallest contributions will be esteemed proofs of the same religious and patriotic spirit as the highest donations."

An exposition of the plans of the Bible and School Commission, appeared in the Gazette of the 18th July, 1813, of which the following is an abstract:—

The Bible ought to be in the hands of every Christian.—With this view Christians at different periods have formed themselves into societies, their professed purpose being to bring the Bible within the reach of their poorer and less enlightened fellow-Christians. The most extensive endeavours of this sort have lately been made in Great Britain, by which several nations in Europe, Asia, and America, who were destitute of this blessing, have been amply supplied. Africa is less enlightened than either of the other quarters of the globe, and as the Cape of Good Hope is perhaps the most extensive Christian dominion on that Continent, every one ought to wish that our blessed religion may be universally known and established there, so as eventually to diffuse its blessings into the more interior countries of benighted Africa. It is, however, certain, that several Christian families in the Colony are without Bibles. These considerations have led to a plan for circulating more extensively the Holy Scriptures throughout the settlement. The Commission will therefore endeavour to ascertain, where, by whom, in what quantity, and in what language the Bible is wanted in the settlement, with a view to the requisite number being procured and distributed, either gratuitously or at reduced prices.

The mere distribution, however, of the Bible, especially in the Colony, without being accompanied by education, would be defective. To those who cannot read, the Bible becomes a closed book, an useless gift. For this reason the Governor some time ago took measures to establish schools even in the most distant districts. Still there remains a considerable number of children, especially in Cape Town, and in the villages, who, from various causes, are not properly educated. To remedy this defect, Government desires to introduce by degrees the system of education established in England by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster.—After specifying the advantages arising from the adoption of this system, and remarking that it has already been successfully tried in the military schools of this garrison, the Commission proceed to state, that it is their desire to establish, without delay, a public Free School in Cape Town, according to this plan, and wish that view to obtain a

350 **GLASGOW REPOSITORY,**

competent master from Europe, versed in the Dutch language. This school will serve both as an example to other schools in the colony, and as a seminary for schoolmasters.

Such is the manner in which the Bible and School Commission intend to proceed, in order to effect, under the Divine blessing, "the more extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures," and establish "a solid system of education."

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

The Directors of the Missionary Society in London, have received a communication from the Missionaries at Eimeo, communicating the important fact, that Pomarre, the King of the island of Otatheite, has embraced the Christian Religion, and that he has written to the Missionaries a series of letters, from an extract of one of which the following is a translation:—

Papeite Tahete, 8th Oct. 1812.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—May Jehovah and Jesus Christ our Saviour bless you! If it had not been for the mercy of God towards us, we should all have been cut off long ago. Had it pleased God to have given us up to the will of Satan, he would long ago have destroyed us all.

* * * * *

I continue to pray to God without ceasing.—Regardless of any other things, I am concerned only that my soul may be saved by Jesus Christ! It is my earnest desire that I may become one of Jehovah's people; and that God may turn away his anger from me, which I deserve for my wickedness, my ignorance of himself, and my accumulated crimes!

If God were pleased to create mankind anew, then they would be good. This is my earnest desire, that God would enable me from my heart to love that which is good, and to abhor that which is evil: and that I may be saved by Jesus Christ. My dear friends, write to me, that I may know your minds. Inform me also of the news from Port Jackson; and whether King George is alive or dead.

May Jehovah and Jesus Christ our Saviour bless you!

P. R.

To the Missionaries Uava Moorea [Eimeo.]

The Missionaries in their communication to the Directors, state, that on the 18th of July, (1812) the King presented himself to them, as a candidate for Christian Baptism, assuring them that his resolution was the result of long and increasing conviction of the truth of the Christian religion. Two of the other chiefs, he said, had declared their determination to cleave to Ora, a heathen God, but he would embrace the Christian Faith, as he was desirous of being happy

after death. He further proposed the erection of a building for Christian worship, but his removal to Tabeite had delayed the execution of that design. Among the natives in general, it appears, that the progress of Christianity is not very rapid.—Divine service for the natives in their own language, is however held every sabbath, and a school for the instruction of their youth, on the Lancasterian plan has been established, but at the date of the last accounts not more than 20 scholars attended. Since the receipt of the former accounts, the wives of three of the Missionaries have died, and the number of persons now employed in the mission are seven men and four women. This little society, undismayed by their former dispersion and the present difficulties and discouragements, remain animated with the hopes of final success, and are pursuing their labours with a zeal and perseverance worthy of the exalted cause in which they are engaged.

Summary of Politics.

NORTHERN WAR.

The manœuvres of the allies, assisted by their overwhelming numbers, have succeeded, and Buonaparte's bold movement towards Dresden, instead of affording him any permanent advantage, has ensured his defeat. He was not able to establish himself between Prussia and the allies as they had done between him and France, and being obliged to retrace his steps after only threatening Berlin, the battles of Leipzig and Wachau which followed, left him no alternative but that of retreating towards the Rhine, with as many of his scattered forces as he could collect. However it was not by force alone that Napoleon was foiled, as will appear in the sequel.

On Wednesday, November 3, Mr. Solly arrived at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, with duplicates of dispatches from Leipzig, from the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. dated Skenditz, Oct. 17, 1813, announcing that the glorious army of Silesia had added another victory to its list. Forty pieces of cannon, 12,000 killed and wounded and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, were the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal. General Blucher found the enemy's forces occupying a line with their right at Lindenthal,

and the disposition of attack of the Silesian army was as follows:—The corps of General Langeron was to attack and carry Feyroda, then Badefeld, having the corps of General Sachen in reserve. The corps d'armee of General d'Yorck was directed to move on the great causeway leading to Leipsic, until it reached the village of Sitchera, then turning to its left, was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations. At Mockcha a most bloody conflict ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of Yorck five times; the musketry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians (Prussians) carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha river.

In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Wetteritz and Ilchhausen, and in the woody-ground around them. When their left was forced, they brought an additional force on Count Langeron, then chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Duben. However, the Russians making the most gallant efforts, the allies were finally successful, though night only put an end to the affair. The enemy then drew off towards Siegeritz and Plosen, and passed the Partha. Sachen's corps, who supported Langeron, distinguished itself much in the presence of Buonaparte, who arrived from the other part of his army about five in the afternoon.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz was among the wounded, and General Stewart averages General Blucher's whole loss at between 6 and 7000 men *hors de combat*. Captain Daring, General Stewart's Aid de Camp, it was feared, had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

On the 16th a very heavy fire continued all the day from the grand army. A report arrived late at night that Buonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, had succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was, however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired in the evening, and the allies occupied their position as before the attack.

On the 17th all was ready to renew the attack on the side of the allies, and the state of affairs such, that the most sanguine expectations were entertained, the hussars of Mecklenburgh having charged the enemy's advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipsic.

On the 19th General Stewart again wrote as follows:

"My Lord,—Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitle her to receive. The victory of General Blucher on the 16th, was followed on the 18th by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Buonaparte in the neighbourhood of Leipsic. The collective loss of 100 pieces of cannon, 60,000 men, and an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole of the Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, many generals, among them Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lauriston, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day. The capture by assault of the town of Leipsic on the morning of the 20th, the magazines, artillery, and stores of the place, with the King of Saxony, all the court, the garrison, and the rear guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded (exceeding 30,000); the narrow escape of Buonaparte, who fled from Leipsic at nine o'clock, the allies entering it at eleven; the complete deroute of the French army, still surrounded, though endeavouring to escape in all directions, were justly mentioned as objects of exultation." Sir Charles then referring to the battle of the 16th, observes that the country in the neighbourhood of Wolkowitz being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary combat ensued with that force and artillery, exceeding in number 600 pieces between the opposed armies. Two solitary buildings, in which the enemy had several battalions of infantry, nearly in the centre of their position, were attacked by the Russian infantry, and, after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage. After this it seems the whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, were brought forward, who made a desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing. To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in columns; overthrowing all before them; they returned with many prisoners, having, as is said, left 700 dragoons within the enemy's line, but subsequent accounts state the Austrian loss on this occasion at 25,000 men.

In the account of the battle of the 18th, Faucha is called by the French, Waucha; to obtain the heights in this place, and to force the enemy's right, was the first operation of the army of the Prince Royal, who had under him the corps of Russians under General Winzingerode, and the Prussians under Bulow, whilst the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Posen and Mockau. The passage was effected without much opposition, though the enemy lost

3,000 men and some guns. A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant charges of Russian cavalry marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when General Langefon, who had crossed the river, and attacked the village of Schowfeld, met with considerable resistance; and at first was not able to force his way. He, however, took it, but was driven back; when the most positive orders were sent him by General Blucher, to re-occupy it at the point of the bayonet, which he accomplished before dark.

Some Prussian battalions were warmly engaged also at Paunsdorf, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the Prince Royal directed the rocket brigade under Capt. Bogue to open upon the columns retiring, which they did; and scarcely had the rockets paralysed a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up as panic struck, when Captain Bogue received a shot in his head. During the action 22 guns of Saxon artillery joined the allies by coming over from the enemy, and which were immediately turned against him. Two Westphalian regiments of hussars and 2 battalions of Saxons also came over; these the Crown Prince of Sweden offered to head, which they immediately accepted.

This defection of the Saxons and Westphalians, it seems, restored the communication between the grand attacks and that of the two armies before mentioned; upon which the Grand Duke Constantine, Generals Platoff and Milaradovitch, with other officers of distinction, joined the Prince Royal, from whom it appears they had been separated.

The most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probethede, Stelleritz, and Bonnevit; but the different columns, the reserve of the allies, &c. bearing on these points, finally carried every thing before them. The result of the day was, that the enemy lost above 40,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, 65 pieces of artillery, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, who deserted them, and with all their staff, and generals, who came over *en masse* during the action.

About the close of the day it was understood that the enemy were retiring by Weissenfels and Naumburg, when General Blucher received orders to detach in that direction. The movement of the Prince Royal had completely excluded the retreat on Wittenberg, and that upon Erfurt had long since been lost to the enemy. It was, therefore, difficult to say what portion of their army would be able to get to the Rhine. On the morning of the 19th, the town of Leipzig was attacked and carried after a short resistance, Marshals Marmont and Macdonald commanding in the town, who with Marshals Augereau and Victor narrowly escaped. Their Majesties, the

Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered Leipzig at different points, and met in the great square. Sir C. Stewart concludes with paying a high compliment to the firmness that had been displayed and the boldness of the conception of the commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Prince Schwartzberg.

Thus, Germany is once more free from its invaders; and to all appearance, its independence will soon be secured against any future attack.

EMANCIPATION OF HOLLAND, &c.

It is not the defection of Bavaria alone, from the French cause, that we have now the satisfaction to announce. Holland, also, has shaken off the usurper's yoke, and has asserted her ancient title to independence. On the 15th inst. the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the house of Orange, and their example was followed by the other towns of the provinces of Holland and Utrecht. The French authorities were dismissed, and a temporary government formed and proclaimed in the name of the Prince of Orange, until the arrival of his Serene Highness, to whom a deputation was immediately sent. The deputation reached London on the 21st, and a considerable body of troops was ordered on the instant, to accompany the Prince to Holland. Many of them had already begun to embark on the succeeding day. We contemplate this revolution with feelings of unmingled satisfaction: it has been effected without disorder, and almost without blood. And as on the 16th instant the Crown Prince's army had already passed through Harover, where his Majesty's authority has been re-established amidst the unbounded acclamations of the inhabitants; and a strong force had crossed the Dutch frontier, there is no reason to apprehend any reaction. The following proclamation had been universally diffused in the United Provinces: its effect may be supposed to have been Galvanic.—

“*Orange Boven.*”

“Holland is free! The allies advance upon Utrecht. The English are invited. The French fly on all sides. The sea is open, trade revives. Party spirit has ceased. What has been suffered is forgiven and forgotten. Men of consequence and consideration are called to the Government. The government invites the Prince to the sovereignty. We join the allies, and force the enemy to sue for peace. The people are to have a day of rejoicing at the public expence, without being allowed to plunder or to commit any excess. Every one renders thanks to God. Old times are returned. *Orange Boven!* (Up with the Orange.)”

But while we write, new events of the same kind crowd upon us. Not only is Hanover restored to its rightful sovereign, and the ancient authorities of Bremen also re-established; not only is Holland again free and independent, and the whole of Germany delivered from the French yoke; but the Netherlands are said to be in motion, while Blucher is approaching Cologne with a view to their relief; and the whole of Istria and Croatia are in arms against the French, and driving them out in all directions. In the south, the enthusiasm of all ranks is no less powerful than in the north. We hear of the Croats swearing to follow the example of Spain, and never to admit the French again into their country, while a man remains alive.

In the view of all these astonishing changes we are struck with the truth no less than with the eloquence of the following passage, in a letter from the Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Castlereagh. "The long sufferings of many nations are drawing to a close. The deliverance of Europe appears to be at hand. The ray of hope for the salvation of the civilized world, which has so steadily beamed from our own happy shores, is now rapidly diffused over the whole Continent. If any thing can add to our feelings of exultation as Englishmen, at this prospect, it is the reflection that this event will be mainly attributable to the unshaken constancy and perseverance of Great Britain. And I am truly happy to be able to state to your Lordship that this feeling is not confined to ourselves, but is admitted and avowed by all those who are most entitled to consideration."

We have already adverted to the liberation of Istria and Croatia from the French. The whole of the Venetian Republic is also emancipated from their yoke; and so rapid was the progress of the Austrian arms in Italy, that little doubt can be entertained that the French will, be forced to seek refuge behind the Alps.—The fall of Dresden is also officially announced; General St. Cyr, with its garrison of 16,000 men, having surrendered prisoners of war.

FRANCE.

But it is time to look to what is passing in the interior of France. Bonaparte reached St. Cloud on the 9th inst. On the 14th he received the Senate. The speech of that body, which in some of its parts is sufficiently ludicrous, breathes a peaceful tone. "Your Majesty knows that we desire peace. However," they add, "all the nations of the Continent have a still greater occasion for it than we;" and if our enemies refuse to treat, or prescribe hard terms, then "Frenchmen will shew by their devotion, and by their sacrifices, that no nation has ever better understood its duties towards the country, li-

now, and the sovereign." The reply of Bonaparte is still more extraordinary. "All Europe was with us a year ago; all Europe is now against us: it is because the opinion of the world is regulated by France or England. We should, therefore, have every thing to dread but for the energy and power of the nation. Posterity will say, that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not superior to France and to me."

But what are the substantial measures of Bonaparte at the present crisis? He has added thirty per cent. to the contributions on doors, windows, and patents; he has doubled the personal tax and that on property: he has added largely to the tax on salt, (from the operation of which, however, he very liberally exempts the Dutch provinces) he has called out, in addition to the 280,000 conscripts already ordered, 300,000 more, conscripts of the years from 1806 to 1814; and he has ordered armies of reserve to be formed at Bourdeaux, Metz, Turin, and Utrecht. As for Utrecht, he must first win it before he can employ his corps de reserve. And as for Bourdeaux and Turin, we cannot help indulging secret expectation, that neither Soult in the one case, nor Beauharnois in the other, will be able, for any length of time, to hold them for such purposes.

Bonaparte has not contented himself on the present occasion with a mere exercise of authority, in ordering the levy of men and money. He has addressed himself to the passions of his subjects, and, it cannot be denied, with considerable force. It ought to be the part of the allies, both on the southern and eastern frontier, by energetic appeals to facts, to open the eyes of the French to the imposture of his representations; by strong and explicit declarations to pledge themselves to the integrity of France; and in the most clear and intelligible terms to avow their ultimate object to be an honourable peace. The speech, in particular, of the orator who proposed the additional levy of 300,000, is artfully constructed to enlist not only the vanity but the feeling and the fears of Frenchmen on the side of Bonaparte.

SPAIN.

Here, as well as upon the German continent, one victory continues treading upon the heels of another. The reduction of Pamplena has been followed by a fresh advantage gained by the Marquis of Wellington, communicated in dispatches, dated St. Pe, Nov. 13, by which we learn, that the enemy has been driven from the strong positions, which they had been for three months past fortifying with great care. Fifty-one pieces of cannon were taken, six tumbrils of ammunition, and nearly 2000 prisoners. Our loss, though severe, it is

said, was not so great, as might have been expected, though the British had 229 killed, and 1584 wounded, exclusive of the Portuguese. Among these we observe the names of more than 250 officers, killed and wounded.

Poetry.

GENERAL GRAHAM.

Not be his praise o'er past who strove to hide
 Beneath a warrior's vest affection's wound,
 Whose wish Heav'n, for his country's weal, denied,
 Danger and fate he sought; but glory found.

From elime to clime, where'er wars' trumpets sound,
 The Warrior went—yet Caledonia still,
 There was his thought, in march and tented ground;
 He dreamed, 'mid Alpine Cliffs, of Athol's hill,
 And heard in Ebro's roar his Lyndock's lovely rill.

Oh Hero! of a race renown'd of old,
 Whose war-cry oft' has waked the battle swell,
 Since first distinguish'd in the onset bold,
 Wild sounding when the Roman rampart fell,
 By Wallace side it rung the Southron's knell.

Alderne, Kilsythe, and Tibber own'd its fame,
 Tummel's rude pass can of its terrors tell,
 But ne'er from prouder field arose the name
 Than when wild Ronda learn'd the conqu'ring shout of
 Græme.

WALTER SCOT.

STANZAS ON THE DEATH OF MOREAU.

No, not a sigh!—let not a vulgar woe
 Shake our free bosoms for the dead MOREAU:
 He died as freeman should,
 Unfetter'd, undisgrac'd, plain-hearted, good;
 And if there's anguish in his story,
 'Twas but with deeper fires to prove his glory.

Far from his home, and from his wedded heart,
 Patient he lay, to finish his great part;
 But not abandon'd so;—

Monarchs were there, grieving their strength should go,
 And the pale friend, with lost endeavour,
 Whom monarchs rarely know, and tyrants never.

Say not, that loss of patriot worth was his,—
 There is no country where no freedom is.
 He, with his honest sword,
 His earthly country might have yet restor'd;
 But Heav'n his higher lot was casting,
 And now he's gone to Freedom everlasting.

LEIGH HUNT.

MARRIAGES.

At Glasgow, Mr. Edward Causer, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Sarah Adshead.—At Bath, Captain Robert Fraser, of the 83d regiment of foot, to Miss Sarah Forbes M'Leod, youngest daughter of the late Dr. James M'Leod, of Inverness.—At Edinburgh, William Forlong, jun. Esq. George's Square, Glasgow, to Crawford, daughter of Lieut.-General Gordon Cuming, of Pitjurg.—At London, the Right Hon. Lord Thurlow, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Bolton, late of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden.—At Dublin, Edward Kelly, of Clonegath, county of Kildare, to Sarah, only daughter of the late William Murphy, of Monastereven, in the same county. His height six feet one inch and a half, aged 18, her height only three feet one inch and a half, aged 45.—At Glasgow, Archibald Wallace, Esq. merchant there, to Ann, daughter of the late Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.—At Glasgow, George Lothian, Esq. to Margaret, the eldest daughter of the late George Lothian, Esq. of Kirkland, merchant, there.—At Glasgow, Mr. John M'Kinnon Wardrope, copper-smith, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Ferguson, Argyll-street.—At Perth, Patrick Gilbert Stewart, Esq. to Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of Laurence Robertson, Esq. Provost of Perth.—At Kilspindle, William Beveridge, Esq. Agent for the Bank of Scotland, Dunfermline, to Anne, youngest daughter of James Simpson, Esq. of Mawcarse.—At Edinburgh, Mr. Hugh Murray, merchant, there, to Miss Jane Carmichael, daughter of the late Andrew Carmichael, Esq. writer, Edinburgh.—At Braehead Cottage, Mr. Robert M'Limont, merchant, Glasgow, to Jessie, youngest daughter of George Miller.—At Cleland-house, Lanarkshire, the reverend John Thomson, minister of Duddingston, to Mrs. Dalrymple, widow of Martin Dalrymple of Fordell, Esq.—At King Edward, on the 9th November, the Rev. Charles Gibson of Lonmay, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Duff, of King Edward.

DEATHS.

On board his Majesty's ship Fox, on the Halifax station, Captain David Paterson, third son of George Paterson, Esq. of Castle Huntley—Joseph Jewett, L.L.D, Regius Professor of Civil Law, and Rector of Wethersfield, in Essex.—At London, aged 63, Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart.—At Bath, Sir W. Meadows, K.B. He was a General in the Army, Colonel of the 7th Dragoon guards, and governor of Hull.—In Glenyggourland, parish of Donaghedy, Serjeant Henry Edwards, at the advanced age of 105 years. He enlisted at the age of 35—continued 20 in the army—was discharged in 1763, and remained a pensioner for 50 years. He retained all his faculties unimpaired until within these two years, except his hearing, which he had been deprived of by a cold.—At Collingwood Main, near North Shields, a woman of the name of Richardson, aged 104; she retained her faculties and uncommon strength till within a few months ago, when her two grandsons were burnt in a pit, since which time she had rapidly decayed.—At Glasgow, Mr. Daniel Malcolm, late Vendue Master there.—At Brahan Castle, Ross-shire, the Hon. Francis John M'Kenzie, second son of Lord Seaforth.—At Coimbra, in Portugal, Mr. David Scott, late of Glasgow.—At Bankhead, Mrs. Anna Maria Macnish, wife of Walter Whyte, Esq.—At Aberdeen, the Rev. John Ogilvie, D. D. minister of the parish of Midmar, in the 81st year of his age, and 55th of his ministry.—At Glasgow, suddenly, much and justly regretted, Mr. John Scouler, many years a clerk in the Post Office. In him the public has lost a most attentive, zealous, and active servant. His amiable disposition, and frank and obliging manner, secured to him the esteem and approbation of every person who had occasion to transact business at the Post Office.—At his house, Hanover Square, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, George Johnston, M.P. for Hoyden.—In Camp, near Hurrlyhur, in the 37th year of his age, Major J. M'Dougall, 2d battalion 6th regiment native infantry, eldest son of P. M'Dougall, Esq. of Sorrel, Argyleshire.—At Knockbrake, near Tain, David Simpson, alias Linkie, aged 78. He was a domestic in Mr. Baillie's family for 50 years, and what is rather remarkable, he is the only person in or about that family (where there has been generally ten or twenty people), who has died at Knockbrake during that period. He was known as a sportsman and an oddity to most people he resided or visited that part of the north country.

THE
GLASGOW
MONTHLY REPOSITORY.

January 20, 1814.

SPECIMENS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
SPANISH MONARCHY.

PREVIOUS to separating, the Cortes are to name a Committee, which shall be styled the Permanent Committee of the Cortes, composed of seven individuals thereof, three from the European provinces, and three from those beyond sea, and the seventh shall be drawn by lot between an European deputy and one from beyond sea.

At the same time the Cortes shall nominate two members in reserve of this committee, one of Europe, the other from beyond sea.

The Permanent Committee shall continue from one ordinary Cortes to another, and its powers are, 1. To keep a vigilant eye on the observance of the constitution and the laws, to report to the succeeding Cortes any infringements thereon which it has observed. 2. To convoke an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes, if necessary.

The executive authority resides exclusively in the King, and extends to whatever may be conducive to the preservation of public order in the interior, and to the external security of the state, conformable to the constitution and the laws.

The King cannot under any pretext prevent the assembling of the Cortes, at the periods, and on the occasions, pointed out by the constitution, suspend or dissolve them, nor in any manner embarrass their sessions and deliberations. Whoever may counsel or assist any attempt whatever of this nature, are declared traitors, and shall be prosecuted accordingly.

The King cannot make offensive alliance, nor special commercial treaty, with any foreign power without the consent of the Cortes.

The King cannot by himself, directly or indirectly, levy taxes, nor demand supplies, under any name, or for any object whatever, except always for such as the Cortes have decreed.

The King cannot grant any exclusive privileges to any person or corporation whatever.

The King cannot take the property of any individual, or corporation, nor disturb the possession, use, or advantage thereof.

The King cannot deprive any individual of his liberty, or by himself order him any punishment whatever. The secretary of state, who shall sign an order to this purpose, and the magistrate who shall carry it into execution, shall be responsible to the nation, and punished as guilty of attempts against the liberty of the subject.

When the welfare and security of the state require the arrest of any person, the King may issue orders accordingly, but within forty-eight hours he must be delivered over to the competent tribunal, or magistrate.

The Cortes shall exclude from the succession any person or persons who may be incapable of the government, or who have done any thing by which they deserve to lose the crown.

The secretaries of public affairs shall be responsible to the Cortes for the orders which they may authorize against the constitution or the laws; the command of the King shall be no excuse to them.

The Cortes shall fix the salaries of the ministers of public affairs during their ministry.

There shall be a council of state, composed of forty individuals, citizens in the exercise of their rights; foreigners, although citizens, being excluded.

All the counsellors of state shall be appointed by the King, at the presentation of the Cortes.

The Cortes shall fix the salaries of the counsellors of state.

The application of the laws in civil and criminal affairs, belongs exclusively to the tribunals.

Neither the Cortes nor the King can, in any case, exercise judicial authority, advocate in depending causes, nor command the revisal of concluded judgments.

The laws shall fix the order and formalities of proceeding, which shall be uniformly the same in all the courts, and neither the Cortes nor the King can deviate therefrom.*

The Courts can exercise no other authority than that of giving sentence, and seeing it carried into execution.

Neither can they suspend the execution of the laws; nor make any regulations for the administration of justice.

No Spaniard can be sentenced in civil or criminal cases by any commission, or otherwise than by the appropriate court previously ordered by law.

In ordinary cases, both civil and criminal, there shall be one mode of practice for all ranks of persons.

The civil, criminal, and commercial code, shall be one and the same throughout the Spanish monarchy, subject to such alterations as the Cortes may make in particular circumstances.

No Spaniards can be deprived of the right of ter-

* Trial by jury is no part of these forms, but an article is reserved on this point for future consideration.

minating their differences by citizen arbitrators chosen by both parties.

Without proof that reconciliation has been attempted, no law-suits can be commenced.†

The prisons shall be so ordered as to secure and not to punish the prisoners; the governor will keep them in safe custody, and separate those whom the judge may order to have no communication.

The law shall determine the frequency of the inspection of the prisons, and no prisoner whatever, under any pretext, shall be prevented from appearing thereat.

Neither torture nor compulsion shall ever be used.

Neither shall confiscation of property be permitted.

No penalty that may be inflicted for whatever crime, can attach, in any manner, to the family of the sufferer, but shall carry its whole effect precisely on the individual who deserves it.

No house belonging to any Spaniard shall be forcibly entered, except in those cases that the law may determine for the good order and safety of the state.

The laws shall determine the number of individuals of each rank to compose the corporation or magistracy of towns, in proportion to their population.

The magistrates, alderman, and recorder, shall be nominated by election in the towns; the alderman, and others who may discharge permanent duties, discontinuing to act.

Every year, in the month of December, the citizens of each town shall assemble to elect by a majority of votes, in proportion to its population, the requisite number of electors who may reside in the

† Of course then lawyers are excepted from the office of arbitrator, a rule which ought to prevail universally in this country.

same town, and are in the exercise of the rights of citizens.

The electors shall, in the same month, nominate, by a majority of votes, the magistrate or magistrates, alderman and recorder, in order that they should commence their functions on the first of January of the following year.

The magistrates and half of the aldermen shall be changed every year; also the recorder, where there are two; where there is only one, every year.

Whoever may have discharged any of these offices, is not again eligible for any of them within two years at least, when the population permits it.

The taxes shall be equally divided among all Spaniards, in proportion to their means, without exception or privilege whatever.

The taxes shall be proportioned to the public expences, decreed by the Cortes in all branches.

Preparatory schools shall be established in all the towns of the monarchy, in which children shall be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and the catechism of the Roman Catholic religion, which shall also contain a brief explanation of their civil duties.

There shall also be founded and regulated an adequate number of universities, and other establishments of education that may be thought proper for teaching the sciences, literature, and the fine arts.

The general plan of education shall be uniformly the same in the whole kingdom, all universities and literary establishments, where the ecclesiastical and political sciences are taught, being bound to explain the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy.

All Spaniards have liberty to write, print, and publish their political ideas, without any necessity for a licence, examination, or approbation, previous to publication, subject to the restrictions and responsibility established by law.

Every Spaniard has a right of memorial to the Cortes, or the King, to claim the benefits of the observance of the constitution.

Until eight years elapse after the constitution has been carried into practice, in all its particulars, no alteration, addition, or correction, whatever, can be proposed in any of its details.

The excellent constitution, of which the preceding articles form a part, was signed by 179 deputies of the Cortes, and formally promulgated by the Supreme Junta, on the 12th of March, 1812. We cannot forbear expressing our cordial approbation of it, and we sincerely hope the Spanish people may long enjoy the blessings which it cannot fail to confer upon them.

The only alloy that debases so much precious matter is the 12th article, introduced in consequence of the ascendancy of the clergy in the assembly, and is as follows:—

“The religion of the Spanish nation is, and shall be perpetually, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman, the only true religion. The nation protects it by wise and just laws, and prohibits the exercise of any other whatever.”

There can however be no doubt that the system of general instruction, and the enjoyment of civil liberty will in a few years lead to an increased toleration in matters of religion. It might have been hoped that our protestant government would have had influence enough to have procured some qualification of an article so offensive to the feelings of protestants, and so inimical to the genuine spirit of Christianity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CARNIVAL AT ROME, 1812.

In a Letter to M. Langles; by M. Millin, Member of the Imperial Institute, &c.

By way of relaxation from the incessant researches in which I am engaged, I shall comply, my dear

friend, with your request, that I would describe the Carnival. This, I must state, is a drama which lasts eight days, and is performed by more than fifty thousand actors. Their principal scenes were exhibited before my eyes; in some of them, I figured myself, and the whole is deeply impressed on my mind.

The Carnival, properly so called, lasts only eight days; but it is preceded by a variety of festivities, which, if less noisy, are not uninteresting. The principal are those of the Nativity; they are preceded by a nine days' devotion, during which hymns are sung, and prayers repeated, in which the "Root of Jesse," "the Son of David," "Emanuel," &c. &c. are thousands of times invoked.

But the evening of the day that gave birth to the Saviour, and which is consecrated throughout Europe by the appellation of Christmas, is the period of general joy; and to celebrate which, they adopted, in the ages of ignorance, a variety of superstitious practices, which degenerated into gross orgies, and produced the masses of the *madmen*, the processions of the *ass*, the office of the *innocents*, and similar ceremonies, in which they sang ridiculous hymns and vulgar songs.

Piety, however, on becoming more solid and rational, abolished these ridiculous customs, and they now content themselves with chaunting the illustrious genealogy of Christ; and on the day of the festival celebrate three masses, to indicate, in a mysterious manner, the time in which there was no law, and when people walked in darkness; that period when the law was established, and light began to shine; and lastly, the birth of the Saviour. Besides this, every church has its particular customs; and all of them are filled with crowds, drawn together by religion, or a wish to see the pompous ceremonies that are exhibited: but the greatest mob repairs to the *Araceli*, to worship *il sagra bambino*, (the holy infant!) Not a vacant spot can be perceived on the immense flight

of stairs, which are filled on the preceding night by persons on their knees, who wait in the hope of gaining a petty lottery ticket, of which parcels are distributed; the passion for the *lotto*, or lottery, being excessive amongst the people of modern Rome. Numbers of pedlars attend with images of the *bambino* for sale, of different sizes; and Christian bards repeat carols amidst a numerous circle of auditors, to the sound of a harsh guitar or an old mandoline. The *bambino* itself is also exposed to public veneration, while they sing passages of the gospel at the third mass. This figure is a little statue made of wood, asserted to have been cut on the Mount of Olives, and brought to Jerusalem, where it was carved two centuries ago, by a Franciscan friar; and according to the memoirs preserved in the archives of the church, as this holy man was in want of colours to paint it, his prayers were granted, that the cheeks of the image should be naturally covered with a carnation tinge. I shall omit many other absurd anecdotes concerning this doll; but it is worthy of note, that the figure is still splendidly covered with jewels, the offerings of the devout; and its interference to restore the sick, &c. is continually solicited by fees and earnest prayers. The gates of the church are ornamented during the day with festoons of flowers, and illuminated at night, all the time the *bambino* is exposed, and his praise is celebrated by choristers and music. On the evening of the last day, they carry it in procession, outside the gates of the church; at this time the steps of the capitol, the place, and the balconies, ornamented with carpets and damask, are filled with spectators, who devoutly kneel as it passes, and receive its benediction.

The Franciscans made mangers, because St. Francis, of Assisi, was the first who instituted these representations in the forest of Grecia. Hence the people run in crowds to admire that of Araceli, which is far more curious than that of St. Francis, at Ris-

sa. There is to be seen in a spot which forms a charming landscape, not only the Virgin with her beloved son, while St. Joseph, with the shepherds, appear at a little distance, bringing presents of flowers and fruits; but there is likewise shewn a grand figure in a royal robe, a crown on his head, and a sceptre in his hand, designed to represent the Emperor Augustus, and near him is the Sybil, who is said to have predicted the coming of Christ, in consequence of which he erected in the capitol an altar, with this inscription: "ARA PRIMOGENITI DEI." Hence the name of *Araceli*. The priests who officiate at this church are interested in keeping up the tradition, and verifying the prediction of the oracle.

On one of the contiguous altars, children from six to ten years of age, suddenly rise and recite in an acute tone, and with the volubility of a goldfinch, sermons, of which it is impossible to understand a word, but which they utter with astonishing assurance. The good parents seem in ecstasy at the talents of their young prodigies, and regard this premature ability for eloquence as a gift from Heaven; their friends congratulate them, while the amazed croud surround the happy family, appearing convinced of the inspiration which dictated that passage of Scripture, "that truth shall issue from the mouths of children!"

But it is not in the churches only that these managers, more or less decorated, are arranged; the same custom prevails in private houses. For the space of a month you have, from morning till night, the *pifferari*, who proceed through the streets, and into the houses and shops, playing before each Madonna, monotonous airs on their harsh instruments, to congratulate them on the birth of an infant to which the Christian world owes its eternal welfare. These rustic musicians come from Abruzzo. They are recognised by the shape of their caps, and their blue and thread-bare cloaks. They first deposit a wooden la-

dle in the house, or houses, at which they are accustomed to play, and redeem this pledge at the end of the ninth day; when they settle their account with the owner of the mansion, and receive the wages of their performance, which is regulated by the number and length of the exhibition, and the fortune of their employer.

This season is also consecrated by compliments and new year's gifts, as well as by the *famiglia*, which is a meeting of the domestics of each house, who go to the friends of their master to demand the *mancia*, or Christmas-box.

As soon as the Christmas festivals are at an end, the shows, which have long been announced by pompous bills of all colours, are opened. Notwithstanding the care of the government, (which finds an interest in encouraging this superstitious nonsense, and contributes funds towards it) the spectacles have not this year been very brilliant. The best were those of the *Burattini*, whose plays were acted with profuse decorations and incredible address; and that of the rope dancers, to which are added what are called the force of Hercules, in the manner of the Venetians: there are also heard on all sides the noise of the *barkers*, inviting you to walk in, mingling with those of the trumpets and ballad singers, as at all great fairs in a capital city. But what is truly astonishing is, that the greatest as well as the most learned people of Rome feel no degradation on visiting these vulgar places of amusement; and I have the authority of M. Cancellieri for asserting, that the celebrated Leo Allutius frequently went to see the puppet shows in the place Navone!

The last day of the year is also consecrated to a religious ceremony, which formerly was exhibited with great pomp. It was introduced by the Jesuits, and it took place in their church, vulgarly called *il Gesa*. On this occasion the building is lighted with upwards of a thousand wax candles, and richly ornamented

with hangings of crimson damask, with colours and fringes of gold. The curious go thither to see the fine tapestry, which represents the most important facts in the history of St. Ignatius de Loyola, while the religious people go to join their voices with the fine musical choirs. A hundred virtuosi chaunt alternately with the people, the stanzas of the *Te Deum*, to thank God for the benefits he has bestowed on them throughout the past year.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF
COL. GEO. SINCLAIR'S EXPEDITION TO NORWAY.

(From Von Buch's Travels.)

In the evening I reached Viig. The whole family dwelt together in one room; and there was no division of any kind between them and the stable: the pigs run about between the beds. This is true laziness. Hitherto I had never seen a house of this description, and in an inn it was the more remarkable. In Lille Hammer, in Moshuns, in Loosness, and Oden, there are always tolerably well furnished rooms set apart exclusively for travellers: the meals are served up in stone ware and silver; and though the entertainment is by no means sumptuous, for the number of travellers is not sufficiently great to admit of any considerable supply of stores, yet we almost always find Chinese tea and coffee. This is also the case further on in all the inns till we arrive at Drontheim. But Viig puts us in mind of the Polish villages. May such places be rare in the great valley! They are a proof of the greatest indolence and want of spirit in the inhabitants.

'Would you not like to see Sinclair's grave!' said some of the passing country people to me, as I was waiting on the road for a horse. They took me but

a short way, when we came to a wooden cross on the road; upon this, a tablet was placed with the following inscription:

"Here lies Colonel George Sinclair, who with nine hundred Scotsmen was dashed to pieces like earthen pots by three hundred boors of Lessoe, Vraage, and Froen; Berdon Segelstadt of Ringebø was the leader of the boors. This tablet was destroyed in 1789 by a flood, and again restored by the boors A. V. Viberg, and N. V. Væg." The boors with anxious expectation, and a proud feeling of self-exaltation, looked to see what impression this monument would make on the stranger. I was taken by surprise, for I did not believe myself so near the scene where the action of Sinclair took place; but I felt a respect for men who could still present such a keen recollection of a noble stand against foreign invasion, and such a strong feeling of freedom and their own dignity.

At mid-day I reached the narrow pass of Kringesalen, where Sinclair fell. It was a true *Morgartenfeld*: the road was narrow, and cut out of the solid rock, and overhung the steep and precipitous banks of the river which rushed along at the bottom. Sinclair had no where met with any opposition, for almost all the youth of the country had been drawn to the Swedish war in the south of Norway. He had no suspicion of any attack here, and carelessly preceded his way to the boors with great address, proceeded unperceived over the rocks, and dexterously detached a small division to the other side of the river, which made its appearance over against the Scots in a large meadow, and with considerable irregularity kept firing on their enemy below. The Scots despised this in fact, and passed on; but their attention was however directed to the meadow on the opposite side of the river. The boors suddenly

made their appearance on the rocks in every direction; they closed up every avenue of advance: they prevented every means of retreat. Sinclair fell in the foremost ranks, and the rest were 'dashed to pieces like earthen pots.' This is again repeated on a table here. 'And thus let the enemy and the world learn,' they add, 'what Norwegian valour is capable of in their native rocks.' About sixty of the Scots interceded for life, and were taken prisoners. They divided them among the hamlets; but they forgot that prisoners are no longer enemies. They grew soon tired of feeding an enemy, and the defenceless Scots were collected together in a large meadow and murdered in cold blood. Only one escaped.

This fact is not told in the monuments, but they have not destroyed its reality, and may it continue to be handed down as a frightful warning with the recollection of this heroic action.

But how came the Scots into Norway, and to penetrate so far into Norwegian mountains? In consequence of a plan, which, as experience has shewn, was of too bold a conception, King Gustavus Adolphus, in his first unsuccessful war with Christian the Fourth, dispatched Colonel Munckhaven in the spring of 1612, to enlist men in the Netherlands and in Scotland. As the colonel was endeavouring to return in the end of summer with two thousand three hundred fresh troops, he found the fortress of Elvsborg at Gottenberg in the possession of Christian, and the whole coast in consequence, from Norway to beyond Calmar, shut to the Swedes. Necessity compelled him to break through Norway. The greatest part entered the Fiord of Drontheim, landed in Stordalen, and found no Guldbrandsdalians to oppose them. They were thus enabled to proceed over the mountains to Herjeadalen, &c. and by their arrival preserved the capital of Stockholm, which was threatened by the Danish fleet; but Colonel Sinclair landed in Romsdalen. He had already proceeded many

miles through Romsdalen, Lespe, and down the valley below Dovrefeldt, and might well believe the Swedish frontiers at hand, when he was destroyed by the treacherous and daring attack of the peers in Kringelen, upon the building and keeping his posts and To storm the cliffs of Norway," is a ballad which we hear in all the Norwegian towns; and it will long hand down to posterity the memory of Sinclair, and the Guldbrandsdalians.

PRESENT STATE OF EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Eddystone light-house is about eleven miles distant from the nearest point of land, and from Plymouth citadel (a very small fortification, constructed in the reign of Charles the second, and capable of containing only two hundred men) it is situated about fifteen miles. It bears from Plymouth Sound W. S. W.; and as the approach to it is rendered very difficult, uncertain, and dangerous, by a violent surge on the rocks, at the north-western extremity of which it is placed, it can only be accessible on the calmest, and most serene day. A swell of the sea from the south-west, or even a moderate breeze, preventing a boat from approaching it, I was fortunate in my day, and from the state of the weather, was enabled to land upon the rock, on which the Eddystone is fixed, about mid-day, when it was high water, by which circumstance, however, I was prevented from comparing the relative height of the structure with the circumjacent rocks, and observing the course in which they ran to the eastward and southward. The ledge of the rock on which I stepped from an open boat, (for our vessel, of about thirty tons burthen, did not come within half a mile of the light-house,) was scarcely sufficient to gain a footing upon, being not a

above four inches in depth, while the tide rolled with
 tremendous and incredible rapidity almost paral-
 lel with the edge of the rock, under my feet, and a
 firm footing could only be secured by leaning back
 upon the building and keeping the body in a steady
 position, by holding to some of the iron posts and
 rings, which for that purpose are riveted in the rock,
 and distributed round the house. These posts, how-
 ever, are frequently known to break off at the lower
 extremity, from the sudden concussion of a heavy
 wave. The outward part of the whole edifice bears
 evident marks of the sea occasionally breaking over
 it. From the ledge, I ascended by a ladder on the
 north side, a height of about fourteen feet perpendi-
 cular, into a narrow passage about five feet high,
 which led me into the first room, or tier of the build-
 ing, where the water, provided for the use of the
 men on this service, is stowed round the apartment
 in large tanks. All underneath this tier down to the
 bare rock, into which the foundation stones are im-
 serted, is one perfect solid mass of immense blocks of
 granite. The water and the other provisions for the
 house consumption are supplied once a fortnight, or
 oftener, as opportunities are afforded by the favoura-
 ble state of the weather, from a tender vessel be-
 longing to the King's service at Plymouth, which
 takes three hands to manage her. But in case of a
 long continuance of stormy weather, the light-house
 is always fully provisioned for three months, that no
 distress may arise from day want, or deficiency in the
 usual and regular supply. The pay of the men is
 forty pounds per annum, with a moiety of their pro-
 visions found them by government, with a bottle of
 porter to each man per diem, no sort of wine or
 spirits being suffered to be introduced into the house,
 in order to guard against the dangerous consequences
 of intoxication, from indulgence in which the men are
 now completely cut off, as the boat, which was some-
 times left with them at the house, with the view of

ensuring their escape in case of fire, or other accidents, but which they employed in obtaining illicitly wines, and spirits from passing vessels, has now been withdrawn. Ascending from this lower tier, by a ladder, through a circular aperture in the centre of the building, I arrived in the second tier, where I found immense copper casks of oil, for the lamps, disposed round the room. From hence, in a similar manner, I proceeded to the 3d tier, which was appropriated as a cooking room for the men on duty. It had four windows, which were all duly turned to the four several points of the compass, secured on the outside by falling shutters of copper, to keep out the water, which, by the violence of the wind in a storm, is thrown with great force upon the house. The heaviest storms of wind, and swells of the sea, come from the south-west, when the great strength of the building is often proved by the sensible shock produced upon the tables and moveable furniture of the room, from the opposition which the building offers to the progress of the immense body of water which falls directly upon it: and the men appeared themselves to be perfectly confident, from experience, in the firmness and durability of the structure; their only apprehension of danger arising from the fears of lightning; to obviate however the injurious effects of which, a conductor is placed upon the outside of the north-western part of the building. In their cooking room, furnished with convenient cupboards, tables, and an admirable grate, with an oven attached to it, appeared to be comprehended every little comfort which men could either want, or wish for, in so solitary and perilous an employment.

The idea of the shape and form of the light-house was suggested to the mind of the architect from a pebbard oak, which, from a large circumference at its base, & decreases considerably at the narrow of its trunk in size, and then swells again to a diameter at its upper extremity, nearly as large as that of its lowest

extreme. This explanation, by a series of pipes of the conceptions, will account for the fourth flow, which is immediately under the great lantern, being: perhaps a third of the conceptions than that three lower tiers are in this tier, to which I ascend; from the cooking department, the men usually bring their chafinooks; and there is occasionally kept up in a stove, to whom as usual care is given the heat, through tubes to the lantern above, in order to prevent the loss from freezing of the lamps, which it might otherwise be exposed to do; from the intense cold of the winter nights, and from when you pass up into the lantern, which may be from twelve to fourteen feet in height, and is of a very considerable diameter, and here your mind is astonished by the magnificent and boundless views which present themselves to your sight upon every point of the circle. Three open-worked frames of brass resting against the walls of the house, and united at top by a large circular band, stand in the centre of the lantern. To these are affixed twenty-four reflectors, in three circles; eight reflectors being placed in each circle; and the diameter of the reflectors is about twenty-eight inches—they are composed of tinned iron in a concave form, and are lined with silver, which is kept in so bright a state, to increase the power of the reflector, as to occasion great injury to the sight of those employed about them. They are cleaned twice every day with the greatest care. During a long winter's night they frequently burn considerably more than two gallons of oil. They are under the necessity of keeping on hand an immense stock of tube-glass for the wicks of the lamps, which are continually breaking, owing to the violent heat produced from such a mass of light burning at once, and in the same comparatively confined place. Owing to the very large diameter of the reflectors, and the edge of their circles approaching nearly into contact with each other, at a very short distance from the house, it is wholly impossible to distinguish between the three

circles of reflectors, so that the whole appears one single body of the strongest light. To supply the deficiency of atmospheric air, occasioned by this excessive heat, they keep, during the night, the circular apertures through which you ascend from one tier to the other, open, so as to produce a constant current of fresh and unexhausted air into the lantern.

On the northern side of the lantern you pass through a door cased with copper, after descending some steps, and get upon the balcony, which is carried round the building, immediately below the lantern, from whence you gain a boundless view over the ocean; and skirt the coast of Devonshire and Cornwall with your eye, for nearly two hundred miles; comprehending in one ken the whole line of land running southward from the Start Point, down as far as the Lizard Point, which is many miles below Falmouth. Your W. N. W. view from hence, over fifteen miles of sea, to the Ram Head, Cawsand Bay, the new breakwater (a prodigious work, and worthy of the active and enlightened age in which we live), Plymouth Sound, the high lands overhanging it on the northern side, Mount Edgcombe on the south-west, the fortified island of St. Nicholas, the citadel and town of Plymouth, its harbour, with the numerous vessels of different sizes and descriptions, riding in proud security within the bay, at anchor, and the distant horizon bounded by the high and bleak hills of Dartmoor, forming a back-ground to the landscape, gives you a picture, grand, and interesting, beyond the limited powers of language to express. Mr. Smeaton, the architect of the Eddystone, was once induced to venture out near the rocks, in a most tempestuous night, that he might witness the strength of the building, and see the water break over the lantern to the height of eighty feet. From the roof of the fourth tier to the base of the building is a depth of ninety-six feet; and the lantern, as we have observed, being about twelve feet high at least,

the elevation of the water upon that occasion must have been one hundred and eighty-eight feet, and appears truly most grand and terrific to the spectator. The painters and plumbers, however, come occasionally from Plymouth to repair the building, and with total insensibility to danger, fix their ladders to the edge of the iron balcony, by a slight rope and mount upon the roof of the lantern, either to paint the ball, or to supply any deficiencies in the leaden work of the building. No accident has ever yet been known to happen, either to the sea men or the masons, whose employment about the house is equally by dangerous and terrific. The open interstices between the blocks of granite on the outside, were formerly filled up with putty, or some similar composition; but by a late order that plan is very judiciously discontinued, and simple mortar is made use of, which will yield with any defect in the blocks, occasioned either by time or weather; and so the defect can immediately be detected.

The circumference of the base is eighty-four feet; and owing to the height of the edifice, the light from the lantern can be distinguished in the darkest night, unaccompanied by a fog, at about thirty miles distance. To vessels of any burthen it is approachable on no side but the western; for on all the other points are thrown, in wild and dreadful irregularity, dangerous and immense masses of rock, over which the sea breaks with inconceivable fury. The light-house is composed of large blocks of the hardest white granite, proceeding from the Dartmoor hills, which are dove-tailed into each other, so that each block renders support, and mutually receives strength from the other. The blocks were reducible into shape only by the power of the chisel, resisting entirely the usual means adopted in cutting through the Portland stone. It was three years in erecting, and in the first instance was fitted and joined together on land, previous to being fixed in its present situation, which was

in the year 1795. Two light-houses, built of wood, had been destroyed before the erection of the present; the first by fire, and the second, which had been built upon pillars, was borne off, with its projector, which had ventur'd out in a state of intoxication, with the most blasphemous expressions of confidence in its strength and security, into the sea, and not a vestige of either was ever afterwards discovered. The different tribes of fish which swarmed around the building, grampus, porpoise, mackarel, whiting, gurnet, dories, turbot, the size and specific characters of each of which you could most clearly distinguish, from the water around the building being as pellucid as glass, gave an additional interest to the novelty and wonders of the scene. Owing to the clearness of the water the men have never succeeded in taking any fish, for the lines and hooks immediately create a alarm, and put the fish on their guard. Four men belong to the house; three always remain on duty, and one out of the number has his liberty on shore, at Plymouth, for six weeks at a time, which arrangement gives to each man one quarter's freedom throughout the whole year. Their confinement, the smell of the oil, and the extremes of heat and cold to which they are exposed, give them a very sallow and unhealthy appearance. Their division of duties is into the day, the night, and the morning duty. One person, whose office it is to visit the lamps every half hour, remains up until twelve at midnight, when he is succeeded by the next man on duty, who continues in attendance upon the lamps until the first dawn of morning, and the appearance of light upon the distant horizon, when they are suffered to burn out. The time for the Eddystone being illuminated is properly, (that is, according to the orders issued by the Trinity House, to whose management the charge of the building is now altogether committed) from sun-set to sun-rise. Once every quarter the whole building goes under a thorough inspection by a committee of

gentlemen, appointed for the purpose from Plymouth. They employ their day in supplying the broken tube-glasses for the wicks into the lamps, preparing the lamps for night service, taking an account of the oil used each night, of which a monthly statement is reported to the commissioners at Plymouth, in cleaning the reflectors, handing up the provisions, taking an account of passing convoys, and in exercising any little craft or trade they may be masters of. So that in this dreadful and insulated employment, the human mind in a wonderful manner accommodates itself to the difficulties of its situation, and looking without apprehension upon the numerous and imminent perils which overhang it continually, learns to find resources in itself, and to render, by constant exercise, that confinement tolerable, and even comfortable, which otherwise, circumscribed as it is by so many terrors, would be painful and distressing beyond mortal endurance.

That any person should visit this wonderful building without being awfully impressed with the conviction of some supernatural agency exerted for its preservation during so many years, in which it has been permitted to brave the storms of ocean, and defy the tempests of heaven, appears to me impossible; for a man must have his mind composed of unusually dull materials who would not instantly exclaim with the Psalmist, on contemplating this scene, How wonderful and merciful are the ways of Providence.

APHORISMS

A Man inquisitive after every thing that is spoken, ill of him, passes his time but very indifferently; he is wounded by every arrow that is shot at him, and puts it in the power of every insignificant enemy to disquiet him.

Abundance is a trouble, want a misery, honours a

burthen, baseness a scorn, disgrace odious, and advancement dangerous; only a competent estate yields contentment.

A smile may be reckoned the sunshine of the soul, that breaks out with the brightest distinction; it plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, and sits like glory upon the countenance.

A wise man avoids as much to contradict, as being contradicted; and the more his judgment inclines him to censure, the more cautious he is not to publish it.

A covetous man may be compared to a sponge; what he with wondrous care has sucked up, his heirs commonly take pleasure in squeezing out.

All kind of wickedness proceedeth from *lying*, as all goodness doth proceed from *truth*.

Blushing is so far from being necessarily an attendant upon guilt, that it is the usual companion of innocence.

Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches we can call our own, and of which we need not fear either deprivation or diminution.

By reading we converse with the dead; by conversation, with the living: the former enriches, the latter polishes, the mind.

PARTICULARS OF THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

FLOATING SHOPS.

(From Satchiff's Travels in North America.)

This afternoon, at B. J.'s, one of our company was a young woman, who was there on a visit. Her usual residence was in one of the new settlements, on the banks of the Ohio, about 500 miles from Philadelphia. She informed us that many families on the banks of this great river are supplied with shop goods from vessels which navigate it, and are fitted up with counters, shelves, and drawers, in the same manner

as are shops on land, and well stored with all kinds of goods. As they sail along the river, on coming near a plantation, they blow a horn or conch shell, to give notice of their arrival; when the planters, with their wives and daughters, repair to these floating shops, and select such things as they are in want of, and make payment in the produce of their plantations, such as grain, flour, cotton, tobacco, dried venison, the skins of wild animals, &c. &c. The shopkeeper, having disposed of his goods in this way, returns home with the produce he has collected; and again renews his stock, and proceeds on another voyage. The young woman remarks, that four or five of these floating shops would pass by her father's house in the course of a day.

She likewise informed us, that (such was the primitive simplicity in which they lived) it was a very unusual thing to have locks to their doors; and that, when more strangers called upon them than they had beds to accommodate them with, it was customary for the family to spread temporary beds upon the floor, on which they passed the night, leaving their own to the strangers.

PARTICULARS OF THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

These islands are favoured in a peculiar manner for carrying on fisheries to the greatest extent. Not only the seas belonging to them, but all their numerous inlets, bays, and havens, the locks, the lakes, and the rivers, all swarm with excellent fish. Among these may be mentioned the herring, cod-fish, King, turbot, sole, pilchard, salmon, lobster, oyster, &c. &c. &c.

We are yet imperfectly acquainted with the natural history of the herring. Its winter habitation has generally been supposed within the arctic circle un-

ded the vast fields, of ice which float on the northern ocean, where it fattens on the swarms of sibriprings and other marine insects which are said to be most abundant in those seas. On the capture of the sibriprings the southern tropic towards the equator, the multiplied numerous host issues forth in numbers that exceed the power of imagination. Separating about Iceland into two grand divisions, the one proceeds to the westward, filling, in its progress, every bay and creek on the coast of America, from the Straits of Bellisleur to Cape Hatteras; the other, proceeding easterly in a number of distinct columns, of five or six miles in length, and three or four in breadth, till they reach the Shetland islands, which they generally do about the end of April, is there subdivided into a number of smaller columns, some of which, taking the eastern coast of Great Britain, fill every creek and inlet in succession from the Orkneys down to the British Channel; and others, branching off to the westward, surround the coasts of the Hebrides, and penetrate into the numerous friths and lochs on the western shores of Scotland. Another shoal, pursuing the route to Ireland, separates on the north of that island into two divisions, one of which, passing down the Irish Channel, surrounds the Isle of Man; the other pours its vast multitudes into the bays and inlets of the western coast of Ireland. The whole of this grand army which the word *herring* emphatically expresses, disappears, on the arrival of the several divisions on the southern coasts of England and Ireland, about the end of October, to which period, from its first appearance in April, it invites the attack of a variety of enemies, besides the fishermen; in every element the herrings furnish food for the whale, the shark, the grampus, the cod, and almost all the larger kind of fishes; and they are followed in the air by flocks of gulls, gannets, and other marine birds, which continually hover about them, and announce their approach to the expectant fisherman. *Merula hiemalis*

To keep up this abundant supply, and to provide against all the drains which are intended to be made upon it, nature has bestowed on the herring a considerable fecundity, the spawn of each female comprises a heaving train, thirty to forty thousand eggs (1) Which she then deposits in the soft and oozy banks of the deep sea, abounding with minute worms and insects; and affording food for winter consumption; or whether they lie within the arctic circle, amidst unrelenting frost and six months perpetual darkness, is yet a doubtful point; but the former will probably be considered as the less objectionable conjecture.

The second fish, next of importance to the herring, is the cod fish, which is usually considered among the number of those which migrate from the north, in a southerly direction, to nearly the same degree of latitude as the herring. The British are reason to believe that its constant residence is on the rough and stony banks of the deep sea, and that it is rarely found beyond the arctic circle, and there only sparingly, and in the summer months. On the great bank of Newfoundland, on the coasts of Iceland, Norway, Shetland, and the Orkney islands, on the Well-bank, the Dogger-bank, the Broad-Fories, on the northern, western, and southern coasts of Ireland, the cod is most abundant and of the best quality: in some or other of these situations the fisheries may be carried on with certain success, and to great advantage from November to Midsummer. On the western coasts of Scotland and Ireland, all the different species of the cod genus, usually known under the name of white fish, are plentifully dispersed. Every bank is in fact an inexhaustible fishery, for, with fewer enemies than the herring to prey upon it, the cod is at least an hundred times more productive. The fecundity of this fish, indeed, so far exceeds credibility, that had it not been ascertained by actual experiment, and on the best possible authority, it would have been considered as fabulous.

to assign to the female cod from three to four millions of eggs.

Not only the *hake*, sometimes known by the name of *poor John*, but more commonly by that of stock-fish, and the *ling*, are to be reckoned among the valuable products of the British fisheries, especially as articles of foreign consumption, but we may also include the *haddock*, which is another species of cod, as equally important for the supply of the home market. Haddocks assemble in vast shoals during the winter months in every part of the northern ocean, and bend their course generally to the southward, proceeding beyond the limits of the cod and the herring; but it is remarked that they neither enter the Baltic nor the Mediterranean. The two dark spots a little behind its head, are supposed to have gained the haddock, in the days of superstition, the credit of being the fish which St. Peter caught, with the tribute money in its mouth, in proof of which the impression of the Saint's finger and thumb have been entailed on the whole race of haddocks ever since. Unfortunately, however, for the tradition, the haddock is not a Mediterranean fish, nor can we suppose it to have belonged to the lake of Tiberias. The truth is, the Italians consider a very different fish as that which was sanctified by the Apostle, and which, after him, they honour with the name of *San Pietro*, a name that we have converted into *Johnny Dory*, with the same happy ingenuity that has twisted the *garasloe* or turnip into a *Jerusalem artichoke*. Several other kinds of white fish, as *turbot*, *plaiice*, *sole*, and *whittings*, are plentifully dispersed over various parts of the British seas, so as to afford an ample supply for the home market the whole year round, without the smallest danger of that supply being exhausted or diminished.

The *mackerel* fishery in the English Channel continues about four months in the year, commencing in April or May. This, too, is a fish of passage, but, contrary to the course of the herring, is supposed to

visit the British seas in large shoals, from the southward. The mackarel is chiefly caught for immediate consumption, but is, sometimes pickled for winter use. Its fecundity is very great, each female depositing, at least, half a million of eggs.

The *pilchard*, like the herring, of which it is a species, is a fish of passage. It makes its appearance, in vast shoals, on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall, and in the neighbourhood of the Scilly islands, from July to September. About the time that the pilchards are expected on the coast, a number of men called *hays* post themselves on the heights to look out for their approach, which is indicated by a change in the colour of the water. The boats in the mean while, with their nets prepared, are held in momentary readiness to push forth in the direction pointed out to them by the hays. On the coast of Cornwall alone, fifty or sixty thousand hogsheads of this fish are annually salted for foreign consumption.

But of all others the *salmon* may, perhaps, be considered as the king of fishes; and no part of Europe is more beautifully supplied with it than the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. At certain seasons of the year whole shoals of this noble fish approach to the mouths of rivers, which they ascend to considerable distances, surmounting every obstacle in order to find a safe and convenient spot to deposit their spawn. From January to September, they are in high season, but in some part or other of the coast are fit for use every month in the year. The salmon fishery is of great value, whether for home consumption or exportation. Prodigious quantities are consumed fresh in the London market, and in almost all the sea-port towns in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; but a far greater quantity is salted, dried, or pickled in vinegar. The lochs and friths of Scotland and Ireland are visited by salmon in such copious shoals, that more than a thousand fish have sometimes been taken at a single draught.

A

HINTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM BOATS.

(Addressed to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.)

As I view the adoption of steam vessels of great national importance, I beg leave to submit to the public, through your useful Magazine, a few observations, which may be of service to those concerned in fitting up these vessels.

The length, breadth, and height of the Clyde passage boat, appears well calculated to answer the intended purpose; but I can by no means approve of the situation of the wheels (called paddles), and beg leave to propose to your correspondents a place and form differing from the present, to which, upon reflection, I think they will give the preference.

— Instead of placing the wheels (or paddles) at the sides of the vessel, I should recommend one large wheel at the stern, and if the vessel should be fourteen feet wide, it will easily admit a wheel, (precisely upon the plan of a common water wheel, without back-boards, to a corn-mill,) nine feet diameter, and twelve feet length of float, beside a drum-wheel at the end of the shaft, to carry a rope or strap of sufficient strength to receive and apply the power of the engine to the wheel at the stern; and I would recommend the floats of the wheels to be not more than fifteen inches deep, and by no means to dip in the water more than their own depth. By making the floats twelve feet in length, there will be room to strike the drum-wheel on and off, as occasion may require; and I consider it absolutely necessary to avoid putting the wheel deep in the water, as in that case each of the floats would operate to lift the water before it could rise to do its office in a succeeding revolution; and the waste of power by this means, in former experiments, has been found so great, as to render the whole machine useless.

There is evidently the greatest possible advantage in placing the wheel at the stern, because, in this situation, the whole propelling force of the engine lies

in the direction of the keel, or in a right line with its direct motion; but a still greater, and which I consider as an incalculable advantage from having the wheel behind is, that it would constantly work in a comparatively smooth water, made by the passage of the vessel in a state of motion. It is generally and equally known to seafaring men, that the water at the stern of the ship under sail, even in bad weather, is very much smoother than at any other part, for the reason above mentioned. In this place I would not omit to state, that the rudder should be quite as broad as the usual breadth, or more, and would be less exposed under the wheel, but would not at all impede, or in any way interfere with the motion thereof, by this means the vessel would be more under command, by more readily obeying the helm.— There appears to be very great objections to placing a wheel on each side of the vessel, especially with platforms. One objection is, that the vessel takes up nearly double the room while in harbour, or when in motion; and at all times the wheels in that situation are continually exposed to accident, so as to be rendered useless; and if either was materially injured, while in motion, nearly the whole power of the engine would act on the wheel on the opposite side, so as to throw the vessel from its intended line, and probably beyond the controul of the helm. Another objection is, that the wheel on the weather side requires more power to drive it through the water, than on the lee side. The platforms extending to the extremity of the wheels are dangerous in an exposed situation, from the liability of the sea to roll under them, which might endanger the vessel being upset, and also from the sea breaking upon them, which might occasion the same accident.

I am not surprised that gentlemen, who have been habitually ship-builders, should be a little at a loss in the first instance, how to apply the power of a steam engine to the greatest advantage. The ancients

sal custom of applying oars and sweeps to the sides of boats and vessels propelled by manual labour, I should suppose induced the gentlemen who have hitherto built steam-boats, to place the wheels at the sides; but upon reflection, I am satisfied they will admit the great advantage above pointed out; in placing one large wheel at the stern. (method see in book) It appears to me, that simplicity of construction should be the leading feature of the steam-boat; for this reason I should set aside all shafts and wheels from the crank-shaft of the engine, to the drum placed on the wheel-shaft at the stern; these may be connected by means of a rope, or strap, of sufficient strength, in the same way as a bolting-mill is driven in a corn-mill; but as in this case the rope, or strap, would take the whole power of the engine, I should recommend its being put once round each of the wheels, by which means it will possess a much firmer grasp, and not be liable to slip over the surface of the wheels; whereas, if it is merely laid over, it will be necessary to tighten it to such a degree, as to occasion a great measure of friction on the brasses, or centres, of the shafts, by which means a great portion of power would be lost, and the motion or way of the vessel impeded. By adopting this plan, all noise arising from the friction of the wheels would be avoided; but in cases where it is necessary to use wheels, for the purpose of communicating the power of the engine to the water-wheel at the stern of the vessel, the cogs of one wheel should be iron, and the other wood, or the cogs of both may be of wood.

I would beg particularly to recommend, that the fly-wheel of the engine be more weighty than usual, and that it be driven at least twice to every stroke of the engine; this, I think, will be found of the greatest benefit, where the vessel has to meet and overcome the irregular obstructions of the sea, when agitated by a contrary wind. From the additional weight and velocity of the fly-wheel, the vessel would

they need not come her course for navigation to the

possess such an increase of active power as to maintain a steady line of stability, and a line of stability, unless the power of the wind was but with that of a brisk gale, or the rolling of the sea, which is to be wended it, advisable to stay in port. Where the flock of the vessel will admit, the fly-wheel might be placed at the bottom, as it would have no great ballast, and would rise in the upper part, of the vessel, and if the fly-wheel were fixed on the shaft with a friction block, it would prevent any danger to the engine or machinery, from an accidental or sudden interruption of its motion.

In all cases, where a vessel is intended to be used beyond a mere river, I should think it absolutely necessary to provide it with an engine, of at least a twenty-four or thirty horse power instead of a twelve. This commanding powerful engine might be worked to its full strength or not, as occasion required, and would not require a much greater measure of attention than the smaller engine of twelve-horse power; the great difference would be in the diameter of the cylinder, and the size of the boiler and fire-place. No other than a condensing engine should be used, as being perfectly safe. Where the vessel would be liable to pitch, or roll, the boiler should be provided with some stout plates of iron, riveted together, and firmly fixed inside, about a foot from the surface of the water, perforated all over with small holes like a cullender, to keep the water as level as possible in the boiler.

I see no objection whatever to a steam vessel being rigged in the usual way, and furnished with sails, to be used with or without the engine, as circumstances may require. When used without it, two or three of the floats may be taken off the wheel, being previously prepared for that purpose; this would be an easier mode than by lifting the wheel up altogether. Should the owners of the Comet Steam-boat chuse to fit up a steam vessel upon the above plan, I think they need not confine her navigation to the Clyde.

In several years past I have been convinced that vessels may be driven by steam so as to be very extensively useful; and I am extremely happy it has been taken up by men of respectability, who with a length perfect the plan, so as to render the powerful antile of steam of great and general use. I do not consider that this would be a proper place to point out the particular benefits a steam vessel might be of to the nation for hostile purposes; but that the advantages arising therefrom, in a great variety of ways, would be incalculable, there cannot be the smallest doubt.

Many of the objects of the Hollanders are very rare, and found only in Turkey, of so beautiful a colour, that it is called the Mantling of the sea; for this piece of leather the value of eight and even ten

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c. OF THE DUTCH.

From Sir John Carr's Tour in Holland.

The proximity of the houses to the canals enables the Dutch women to indulge to the full extent of their wishes in scrubbing and mopping their passages and rooms, which they do from the first to the last blush of day; indeed cleanliness in their houses is carried to a painful excess. All the strong features of an English Saturday evening, viz. mops, pails, scrubbing-brushes, dusters, fullers' earth, are in active use every hour of the day in Holland; and a little hand-garden engine is in perpetual requisition, for washing the outside of the windows.

SMOKING.
The Dutch are proverbial for smoking. The moment I entered any coffee-house, pipes and tobacco were introduced, as if the waiters were in dread of my imbibing some pestilential disease, without this sort of fumigation; and expressed uncommon surprise, when they remarked that I declined using them. The Dutch will insist upon it that smoking is not only as

necessary to preserve their constitutions, as paint is to protect the exterior of their houses from the effects of their moist climate; but that the vapour invigorates the mind, which mounted like an aerial spirit upon a cloud, pours forth treasures of reflection with a brilliancy little short of inspiration. The Dutch go to an astonishing expence for their pipes, which assume an endless variety of shapes, and are decorated, sometimes, with the most coxtombical figures painted on the head or cup of it, according to the taste of its possessor.

Many of the opulent Hollanders use a pipe, the head of which is made of a clay which is very rare, and found only in Turkey, of so beautiful a colour, that it is called the Meerscham, or *froth of the sea*; for this piece of luxury, the value of eight and even ten guineas is frequently paid. The lower orders of society, and many of the higher, carry in their pockets their pipe, a pricker to clean the tube, a piece of tinder made in Germany from the large mushrooms growing on old trees, resembling a sponge; a small steel and flint to kindle the fire with, and a box frequently capacious enough to contain a pound of tobacco. It is curious to observe how natural a pipe depends from a Dutchman's mouth, and with what perfect facility he smokes without the assistance of either hand: he literally appears to have been formed in nature to breath through this tube, with which he rides on horseback, drives in a carriage, and even dances.

TRECKSCHUYTS.

The treckschuyt is a long barge divided into two apartments; the after one, called the ruff or roof, possesses superior accommodations, and will hold from 8 to 12 persons, and the other from 40 to 50. This vessel, which is drawn by a single horse, moves so precisely at the rate of four miles an hour, that the Dutch always compute by the hour, instead of the mile. In the cabin or roof, there are four oblique

windows, which move up and down, and a table in the middle, with a long drawer filled with pipes. The price is about three-pence an hour; this part is chiefly occupied by persons of a superior condition, So steady is the motion of the vessel, that the passenger may read, write, or draw in it without interruption. The treckschuyts preserve an easy intercourse between the most distant parts of the kingdom, and the cheapness of their conveyance places them within the reach of the most slender purse. Every thing relative to these vessels is conducted with such admirable punctuality, that the passenger can tell to the smallest cost in the kingdom what his expenses will amount to, and to a minute when he shall arrive at the end of his journey; in which, if it be long, he carries his provision with him or purchases a frugal meal at the house where the boat stops a few minutes for that purpose. At those places where the treckschuyts stop on account of the course of the canal being interrupted, and where passengers are in consequence obliged to quit one vessel to go into another, there are females who offer refreshment for sale, consisting of little rolls and small birds, and slices of cold baked eels, fastened to a small stick. The treckschuyts are all under the direction of government, and are truly punctual, convenient, cheap, and agreeable.

MUSIC.

The carillons are played upon by means of a kind of keys communicating with the bells, as those of the piano-forte and organ do with strings and pipes, by a person called the Carillonneur, who is regularly instructed in the science, the labour of the practical part of which is very severe, he being almost always obliged to perform in his shirt with his collar unbuttoned, and generally forced by exertion into a profuse perspiration, some of the keys requiring a two pound weight to depress them; after the performance, the Carillonneur is frequently o-

Eliged immediately to go to bed. By pedals communicating with the great belts, he is enabled by his feet to play the base to several sprightly and even difficult airs, which he performs with both his hands upon the upper species of keys, which are projecting sticks, wide enough asunder to be struck with violence and celerity by either of the two hands edge-ways, without the danger of hitting the adjoining keys. The player uses a thick leather covering for the little finger of each hand, to prevent the excessive pain, which the violence of the stroke, necessary to produce sufficient sound, requires. These musicians are very dexterous, and will play pieces in three parts, producing the first and second treble with the two hands on the upper set of keys, and the base as before described.

CHILDREN.

-Pretty and healthy children are rarely to be seen in Holland: in general, they look pale and squalid, owing to an abominable system of rearing them: they are accustomed for the first two or three months to respire the atmosphere of a room, the windows of which are never opened to receive the freshness of the morning air; to wash them with refreshing cold water would be considered as certain infanticide.—The miserable infant is swathed round with flannel rollers, until it becomes as motionless as a mummy; and over these ligatures there is always a vast flannel wrapper, folded three or four times round the body, and fastened at the bottom of its feet; afterwards, for many months, it is loaded with woollen garments; and when, at length, it is permitted to try for what purpose legs were originally constructed, it is cased in an additional wrapping of flannel, to prevent the dreaded consequence of freely inhaling the salubrious air.

FEE-T-WARMERS.

While the men warm themselves with the smoke of tobacco, in winter the children and women sit

over *chauffepies*, or stoves filled with burning turf;— these also serve the purpose of footstools, and are common rendezvous for cats and kittens.

CURIOUS BULLETIN.

When a lady is *in the straw*, a small board is fastened, on the outside of the house, ornamented with a considerable quantity of *lace*. On this board is an inscription containing an account of the invalid's health, for the satisfaction of her inquiring friends, who are thus prevented from disturbing her, by knocking at the door, &c. &c. The lace is never displayed but except an accouchement has taken place; but without it, this sort of bulletin is frequently used in other cases of indisposition, among persons of consequence.

WHEEL-CARRIAGES.

By the police laws of Amsterdam, wheel carriages are limited to a certain number, which is very inconsiderable compared with the size of the city, from an apprehension that an uncontrolled use of them might hazard the foundation of the houses, most of which are built upon piles; for nearly the whole of the ground on which this vast city stands was formerly a morass. A carriage, called by the Dutch a *sley*, and by the French a *traineau*, is used in their room; it is the body of a coach fastened by ropes on a sledge, and drawn by one horse; the driver walks by the side of it, which he holds with one hand to prevent its falling over, and with the other the reins. Nothing can be more melancholy than this machine, which holds four persons, moves at the rate of three miles an hour, and seems more like the equipage of an hospital, than a vehicle in which the observer would expect to find a merry face; yet in this manner do the Dutch frequently pay visits and take the air.

THE LADIES.

The ladies of Holland are very amiable, thoroughly well bred, well educated, speak English, French,

and German, and are very polite and courteous to strangers:—they are also remarkable for their attention to decorum and modesty. The unmarried, without prudery, are highly virtuous; and the married present a pattern of conjugal fidelity. They are also very fond of dancing, particularly of waltzing; and are much attached to English country dances, in which the most graceful Parisian belle seldom appears to any advantage.

HOUSES.

The interior of the houses belonging to the higher classes in Amsterdam is very elegant; the decoration and furniture of their rooms are very much in the French style: they are also very fond of having a series of landscapes, painted in oil colours, upon the sides of the rooms, instead of stucco or paper, or of ornamenting them with pictures and engravings.—The average rent of respectable houses, independent of taxes, is from one thousand to twelve hundred florins. The dinner hour, on account of the exchange, is about four o'clock in this city, and their modes of cooking unite those of England and France: immediately after dinner the whole company adjourn to coffee in the drawing room.

WATER.

The water in this part of Holland is so brackish and feculent, that it is not drunk even by common people. There are water merchants, who are constantly occupied in supplying the city with drinkable water, which they bring in boats, from Utrecht and Germany, in large stone bottles: the price of one of these bottles, containing a gallon, is about eight pence English. The poor, who cannot afford to buy it, substitute rain-water. The wines drunk are principally claret, and from the Rhine. The vintage of Portugal has no more admirers here than at Rotterdam, except among young Dutchmen, who have either been much in England, or are fond of the taste and fashions of our country.

WATCHMEN, AND FIRES.

The watchmen are young, strong, resolute, and well appointed, but annoying to strangers, for they strike the quarter with a mallet on a board, and will haunt his repose all night, unless he is fortunate enough to sleep backwards, or until he becomes accustomed to the clatter. Midnight robberies and fires very seldom occur: to guard against the spreading of the latter, there are persons appointed, whose office it is to remain all day and all night in the towers or steeples of the higher churches, and as soon as they discern the flame, to suspend, if it be in the day, a flag, if in the night a lanthorn, towards the quarter of the city in which it rises, accompanied by the blowing of a trumpet. This vigilance, and the facility of procuring water in summer, and natural caution of the people, and their dread of such an accident, conspire to render it a very rare visitor.

AANSPREEKERS, &c.

A passenger can seldom pass a street without seeing one or more functionaries, I believe peculiar to this country; they are called aanspreekers, and their office is to inform the friends and acquaintances of any person who dies, of the melancholy event. The dress of these death-messengers is a black gown, a band, a low cocked hat with a long crape depending behind. To pass from the shade of death to the light of love: a singular custom obtains upon the celebration of marriage among genteel persons, for the bride and bridegroom to send each a bottle of wine, generally fine hock, spiced and sugared, and decorated with all sorts of ribbons, to the house of every acquaintance; a custom which is frequently very expensive. The Dutch have also a singular mode of airing linen and beds, by means of a trokenkorb, or fire basket, which is about the size and shape of a magpie's cage, within which is a pan filled with burning turf, and the linen is spread over its wicker frame.

or to air the bed, the whole machine is placed between the sheets.

FUNERALS.

In Holland, the honours of funeral pomp are scarcely ever displayed: the spirit of economy, which seems to be the tutelary saint of these moist regions, seldom incurs a further expense than a plain coffin, which costs little, and some genuine tears which cost a-
 thing.

Literary & Philosophical Intelligence.

The phenomenon of a fossile human skeleton may shortly be seen in London. Sir Alexander Cochrane lately sent this curiosity from Guadaloupe, and it has been deposited in the British Museum. It was found with some others a few years since, in a bed of hard limestone, or marble, in that island, and part of one skeleton was sent to France, and is now in possession of M. Cuvier, the naturalist. The specimen sent to London is perfect from the neck to the ancles, and is supposed to have been a female. Dextrous workmen have been employed in detaching the stone from the form of the skeleton, and a drawing has been made to accompany a memoir, which is to be laid before the Royal Society. A glass case is making for it, and when complete, the fossile will be exhibited to the public.

A Life of James the Second, King of England, collected out of Memoirs written with his own Hand; his Advice to his Son; and Will, dated November 17, 1688; are printing under the superintendance of the Rev. J. S. Clarke, LL.D. F.R.S. Historiographer to the King, and Librarian to the Regent. The manuscript from which the first of the above works will be printed, extends to four thick folio volumes, and is thought to have been written by Mr. Thomas Innys, one of King James's secretaries, about the year 1707. The "Advice" will be printed from a Manuscript, in a thin quarto volume. They formed part of the Private Papers of the Pretender, and were found by his daughter, the Duchess of Albany, in her father's library at Florence, whence they were removed to Rome, by the Abbe Waters, late Procurator-General of the English Benedictines, and were lodged in the Chancery. At her death, the papers, having been bequeathed to

his father's will, of which he was executor, he conveyed them to his own house, and in 1806, Mr. Fox moved the Prince of Wales to purchase the collection, when the Abbe Waters engaged to give up all the original papers of the Royal House of Stuart, in his possession. They were accordingly brought from London, by Mr. Bussell; and are now in the library at Carlton House. Our author's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, with numerous corrections, and the addition of many Thousand Words, is an considerable forwardness.

To the Travels in South America of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, translated from the French, under the superintendance of M. Humboldt, by Helen Maria Williams, will speedily be published in octavo, with Picturesque and Geographical Atlases. The works of Mr. Jeremy Bentham, whose researches in legislation and mechanics have for many years interested his friends and the public, has permitted his papers on the Theory of Punishments and Rewards to be published at Geneva, under the superintention of M. Dumont. The plan of his *Panopticon*, or transparent Penitentiary House, has long been before the public; but was too bold a project to be adopted by a government under a jarring and mixed influence like our own; yet the idea of circular buildings exposed to the central eye of the keepers, is adopted in the new and vast Penitentiary House now erecting in the swamp of Tothill Fields. In the last Edinburgh Review is to be found an analysis of the work of Messrs. Bentham and Dumont, written in the true spirit of genuine criticism, — calculated to enlighten the reader, while it does justice to the prolonged and ingenious labours of the author. We are happy to learn, that the History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688, to the French Revolution in 1789, by Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. LL.D. F.R.S. is proceeding, and will not exceed three or four quarto volumes.

Dr. Walcot is preparing the Travels of the Parish Clerk of Dr. Syntax, to be illustrated with caricatures, and with anecdotes of methodism.

Lord Glenbervie, chairman and first commissioner of His Majesty's woods, forests, and land revenues, is preparing for publication a Treatise, practical and experimental, on the Cultivation of Timber, particularly Oak, for domestic and naval purposes.

Mr. Tardy, surgeon, whose success in the treatment of insanity has been frequently noticed, has formed an establishment, on an extensive scale, at Forty Hill, near Enfield, where he purposes to practise the method of cure by cold and warm affusions, and by all the other means known to the Faculty.

More than sixty individuals in London have for above 3 years subsisted wholly on vegetables, fruits, and distilled water, enjoying during that period robust health, and an exemption from those maladies which, under the direction of Dr. Lambe, led to the adoption of this simple regimen. Doctor Lambe carries his abstinence still further, by abstaining from all stimulants which excite thirst, so that we are told he does not drink a pint of liquid in a month. One of the disciples of Dr. Lambe, Mr. Newton, of Chester-street, has published, under the title of "*A Return to Nature*," a very ingenious and able illustration of the system, which merits the notice of the inquisitive and philosophical part of the public.

It appears from outlines of a plan for erecting public steam mills, to keep the price of flour, at all times, within a due proportion to the price of wheat, allowing a fair and handsome profit to the manufacturer, that the consumption of flour in London is twenty thousand sacks per week, and that the late Albion Mills reduced the price of grinding from 5s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per sack.

Mr. John Sellon has published a new Philosophical Theory, in which he maintains, that "the universe is composed of matter, the particles of which mutually attract each other and of caloric, the particles of which mutually repel each other; while the particles of matter attract those of caloric and those of caloric attract those of matter."

A work, in a bad and mischievous spirit, is announced, under the title of the *Secrets of Occult Freemasonry disclosed*, in which it is proposed to revive and countenance the exploded dreams of those political visionaries, Barruel and Robison.

Mr. Robertson Buchanan, of this city, author of a *Treatise on Fuel*, and on the means of heating Buildings by Steam, has made arrangements for furnishing apparatus for heating buildings in London and its neighbourhood by steam. The same gentleman has prepared for speedy publication, a practical *Treatise on Mill Work and other Machinery*.

Religious Intelligence.

With peculiar pleasure we present to our readers the following account of Mr. Morison's proceedings in China. He is not only enabled to persevere with success in the important work of translating the Scriptures into the language of millions, but his labours appear to have been blessed of God to

the conversion of some individuals. We hope we may look upon the persons referred to as the first fruits of a far more plentiful gathering in of souls to Jesus Christ. The letters are dated Dec. 22, 1812, and Feb. 22, 1813; in which he says, 'I have now in the press the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Thessalonians, Timothy, and Titus; also the Epistles by Peter and James, and a second corrected edition of the Acts, with the verses annexed.' Some specimens of these Mr. Morrison has sent to the Directors. He has also printed and dispersed a Catechism, containing the fundamental principles of Christianity.

The principal mode in which he distributes copies of the Scriptures, is by giving them to the booksellers, who sell them at a low price. Several hundred copies have been sent to the province of Fo-keen, and in many other directions.

Mr. Morrison keeps up family worship, expounds the Scriptures, and explains the catechism, &c. to his domestics, some of whom have acquired a good degree of knowledge, and he has reason to hope that his endeavours, among these and others, have not been fruitless.

He says, 'I have had the happiness to hear that a person in the city of Canton, belonging to the police, has been reformed in his life by means of the Tract which I published, and which he took up, as by accident, from the table of a relation of his. He was previously a very bad man. The person who distributed the Tracts thought him too profligate a person to give a Tract to. The change in his life is said to be remarked by every one. O that he may be fully converted to God!' This person, we understand, is since dead.

A person with whom Mr. M. is well acquainted, brought him some idols to look at, but desired that he would not tell any of his countrymen, lest they should be incensed against him for so doing. They do not like to sell their gods, lest they should be insulted. 'For my part, said he, I believe in Yaysoo (Jesus) and hearken to what you say of the vanity of worshipping wooden, clay, and other images.' This man desires Mr. M. to pray for him, and expresses a desire to be baptized.

Another person, named Ko-seensang, perceives the absurdity of idol-worship, and is ashamed of it. He is the grandson of a mandarin of some rank; is of an amiable disposition, and of good natural parts. He says he has now no images in his house, and worships only the Creator of the world. He highly approves of many of the doctrines of the gospel, and is desirous of further instruction. Having been absent for some days, he declared that he felt uncomfortable in not having enjoyed the privilege of family worship with Mr.

M. He has signified his desire to be baptized, but that is deferred for the present.

Mr. M. has had excellent opportunities of distributing the Scriptures. Some Roman Catholic priests have received them with pleasure. He gave the Acts, &c. to a man from the province of Shen-se, in the heart of the empire. He gave several copies of St. Luke to a priest of one of the Chinese temples, of the sect of Taouaze. He said that the books were good, and that he had sent them to Lo-fow, a famous resort of persons in ill health. Mr. Morrison read over the Tract to a graduate of the institution in Pekin, called Kwo-tsze-keen, who desired a copy, that he might teach his nephew. This person assists him in acquiring the pronunciation of Pekin, which differs exceedingly from the dialect of Canton.

From these and other circumstances detailed in Mr. Morrison's letters, there is reason to hope that the good seed of the word of God has begun to take root in the hearts of some, and that much fruit will hereafter appear to the glory of Divine grace.

Ko-seen-sang, the person above-mentioned, has sent two letters, beautifully written on pink paper, to the Treasurer and Secretary of the Missionary Society, nearly to the same effect. The following is a Translation:—

Ko-mow-ho respectfully presents a few Lines to Mr. Burder. Mr. Morrison, who has been at Canton for several years, is with me, your younger brother, on terms of friendship. I have to thank him for much love, in constantly discoursing on the good will of God, and explaining the true doctrines of Yaysoo (Jesus) to us, that we may hear, and prostrate, consider the compassion of the Creator of the Universe to me, under the canopy of heaven, in sending Jesus into the world to atone for the sins of men. But we have hitherto been ignorant, have not understood how to serve God, and are the more afraid, that we have sinned against him. Now we pray to God to forgive us our sins, and grant that in the world to come we may obtain his favour.

I have heard that you, my venerable elder brother, in your honoured country, with devotedness of heart, serve God and believe in Jesus: that you depend on Jesus, and wish that the middle empire (China) together with all men under the whole heavens, may hear the name of Jesus. Although I have not seen the light of your countenance, my heart looks to you with affection, and therefore present this inch of bark (a phrase for "a few lines," ancient books having been written on bark) to pay my respects, and request that you will take the doctrines of God and of Jesus, explain them more and more in their rise and progress from beginning to end; and by the ships of next season favour me with a reply, and

with your admonitions. I shall be more thankful than words can express.

Kea-king (Emperor of China) 18th year, 1st moon, 17th day (Feb. 17, 1819.)

We are highly gratified to learn, by a letter from Mr. Campbell, at Bethelsdorp, that a large Memoir of the life of the late Dr. Vanderkemp, written in Dutch by himself, has been found among his papers, and of which Mr. Campbell intends to procure a translation before he leaves Africa.

We are informed that the Rev. Henry Brunton, who was employed for several years past by the Edinburgh Society as a Missionary at Karass, a place near the Caspian Sea, died, after some weeks illness, on the 27th of March, 1818.

Summary of Politics.

(FOR DECEMBER, 1813.)

GERMANY.

Since the late change of affairs in Holland and the North of Germany, the bulletins of the Crown Prince have been remarkable for exhibiting the best statement of the leading circumstances of the war. The Crown Prince has not, as it was reported, proceeded to Holland, but returned towards the Elbe, which he crossed about the 29d of November, and arrived at Bortzeburg. Doesburg, which had a French garrison, was taken in consequence of this movement, and a great part of them cut in pieces. All the Dutchy of East Friesland was about the same time delivered from the enemy. The fortress of Zutphen was carried by the Prussians, and 300 men taken. Gen. Baron Winzingerode had his head-quarters at Bremen. The country of the Jever is occupied by the Russian troops. Zoltkamp and Zwoll, and the towns of Campen and Groningen were taken by the Russians. The forts of Carlsburg and Blixen were taken by a Russian detachment. The navigation of the Weser is free. Harburgh is surrounded. Stettin has capitulated, and the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. Dresden also is in possession of the allies. At Hamburg, it appears, the Bank had been carried off, and the principal inhabitants forced to work at the fortifications by night as well as by day: but, up to the 23d of December, we had not heard of any attack on that city by the Crown Prince. Stade, strong by the marshy ground surrounding it, was flooded by the French Commandant, who

cut all the dykes but one; the Russian troops, however, advanced with intrepidity along the only remaining dyke, when several officers and soldiers rushed into the fosse, where Count Rostsignak, chief of the regiment of Saarlow, and the officer who commanded the head of the column, perished.—The French garrison evacuated Stade in the night, and embarked for Gluckstadt, where they were received by the Danes. Dantzic has since capitulated; the garrison to surrender prisoners of war. This bulletin dwells upon the surrender of Pampeluna, and the Marquis of Wellington being upon French ground, expresses ardent wishes that the French people would rise against the head of their government. Denmark is also told that it is not yet too late, to spare the country the scourge of war by accepting the proposals of the allied powers, and that the present and future fate of Denmark depends upon the resolution the King is about to adopt. The Swedish bulletin, which thus indicates terms upon which the allies would treat, is dated November 30th, the day preceding the publication of the following important declaration of the allies at Frankfort, which has given so much satisfaction to the friends of peace and humanity

Declaration of the Allied Powers.

“The French Government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the *Senatus Consultum* to that effect, contain an appeal to the allied powers. They therefore find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes and their determination.

“The allied powers do not make war against France, but against that preponderance haughtily announced; against that preponderance which to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his Empire.

“Victory has conducted the allied armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties has made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other States of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honourable to each.

“The allied sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful, and happy; because the French power in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social

edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy—that French commerce may revive—that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish, because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The powers confirm to the French empire, an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew, because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

“But the allied powers wish also to be free, tranquil, and happy, themselves. They desire a state of peace, which by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years.”

“The allied powers will not lay down their arms until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immoveable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions—until the sanction of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

“*Frankfort, Dec. 1st, 1813.*”

The circumstance of such a paper as the above being published at Frankfort, and with so little of the appearance of an official character, led some wary persons to suspect its authenticity: this, however, was soon put to the test. In the House of Lords on Monday, Dec. 10th, Lord Holland, advertng to this declaration, expressed a wish to put a question to the minister respecting it. He first wished to know whether the paper was, or was not authentic? If it was authentic, whether the government of this country was a party to it. Then reading some of the words implying an acknowledgement of the Emperor of the French, he said, another question rose out of them, whether or not the offer had been rejected, or whether a negociation was actually going on?

Lord Liverpool replied, that the paper was, he believed, authentic: this was the answer to the first question. To the second, he answered, the declaration was framed and issued at Frankfort, without any previous communication as to this particular act, to the government of this country; but at the same time he thought it right to observe, that the other allied powers were fully in possession of the general sentiments of the British government on this subject. As to the other question of the noble Lord relative to an offer of peace, and the rejection of it, or any thing relative to the negociation, whether going on or not, he felt it his duty to abstain from giving any answer whatever.

In the House of Commons similar questions were proposed,

when Lord Castlereagh, in reply to Mr. Horner, stated the document which had appeared, to be authentic, and he had the satisfaction to inform the House, that the most perfect concert prevailed in the measures and views of the allies, and all the steps taken in consequence of those views had been taken with the full approbation and concurrence of this country. What answer had been returned, and what had resulted from the pacific overtures which had been made, he said, the honourable gentleman would not press him to lay before the House, as he must feel any further disclosure premature.

FRANCE.

On the 9th of November the French Emperor arrived from the Rhine within the walls of his good city of Paris. It is needless to say, that a triumphant entry was dispensed with on this occasion. About the same time his brother Jerome evacuated his capital, and Murat set out for Italy to preserve his. But though the Emperor was nearly stripped of *troops* and *cannon*, he was tolerably provided with *colours*. Twenty colours, said to be taken at the battles of Wachau, Leipsic, and Hanau, arrived at Paris on the 7th, which were presented to her Majesty the Empress by the minister at war, upon which she replied, she was *moved* with this new proof of remembrance, and with the sentiments of her august husband. "Place," said she, "on my part these trophies in the Church of the Invalids, that those brave men may see in them a proof of the interest I have for them. I know all the claims which they have to my protection."

Among a multitude of addresses, procured from different parts of the French empire, that of the senate to the Emperor is the most remarkable for the answer which it elicited. With an affectation of Roman dignity, he said, "Senators, I accept the sentiments which you express towards me. A year only has elapsed since all Europe was with us; now all Europe is marching against us: it is because the opinion of the world is formed by *France* or by *England*. We should therefore have every thing to dread without the energy and power of the nation. Posterity shall say, that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not above France and me."

To support these pretensions, besides 300,000 more conscripts, taxes on doors, windows and patents were demanded, together with an additional impost upon the salt in the warehouses, and the *doubling* of the personal-contribution on property collected by classes for the year 1814.

The Swiss Cantons having followed the example of the Rhenish Confederation, as far as suited their convenience, the French government took the first opportunity to inform the people of France, that the Cantons had agreed to a strict

neutrality. The cantons however have since abolished the act of mediation, and are preparing for the resumption of their ancient government.

HOLLAND

As yet is neither a kingdom nor a republic. Its old form of government, we understand, is done away, but a new one does not seem on the eve of being established. When asked in the House of Commons, by whose authority the old government was changed? a minister of England answered, by that of the *people*; the *people*, not the sovereign did it! Ask who these *people* were, and we are shewn the names of Mr. Vanslawken, Vander Blixen, and about twenty more. But whether these twenty truly represented the whole people of Holland, is out of the question. It is to be hoped no more of this Jacobinical doctrine will be heard of, otherwise some twenty of such representatives in England might throw their caps up, for the silly purpose of recalling the Stuarts, the Norman race, or the Lord knows who. But it would almost seem that Holland was to have been made a kingdom, for the purpose of giving it a king; and that there was to have been a marriage, a family union, &c. only as the new Dutch kingdom was to have been enlarged out of the Austrian Netherlands. It does not yet appear that the Emperor of Austria is willing to sanction this pleasing scheme: still what effect the eloquence of Lord Castlereagh may have upon these plodding Germans, time only can discover.

SPAIN.

Circumstances, over which neither valour nor skill have the least controul, seem to have impeded the advance of the Marquis of Wellington towards the south of France, from which advance so much good was expected.

French papers previously informed us, that on the 18th of November a smart affair took place with the English advanced posts; this the London Gazette of the 14th inst. assured us was Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope's advance, on which occasion, Brigadier-Gen. Wilson was wounded. We lost in this affair about 300 men wounded, and Sir John Hope established himself at Anglet, within a league of Bayonne. Whilst this action was going on upon the left, Lord Wellington, with the right and centre, crossed the Nive, and penetrated to the very banks of the Adour. The rain had then lasted almost without interruption from the 11th till the 19th at night.— On the 19th Marshal Beresford is said to have driven the enemy's posts across the bridge of Urdains. Nothing of importance had then occurred in Catalonia.

Poetry.

THE BARD'S INCANTATION :

Written under the Threat of Invasion, in Autumn, 1804.

By Walter Scott.

The forest of Glenmore is drear,
 It is all of black pine, and the dark oak-tree;
 And the midnight wind, to the mountain dear,
 Is whistling the forest lullaby:—

The moon looks through the drifting storm,
 But the troubled lake reflects on her form,
 For the waves roll whitening to the land,
 And dash against the shelvy strand.

There is a voice among the trees
 That mingles with the groaning oak—
 That mingles with the stormy breeze,
 And the lake-waves dashing against the rock;—

There is a voice within the wood,
 The voice of the bard in fitful mood;
 His song was louder than the blast,
 As the bard of Glenmore through the forest past.

‘ Wake ye from yoursleep of death,
 Minstrels and bards of other days!
 For the midnight wind is on the heath,
 And the midnight meteors dimly blaze;
 The spectre, with his bloody hand,*
 Is wandering through the wild wood-land.
 The owl and the raven are mute for dread,
 And the time is meet to awake the dead!

‘ Souls of the mighty! wake and say,
 To what high strain your harps were strung,
 When Lochlin ploughed her billowy way,
 And on your shores her Norsemen flung?
 Her Norsemen trained to spoil and blood,
 Skilled to prepare the raven's food,
 All by your harpings doomed to die
 On bloody Largs and Loncarty. †

* The forest of Glenmore is haunted by a spirit called Lhamdearg, or Redhand.

† Where the Norwegian invader of Scotland received two bloody defeats.

' Mute are ye all? no murmurs strain
 Upon the midnight breeze soft by,
 Nor though the pines, with whistling change,
 Mimic the harp's wild harp in the
 Mute are ye now?—Ye ne'er were mute.

When Murder with his bloody foot,
 And Rapine with his iron hand,
 Were hovering near your mountain strand.

' O ye awake the strain to tell,
 By every deed in song enrolled,
 By every chief who fought or fell,
 For Albion's well in battle bold;—
 From Coilgach, § first who rolled his car
 Through the deep tanks of Roman war,
 To him, of veteran memory dear,
 Who victor died on Aboukir.

' By all their swords, by all their scars,
 By all their names, and mighty spell!
 By all their wounds, by all their wars,
 Arise the mighty strain to tell;
 For fiercer than fierce Hengist's strain,
 More impious than the heathen Dane,
 More grasping than all grasping Rome,
 Gaul's ravaging legions hither come!—

The wind is hushed, and still the lake—
 Strange murmurs fill my troubling ears,
 Bristles my hair, my sinews quake,
 At the dread voice of other years—

' When targets clashed, and bogies rung,
 And blades round warriors' heads were flung,
 The foremost of our band were we,
 And hymned the joys of liberty!

§ The Galgacus of Tacitus.

OLD CICELY.

By Dr. Watson.

My cottage is fall'n to decay,
 The tempest blows, and on my bed,
 Through the ruin the rains find their way,
 And trickle cold tears on my bed.
 I sigh from the night to the morn,
 For, alas! I am old and forlorn.

My garden is covered with weeds,
 Once so trim and so usefully neat,
 There the load on the acorn feeds,
 From a hole in the rotten old seat.

I sigh, &c.

With murmurs so sweet on its way
 When Mober with his iron
 And Rapine with his iron
 Were hovering near, and
 And pur'd in the days of our loves.

I sigh, &c.

The elm that once shaded our door,
 And flourish'd and smil'd at the blast,
 Now a sapless old trunk, and no more,
 Brings to memory my youth that is past.

I sigh, &c.

The sparrows that chirp'd on the spray,
 Droop their wings, the poor imps are dumb;
 No more they come fluttering away,
 To beg of my bounty a crumb.

I sigh, &c.

No more to my labours I rise,
 And work on the hill and the plain,
 No more I rise in vain on the skies,
 And the sun gilds my cottage in vain.

I sigh, &c.

Like a spectre I wander at night,
 And fear not the horrors of shade,
 For what can old Cicely affright,
 Who sighs for the shroud and the spade?

I sigh, &c.

Whenever I hear the loon knell,
 Ail solemn for one that is gone,
 I wish to bid life a farewell,
 And grieve that it is not my own.

I sigh, &c.

Forsaken I sit with a sigh,
 On the crazy old bench at the door,
 And oft in my sorrows I cry,
 'Thou wilt bear thy poor master no more.'

I sigh, &c.

Good Corin is laid in the ground,
 To Cicely once tender and kind,
 The graves too my children surround,
 They are gone! and have left me behind.

I sigh, &c.

With life while this bosom shall beat,
 Their memories will ever be dear,
 Their names I will often repeat,
 And crawl to their turf with a tear.
 I sigh, &c.

And yet to their graves when I go,
 In sorrow and silence alone,
 A comfort I feel in my woe,
 As I read their sweet praise on the stone.
 I sigh from the night to the morn,
 For, alas! I am old and forlorn.

Somers' Town, Dec. 1813.

ON SEEING THE RIVER DOON.

Thou lovely stream, O bonny Doon,
 That pours thy current dark and clear;
 Thy murmurs o'er thy stony bed
 Become sweet music to my ear!

Off has the Ayrshire hard, I ween,
 Pae'd o'er thy sweetly blooming verge,
 Delighted with the charming scene,
 And pouring forth his love-lorn dirge.

Oh bonny Doon! how sweet at eve,
 To wander thy green shades among;
 To taste the joys thy scenes can give,
 And listen to the wild bird's song.

But doubly sweet, with maid beloved,
 When smiles the evening all serene,
 By pure affection sweetly mov'd,
 To wander o'er this lovely scene.

M.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Incedon, of Covent-garden Theatre, to Mrs. Hart, a widow Lady, with a fortune of 30,000*l.* This is the third time that Mr. Incedon has entered into the Hymeneal bands. At Ayr, Mr. Daniel Chisholm, Glasgow, to Jane, and Mr. J. Crooks, Ayr, to Margaret, daughters of Mr. John McClure, Newton, Ayr.—At Penchitland House, the Right Hon. Lord Ruthven, to Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of Walter Campbell of Shawfield, Esq.—At Scotsraig House, James Herriot of Ramornie, Esq. writes to the signet, to Margaret, second

daughter of William Dalglish, of Scotsraig, Esq. advocate. At St. James's Church, London, the Hon. Edward Law, M. P. eldest son of Lord Ellenborough, to Lady Octavia Stewart, youngest daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.—At Dumfries, Robert Taylor, Esq. of Jamaica, to Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. William Burnside, late minister in St. Michael's Church.—At Largo, Mr. John Marple, land steward at Priscane, to Miss Mary McConnechie, Argyllshire.—At Edinburgh, Capt. George Caddell, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Susan Tod, second daughter of Alexander Tod, Esq. late of Alderstone.—At Fort George, Harry Pegou, Esq. of the Royal Scots Fusileers, to Miss Macdonald, daughter of Mr. Thomas Macdonald of the 6th Royal veteran battalion.

DEATHS.

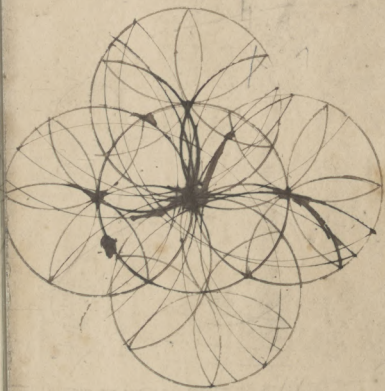
After a short, but severe illness, at his Lordship's house in Grosvenor Place, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Bentinck.—*Dropped down dead*, in the act of taking some money from her shop till to give her servant, Mrs. Maddock, of Chapel Bar, in Newnham. It is remarkable that her husband dropped down dead within a yard of the same spot some years ago. Mrs. Maddock was in perfect health.—At Foss, Mrs. Elizabeth Mackenzie Menzies, of Chathill, wife of Joseph Stewart Menzies, Esq. of Foss.—At Edinburgh, Thos. Stewart, Esq. of Clucie.—At Peebles, Miss Janet Findlater, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Findlater, minister of Linton.—At Bath, Mrs. Farguharson, widow of James Farguharson, Esq. of Invercauld.—At Greenwich, Miss Saunders, the old and faithful servant of the Princess of Wales, who came with her to this country, and has been since her constant attendant.—At Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, Mr. Robt. Johnson, and Mrs. Janet McGeachen, his spouse, both at the advanced age of 82. They were born in 1731, were 60 years married, and died regretted by their friends and acquaintance for exemplary circumspection in the humble walk of life.—At Queensferry, James Murray, Esq. aged 88 years.—At Crief, the Rev. Robert Stirling, minister of that parish, in the 74th year of his age and 48th of his ministry.—At Paisley, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Janet Wilson, wife of Mr. Matt. Richmond, late of the nursery, Leith Walk.—At Dundee, Mr. David Davidson, cooper, at the advanced age of 88 years. At South Wellington Place, Mrs. Mary Tennant, wife of Mr. Thomas Christie.—At Greenock, Mr. James Hopkins, lito of Hanover, island of Jamaica, much regretted by his friends

and acquaintance.—At Glasgow, Robert Mulbury, Esq. surgeon in the royal navy. This gentleman had served in the royal navy upwards of 20 years.—Aged 64 years, William Ramsay, Esq. Secretary to the Hon. East India Company.—In Presburg, Hungary, a woman, named Eve Zuacher, at the advanced age of 123 years. Her hair was abundant, and remained black, her teeth were very white, and she retained all her senses to the last.—At Medino, near Cowes, G. Gowan, Esq. Paymaster to the East India Company's Military Depot at the Isle of Wight.—John Glas, merchant in Stirling.—At Glasgow, Mr. James M'Laurin, quill-manufacturer.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Home, widow of John Home, Esq. of Bassendean.—At her house, Buccleuch Place, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, of Muckraw, aged 94.—At Bonnington Brae, Mrs. Ferguson, sen. of Raith.—At Selkirk, Mr. John Lawson, son of Dr. Lawson, of that town, and student in divinity.—At the Manse of Newton-upon-Ayr, very suddenly, Miss Annabella, second daughter of the Reverend Dr. William Peebles, minister of that parish.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

x

Margaret's



[Faint, illegible handwriting]

