

every part of a beautiful scene which it can then perceive ; but many succeeding views may reveal new beauties, and cultivation may quicken and expand his power of observing. The impression from what I did see in the "Elegy" was strongest at first ; but my whole impression is far stronger, after the ten thousandth perusal, because I now see a great deal more. Pity receives a similar improvement from education ; it acquires a more exquisite tact, and discovers pains, of which, in its first gross state, it would not have suspected the existence. On this depend all the delicacy of compassion and the grace of beneficence. In this manner, after a long exercise of sympathy, even the whole impression made by the sufferings of others may be stronger, because (if I may so speak) the rays issue from a greater number of points.

But this is not all ; every emotion of pity is necessarily followed by a desire to relieve, (however faint, which partakes of the nature of an active habit ; it is not unfelt, even towards fictitious distress. If this desire, this internal effort, this mental act, did not follow the law of active habits, what would be the case of those good men who see misery often, and seldom, or perhaps never, may have the means of relieving it ? Mr. Stewart will not suppose that their hearts will be hardened, or that their pity will not be, in many respects, more lively and eager than that of those who have relieved themselves by beneficence. On the contrary, he will acknowledge that the facility of relieving the coarser distresses is one of the circumstances which corrupt and harden the rich, and fills them with the insolent conceit, that all the wounds of the human heart can be healed by their wealth.

In differing from Mr. Stewart, I am delighted in concurring with one for whom he and I feel the most profound reverence, and who (I agree with him) had more comprehensive views of the progress of society, than any man since Bacon. "*Il regardoit les romans comme des livres de morale, et meme, disoit-il, comme les seuls ou il eut vu de la morale.* (Vie de Turgot par Condorcet.)

Novels inspire romantic indiscretions. Whatever violates the rules of duty, in which are included those of prudence, is, no doubt, below perfect morality ; but how much is the romantic lover above the sensual and the mercenary ! The period of the prevalence of novels has been characterized by another very remarkable phenomenon ; it is the only period in history, in which female genius could be mentioned as materially contributing to the literary glory of a nation.

As they are now the most numerous class of literary productions, there must be more bad novels than bad books of any other kind. The number of wretched publications under the name, the modern origin of this species of composition, and the familiar appearance of its subjects, give, in the eye of many, an air of frivolity to the name of novel ; and many a foolish pedant, who wastes his life in illustrating an obscure and obscene comedy of Aristophanes, would be ashamed to read an English novel of high genius and pure morals. I do not meddle with the important questions of prudence in the education of a female—what novels she ought to read, and when. *As to ninety-nine of every hundred novels, I know, from experience, that it is a sad waste of time—the stuff of which life is made.*

It should be observed, that, for the purpose of this argument, history and fiction are on a footing ; both present distress not occurring in our own experience. The effect does not at all depend on the particular, or historical truth, but on that more general, or philosophical truth, of which Aristotle speaks, and which consists in a conformity to human nature. The effect of the death of Clarissa, or of Mary Stuart, on the heart, by no means depends on the fact that the one really died, but on the vivacity of the exhibition by the two great painters, Hume and Richardson. All the interest of the story, and all the charm of the style, produce subordinate sentiments, which, in pathetic narrative, flow into the main stream of pity, sweeten its composition, increase its pleasurable ingredients, and strengthen the disposition toward it. As benevolence, which is the most delightful of all human feelings, is a part of pity, the latter is never wholly painful ; and the pain seldom predominates for a long time. The expressions of poetry respecting "the luxury of wo," etc., would be inadmissible in poetical composition, if they were not sanctioned by the general feeling.

**NEW MODE OF CLEANING TYPES.**—Every letter-press printer is aware how much injury is done to the faces of types by the process of cleaning them with a brush and the ley of potass. It is well known that types are very little worn by fair working ; it is the brushing which destroys them. The destruction of types from this cause alone, must in some offices be estimated at several hundreds of pounds per annum. Well known as these facts are, it is somewhat surprising that a proper plan has been so late in being devised for cleaning types in a manner not calculated to injure them. A remedy, we are glad to say, has at length been discovered, and in future printers will have themselves to blame if they suffer damage by the old brushing process.

The new plan of cleaning types first came under our notice in the following paragraph, quoted in the Scotsman from the Forres Gazette, a Scotch north-country newspaper :—"We are happy

to be able to communicate to our brethren of the press, that we have found a simple and economical substitute for the ordinary ley used for washing type, and which is applied by a method which does not deteriorate the letter so much as the brush or swing-trough, does, and clears away the ink far more effectually than either. Receipt—Put into a close earthen vessel four quarts of soft water ; take one pound of caustic or unslaked lime, and one pound of pearl ashes, and mix them among the water ; close the vessel, and shake well for twenty minutes ; then lay it aside, and allow the ingredients to settle. In the course of next day it should be carefully poured out, quite transparent, into another vessel, where it may be kept for use, always taking care to secure it well from the action of the atmosphere. Thus, an alkali of the most powerful kind is produced ; the application of which, while it cleans off the ink, and dissolves *picks* on the face of the letter, has not the slightest tendency to injure the metal, as we have proven by numerous experiments. It is used for washing jobs, etc., by being poured on a small piece of sponge, which should be firmly tied on the end of a stick, like a mop, otherwise it will seriously injure the fingers of the operator. After it has been once laid on, the job is cleansed from the alkali by dashing a couple of pailfuls of water on it. We may add that half a farthing's worth of this ley will be sufficient to wash the largest form, and may be accomplished in five minutes. After a most satisfactory trial of twelve months, we would recommend it to the trade. Having felt its advantages, we are anxious that all our brethren should participate in the benefits of our discovery." The printers of Chambers's Journal having tried the plan here proposed by the Forres printer, have found it answer the purpose admirably, and consider that it will save them much of their usual annual outlay for types. Viewed as a discovery of extensive practical benefit, we shall be glad to concur in any general proposition for rewarding the individual who has made it known.

From the Spectator.

#### THE CORONATION.

This august ceremony has passed away in the happiest manner. The extent to which the excitement prevailed almost exceeds belief : London being the scene of the grand manifestation showed the signs most strongly, but the whole land shared it. The rush of people to town was extraordinary ; extra coaches were put on all the roads, and the railways shot along lengthened trains of overlaiden carriages as fast as the trains could run to and fro : yet even these were insufficient, and many travellers on pressing business were fain to have recourse to post-horses, and happy if they could get them. The coaches "going down" were as empty as those "coming up" were full.

In the metropolis itself, the Coronation has been the all-absorbing topic—engrossing everybody's attention, from the highest to the lowest. Peers and peeresses were occupied in trying on robes and coronets, and rehearsing their parts in the pageant : men of business and of pleasure were alike taken up about securing seats for their female friends ; who in their turn were wholly absorbed in preparing dresses, or arranging hospitalities for their visitors. The working classes, too, were counting how much they should have to spend at the fair, and speculating on the chance of a sight of the show with the smallest danger to life and limb. The grumblings of tradesmen at the premature close of "the season" subsided as orders came in ; and lodging-house keepers were active in repaying themselves for the short term of letting by the long prices.

The preparations in the line of route for the procession were astonishing considering the very ordinary materials of the pageant ; which differed little from that on the occasion of the Queen going to the Parliament, except in having the addition of a train of Foreign Ambassadors. One would not imagine that the present was the third coronation that had taken place within eighteen years ; and was no better as a sight than that of William the Fourth, which gave what is called such "general dissatisfaction." But now people thought, and even hoped, they might never see another. From Hyde Park Corner to the Abbey, the noise of hammers resounded the whole week long : one wondered where all the carpenters came from ; and the consumption of timber must have been enormous. Scarcely a house on the line but had a scaffolding in front, or its balcony shored up ; and every "jetty, frieze, or coigne of vantage," was turned to account. The more wealthy and liberal nobility, and the clubs, erected seats for their friends, whom they entertained with breakfasts. Among the former, the Duke of Devonshire was conspicuous for the splendid scale and completeness of his arrangements. The pavilion in front of Devonshire House, resting on the court-yard, was decidedly the most elegant thing of the kind. It consisted of a central box and two wings, lined with pink fluted and chintz draperies ; the front covered with scarlet cloth with gold ornaments ; and the pillars supporting the centre wreathed with roses ; the whole was flanked by fruit-laden orange trees. The Carlton Club with its two galleries hung with blue and red, and covered with a striped awning, was the handsomest show. But the Reform Club bore away the bell by the extent of accommodation—which

stretched along the garden of Gwydyr House as well as over its front ; and Strauss's band added the eclat of music the best of its kind. The fair occupants of the galleries in front of the Union, the Athenæum, the United Service, the Travellers' White's, Brookes's and Crockford's had every reason to be gratified both with the entertainment for the eye and the palate. King Charles at Charing Cross presided over a circle of spectators that took shelter under his skirts ; and the mettlesome pony that is encumbered with the cocked-hat and pigtail effigy of George the Third in Pall Mall was similarly envired.

The seats let for hire were, in general, sufficiently commodious ; and from St. James'-street to the Abbey, they were almost continuous—sometimes inside, but in most cases outside. Precautions were properly taken to have the erections inspected by surveyors, to test their security, and prevent them from projecting over the footpath ; the taste was left to the speculators, who in general seem to have dispensed with that article, as a luxurious superfluity. Here and there, a little coloured calico, or red baize, or some trifle of greenery and floral decoration, was conspicuous : but the attempt was more commendable than the execution. The most massive and imposing erection was that in front of Morris and Osborne's, the great ironmongers, at the corner of Parliament-street, facing the north entrance to the Abbey ; the whole house was enclosed, to the top story, with a solid structure of timber, covered with crimson cloth ; and vallanced draperies. Next to it we noticed some brilliant tri-colour festooning in front of seats lined with flags. The double row of pavilions, extending from Canning-square to the west of the Abbey, were very bare ; the Sessions-house and the Westminster Hospital were better ornamented : but the mass of spectators, mostly feminine, at this point called off attention from the planks. The coup d'œil, even before the seats were filled, was picturesque, despite the lack of taste in the allocation of colour. The occupants of course only looked to the accommodation and the view ; and, as all the seats were filled, we doubt not a good harvest was reaped ; from ten to thirty shillings was the price of a sitting, and in some instances good places bore a premium. Tickets for the interior of the Abbey were offered and bought on the eve of the ceremony at twenty guineas, and even more : there were a great many sellers however ; and either the tickets were forged, or they must have been for the nave of the Abbey, where only the procession entering and returning could be seen. The Earl Marshal apprized the public of the fact that counterfeits were abroad, and the holders would be not merely stopped, but given into custody.

The morning of the eventful day—Thursday the 28th—dawned rather inauspiciously ; a cold slight shower fell about eight o'clock, and seemed to bode threateningly ; but, happily, it cleared off as the time for the starting of the procession advanced ; and the sun shone on the ceremonial pomp throughout the day, only pleasantly veiled by a canopy of cloud.

At dawn the population were astir—roused by a salvo of artillery from the Tower ; and towards six and seven o'clock chains of vehicles of all sorts and sizes lined the roads leading the western part of the metropolis ; and streams of pedestrians in holiday attire, poured in continuously. The suburbs seemed to have emptied themselves of all their residents at once.

The sight of such throngs of people proceeding in the same direction, converging from various lines on one point, and all animated with eager curiosity, was very striking. The streets, before the barriers were closed, presented a very lively spectacle. Having been gravelled in the night and being lined with soldiers and policemen, they were traversed with multitudes of well-dressed persons on foot and in carriages, all in motion, with no little crowding and confusion ; while the windows and seats were alive with the arrival of eager spectators.

As the Peers and Peeresses were set down at the Abbey, their carriages drew off, and were ranged in rows on the parade of St. James's Park ; those of the less distinguished throng filled the squares, or returned back ; and at nine o'clock the time first fixed for closing the barriers—though this hour was subsequently changed, and at an inconveniently short notice, to eight—no carriages but those of the official persons forming the procession were to be seen in the long line of route.

For the hour or two preceding the start of the procession, the multitude in front of Buckingham Palace were amused with the arrival of the component parts, and the marshalling of the pageant. First a troop of Life Guards, then the Blues, arrived—each with their mounted brass bands, in gold-laced coats with velvet caps ; next, a guard of honour with its band, marched into the courtyard ; and the strains of martial music from these three bands, and a fourth belonging to the regiment of Foot Guards, keeping the ground here, enlivened the ear very agreeably. The eye was not less amused by the arrival of successive staff-officers, though presenting no very great or splendid variety of military costume—a hussar jacket and cap here and there breaking the monotony of red and gold and triangular cocked hats with streaming white feathers. The Duke of Buccleuch, in his elegant uniform of green and gold, as Captain-General of the Royal Scottish Archers, supplied the sole change to red and blue ; unless we add old Lee,