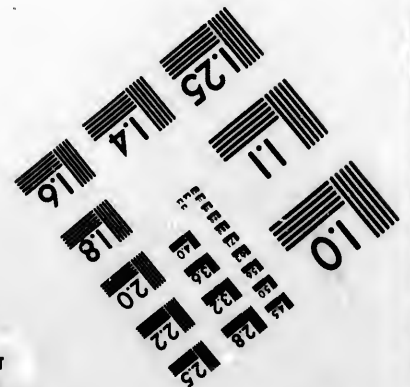
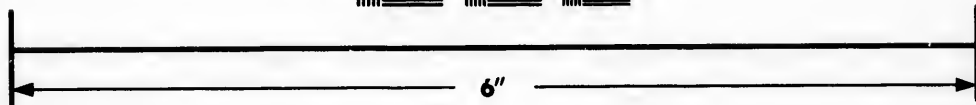
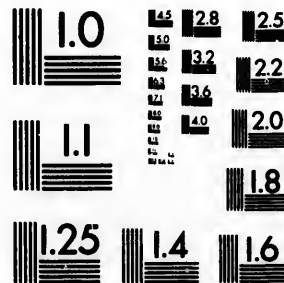


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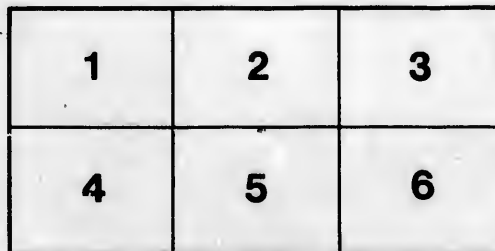
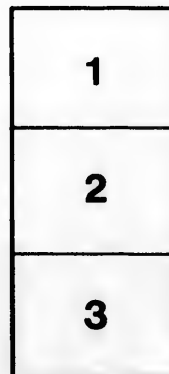
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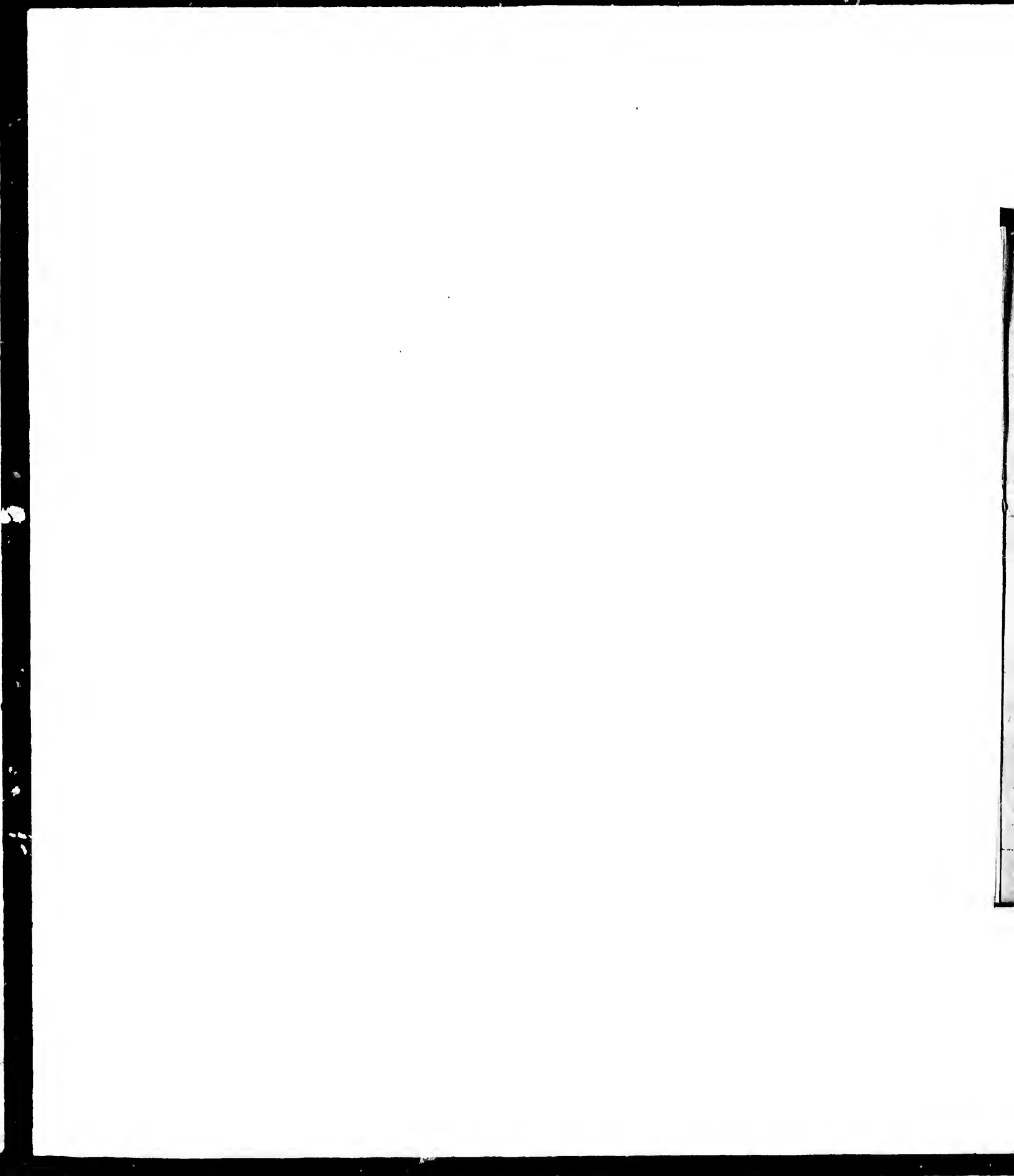
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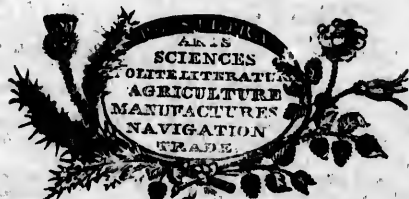
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Honorary Member of the Society of Arts, Agriculture, &c. at BATH; of the Philosophical, and of the Agricultural Societies in MANCHESTER; of the Society for promoting Natural History, LONDON; of the Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, DIJON; of the Royal Society of Agriculture and Rural Economy, ST PETERSBURGH; and correspondent Member of the Royal Society of Agriculture, PARIS; Author of several Performances.

VOLUME FIFTEENTH.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1793.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON SOME CELEBRATED
AUTHORS.

FROM A GENTLEMAN OF LITERARY EMINENCE LATELY
DECEASED, TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAD
REQUESTED HIS ADVICE IN REGARD TO THE PRO-
PER MODE OF CONDUCTING HIS STUDIES.

LETTER V.

Continued from vol. xiv. p. 310.

*Italian literature,—Machiavel,—Guacciar dini,—Ben-
tivoglio,—Davila,—Italian poetry,—Goldoni,—
Tasso,—Ariosto,—Guorini,—Metastasio.*

THERE are many excellent books written in the
Italian language, and it is so pleasing an acquire-
ment, that I think it will add much to your enjoy-
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VOL. XV.

▲

†

ment through life to make yourself completely master of it; and now that you know the French, you will find the study of it rather an amusing exercise than a tiresome task. In a very few weeks you will be able to read it with pleasure; and under the tuition of a good master you will find the pronunciation very

The best histories of the early periods of modern nations were originally written in the Italian language. Before the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the Genoese and Venetians were the most active and enterprising nations on the globe, both for trade and manufactures. They were of course wealthy and powerful, and their language for some centuries was the most fashionable in Europe. The struggles they made to preserve their power against the incroachments of the Turks, the Spaniards, and the French; and the internal convulsions among the little independent states in Italy itself, afford abundant matter for the historic page; and many books have been written on these subjects.

Among their distinguished writers, Machiavel justly holds a very conspicuous rank. His history of Florence is written with a clearness and perspicuity, which on a subject so much involved in the deep machinations of violently contending parties, could never have been done but by the exertion of talents of a most superior kind. I know no book which is more proper to be read by those who are desperately in love with republican institutions, if they wish to consult experience as their guide: If

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1793. *Italian authors.—Machiavel.* 3

they have a desire to join reasoning with experience, his dissertations on the decades of Livy are still more deserving their notice. Indeed every thing that came from the pen of Machiavel is super-eminently great; and discovers that he possessed a stretch of thought, and a depth of understanding, that falls to the lot of few of the sons of men. His writings have had the fate that may ever be expected in cases of the same kind,—they have not been understood; and have been represented as disseminating doctrines so ridiculously absurd, that he must have been a fool as well as a villain if he could have entertained these notions for one moment. Even the great Frederick himself, when he ventures to criticise Machiavel, only beats down a man of straw of his own creation. From this circumstance I am convinced that this great man criticised the Italian author, as Voltaire did Shakespeare, without understanding the language in which he wrote; for I can scarcely believe that if he had understood the language, Frederick could so much have mistaken the true scope of Machiavel's arguments. The *principe* of Machiavel, I have no hesitation in saying it to you, contains more sound sense respecting the art of government, than perhaps any other treatise that has been written since his time; though I should scarcely venture to say this in public, lest I should be suspected of favouring arbitrary power, which I detest. But the world are so much in the habit of judging of this author from second hand, that I should not wish to run the gauntlet on the occasion; or to answer all the silly things that would be

4 *Italian authors.—Machiavel.* May 8.
brought forward on that subject. In regard to matters of government, which is a subject too intricate for the common apprehension of mankind, a wise man will in general choose to say little, if he wishes to preserve the good opinion of those with whom he converses; and will allow every one to sport their own notions on the subject, without combating them. This I consider to be a very harmless kind of complaisance, which tends greatly to preserve good humour, and to promote the pleasures of society. Of what consequence is it to the public to prevent men from talking a little nonsense on this as well as other subjects? it only serves to ventilate the spirits, if I may use that phrase, and to preserve the habit in a sound temperament. I give you this hint as an excellent rule for regulating your conduct on entering into the world, which if adopted, you will find of much use in your passage through life. Hypocrisy of all kinds I abhor; but in this case there is no use for any kind of hypocrisy: a little playful sportiveness is perfectly harmless; and under the shelter of that shield you can easily allow opinions to glance by you smoothly, without either directly opposing them, or adopting them as your own.

I do not however desire you to read the writings of Machiavel till your judgement is matured by experience and observation; for it is then only that you will be able to perceive their merit, and to appreciate their beauties. When you read them, and advert to the time in which he wrote, you will be amazed at the extent of his knowledge. His treat

May 8.

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1793. *Italian authors.—Guicciardin, Bentivoglio.* 5
tise on military tactics, I have been assured by a
very good judge of these matters, has laid the founda-
tion of all the improvements that have taken
place in modern times in this branch of science.

Guicciardin writes on a period of history that is
less perplexed, and his work will prove more inter-
esting to you than that of Machiavel ; though you
will still find it difficult to follow the vast variety
of complicated interests which put such mighty
powers in motion at that perplexed period : but
Guicciardin writes with such simplicity of manner
throughout the whole, that if you once can get a clear
view of the objects aimed at by the different parties
at the beginning, and the grounds of their respec-
tive claims, you will afterwards accompany the his-
torian through all his details with much satisfaction.
Very few historians in modern times have a bet-
ter claim to admiration than Guicciardin.

Bentivoglio is an easy and sprightly writer. One
would have scarcely believed it possible for a man
to write such a pleasing book on a subject so hor-
rible as he had occasion to treat : but what is im-
possible for the human genius to accomplish ? Ben-
tivoglio gives a detail of the affairs of the Low Coun-
tries under the administration of the duke of Alva
and his successors in a series of letters written in the
most agreeable and interesting manner ; and although
he espoused the cause of a tyrant, yet he represents
the struggles of the oppressed rebels, as he calls
them, with so much candour and distinctness,
that his book will be read with pleasure by the
warmest friend to the liberties of mankind. I ques-

tion much if you will be able to find a history of that period in any language which will more engage your attention than that work.

But of all the historians of modern times, Davila comes the nearest to the idea that I have formed of perfection in that kind of writing. The subject of his history, (the civil wars in France,) is one of the most dark and intricate periods he could have chosen; and being present himself on the spot, at a time when the minds of all around him were roused into the madness of phrenzy by reciprocal atrocities, one would have supposed that it was impossible for him to avoid being hurried away by the torrent on one side or the other, beyond the bounds of strict impartiality. But this he never does. He moves forward at all times with a grave and becoming dignity, that appears to be above the influence of those little prejudices which so much affect the conduct of weak minds. His language is every where pure and elegant; and it flows on with an uniformly dignified tenure that has scarcely a parallel. On no occasion does he descend to the puerility of a witticism, and never does he rise into the regions of bombast. He develops the springs of action of the parties concerned, with a perspicuity that has no equal that I have seen. In doing this, indeed, he has adopted a method I never could bear with patience in any other author,—that of giving the speeches of the parties in council on extraordinary occasions; a practice common to the Italian historians, and which I cannot approve, but which, under his management, I know not how to condemn; for one would

May 8.

1793. *Italian authors.—Petrarch.* 7

I think it scarcely possible to do it with so much distinctness in any other way. This is another instance of the power of genius in respect of literary productions. The history of Davila commands my admiration in a high degree; but he is among the last writers I would recommend as a model for one who was about to compose a history; for without the singular talents he possessed, it would, like the writings of the imitators of Sterne, be a most execrable performance.

It will be some time after you can read Italian prose with ease, before you can read the poets with satisfaction,—and you ought not perhaps to attempt it too soon; for the language of poetry and of prose is, with them, extremely different. While you have the benefit of a teacher, however, you should begin to read poetry, that you may acquire an idea of the peculiarities of that kind of writing; and you will find, contrary to what you would expect, some *dramatic* writings the easiest: for although you there meet with familiar phrases which require the assistance of a teacher, yet, in the comedies of Goldoni especially, you will find the tone so little elevated above prose, that you will be able to read his works long before you could take pleasure in Tasso or Ariosto, far less in the lyric compositions of various authors, or the *Canzonetti* of Petrarco, which is perhaps the most difficult book in the Italian language.

I never yet could much admire the *Gierusalemme Liberata* of Tasso, which has been so much applauded. The uniformity and perpetual sameness of the mea-

sured stanza called *Ottavo rime*, somewhat like the stanza that Spenser has adopted in his *Fairy Queen*, becomes extremely disgusting in a long work. There appears to me likewise in this performance a feebleness and want of energy sufficient to interest in so long a work, though there is a pomp of description, that if a verse be taken singly appears extremely beautiful. I must, however, except from this kind of negative censure the character of *Armida*, which, towards the close of the poem especially, is drawn with a truth and delicacy that in some instances would not have been unworthy of Shakespeare himself. Beware of reading the English translation of this work if you ever wish to feel the charms of the original painting.

Ariosto is a much more original writer than Tasso, and though infinitely more irregular, will afford you much more pleasure, if your mind is delighted with the genuine touches of nature, which constitutes the true test of genius in poetical composition: but you will find his language more difficult than that of Tasso; and you will lose infinitely more of the pleasure you ought to feel, by not understanding his fine allusions thoroughly. Open not this book, then, till you are far advanced in Italian literature.

Tasso's *Aminta* displays more force of genius than his *Gierusalemme*; but less chastity of judgment. It was a juvenile performance, written with great fire, while the imagination was unrestrained. There are many fine touches in it; but there is a lascivious warmth in some of the descriptions which

May 8.

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1793. *Italian authors.—Guarini.* 9
will be rather admired than approved of. The whole of the plot is so totally out of nature as to deserve no sort of criticism.

The Pastor Fido of Guarini, viewed as a poem, is a delightful composition. For harmony of numbers, and beauty of descriptions, perhaps it has no superior in any language; but considered as a dramatic performance it is nothing. The author has evidently had the Aminto in his eye; and the plot has the same defects, and the characters the same unnatural extravagance which prevail throughout that work. But in the Pastor Fido we find more fine poetry; in the Aminto more of the enthusiasm of genius.

It is here worthy of particular remark, that though Italian poetry in general be shackelled with rhyme and measured verse, as much as almost any of the other languages of modern Europe, yet they preserve in their dramatic pieces a degree of freedom and ease that none of these languages can boast of. Rhyme, except in the lyric pieces, they seldom adopt; and as to measure, it is free, and bounded only by the sense, and the general cadence that that requires. As a specimen I shall transcribe the following lines, being part of a soliloquy in the Pastor Fido, which you can read perfectly well by sounding every letter in the same way as in the Latin, and the *cb* as if it were written *k*, and *c* as if written *cb*.

O primavera gioventù de l'anno,
Bella madre di fiori,
D'herbe novelle, e di novelli amori.
Tu torni ben, ma teco
Non tornano i sereni,
E fortunati di de le mie gioie:

VOL. XV.

B

†

Tù torni ben, tù torni,
 Ma teco altro non torna,
 Che del perduta mio caro tesoro
 La remembranza misera, e dolente.
 Tù quella se' tù quella,
 Ch'éri pur dinanzi sì vezzosa e bella:
 Ma non son io già quel ch'un tempo fui
 Sì caro a gli occhi altrui.
 O dolcezze amarissime d'amore
 Quanto é più duro perdirve, che mai
 Non haver ò provate ò possedete.
 Come saria l'amar felice stato
 Se'l già goduto ben non si perdesse;
 O quando egli si perde,
 Ogni memoria ancora
 Del deleguato ben si dileguasse*.

Never were there two performances which had so much similarity in name, and so little resemblance in other respects as the beautiful Scots pastoral, the Gentle Shepherd of Allan Ramsay, and the Pastor Fido of Guarini. In the first, the characters are delineated with a beautiful simplicity and truth that has no equal in any pastoral composition I know; but at the same time, there is an unnatural stiffness in the rhyming measure, which totally destroys that easy fluency, and natural melody which constitutes a principal charm in dramatic colloquy. In the Italian poem this is directly the reverse; for nothing can exceed the easy flow and delightful melody of its numbers; nor can any

* The beginning of this beautiful soliloquy, like the *Integer Vitæ* of Horace, has been translated into all modern languages, and imitated in them times innumerable; one of the happiest imitations of it we have seen, by Drummond of Hawthornden, lately appeared under the form of a sonnet in the Bee, volume xiv. p. 68, to which the curious reader is referred. It begins,
 "Sweet spring thou turn'st with all thy goodly traine." *Edis.*

1793. *Italian authors.—Metastasio.* 11
thing be more unlike to nature than the delineation
of its characters.

The same thing may be said in a certain measure of all the writings of Metastasio; for never did any man attain such a high character as a dramatic writer, who was less capable of delineating characters than Metastasio. If his plays, divested of his enchanting lyric pieces, were read attentively, I know no performances that would appear so unnatural and absurd; and I have often amused myself with thinking of the effect that a literal prose translation of the works of Metastasio would produce on the mind of a man who was acquainted with the characters that occur in the dramas of that celebrated writer. If he were of a morose and cynical disposition, he would throw the book into the fire, before he had read a dozen of pages; but if he had a mind apt to be tickled with ludicrous combinations, he would find it a bundle of the most laughable absurdities that could be conceived. Yet with, all these glaring defects, such is the charm of those inimitably beautiful little airs which occur in every page, that no person who understands the language, and has the smallest taste for poetical imagery, can ever be satisfied with reading. There is such an ineffable charm perpetually draws him forward that he cannot desist; he admires, admires, and still admires; nor can he find words to express in any adequate terms the pleasure that he feels in their perusal. Yet though the charms of Guarini and Metastasio alike consist in the poesy of stile, there is a great difference between the two, and the

May 3,

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effect they produce on the mind. In Guarini, the beauty consists in the recitative, if I may borrow a phrase from the Italian, and apply it to a work in which no music occurs; in Metastasio in the air. In Guarini, the whole of the narrative is flowing, harmonious, and beautiful. You are every where carried along with the characters in the drama, and have not your attention carried off by any thing extraneous; you feel a high degree of pleasure, but no enchantment. In Metastasio, the dramatic characters are scarcely interesting at all; and the connecting scenes pass over with little notice; but ever and anon a delightful lyric air occurs, which, from the melody of stile alone, and totally independent of the aid of music, is so enchantingly delightful, that I think it is next to impossible for any one not to be captivated with them. Great is the power of genius! This is a maxim I have often occasion to repeat in the course of these disquisitions. I think you will deem the trouble of acquiring the Italian language abundantly repaid by the pleasure of reading Metastasio alone. I know no acquirement which would afford to a lady of fine taste, such a high fund of entertainment*.

I find I have been insensibly hurried to a greater length than I intended; so I must defer answering your queries respecting the Spanish writers till another occasion. Adieu.

* The inhabitants of Edinburgh are peculiarly fortunate at this time, in having such an able teacher of that language as Abbé Tourner, a man of eminent literary talents; a native of Rome; an advantage that can seldom be hoped for in this part of the world. *Edr.*

ANECDOTES OF DISTINGUISHED BRITISH OFFICERS
WHO FELL IN THE RUSSIAN NAVAL SERVICE DURING
THE LAST WAR WITH SWEDEN. BY ARCTICUS.

For the Bee.

Continued from vol. xiv. p. 282.

Second.

JAMES TRAVENEON, Esq. Captain of the first rank.

JAMES TRAVENEON, a British naval officer who had been round the world with captain Cook, of professional merit, general knowledge, and amiable manners, was engaged in her imperial majesty's service in the year 1787, to go upon an expedition from Cronstadt to Kamtchatka, and lead her subjects from one extremity to the other of her vast empire by sea, an attempt which had not yet been made, even in this enterprising reign. But when all was ready for departure, and the commander had even taken leave, a sudden stop was put to it, (for a time at least,) by the unexpected breaking out of the Swedish war. Public report said, and that is all that can, or ought to be known of a secret expedition, that the commander, captain Melotsky was to conduct the division of the little squadron by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, whilst the captain of the second rank, Traveneon, the subject of this article, was to take charge of the other, by the more dangerous route of Cape Horn, which has lost so much of its terror since

14 *Russian naval officers:—Traveneon. May 8.*

our great navigator pointed out the way to avoid its dangerous local influence, by keeping more out to sea. As the commander of this expedition fell with Traveneon in the Swedish war, I shall just mention here, before taking leave of him, that the imperial navy sustained a great loss in this promising officer, who had passed through a severe but judicious drill of maritime education, for a thorough seaman from the English coal trade, dignified by the name of Cook, to the royal navy; although his relations were powerful at home, and would have made him an officer in the Russian navy on setting out in his career, with more ease than an apprentice to an English coalier.

Mr Traveneon's merit was early perceived, and he rose rapidly to the rank of captain of the first rank, equivalent to three years post in Britain; indeed he stood so well in the favour of his new sovereign, that nothing was wanting but time and length of days, to have carried him to the head of the navy, like his distinguished countryman, Greig, in whose footsteps he was treading fast.

As all thoughts of the Kamtchatka expedition were laid aside till the end of the war, captain Traveneon disdaining inaction, offered to go out with admiral Greig, as commander of a ship of the line, where he gained deserved applause by his conduct and courage, not only in the first great battle against the Swedes in 1788, but likewise in the fortunate and skilful execution of a service for which he was detached from the fleet by his admiral, with a flying squadron, when he took and burned a num-

May 8.
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1793. *Russian naval officers.—Travenon.* 15
ber of Swedish transports laden with provisions
and stores; and was rewarded by the sovereign
with the fourth class of St George, the order of
military merit.

Next year he was singled out to command a se-
cret expedition against the coast of Sweden, more
formidable and dangerous for rocks and shoals, than
even the batteries he was ordered to attack. This
he well knew; and desired, *as was said*, to take with
him only frigates and smaller vessels, fit for a ser-
vice where the seamen's element was wanting, or a
sufficient depth of water to perform all those skil-
ful evolutions which distinguish the experienced
officer, and insure the success of his attack. In this
he was over-ruled, by public report, if not in coun-
cil*; and he set out with three ships of the line,
four frigates, and ten smaller vessels carrying from
eight to ten guns. He executed the business he was
sent on very completely, taking all the three little
forts or batteries, and bringing away their guns;
but the treacherous hidden, as well as visible rocks,
which kept him in continual alarm for his larger
vessels, (and which would have probably deprived
him of the greater part had the weather been tem-

* The writer of these anecdotes must be understood to pretend to no
secret information of any transaction mentioned in them, more than go-
vernment thought fit to publish, so that he offers them as the news of the
period they happened in, according to public report, in which point of
view, not only this, but every other species of information from Russia
must be seen, where there is no opposition to pry into and make pub-
lic the secrets of government, the salvation or scourge of Britain for
its sins, according to the nature of the intelligence.

pestuous,) swallowed up a ship of the line, which dragging her anchors, swung upon a rock, and was lost. This captain Travencou probably was the less affected at, as it was scarce thought possible by real seamen to escape such an accident in such a situation; but a more severe and unexpected trial was reserved for him, when all the apparent dangers of the expedition were thought over, in the loss of his own ship on his return home, whilst under the direction of the master or pilot, according to the rules of the service, in passing between the island of Narge, and the coast of Livonia. It struck on a bank, very seldom dangerous when certain winds have not so long prevailed as to diminish greatly the water in the Gulph of Finland; nay, it was proved in the trial which it gave origin to, that the whole Russian fleet had sailed over it the year before.

This second stroke fell heavy on captain Travencou's mind, although by no means on his reputation, from a circumstance that does him much honour, which was the taking upon himself the loss of the first he had no hand in, (nor in fact in the second,) lest the disagreeable, though unavoidable accident, might have hurt the reputation of the young Russian captain who commanded her, so that by the second disaster of the same kind, our countryman's name stood on the report as loser of two ships of the line, a trying situation for a foreigner; but it had no influence on Catharine, who felt the full effect and merit of his bold, well execu-

ted expedition, and rewarded him with a gold hilted sword on his coming up to court.

In the month of August 1790 another squadron was ordered to be got ready for a second secret expedition, under the command of captain Traveneon; but whilst it was preparing, our indefatigable seaman, although in a very bad state of health, took the command of a single ship to range under the flag of admiral Cruse, and again distinguished himself in all the three battles fought against the Swedes commanded by the king's brother, the duke of Sudermania. For these actions her imperial majesty rewarded him with the third class of the order of Wilodemer, still a higher step than the former in the honours of knighthood.

The naval campaign still remaining highly interesting, and even critical, we find captain Traveneon for the last time in the command of a ship of the line, though still in a very bad state of health, at the affair of Weyburg Bay, when the Swedes rushed out from the dangerous situation where they had been so long pent up by the Russian fleet. Here our able seaman, seeing the absolute impossibility of preventing their escape in the position the fleet had taken, split his cables, and ran up to the first that came out, where he received a shot, which by carrying away a large portion of the muscles of the thigh, occasioned his death some days after, although great hopes were entertained of his recovery at first, probably frustrated chiefly by his general bad state of health. The same ball killed a midshipman, and took off the leg of his lieutenant before it struck the

18 *on the late captain Travenon. May 8,*
captain. He died as he had lived, with much courage and fortitude, only regretting and feeling for an amiable young lady he had lately married, daughter of Mr John Ferguson, a British gentleman long settled in Russia, who has had the anguish to see both his daughters left widows in the same war, by the death of another gallant countryman, to be mentioned afterwards in the course of these Memoirs.

Captain Travenon died regretted universally by his brother officers as well as the seamen; and her imperial majesty lost in him a zealous, brave, and skilful officer.

I cannot conclude this outline of so rapid a career in rank and honours, without pointing out to my countrymen a circumstance that assisted it much. It is difficult to conceive the decided advantage one officer has over another of equal merit abroad, by possessing a fluency and ease in the common medium of Europe, whatever it may be at the time, by which we convey our ideas to one another; this was of infinite service to captain Travenon, as it gave him an opportunity, when the Kamtchatka expedition procured him the honour of an interview with her imperial majesty, of displaying his knowledge of the subject, and of course secured her future protection and favour. The French was that medium in his time, and is so still, although it probably will be changed, as it has become improper and even dangerous to teach a child a language where he must now find in every book principles destructive of all the bonds of civil society, subordination, religion, and morality, without which no state or government

1793. *the traveller.* No. VIII. 19
can exist, whatever our modern sophists may say to the contrary;—a sect who have dishonoured the name of philosophy, and brought such an odium and derision on the title of philosopher, that every virtuous upright citizen, (who does not mean to scramble for the loaves and fishes, the bait held out,) is ashamed to wear it. Whatever then may become the general language of Europe, an officer should make himself master of it, before he seeks foreign service, if he wishes to rise as fast as his merit should entitle him, if properly known. ARCTICUS.

THE TRAVELLER. No. VIII.

OBSERVATIONS AND OPINIONS OF J. W. SPENCER.

Continued from vol. xiv. p. 253.

Island of Coll.

THE best of the Scottish antiquaries observes, that Edward I. entered Scotland by the western borders in the year 1300;—I did so in 1788. I went through the country by Douglas to Glasgow, and from Glasgow by Loch Lomond to Inverary. I there received such accounts of the inns to the northward, and in the western islands, that I gave up all thoughts of an excursion I had planned to the Hebrides, and resolved to go to Edinburgh by way of Taymouth. Travellers in these countries always lodge at gentlemen's houses; but although they be the most hospitable in all the world, it is necessary for them to have some acquaintance of the

families, or at least letters of introduction. Without either of these, how could I have gone to a gentleman, under a borrowed name too, and who had never heard of me even under my own name, and told him that I was come to stay all night, or a few days with him? The thing is not to be done!

After spending two or three days in viewing the magnificent seat of the duke of Argyle, and the romantic beauties of the neighbourhood, I would infallibly have returned without going a step farther, had I not met with a young gentleman who lodged in the same inn, and being possessed of the like spirit of rambling, was going north on the same errand. We were much pleased with each other's conversation, and, except when we went to sleep, we never parted after our first meeting. He offered to take me with him, and pressed me so much, and I was so sensible of the propriety of the measure, that I was prevailed on. He was not provided with any letters of introduction, but was well known to Mr Maclean of Coll, from whom he was certain of a hearty welcome, and letters that would be of service to us on the rest of our journey. My companion was as agreeable a young man as I ever saw; he was tall, and of a chearful temper; and spoke well, and with so much readiness on every subject, that one would have imagined he had been considering that very subject for hours before. This was all I knew of my fellow traveller when we left Inverary. He will appear in the sequel as the most accomplished of men.

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21

He had no more travelling equipage than I had; except an oiled great coat, in which he wrapped himself up, and slept on the ground when no bed was to be got. I bought a plaid and an old parapluie from the innkeeper, and away we marched. We crossed over to the isle of Mull. I never go to sea but I think of John Flavel's address to seamen sailing heavenward, in which he says: "the art of navigation is an art of exquisite excellency, ingenuity, rarity, and mirability; but the art of spiritual navigation is the art of arts." There are five times more genius in Flavel's husbandry and navigation spiritualized, than is commonly imagined. It is a pity they are so little known.

From Mull we crossed to Columb Kiln, and from that to Coll. Mr Maclean welcomed my friend in the kindest manner, and shook me heartily by the hand too.

We were instantly domesticated in Coll's house, where the cheerfulness of my friend's disposition, that approached towards levity, and his accommodating manner, made him be loved and cherished by all that surprising variety of company to be met with at the table of a Highland chieftan. There are few places in the world where manners have undergone so rapid a change as has happened in the Highlands since 1745. The ancient dress is disappearing; the artless and simple manner is almost generally laid aside; plain fare is expelled from the plentiful board; and ceremony and cold reserve have in some cases taken the place of kind easy hospi-

Old Mrs Macdonald bewailed the degeneracy of the present times, and with a tear in her eye she spoke of the days that are gone. My companion was taken with her sensibility, and attached himself warmly to her. I willingly embrace this opportunity of mentioning his virtues and accomplishments, and heartily regret that his modesty obliges me to conceal his name.

So various and numerous were his talents; that it would be doing him injustice to attempt huddling them into one description; he must be decomposed to be properly known, as a certain lady said of a celebrated French wit:

He was perfectly well bred, and his behaviour was so exactly suited to his company, that without an affected or awkward silence with his superiors, or a haughty taciturnity with his inferiors, any one might have seen whether he was higher or lower than the person he conversed with. That man, he said, who avoided the conversation of his inferiors, in order to keep them at a distance, was like a cowardly admiral who shunned a weaker fleet lest he should be beat.

With an amazing memory, and more learning than the generality of folks he met with, never did I see him start a subject in conversation beyond their reach. He was so extremely good humoured and good natured, that, in the five months I lived with him, never did I see his temper ruffled, or his pleasant face disfigured by a frown. Amidst all his hilarity he digested and reflected on what he saw; he kept a regular journal; and if ever they are

published, his travels will form a very entertaining volume.

No man ever had in his composition more of the milk of human kindness, even to the brute creation; (this is an odd expression;) and if there be in their nature such things as memory and gratitude, many a half starved swine in the Highlands is to this day thankful for his benefits.

He danced with much life and spirit, and it was difficult to discover that he had no taste for music, as he seemed to listen to every air or tune with as much attention as any connoisseur beyond the Alps. Miss Macdonald obliged us one evening by playing a few airs upon the piano fort . He placed himself beside her, looked with complacency, and smiled with the most imposing appearance of satisfaction. I asked him when we went to bed what he had been thinking of at this time. He confessed that he had been trying to count the motions of her fingers.

As he thought there was as much merit in saying an extremely silly thing, as a very good one, his frequent attempts at this sort of wit would have made him look very ridiculous, had he not been careful of venturing at it only where he was well acquainted. He was much flattered by an old lady saying that none but a very sensible man could speak so much agreeable nonsense.

I recommended to Mr Maclean to try a crop of spring wheat, as is done in Norfolk, upon a field of a dry gravelly soil, which was partly cleared from the turnips. He said he would do so, but for the

May 8.

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crows, who would entirely eat up the seed. "What? (replied my friend,) are not they afraid of the *shoot-
ing* of the turnips?"

He alarmed us greatly one morning at breakfast, by telling us that an old man in the village had that day committed *sowicide*. He had more to say about it, but a weak nerved lady being nigh fainting at mention of the horrid deed, he relieved her by saying he had been only killing a sow.

At the end of three weeks that Coll's hospitality detained us, with heavy hearts we bid an eternal farewell to him and all his people. With great pleasure shall I ever remember the happy days I spent upon his island, and the chearful evenings at his fireside; when every mind was unbent, when a smile dwelt on every cheek, and joy sparkled in every eye enlivened by the vivacity of my droll companion.

W. E.

To be continued.

READING MEMORANDUMS.

FRRIENDSHIP is the most noble and generous passion of the soul; and adversity the *furnace* in which it may be tried. Never doubt their sincerity who did not forsake you when encompassed by misfortunes.

It is cruel to suspect the whole of *Nature's* family for the fault of an *individual*.

May 8.
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W. E.

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POETRY.

TO THE SNOW DROP.

THOU who to heaven lifting thy golden brow,
Ey'st, unabash'd, the glorious orb of day,
I praise thee not: I hate th' unblushing front!
But ever let me tell your humbler worth,
Ye simple snow drops! firstlings of the year!
Fairest of flow'rs! sweet harbingers of spring!
How meekly do you hang your silv'ry heads!
Like maidens coyly stealing from the view:
E'en so, upon the ground, her modest eye
That fears to meet th' irrev'rent gaze of man,
Beauty unconscious bends:—And so, more pure
Than are your snow white forms, Sophia strives
To hide those charms, how matchless! from the world.

P. H.

ON INDOLENCE.

[Addressed to our modern fine gentlemen.]

THE gracious Master of mankind,
Who knew us vain, and weak, and blind,
In mercy, tho' in anger, said,
That man should earn his daily bread.
Who counteracts the order given,
Disputes the high behest of heaven.
Poor FLORIDO at the ardent age
When youth should rush on glory's stage;
When life should open fresh and fair,
And hope advance with smiling air,
Of youthful gaiety bereft,
Had scarce an unbroach'd pleasure left!
He found already to his cost,
The shining glofs of life was lost;
And pleasure was so coy a prude,
She fled the more, the more pursued.
But FLORIDO knew the WORLD, that science
Set sense and learning at defiance;
He thought the world to him was known,
Whereas he only knew the town.
In men this blunder still you find,
All think their little set—mankind.

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D

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His mornings were not spent in vice ;
 'Twas lounging, saunt'ring, eating ice :
 Walk up and down from street to street,
 Full fifty times the youth you'd meet ;
 He hated cards, detested drinking,
 But stroll'd to shun the toil of thinking :
 'Twas doing nothing was his curse ;
 Is there a vice can plague us worse ?
 The wretch who digs the mine for bread,
 Or ploughs that others may be fed,
 Feels less fatigue than that decreed
 To him who cannot think or read.
 Not all the struggle of temptation,
 Not all the furious war of passion,
 Can quench the spark of glory's flame,
 Or blot out virtue's very name,
 Like the true taste for genuine saunter ;
 No rival passion can supplant her !
 They rule in short and quick succession,
 But SLOTH keeps one long fast possession ;
 AMBITION'S reign is quickly closed,
 Th' usurper's RAGE is soon depos'd ;
 INTEMP'RANCE, where there's no temptation,
 Makes voluntary abdication ;
 Of other tyrants short's the strife,
 But INDOLENCE is king for life.

SONNET.

WHEN time first pointed out to rip'ning age
 The path to fortune, and fair virtue's meed,
 When classic the'ry urg'd to glorious deed,
 And fir'd the youthful seed with mortal rage,
 Holding examples bright from ancient page ;
 How have I glow'd Achilles' feats to read !
 Eager I grasp'd the sword !—I long'd to bleed !
 Declud'd youth ! by sad experience sage,
 Too late I prov'd that 'twas not conduct bright,
 That led to wealth or fame,—but flatt'ring wiles ;
 Not toil, nor courage, bleeding in the fight,
 But the smooth tongue, and cringing courtly smiles.
 Such was of old, that fam'd Ulyses height,
 Wisest of mortals whom old Homer stiles.

SUB.

May 8.

1793.

on Scottish artists. John Brown.

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BIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE OF EMINENT SCOTTISH ARTISTS.

For the Bee.

Continued from p. 143.

John Brown.

With a pretrait.

HAVING opened my catalogue with George Jamesone, the prince of Scottish painters, I now proceed to John Brown, the prince of Scottish delineators, who needed nothing to have rendered him an admirable painter, save a greater confidence in his own abilities, and a less exquisite sense of those of others.

He was the son of Samuel Brown, goldsmith and watch-maker in Edinburgh, by a worthy mother, whom in his appearance he greatly resembled, and was born at Edinburgh in the year 1752.

On his education his worthy parents spared no expence within the compass of their abilities.

It is the glory and happiness of the Scotch to consider every consideration of a domestic nature as inferior and subordinate to a pious, virtuous, and intelligent education to their children. Long may it continue! for it is the *Magna Charta* of the Land of Cakes. And may it continue in union with integrity and simplicity of manners, which are the fruitful parents of genius and patriotism!

In the course of his education at Edinburgh, he contracted an intimate acquaintance with David Erskine, a son of Thomas Erskine of Cambo, who was the uncle of that celebrated prelate and lawyer at Rome, Charles Erskine of the Rota, well known by his learning and taste, and by his attachment to the fine arts of music and painting.

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In the year 1771 these amiable young men made their progress to Italy, where they gave unremitting application to their studies, and were patronised by the illustrious Erskine.

John Brown attached himself to the academy, and the indefatigable study of the beautiful works of the ancients.

During the course of ten years residence in Italy, the pencil and crayon were ever in his hand, and the sublime thoughts of Raphael and Michael Angelo ever in his imagination.

By continual practice he obtained a correctness and elegance of contour, never equalled by any British artist; but he unfortunately neglected the mechanism of the pallet till his taste was so refined that Titian, and Murillo, and the delicate Correggio made his heart to sink within him when he touched the canvas.

When he attempted to lay in his colours the admirable correctness of his contour was lost, and he had not self-sufficiency to persevere till it should be recovered in that tender evanescent outline which is so difficult to be attained even by the most eminent painters.

He wished every thing important to be made out, and when it was made out, he found his work hard and disagreeable, like the first pictures painted by Raphael, and by all that preceded that wonderful artist.

I have ever regretted that John Brown did not persevere. I am persuaded he would have been a second Raphael.

By accidents like these does the lady on the slippery ball regulate the course of human affairs; but like all ladies she ought to be diligently and artfully courted.

John Brown's evenings in Italy were passed with dilettanti or at the opera. He became passionately fond

1793. *on Scottish artists. John Brown.* 29
of the sister art, and he penetrated deep into music as a science.

I never knew any one who knew and understood it better, and with so little of the jargon and mystery of a professor.

If he had gone to Berlin the great Frederick II. would have doated on him; and his genius would have been permitted to expand. But he came to the cross of Edinburgh, from piety to his parents, and he languished in obscurity long after his return from Italy.

At last he was taken notice of by lord Monboddo, Dr Gregory, and some others, whose names I choose to suppress for reasons that are unnecessary to be mentioned. He was employed to draw fifty portraits of the chief members of the infant Society of Antiquaries, and he drew about twenty of them, besides some persons of emineance either in learning, fashion, or beauty. He drew a beautiful characteristic head of the late worthy Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield; of Runciman the historical painter; of Smellie the famous naturalist, the Reaumeure of Scotland; of Drs Cullen and Black, our Sydenham and Bergman; of Blair, our M. Gillon; and of madame Lally, our Sapho, playing on a harp and enchanting all who came within the reach of her influence.

He brought a pocket book with him from Italy in which there were some fine ideas; and he had some portraits of eminent persons that were very interesting.

I believe from the certainty of his contour he was the only person who was able to give a portrait of the famous Piranese, and he had his portrait in the collection that was sold at London after his decease.

Piranese could never sit in one posture for a moment, so his painter was forced to shoot him flying like a bat

30 on Scottish artists. John Brown. May 8.
or a snipe; and John Brown brought him down at the
first shot.

All painters draw in reality from memory, for one cannot both draw and look at an object in the same moment. The only difference is, that the painter, when the object is before him, can recur very often, and strengthen the impression made upon the retina and upon the brain. In the spring of the year 1786, John Brown, invited by persons of eminence acquainted with his merit, went to London, and there he was employed by Mr Townley to draw from some of his fine Greek statues, particularly a fine busto of Homer, which he exquisitely finished in his manner of dotting with the black lead pencil. This, and a head of Pope, were afterwards engraved by Bartolozzi, for the benefit of his widow and child.

Had he lived we should have had fine drawings of all the capital statues and gems in England, not like those of the Marlborough collection, but in the true taste of the antique.

After some stay in London, his health which had never been robust, yielded to extraordinary application, and he was forced to try a sea voyage, and return on a visit to Edinburgh, to settle his father's affairs, who was then dead, having been some time before in a state of imbecility. On the passage from London to Leith, he was somehow neglected as he lay sick in his hammock, and he was on the point of death when he arrived at Leith. With much difficulty he was brought up to town, and laid in the bed of his friend Runciman, who had died not long before in the same place. When I saw him for the last time, he was speechless, and I could by no means make him recognise me.

I set him up in his bed;—I took him by the hand;—I embraced him. Alas! I could not make my Leonardo da

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receipt for making sour crout.

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Vinci know that I was come to offer my last consolation to the dying son of Apollo!

" Vixit et quem dederat cursum fortuna peregit,
" His saltem accumulena donit et fungar inani munere.

He died on the 5th of September 1787.

*** His portrait with Runciman disputing about a passage in Shaksepeare's Tempest is in the gallery at Dryburgh abbey.

It was their joint work the year before Runciman died, 1784.

The head that accompanies this number, is done from a sketch in black lead, by Mr Brown himself; the likeness as usual, with all Mr Scott's engravings is strikingly preserved, and the manner of working happily imitated.

RECIPT FOR MAKING SOUR CROUT, A FAVOURITE GERMAN DISH, AND OTHER RECEIPTS, COMMUNICATED BY A RESPECTABLE CORRESPONDENT.

For the Bee.

Preface.

It is believed that nothing would conduce more to the health of the inhabitants of this island than the use of sour crout. It has been found of singular benefit to our sailors on long voyages, being an antidote as well as a cure for scorbutic and other putrid complaints, occasioned either by moisture or bad or foul air, so frequently engendered in the houses of the lower class of people both in town and country. This favourite dish of the Germans is not very palatable to strangers; but the taste is soon formed to it, and it is highly relished ever after.

The following receipt for this preparation of cabbage, is taken from the mouth of a gentleman who has been for these last thirty years in Germany, and has had frequent occasion to direct the making of it. The same gentleman has also mentioned a preparation of butter unknown to us, but much used in Germany, and known by the name of *Smatts*. It is from him also that the hints here subjoined respecting fruit trees have been obtained. He speaks from experiments fairly made over the whole of a garden; every other tree was treated in the maner he describes, and bore plenty of fruit, while those omitted were quite barren.

Sour crout as made of cabbages in Germany.

1. Strip the cabbages of their outward leaves.
2. With a pointed knife cut out the stalk.
3. A longish box, open at the top, is provided for cutting them in.
4. When cut, which should be done very small, take a hoghead which will contain about 400 cabbages; put salt in the bottom to cover it quite thin; then lay in cut cabbages four or five inches thick; a person with his feet well cleaned goes into the cask and tramps down the cabbage; a good handful of salt is then thrown in, and four or five inches more of the cabbage. The person continues tramping in the cask, the whole time it is filling with these successive layers of cabbage and salt. The cask is filled till within ten inches of the top. The top, which lies loose upon the cabbage, has heavy weights laid upon it, which always continue. Some juniper berries are sometimes taken and beaten in a mortar and applied with the salt, about three pounds weight to the hoghead. In fourteen or twenty days the fer-

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receipt for making sour crout.

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entation begins; it is then fit for use, when entirely covered with its own fermented water. Take out a dish of it; wash it thrice in pure cold water; drain it well and squeeze it; stew it for three hours without any water. Pork with which it is to be eaten may be boiled in it, and also pieces of bacon cut quite small. Some fry onions cut small in butter or hogs lard, and after the sour crout is put in the dish, the onions are poured over it. The dish is then served up and eaten with pickled pork, bacon, or sausages, which are laid over it. It is also eaten with dumplings. For an experiment, the cabbages may be cut with a common knife, and put into a smaller cask, and hard pressed with the hand, or with a piece of wood. Turnips are preserved in the same way; as also a kind of kidney bean with very large pods.

To make fruit trees bear.

It has been found useful to water fruit trees when in blossom, very plentifully if the season be dry, a pailful to each tree; also to cut a little hollow eighteen inches from the root of the tree in winter, and to heap up snow round it, where the snow melting is said to be useful to the trees.

To prepare smatts or melted butter for keeping.

Smatts is butter melted or rinded, and well skimmed, and properly salted in melting*, then put into casks where it will keep two or three years. The Germans think this better than butter for frying every thing in. It is also used for sour crout, which, when warmed up a second time, is better than at first.

* I have often seen butter prepared so; but I cannot conceive how it can be thus salted; for the fact is, that in rinding butter thus, the salt if any was in it, always drops to the bottom, and may thus be separated entirely.

Ed..

Venice varnish for restoring pictures.

Take two ounces gum mastic, six ounces turpentine (spirit,) digested together in a bottle near the fire, and shaken occasionally till dissolved. Rub the picture with this, and the colours return.

 ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON BANKS AND BANKING.

SIR, *To Editor of the Bee.*

I BEG leave to offer a few supplementary hints to the well timed remarks upon bankers and banking that have lately occurred in your Bee.

I perfectly agree with you in the propriety of preventing the monopoly of the bank of England from being carried to a greater height than it has hitherto attained, and of the utility of even moderating its despotic power by the establishment of another similar bank, which should operate as a rival to check its arbitrary exertions on any future occasion: I cannot, therefore, behold without some degree of anxiety, the attempt that is just now making to extend that influence farther than it has ever yet reached, by the emission of notes as low as five pounds value; nor am I without my suspicions that it may have been in some degree, with a view to pave the way for this measure, that the conduct of that bank on a late occasion may have been influenced. Be this, as it may, the public cannot be too much on their guard against the encroachments of arbitrary power wherever it is vested, or under whatever form it may appear. For, though power, when under the direction of beneficence, may be a long time exerted for the good of mankind, yet when it becomes irresistible what security can we have that it may not be exerted to destroy? Those only are secure who are freed from the possibility of danger.

No species of despotism that I know, can prove more ruinous to a country which is in the train of spirited ex-

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ertions of industry, than a banking company of overgrown power, before which no other rival can hold up its head. The popular cry in London at present is against the country bankers; but let us beware how we join heedlessly in that cry. The prosperity of this country is more owing to country bankers than to any circumstance I know; and it becomes the interest of the whole community to stand up in their support. Let every one who shall read this, look back on the time when few banks were in existence in this country, and recollect the difficulty that then prevailed with regard to the transacting of business, compared with that of the present day, (the late calamitous stoppages out of the question.) If he lived in a place where there was no bank, or where only one existed without a rival of any sort, he must be very little versant in business, indeed, if he does not perceive an amazing difference. Where only one bank existed, without a rival, if it has been firmly established and in prosperous circumstances, this bank by granting at one time credits with great facility, and striking off cash accounts without reserve on any trifling emergency, and by discounting bills readily at one time, and causelessly declining to do so at another, must have thrown manufacturers and traders into a state of very disagreeable embarrassments; not to mention the partiality and caprice occasionally exerted in favour of the friends, or to the prejudice of the rivals of some of the directors. I myself have known instances of all the kinds of oppression above stated practised by a banking company whilst *unrivalled*, which, since it obtained rivals, has acted with as much liberality and propriety as any other banking company in Britain. The following case, on the truth of which you may rely, will serve to illustrate my position very clearly.

About ten years ago, a gentleman, possessed of a free landed estate worth about 3,000 l. a-year; had occasion

at a particular time for the temporary use of 300, l. and tendered to the banking company his bill for that sum, at six months date, indorsed by another gentleman of undoubted credit, who, besides considerable funds in trade, possessed a landed estate of considerable value. But the bank, though in the practice at that time of discounting such bills, refused to discount this one. The money was advanced by an individual. But the conduct of the bank on this, and on other occasions, was so reprehensible, and so distressing to many people, that the necessity of a rival to curb its power became apparent. A rival was at length obtained, and the effects have been already stated.

The above case, which will apply to every other monopolizing company in the universe, shows how strongly it is the interest of the trading and manufacturing part of this country to encourage and support country banks, against the alarming attempts of the bank of England to crush them. For if ever it should succeed in this daring attempt, the spirited exertions of this country must be annihilated. Let us guard in time against this great evil!

But while I wish to see country bankers supported against the monopolizing views of one or more of the most powerful banking companies; let it not be supposed I wish to encourage these without due precautions. There is certainly danger in multiplying these heedlessly; and I am by no means satisfied that proper steps have yet been adopted in this country for guarding against this evil. A sensible correspondent in the *Bee*, vol. vii. p. 199. who seems to have foreseen the storm that has now broke upon our heads, very properly observes that our business should be to regulate, but not to annihilate these private banking companies which issue notes; and the regulation he proposes is so natural and so simple.

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that there can be no doubt much good would result to the community, were it enforced universally by a law.

His plan is, that all banking companies which issue notes, should be required by law, to print, upon the back of the notes issued by them, the names and designations of every person who is possessed of any share of the bank stock of that company, at the time the notes bear date. Were this invariably done, it would enable every person who received these notes, to judge of the degree of credit that in his mind, ought to be affixed to the company whose notes are tendered to him. There would be no necessity for specifying the amount of stock held by each person, but simply their names and additions ; for as every partner, whatever his share may be, is liable as far as his funds go, for the whole debts of the company, it is the same thing whether he shall have much or little of it vested in that undertaking.

The principle is here quite good, and meets my fullest approbation ; but to render the security that would be thus obtained still more unobjectionable, it becomes necessary to guard against the possibility of these partners secretly withdrawing themselves from these companies without the knowledge of the public ; for as all the stock in these companies is transferable, the man, who this day held a share in that company, and who was perhaps worth an hundred thousand pounds, may tomorrow sell his share of bank stock to another who is not worth a groat. In these circumstances, the names on the back of the notes might prove extremely delusive, in the same way that the names on the original charter of incorporation may prove of no avail. To guard against this kind of insecurity, let it be further declared by law, that every person whose name stands on the books of

the company as proprietor of any share of stock, or which appears upon the back of any of their bank notes, as above stated, shall be deemed in law to be still a sharer in that company, and liable for the payment of its debts, even if he should have disposed of the whole of his share of stock in that company, until days after he had published in the newspaper, a notification to the following effect.

Notification.

"The public are hereby informed, that [here insert the name and designation,] this day disposed of all the stock he held in the banking company of , under the firm of , and gives this public notification, that he has no longer any concern whatever in it."—If the purchaser had no share formerly in the bank, there should be added, "the purchaser was, (add his name and designation.)"

If a law to this effect were obtained, the public would be at all times in a condition to judge of the degree of credit, that ought to be annexed to the notes of every banking company, a security which they certainly have a just title to expect. I am, Sir, your wellwisher, though neither merchant nor banker.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE FROM RUSSIA, TRANSMITTED BY ARCTICUS.

From Dr Pallas

On raising ferns, &c. from seeds.

"THE rearing of Ferns, from their pulverulent seeds is nothing new to me——. The first observer of the fern seeds and their growth, next to Swammerdam, was Dr Benjamin Stahelin, a Swiss, late Haller's friend, in the memoirs of the academy of Paris for the year 1730, and in his specimen *Anatomico botanicum*, Ba-

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sil 1734, 4to. I think some of the London gardeners, also have raised fern from seeds.

"Last winter, I got a parcel of leaves of the *poly-podium fragrans*, used for tea, from Siberia, and covered a pot filled with peat mold with the dust of it, under a glass cloak, and have had the pleasure to see some dozens of pretty plants of the same spring up, which are growing the whole summer, and had produced six or seven leaves each towards autumn. As the dust of fern leaves is easily collected, any body may make the experiment; if only the mold in the pots be kept continually moist under a glass, in the same manner as the subtile seeds of rhododendron, heaths, and the like are raised by gardeners."

This last circumstance is well worth adverting to by those in Britain, who have rhododendrons come to flower; as, by collecting a thin coat of the surface earth below the shrubs, and sprinkling it on the surface of peat mold, as above directed, many plants of that fine shrub may be obtained.

Many fine plants may be also obtained from foreign parts, by bringing parcels of the thin parings of surface earth where plants have ripened their seeds, moderately dried, into this country, and sowing these with care after they arrive here. Not a particle of earth that is ever brought from a distant country, ought ever to be thrown away.

Notices of the white marmot.

"There is now a natural curiosity at the Eremitage here which I never could procure during my travels, except a very bad skin; viz. a white Russian marmot, or suroc, presented alive to the empress. I had the black variety some years ago, which is not so scarce, and chiefly found in the Ukraine but this white marmot, it is said came from Siberia.

Asiatic sheep.

"I will endeavour, during my tour towards the Caucasus to get drawings of different varieties of sheep, and take patterns of their wool also; I will likewise not forget the mulberry seeds for Dr Anderson."

The Editor finds himself under very particular obligations to this great man. It is only men of moderate talents who are never disposed to oblige. The man of a dignified mind like the sun in his course delights to diffuse light and heat to all who have the happiness of coming within the sphere of his influence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE whimsical verses by *Zam Zinn* are received, *Amicus* is very obliging. His communication is received, shall have a place when room can be found for it.

The communication by an *Antirepublican* is received, and though the Editor concurs very much in opinion with that writer, yet he thinks that the subject of his animadversions, had perhaps better be left to die away of itself, than to have it kept awake by remarks that seem now to be in a great measure unnecessary.

The continuation of the remarks on *eminent authors* is received. The critique on *Osian's poems*, by the same hand, will be very acceptable when it suits the conveniency of this obliging anonymous correspondent.

In answer to the queries of several correspondents let them be informed that the drawings of Botany Bay birds have been sent to London; to have them compared with such specimens of the same as can be found in Parkinson's museum or elsewhere in that metropolis, assisting in the classification and description of such parts as do not appear on the drawing; which has occasioned the delay that some of them seem to regret.

The Editor requests that when his correspondents extract articles from any printed work, they will always be so good as mention it; that they may not be confounded with original communications. This is not meant to preclude such extracts, but merely to distinguish them.

The award of the premiums is at length come to hand, but too late for this number. It will be announced in our next.

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THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1793.

HINTS RESPECTING EDUCATION.

THE intention of every system of education is to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge, and the end proposed by that acquisition is the attainment of happiness.

Health, and wealth, and knowledge, are supposed to be the most necessary requisites for the attainment of happiness in this world, and therefore are objects of universal desire by mankind. Of these three, health is the most indispensibly necessary for the comfortable enjoyment of life; and by that beneficence which universally characterises the dispensations of providence, this is not only put within the reach of every class of men, but the lower orders of the people, who are in a great measure deprived of the means of reaching the other attainments, are, from these very circumstances, insured in the possession of this valuable blessing in a much higher degree than others. Continued exercise, especially in the open air, is well known to be the surest means

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of obtaining health ; and labouring men, who are obliged from necessity perpetually to labour, feel the blessed effects of it in that established health and firmness of constitution, which so eminently characterise them in all parts of the world. Persons in higher ranks, who endeavour to substitute voluntary exercise, instead of the necessary labours of the poor, do it in such a desultory, irregular, and imperfect manner, as never to be capable of enjoying this best portion of the blessings of life nearly in an equal degree. It is thus that heaven preserves that equality which the institutions of men in vain endeavour to establish.

If a large proportion of mankind are obliged to labour incessantly for the acquisition of health, by another dispensation equally beneficent, nature hath implanted in the minds of a still greater proportion of mankind, an irresistible propensity to pursue with unabating eagerness, the acquisition of wealth, which gives a stimulus to activity that must otherwise have slackened, the moment that the physical wants of nature were supplied. This produces a new kind of necessity, that calls forth exertions, which if they do not so unavoidably contribute towards the attainment of health, as the labours of the poor, are strongly productive of that kind of mental agitation, that guards as effectually as bodily labour itself, against that miserable disease called *tedium vite*, the greatest bane of human happiness. Thus are the lower and the middling orders of men, insured in the possession of the most necessary ingredients of happiness, from the very exertions that their situation in life of necessity produce.

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Those, on the other hand, whose ancestors have secured for them a great share of wealth, being freed from these necessities, have no other stimulus for calling forth exertions, whether of body or of mind, but a desire of distinction alone; and this desire operates in so many ways, according to the impulse of the moment, as to be productive of an infinite variety of fantastic whims, and ridiculous eccentricities. Its operations are too desultory and irregular to produce, almost in any case, that constancy of exertion which is necessary for the continuance of high health of body, or that tense application of mind, which alone can keep the animal spirits in full play at all times. The means of gratifying the appetites being always within reach, and no powerful calls to divert the attention from these pursuits, men in these circumstances, are tempted to indulge in them to excess. Health is thus too often, at an early period of life, impaired, and happiness abated, by the frequent attacks of the worst of all its enemies, *ennui*. Fortunate, therefore, may those of this rank be deemed, who find their minds early impressed with an ardent love of knowledge, and an animating desire to render themselves conspicuous among men, for their literary progress, or polite acquirements. That plan of education, therefore, which shall seem to be the best adapted to answer all the purposes of those of high rank and of middling station, whether by facilitating the acquisition of such branches of knowledge as are necessary for the acquisition of wealth, or for guarding against the snares that usually environ those who are born to great affluence, and for

stimulating them to an ardent exertion of all their faculties, would seem to be the very best that can be proposed.

The *artificial* substitutes for bodily labour, in ancient times, among the more opulent class of men, who confined to slaves only, the diurnal labours of the field, were gymnastic exercises while young, to fit them at an after period of life for the toils of the chase, or the destructive operations of war. In modern times, the only bodily exercises taught at schools, are dancing, fencing, and riding, (for I have not yet heard of boxing being taught in any academy,) which are adapted not less to give a gentility of air, an ease of motion, and an elegance of attitude to the fine gentleman, than to harden the constitution, and promote good health. Fortunately, in this instance, fashion contributes her aid in promoting the beneficent intention of nature; and care ought to be taken to encourage this as much as possible. These exercises, therefore, and every other that can be conveniently obtained, ought to be encouraged in every seminary for the education of youth.

One of the greatest interruptions to the acquisition of knowledge, is the diversity of languages that prevails on the globe; and it becomes a painful part of every institution for the education of youth, to remove this troublesome impediment. The Greeks were the first people in Europe, who made a considerable progress in civilization and literature, and after them the Romans. From the Greeks, the Romans derived the rudiments of literary knowledge; and of course the study of the

Greek language was a necessary branch of Roman education. From the Romans and the Greeks, all the nations of modern Europe have derived the rudiments of polite literature; the Greek and Latin languages, therefore, form a necessary part of the education of those who study polite literature in every part of Europe. These languages thus acquire a kind of adventitious merit, by forming a universal medium, by means of which the literati of all nations can keep up an intercourse with each other. For these reasons, and to enable one to enter into the disquisitions that occur daily among literary men, no person who aims at that character can dispense with these languages. They must therefore be taught in every seminary of liberal education.

The oriental languages, in one of which is written the greatest part of the sacred volume, which every clergyman is bound to study, and the other kindred languages in which many other excellent writings exist, ought also to be there taught, that such as have occasion for these attainments may not be deprived of the means of acquiring them.

But though the knowledge of these languages be necessary to the gentleman and the divine, the knowledge of the modern languages that are now spoken in the different countries of Europe comes to be of even greater utility to the merchant and the man of business, and are equally indispensable for the accomplished gentleman, and the polite scholar. All of these therefore ought to be taught wherever a complete course of education is proposed to be given.

The mere acquisition of languages however, it must ever be adverted to, is not the acquisition of knowledge. It is nothing more than the clearing the way for that acquisition; and it is much to be regretted that so much time and money must be expended in the acquisition of this preliminary step, which can be called merely preparatory to the proper business of education; so that if any means could be devised for shortening this initiatory process, and for rendering it more easy than it has hitherto been, so as not to interrupt the acquisition of other branches of useful knowledge suitable to the age and capacity of the pupil, we should make a very valuable improvement on the whole system of education.

The plan I have now to offer proposes to unite all these advantages. While it will render the acquisition of foreign languages much more easy and pleasing to the learner, than any other system that has hitherto been devised, and would at the same time accustom the scholar to use these languages much more easily and correctly than usual, it would not interrupt the acquisition of other necessary branches of education in the smallest degree; so that the pupil, while he was advancing rapidly in the attainment of all the languages he inclined, would be at the same time going forward with as much rapidity in every other branch of study that was suited to his genius, circumstances, or inclination, as if he had never acquired a single word of any other language than his mother tongue.

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necessary for the attainment of wealth to the man of business, the plan, it is hoped, will also be found to be equally calculated to preserve the young man of fortune from being early intoxicated with pleasure, or drawn astray by the allurements of vice. Instead of the delusive seductions of early dissipation, the mind may be roused to exertions of the most vigorous sort by an emulation to excel, not by means of the adventitious aid of wealth, but by the more manly exertions of body and of mind, relying upon itself alone, for superiority in a fair contest with others in equal circumstances.

In some future number of this work the particulars of the plan shall be submitted, with due deference, to the public, who will then be able to judge of its tendency, and to correct those defects to which in any particular it shall be judged liable.

ACCOUNT OF A MUSICAL PIGEON.

For the Bee.

IN addition to the remarks on natural history by a Young Observer, (who I am sorry to see has discontinued his speculations for some time past,) I beg leave to transmit to you the following singular account of a musical pigeon, mentioned by Mrs Piozzi in her agreeable tour. It is the only thing of the kind that has occurred in the course of my reading.

A READER.

AN odd thing, to which I was this morning a witness, has called my thoughts away to a curious train of reflections on the animal race; and how far

they may be made companionable and intelligent. The famous Ferdinand Bertoni, being fond of dumb creatures, as we call them, took to petting a pigeon. This creature, by keeping his master company, has obtained so perfect an ear and taste for music, that no one who sees his behaviour, can doubt for a moment, of the pleasure he takes in hearing Mr Bertoni play and sing: for as soon as he sits down to the instrument, Colombo begins shaking his wings, perches on the piano fort , and expresses the most indubitable emotions of delight. If however, he or any one else strike a false note, or make any kind of discord upon the keys, the dove never fails to shew evident tokens of anger and distress; and if teased too long, grows quite enraged, pecking the offender's legs and fingers in such a manner, as to leave nothing less doubtful than the sincerity of his resentment. Signora Cecilia Giuliani, a scholar of Bertoni's, [who has lately received some overtures from the London theatre, will if ever she arrives there, bear testimony to the truth of an assertion very difficult to believe, and to which I should hardly myself give credit, were I not witness to it every morning that I chuse to call and confirm my own belief. A friend present protested he should feel afraid to touch the harpsichord before so nice a critic; and though we all laughed at the assertion, Bertoni declared he never knew the bird's judgement fail, and that he often kept him out of the room, for fear of his affronting or tormenting those who came to take musical instructions. With regard to other actions of life, I saw nothing particular in the pigeon, but his tameness, and strong attachment to his master.

A TABLE

OF

PRECIOUS STONES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND ORDERS.

ORDER SECOND.

Class first.

SCHORL.

HARDNESS, from 17 to 10; SPECIFIC GRAVITY 3,6.

Varieties.

SIBERIAN, *ruby coloured, reddish, green, brown, blue, and black.* MOTHER OF EMERALD, *dark green.* LAPIS CRUCIFER, or the CROSS STONE. BAR SCHORL. HORN BLEND, *black, green, or blue.* CIANITE, *blue schorl.* THUMSTEIN. LAXMAN'S QUADRANGULAR SCHORL.

Analysis.

CIANITE, Mag 13; Arg 67; Sil 13; Cal 2; Iron 5*.
 TRANSPARENT SCHORL, Sp Gr 3,6; Mag 1; Arg 40; Sil 48; Cal 5; Iron 5†.
 BLUE OPAQUE, Sp Gr 3,6; Mag 1; Arg 2 148; Cal 5; Iron 5†.
 BAR SCHORL, Sp Gr 3,6; Mag 5; Arg 6,6; Sil 61,6; Cal 21,6; Iron 16; Water 3‡.
 THUMSTEIN, Arg 29; Sil 53; Cal 9; Iron 10¶.

* Born catalogue, † Bergman. ‡ Bergman.
 § Bendheim. ¶ Born catalogue.

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Transparent schorl is chrystalised in polygonal prisms, generally with four, six, or nine sides; some of them are so fine as to pass for gems of the first order, especially for the emerald. In the semitransparent schorls there are likewise some of great beauty, as the ruby coloured, lately discovered in Siberia by counsellor Herman, in a bed of reddish argilla, mixed with fragments of felt spath, quartz, and mica, on a low granite mountain. The bed of argilla is evidently produced by the decomposition of granite, which operation Herman supposes must have set at liberty the ruby schorl formerly pent up in the chinks or fissures of the decomposed part of the mountain. The discovery is quite new, no such species being before known, as it is as hard as the first order of precious stones, the diamond excepted, takes a fine polish, and equals in colour the oriental ruby, though not in transparency.

Structure, Properties, &c.

Its structure is made up of fine cylindric columns, like needles collected into bundles or tresses, lying one on another in different directions, whilst each individual column is made up of fine plates or lamina, like the gems. It is fusible *per se* into a white transparent glass, and melts imperfectly with borax when calcined, as it does with microcosmic salt and mineral alkali, into a small vitreous globe, with little spots of a white enamel colour; acids have no effect upon it, even when calcined. Lastly, it loses its colour in the fire after having first turned blue. The mother of emeralds is likewise a semitranspa-

May 15.

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1793. *a table of gems,—the schorl.* 51
rent schorl, in the opinion of some able naturalists,
although Mr Born asserts it to be a jade, we know
not upon what authority; this subject is farther
treated in the article jade.

The structure of the semitransparent schorls, and
some of the transparent that are not so perfectly
diaphanous as to conceal their texture, is obscurely
sparry; but that of the opaque is either filamentous,
like asbestos, or hard and brittle like threads
of glass, or it is composed of scales. Of this last kind
is that called *horn blend*, which is generally green
or black, but there is a beautiful variety of it
found on the mount St Gothard in Switzerland, of a
fine sky blue colour covered with silver talc. Bar
schorl has been found on the Carpathian mountains
crystalized in prisms. Lapis crucifer, or the cross
stone, is found sometimes near Brazil in Switzer-
land, and there named *Taufstein*, or *christening
stone*; but oftener at Thum in Saxony, and there-
fore named there *Thumstein*. It is a schorl in form
of a cross; that of Brazil consists of two hexagonal
crystals. The exact crystalization of the other
is unknown to us.

Where found.

Most countries produce schorls. Russia is parti-
cularly rich in schorls. It is even difficult to point
out all the different places of the empire which pro-
duce them, but we shall take notice of those most
remarkable, particularly new discoveries. The ru-
by coloured schorl mentioned above, was found by
Mr Herman at Sarapoulky, a village in the govern-
ment of Perm, ten versts from Moursinsky Slabode in

Siberia. The Siberian inspector, Mr Laxman, has lately discovered in the mountain Alpestria, on the river Sleudenska near the lake Baikal, the following new schorls. First, a green transparent schorl, of so brittle a nature as not to bear carriage without breaking into small pieces truncated; Pallas is positive in declaring this dark green schorl, a hyacinth. This last has often some of the small yellowish white garnets sticking in it described in the article *Garnet*, where an account will be found of the species of matrix that contains them all. Schorls are likewise found in the mountains and mines of Niselga, Krasnavolok, and Sondala, as likewise between the Onega Lake and White Sea. Black schorl is likewise found near the White Sea, and in the Altai, Ural, and Daurian mountains.

None of the transparent schorls have been found in Scotland, that I have heard of; but many varieties of the opaque kinds have been found in various places, particularly in the island of Arran, where there is a bed of greenish hornlike schorl of immense extent near the harbour of Lamlash.

Value.

Fine specimens of schorl are dear; the ruby schorl from Siberia, twenty-five to fifty rubles a ring stone; the green, when fine, from fifteen to thirty.

N. B. The high price of the ruby schorl is owing to its novelty and rarity; and of the green, is owing to its passing for an emerald.

Class second.

ROCK CHRYSAL.

HARDNESS 11; SPECIFIC GRAVITY 2.6.

Varieties.

VENUS' HAIR, white transparent chrystal containing red capillary schorl. THETIS' HAIR, ditto with green ditto. AVANTURINE, ditto, opaque, sparkling with gold-like particles. PIERRE d'ALLIANCE, transparent quartz with whitish grey granite. APATITES, a silicious pyramidal chrystalization inclosed in a hexagon. FLUOR PRISM *from Spain*, the case of fluor prism, of a pale violet, like Derbyshire spar; inner pyramid of a pale yellowish green.

Analysis.

H 11; Sp Gr 2.6; Arg 6; Sil 93; Cal 1*.

Form.

Rock chrystal is chrystalized quartz, generally in groups or druses of hexagonal prisms, ending in a pyramid of six facets, but is also found in other forms, and sometimes amorphous like quartz. It is of various colours, particularly yellow, violet, white, and rose coloured.

Structure, Properties, &c.

Its texture is laminar. It cracks and loses its transparency as well as colour in the fire, but does not melt *per se*, although readily with alkalis. The most rare and curious species of the quartz gem that exists out of Rufsia, (for this empire is the richest in that fossil,) is the avanturine, a stone

* Bergman.

54 *a table of gems,—rock chrystal.* May 13.
whose very existence is doubted by some mineralogists, and its genus unknown to the rest till very lately. Some specimens brought from Cape Gate in Spain, demonstrate that it is a fine opaque quartz, whose little plates or scales from a particular position reflect the light, and appear like scales of golden mica. It is likewise said to be found in Bohemia.

Russia is particularly rich in all the known varieties of quartz and rock chrystal, except the aventurine; but to make up for the want of that curious stone that has so long puzzled naturalists, it possesses three species unknown to the rest of the world, *viz.* *Venus' hair*, a beautiful transparent white rock chrystal containing red capillary schorl, lying often in tufts or tresses, like real red hair in an artificial ring. *Thetis' hair* is the same stone, containing green instead of red capillary schorl, very lately discovered in Siberia; but the author has not as yet seen any specimens of the green, where the schorl is in such fine threads as the red, nor so regularly arranged, although even that is in general lying without order, except in a few choice specimens. A third stone is likewise peculiar to Russia, and has received, like the two former, a name characteristic of its form and composition, *viz.* *pierre d'alliance*, or alliance stone; from its being composed of transparent quartz, and a fine species of light grey granite, like a porphyry, united in an uncommonly regular manner in the finer specimens, as if two distinct stones were glued together by art. A fine opaline rock chrystal

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is likewise employed occasionally for seals, although rare, under the name of the Siberian opal.

Where found.

Venus' hair at Moursinsk near Catherinebourg; Thetis' hair, *pietre d'alliance*, in fissures of the Ural granite ridges; coloured chrystals from the Ural and Altai mountains.

Value.

A ring stone of Venus' or Thetis' hair costs from fifteen to fifty rubles, according to size and regularity of the hair, or capillary schorl.

To be continued.

OBSERVATIONS ON AGRICULTURE
AND MANUFACTURES.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Bee.*

I WAS much struck with the force of the observations, and the justness of the conclusions in the two essays on the Effects of Agriculture and Manufactures, in the Bee, (vol. xii. p. 204 and 242,) but cannot help at the same time thinking, that the ingenious author looks with rather too gloomy an aspect on the flourishing state of manufactures in this kingdom. It is true that when manufactures are raised to a great pitch of prosperity, and suddenly thrown back by any untoward circumstance, inexpressible evils are felt, not only by the persons actually engaged in them, but also by the inhabitants of the country in general. But when that prosperity is occasioned by a constant demand for the at-

articles produced, its cessation is never so sudden as to produce any material inconvenience; the demand does not slacken all at once, but slowly, and as slowly the manufacturers begin to feel that their business is carried beyond its proper level, and to lessen their operations accordingly.

There are however many manufactures to which this will not apply, such as are affected by the fashions; but as the check that is given to their operations from time to time, happens not to the whole at one period, the inhabitants of the country at large never feel the shock;—the unhappy adventurers are the only sufferers. Manufactures of this nature, it must be allowed, produce great evils in the community, but they are not to be avoided. If the prince of Wales takes it into his head to wear an embroidered vest, the wealthy inhabitants of the country will have embroidered vests also, cost what they may; and there will always be people ready to make them if they can gain half a crown a-day, in place of eighteenpence, even at the risk of starving some time afterwards.

If the operations of commerce are free, some individuals will in every community become very rich; and their demands for manufactures will either be supplied at home or from abroad. If the natural or political situation of the country admit of these articles being produced at home, cheaper than abroad, a number of people sufficient to supply the demand will presently be established in the manufacture of them; if otherwise, property, equivalent in value to these articles, must be exported to pay for them, and

1793. thus feed as many persons abroad, as would have in the former case been fed at home, by that property. Hence I conclude, that in every prosperous state there must be considerable manufactures except such a system as that which you observe produces such excellent effects, in China be adopted. Of many of the consequences of this system I am afraid the Europeans are still ignorant. One of them, and a very deplorable one, is taken notice of by Mr Smith,—the extreme poverty of the labouring class of inhabitants; and such I think is the unavoidable consequence of their being excluded from foreign resources, and from leaving the country when these resources fail.

Agriculture cannot be brought forward in Europe but by its *fair* competition with manufactures. If the natural and political advantages for both are small, the population of a country will be also small. If those for manufactures are increased, and those for agriculture diminished, the former will flourish at home, and the latter, in consequence of the demand, somewhere abroad, and *vice versa*.

And I suppose that, though the moral evils attendant on manufactures are to be lamented, the same laws that encourage agriculture and freedom, and in general promote the happiness of the people, will almost always encourage manufactures also.

Leith, January.

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE ABOVE.

The above was written, as appears by its date, before the present stagnation of credit had begun to take place. This very circumstance furnishes an additional argument against the undue influence of that manufacturing and commercial system, the *excesses* of which only were reprehended in the papers alluded to. Possibly the best thing that could be done, would be to leave agriculture to make a fair competition with manufactures, as this correspondent seems to approve of. But it ought ever to be adverted to, that the manufacturing and commercial system, by exposing the undertakers to greater risks, leaves a much greater chance of accumulating sometimes a great fortune on a sudden, than the other, which tends to promote a greater equality in wealth; therefore it would seem to be *wise*, if regulations are avowedly made to favour either system, that they should lean to the side of agriculture; but as the public are ever fond of any kind of lottery that holds forth the tempting bait of a sudden acquisition of great wealth, at whatever risks, there is reason to suspect the opposite conduct will always tend to render a minister *popular*, and therefore it must be *his* interest to favour it, whatever it may be to the country at large.

On these principles M. Colbert, towards the beginning of this century, attempted to give very undue encouragement to manufactures at the expence of agriculture, the baneful effects of

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which are now well known. Can we say that similar things have never been done by the ministers of Britain?

Indeed an attempt to favour either the one or the other, by such short sighted mortals as we are, usually produces effects the very reverse of what was intended. At this moment the commerce of this country is cramped, and the price of bread corn remarkably enhanced, by the operation of an unwise law lately made. When legislators attempt to regulate the business of individuals, they usually produce great mischiefs, and expose themselves to derision, if not to detestation.

We are too little acquainted with the internal state of China to be able to reason on *particulars* respecting that country; but we know in general, that that country has continued in a state of augmenting prosperity, for a number of centuries so much longer than any European state has existed, as to admit of no sort of comparison with them; and that agriculture, and domestic manufactures and *internal* trade are the chief employments followed there. If those who wish to change their situation in cases of necessity, are prohibited from doing so, it must be a cruel regulation; but that this is not the case, is I think evident from this circumstance, that at Batavia, and many other parts of India, the Chinese abound very much. That there are not foolish political regulations in China as well as elsewhere, I am far from supposing. Wherever men are to act, they will be liable to be influenced by ignorance or prejudice, and of course to error and improprieties of conduct.

J. A.

ANECDOTES OF DISTINGUISHED BRITISH OFFICERS,
WHO FELL IN THE RUSSIAN NAVAL SERVICE DURING
THE LAST WAR WITH SWEDEN. BY ARCTICUS.

For the Bee.

Continued from p. 19.

Third.

SAMUEL ELPHISTON, Esq. Captain of the first rank.

SAMUEL ELPHISTON, esq. was eldest son of captain Elphiston of the British navy, a gallant and brisk officer, who made the Turks tremble whilst admiral of the Russian fleet in the Archipelago, and may with justice be said to have paved the way for the brilliant naval victories afterwards gained over them, from the panic his bold actions had already struck on these seas,—victories, however, which he always had his share in, although no longer commander in chief, when under a superior flag.

Both the admiral's sons were early made midshipmen in the Russian navy, and acted under their father whilst he chose to remain in the service; but it is much for the honour of Great Britain, that both he, and sir Charles Douglass before him, gave up the superior rank of admiral, to return to that of captain in their native country. Samuel, the eldest son, and subject of this article, at the conclusion of the Turkish war, went to gain experience and laurels in the British navy, then making head against

May 15.

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1793. *Russian naval officers.*—*Elphinston.* 61.

such a combination of hostile powers as the world had never seen leagued together, under the pretence of aiding *liberty*, although the meaning of the word was unknown in their own dominions, and is so still; for men must be gradually trained to the sober enjoyment of virtuous liberty, not let loose at once, as the hero of *la Mancha* discovered to his cost, long before Louis XVI.

He seems to have succeeded pretty well, as we find him a lieutenant under Rodney, in the famous battle with de Grasse, and honoured with the command of his ship the *Ville de Paris*, to carry her into Jamaica, after the victory. He re-entered this service at the end of that war, in which Rodney, Elliot, and Hastings supported the British renown in the four quarters of the world, equal, if not superior to what it had ever been carried to, during any period of its honourable history.

This brilliant young officer added much to the reputation he had gained in the West Indies, by quelling a mutiny in a most spirited manner, which broke out in a ship of the line at Portsmouth, at a time when insubordination and mutiny were but too frequent. Thus early had those principles appeared in Europe, which have since rent to pieces one of the greatest nations of modern times, and would already have laid another in the dust, had not the frantic excesses of a mob, raised by a lunatic, opened men's eyes to their danger, and strengthened the hands of government at a critical moment, when the power of

62 *Russian naval officers,—Elphiston. May, 15.*
the civil magistrate was no more, and the aid of the military servants of the public so unpopular, even when called upon legally to support the laws, that licence reigned triumphant.

Mr Elphiston, as his reputation had preceded him, was immediately received into this service as post captain, or captain of the second rank, full of experience for his years; and as he applied himself assiduously to the Russian language, and the intricate detail of this service, he was often employed on courts martial, and other duty of the kind, where that species of knowledge, joined to strict honour and impartiality, are required.

He married at Cronstadt, the Portsmouth of Russia, the daughter of admiral Cruse, and was living happily in a domestic state, when called to more dangerous duty by the breaking out of the late Turkish war. Captain Elphiston was appointed to a ship of the line, in the fleet destined to the Archipelago under admiral Greig, when the Swedes furnished them with occupation nearer home. In the first battle against the new enemy, our young hero fought one of the most desperate actions with the Swedish flag ship recorded in the annals of any country, and certainly had all the merit of taking her, although Wachmaster did not strike till Greig bore down upon him, disdainingly to deliver his sword to an officer below his own rank; his admiral received the other Swedish flag, but Elphiston carried off the ship's ensign, as a trophy of his hard earned victory.

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Our young countryman's quarter deck was twice swept of every one on it but himself and a single trumpeter, the only survivor of four who had been forgot playing on the poop, in the beginning of the engagement, and were mowed down one after another, without offering to stir from their place, or ceasing to blow their trumpets; although entirely drowned by the thunder of artillery, and groans of the dying; till on the firing slackening a little towards the end, the survivor was fortunately perceived by the captain, bringing such dismal sounds from his trumpet as made the captain smile amidst all the horrors that surrounded him, as he afterwards told us.

Two remarkable circumstances distinguished this action from all others fought during the war; the one was, that owing to the position of the ship, one side of the captain's white uniform, as well as that of his few surviving officers stationed in different parts of the vessel, were dyed in a manner of a red colour, by the blood of their fallen companions, whilst the other was left clean, which had a singular effect, insomuch, that when he went with them on board his admiral after the engagement, the moment Greig perceived the barge drawing towards his ship, he exclaimed, "It is easy to distinguish the brave Elphiston and his officers, by their honourable livery." The other circumstance, almost equally uncommon, was the shattered condition his ship entered Cronstadt, to the surprise of some hundreds of British seamen, then lying in that port, who declared that the slightest breeze of wind, sufficient only to have heeled her a little, must have proved fatal; as she was pierced like a sieve, by some hundreds of

64 *Russian naval officers.—Elphiston, May 15.*
shot, and long lay a spectacle for the curiosity of this city, and a monument of British courage.

Soon after the engagement, captain Elphiston was introduced to her majesty by count T. vice president, or first lord of the admiralty, and was graciously received and decorated with the fourth class of the order of military merit; but he must have been much flattered that day by the foreign ministers, and many of the great Russian nobility, desiring to be presented to him, as they politely termed it, to do honour to so brave an officer.

Upon this occasion, he assured your correspondent who had every information from him, consistent with modesty, (the rest is notorious,) that if he had been a few inches taller, he must have in all probability been killed, as a number of shot struck an object in a direct line with his head, but a very little higher. The captain was a little delicate looking figure, with much animation and fire, rather shorter than his father, and much slenderer. In honour of little great men be it said, that captain Crown, another British officer, the Lockhart of the north, is much about the same size.

His own ship being rendered a perfect wreck, Elphiston was appointed to the command of that of the Swedish admiral,—a distinction he so well merited, and had got every thing ready for renewing his brilliant career, when it was stopped for ever by a malignant fever, which cut him off in the flower of youth, and gallant achievements, in the arms of his young wife, left to deplore his loss in the midst of thousands of mourners, if that can be any consolation in the moment of poignant grief.

ARCTICUS,

POETRY.

TO THE CROCUS.

UPRIGHT as are the thoughts of her I prize,
Second of flow'rs, though little canst thou boast
May charm the sight or gratify the smell,
I love thee! for of all this goodly scene
Which we behold, nought earlier than thyself
My soul remembers. In my boyish years
I've mark'd thy coming with incessant watch;
Oft have I visited each morn the spot
Wherein thou lay'st entomb'd; oft joy'd to see
Thy pointed tops just peering through the ground:
And, ah! fond fool! how often hast thou bar'd
Their tender sides, till thy too greedy love
Has kill'd the flow'rs its strange impatience strove
To hasten into bloom! So do not ye
Whom heav'n has blest with children; but beware
Lest ye expose your darling hopes too soon
To the world's fury, there to face the winds,
Whose bitter biting chills the weakly plant;
But shield them with your kind and fost'ring aid,
Till they have gather'd strength t'abide those frosts
That nip life's op'ning bud, else ye perhaps
May find your hopes all blasted, ev'n as mine.
Ye much lov'd Crocuses, while mem'ry lasts,
I'll hold ye dear: for still ye shall recall
My infant days! And, 'oh! how great's the bliss
To think on those! Oft does this soul exhale
The sweet remembrance, till the strong perfume
Tortures the sense: for say whate'er ye will,
And call to memory departed joys,
'Tis but a painful pleasure: in themselves
Our purest joys are intermix'd with cares;
But in the recollection of those joys,
The sordid dregs of intermingling care
Sink to the ground, while all the bliss sublim'd,
Is essence pure too pregnant to be borne. P. H.

MYRA, A PASTORAL.

For the Bee.

O MYRA attend to the lay
Which Corydon sings in the shade;
To pass the dull moments away
The Muses are Corydon's aid;

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ARCTICUS,

They teach him to play on the reed,
 Much wealth he can never obtain,
 Yet carelefs of that, he can feed
 His flocks, and the trifle disdain.

At the bottom of yonder green hill,
 'Mongst woodlands so charming and sweet,
 By the side of a murmuring rill
 Stands Corydon's rural retreat :
 No! pompous appearance or show,
 This lowly retirement can boast,
 To nature its beauties I owe,
 And nature delights me the most,

The landscape is lovely around,
 The riv'lets glide gently along,
 Artun'd to the musical sound
 Of the woodlark and nightingale's song :
 The bleating of flocks from the hill,
 The humming of bees from their cell,
 Amuse me with melody still,
 Such melody nought can excell.

I walk by the whispering grove,
 Where the zephyrs sound soft through the spray,
 I mourn with the amorous dove,
 And join the sweet nightingale's lay :
 These sounds are so mournfully sweet,
 That mirth seems unpleasant to me,
 I'd leave the fond thought with regret
 Of indulging a passion for thee.

The pleasures that wait on the spring,
 The flow'rs and the fair budding tree,
 The joys that the summer can bring,
 Are tastelefs when absent from thee :
 From the warblers that sing in the grove
 In vain does the melody flow,
 But when with the maid that I love
 'Tis enchantment wherever I go.

I covet not jewels and gold,
 The rich I unenvied can see,
 No treasure on earth I behold,
 No jewel so precious as thee :
 With me to my cottage retire
 Unburden'd with treasure and wealth,
 Let love all our pleasures inspire
 And live in contentment and health.

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on singularity of research.

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ON SINGULARITY OF RESEARCH. LITERARY OLLA. NO. VII.
For the Bee.

“ THERE is perhaps no one principle in human nature that leads to greater consequences, than the concentration of application to singular research.

But this, like every other principle, has occasionally strange and useless terminations, that may be called *lusus nature* in morals.

As an instance of this, I will present you with the result of a man's labour for three years, eight or nine hours a-day, Sundays not excepted, to determine the verses, words, and letters contained in the Bible.

Verses,	31,173.
Words,	773,692.
Letters,	3,566,480.

The middle and the least chapter is the 117th Psalm.

The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 101st Psalm.

Jehovah is named 6855 times.

The middle one of these Jehovahs is in second Chronicles fourth chapter and sixteenth verse.

The word *and* in the Bible is found 46,227 times.

The least verse in the Old Testament is in first Chronicles first and tenth verses.

The least in the New Testament, 11th chapter of John 35th verse.

I look upon this to be a very curious occurrence in the history of human nature, that there should have existed a man who, merely from the pleasure of employment, should have spent three years on such a task.

I knew a gentleman of an honourable family, who having been long a martyr to the gout, found relief from the diversion of an uniform employment that cost him no expence of thought, but occupied him in his elbow chair.

He made extracts from books to fill nine huge volumes in folio, which I have had in my hand, and contemplated with wonder, which ceased when I considered the *sedative* end he had in view. Besides this, the gentleman set down every curious authentic particular he could lay his hands upon, and I found considerable entertainment from reading many of them, which I faintly remembered to have heard in common conversation, but durst not repeat them for want of such authentication.

Among others I found a note from Dunning's clerks books, of his principal earnings in the course of his practice, which stated the first year at L. 34 : 16 : 8, and his last at L. 9744.

The subdivision of labour, the wealth of nations, and the leisure afforded thereby to thousands, has multiplied the singularities and anomalies of human nature to a wonderful extent: and as every new circumstance added to the account of human acquisition, though an unit in itself, reckons as hundreds, thousands, or millions, according to its place in the column, it is difficult to say what ages of ages may produce

I would not say that Bayle's general dictionary could cast up at last from a jumble of types, but I would say that things may cast up, of which at present we can form no conception."

"Nil admirari."

LITERARY NEWS FROM RUSSIA, BY ARCTICUS.

Inflamamable phosphoric gas.

OUR readers will recollect that mention was made of this gas in a former volume of the Bee, (vol. xiii. p. 109.) in which, from something that had occurred in Crell's chemistry, we expressed some doubt whether this gas was strictly phosphoric,—that is, takes fire without contact with any ignited body; or if it was only a highly volatile gas; readily inflammable by communication with an ignited body. It would now seem, that it is purely phosphoric and inflammable, as it takes fire on the contact of the open air only, in proper circumstances; our correspondent's words are:

“Count Sternberg, who is now here, performed his experiment of burning a diamond by a species of inflammable gas which takes fire on coming into contact with metals, or any thing else containing the inflammable principle, and ignites such bodies. The ice, at that time floating in the Neva, prevented me from attending, as I live upon an island, and he on the continent. The experiment succeeded, and the diamond burnt away to nothing, as I was told.

“This gas is the *fluor acid*, distilled on *manganese* in a *vis* retort, which then takes an aerial form, and loses the power of corroding glass, which is the mark of its being duly prepared.”

The caustic vegetable alkali crystallized.

A frigorific mixture principle of amazing power.

“Professor Lovitz of this city, mentioned by me on a former occasion, (Bee, vol. xiii. p. 109.) has lately found a

way to chrysalize the caustic vegetable alkali, with which he freezes mercury *by the pound*, as I am assured, in a warm room,—such is the cold produced by the solution of these chrystals. What a quantity of latent heat they must have swallowed upon quitting their form !”

Japanese chart.

“ I forgot to tell you that I have discovered where the curious Japanese chart was deposited, and have got a copy of it for you.”

This is a chart that was made from memory of the coasts of Japan, by the Japanese merchant who was shipwrecked on the coasts of Kamtchatka,—a man of great ingenuity and knowledge in the geography of these coasts, (see Bee, vol. ix. p. 59.) When the chart arrives it shall be engraved and published for the satisfaction of the curious.

Seeds of the Turban gourd.

By this opportunity, the Editor has been favoured with a few (fifteen in all) seeds of the Cucurbita Ochkofensis; of which a figure was given in the Bee, vol. xii. p. 265. These he has distributed among his correspondents in the best manner he could; having reserved only one for himself. He is sorry it has not been in his power to supply all who applied to him for these; but as he has requested that as many of the seeds as possible of this singular and beautiful fruit may be preserved, he doubts not but plenty will be obtained to supply all his curious correspondents next year; and he will take care that those who are now disappointed shall be then first supplied.

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on the Harpur charity.

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China orange gourd.

Along with the above, the Editor has received a few seeds of another gourd, which in size, shape, colour, and appearance, is said to resemble a China orange in all respects. These seeds are distributed along with the others.

SHORT STATEMENT OF THE QUESTION RELATIVE TO THE HAR-
PUR CHARITY.

The following paper was delivered at the door of the House of Commons, and was handed to the Editor by a gentleman, a member of that house, to whom the Editor of this Miscellany lies under great obligations. The facts contained in this short statement are of a curious nature, and will give rise to interesting reflections in the mind of every attentive reader.

In the year 1566 (the 8th of Elizabeth) Sir William Harpur conveyed an estate by indenture of the clear yearly value of 40l. arising from thirteen acres, and one rood of meadow land, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to the corporation of Bedford, as trustees: "*for the sustentation of a master and usher of a school in that town, for poor children there to be nourished and informed, and for the marriage of poor maids.*"

His estate in process of time has increased greatly in value, and produces now a clear income of about 3000l. a-year. At midsummer next, however, it is expected to produce about 4500l. and in ten years about 7000l. and in thirty years from this time, about 10,000l. a-year clear income.

Now, to come to the case,

It is notorious that the corporation of Bedford have for years past abused the charity committed to their trust, by the indenture of the said Sir William Harpur. This cha-

rity has been twice thrown into Chancery since its institution; first, in the year 1725, by New College, Oxford, to establish their own rights: secondly, in the year 1747, by Benjamin King, esq. (now living,) and by Thomas Woodward, esq. and five others (since dead,) to prevent future unfair leases being granted, as had been the case for the first 200 years, and two several decrees have been obtained against the said corporation. Fresh circumstances, however, have lately occurred, which have occasioned another information to be filed against them in Chancery. The intention of those who filed it was, not only to correct the abuses in the expenditure of the 3000l. a-year, as above stated; but to rescue the vast additional sums, soon to arise as before explained, from any future misapplication to bad purposes. It was, in fact, to obtain from the law of the land such fixed and certain rules for managing the present income, and for letting the buildings on the estate, and managing the future increasing surplus, as should secure the value of the whole estate to the charity itself, and not to the trustees, for their own emolument. Accordingly an information was filed against the corporation of Bedford in January last, and *this suit is now depending.*

Now what steps do the trustees take against this measure? They oppose it. But how? Not by answering the bill in Chancery, but by bringing a bill into parliament, (the bill now before the committee,) which is to be pushed through the house before the process in Chancery can be finished; and which, if passed, appears calculated not only to give the trustees a full indemnity for all they have done, but to render all the legal attempts now in train for regulating their future conduct, inefficacious and void; and still to leave the disposal of the whole profits of the estate

May 15.

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1793. *receipt for fattening poultry.* 78
in their own hands. It is therefore earnestly requested of
members to consider the following questions :

1. Whether it be not contrary to the law of the land to pass this bill before the court of Chancery have decided the case ?
2. Shall the *vast surplus*, likely to arise from the Harpur estate, as before explained, be allowed still to pass through the hands of the corporation of Bedford, to enable them to execute certain improper purposes ? or shall such regulations be made relative to this surplus, as shall enable the *real poor* * to receive the *full benefits* of this charity according to the donor's indenture.

RECIPT FOR FATTENING POULTRY, FROM ONE OF THE FIRST
POULTREERS IN THE WORLD : COMMUNICATED BY AN OLD
CORRESPONDENT.

For the Bee.

VERY short time is necessary. If a chicken is not fat in a week it is distempred.

Poultry should be fattened in coops kept very clean. They should be furnished with gravel, but with no water. Their only food barley meal mixed so thin with water as to serve them for drink. Their thirst makes them eat more than they would, in order to extract the water that is among the food. This should not be put in troughs, but laid upon a board, which should be clean washed every time fresh food is put upon it. It is foul and heated water which is the sole cause of the pip. The remedy is obvious.

* To show how little the real poor are thought of in the distribution of the 3000l. a-year, it is a fact, that the poor's rates of Bedford amount to eight shillings in the pound!

NOTICES OF MR. ANDREW CROSBIE.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Bee.*

AMONG other excellent purposes to be obtained by your excellent literary Miscellany, I conceive the recording and thereby preserving fugitive memorials of eminent men to be of no small consideration:

It is by useful discoveries or writings of extraordinary merit or importance, that posthumous fame can be carried beyond the oral report of a few generations; and even that of a Poulteny or a Pitt, without them, will, in the course of sixty or seventy years, be totally lost in the splendor of more recent reputation.

It is, therefore, that I desire, through the medium of the Bee, to communicate a very classical and authentic character of Andrew Crosbie, advocate, which is inscribed on his portrait preserved in the port folio of the Obituary of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland:

Mr Crosbie was a man of singular force of genius and very eminent in his profession at the bar; the loss of whose talents to his country will be more particularly remembered and felt at this time, when the public has had the misfortune to lose that acute and indefatigable constitutional lawyer, Alexander Wight, late solicitor general of Scotland, a man, whose merit, though not more conspicuous, is much more safe, from his standard book on the election laws, than is the fame of Mr Crosbie: I am, Sir, yours,

A. B.

ANDREAS CROSBIE.

Causarum patronus disertissimus,
 Facultatis juridicæ vice decanus,
 Vir magni et limati ingenii;
 Erat unus ex quatuordecem
 Qui hanc institutionem promovebat *,
 Et inter primos erat socios:
 Effigies ejus in tabulis publicis aservatur
 Ut observantiæ nostræ testimonium.

Si de variis rebus, apte, distinctè ornateque
 Dicere oratoris sit proprium,—
 Si influere in sensus audientium,
 Et insinuare se penitus in causam,
 Omnibus iis artibus, quæ sunt
 Libero homine dignæ, perpolitum,
 Laudem ullam mereatur,
 Talis erat ille, quem eheu! amissimus;—
 Sed memoria ejus vivit vivetque
 In annalibus Scotorum et in historia
 Fori nostri sacri et civilis,
 Legum et libertatis patriæ,
 In utroque strenuus assertor et vindex.—
 Si unquam vitæ incommoda senserit,
 Si bona in Voraginem inciderint,
 Animus in culpa non erat.
 Obiit multum desideratus
 Anno Ætat. xlix. die 25^o. mensis Feb. M,DCCLXXXV.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Continued from vol. xiv. p. 260.

PHILAGATHUS thinks the following sentence which occurs in one of the papers of a much respected correspondent, *Sens.*, is reprehensible: "His weaknesses he feels; the accidental deviations from purity which the frailties of mortality have induced, he sincerely deplores; but while his intentions were upright, he cannot doubt of these lesser errors

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| * William Tytler. | John Donaldson. | Charles Hay. |
| Alexander Wight. | John Syme. | John Williams. |
| Andrew Crosbie. | William Smellie. | William Creech. |
| Allan M'Connochie. | Jam ^s . Cummying. | Thomas Philipe. |
| Hugo Arnot. | John Balfour. | |

being forgiven." This correspondent alleges, that under the Jewish dispensation, before any hope of forgiveness could be indulged, there was "an absolute necessity of having recourse to sacrifice;" and he thinks "the case is the same under the Christian dispensation;" and quotes several texts of Scripture in support of this opinion. The observations are evidently dictated by a sincere spirit of candour, and as such, have been respected by the Editor; but as it would be altogether improper to enter upon points of controversy of such a nature in this Miscellany, he conceives he has fully discharged his duty by thus candidly and briefly stating this objection.

The following epitaph has been sent to the Editor *verbatim* from three or four places; all of the writers saying it is inserted on a stone in the churchyard belonging to each. It is given entire, as it seems to have attracted much attention.

Epitaph on the grave stone of Marjory Scott, who died at Dunkeld 26. Feb. 1728.

Stop passenger until my life you read;
The living may get knowledge from the dead.
Five times five years I led a virgin life;
Five times five years I was a virtuous wife;
Ten times five years I liv'd a widow chaste;
Now tired of this mortal life I rest.
Betwixt my cradle and my grave I've seen
Eight mighty kings of Scotland, and a queen;
Four times five years a commonwealth I saw;
Ten times the subjects rose against the law;
Twice did I see old prelacy pull'd down;
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
An end of Stewart's race I saw; nay, more,
I saw my country sold for English ore;
Such desolation on my time hath been,
I have an end of all perfection seen!

T. S. G. says he was in a company in which a dispute arose about the meaning of the phrase *common sense*, an accurate definition of which he wishes to see in the Bee. The Editor, however, wishes to avoid such discussions, unless very neatly stated indeed.

A sympathetic observer, laments the pitiable situation of the poor people in the Highlands of Scotland; attributes the misery they experience to the ill judged severity, as he calls it, of the landlords, who let their lands for the purpose of breeding sheep instead of continuing them in the occupation of the old tenants. Yet, doubtless (he says,) the grazing of sheep is *lucrative to the proprietor*; but when he reflects, that the

benefit of such, does not extend farther than himself, ought he not to appropriate his land to such purposes as might eventually lead to the good of the inhabitants and the benefit of the community at large?" We fear, however, that unless the *profit of the proprietor* can be made to concur with the *benefit of the occupier*, it will be in vain to try to establish any permanent system of improvement. The first duty of every individual is to provide for the welfare of himself and his family; and St Paul has said that he who neglects to do this, is worse than an infidel. Instead of invectives, therefore, against those who do so, our business, or at least the business of our legislators, ought to be to discover some mode of reconciling these two duties together, which seems to be by no means impossible.

This writer proceeds to remark, that "the Highlands seem as if laid out by nature for commerce, as all the mainland is divided in peninsulas by the Western Ocean; consequently an easy intercourse may be had with every part of the kingdom." This will be readily admitted by every one who knows that country. He goes on. "How sincerely would every patriotic heart rejoice at the establishment of manufactures in the Highland! Then an opportunity would be afforded to many a poor individual, at present labouring under the baneful effects of poverty, and all its concomitants, of providing himself more comfortably with the means of subsistence." This also will be readily assented to; but who can agree with the writer when he adds, "The effectual methods that are taken by the landed gentlemen of the Highlands for the decrease of population, fully evince that they are averse to every incentive to commerce and manufacture." This is surely *gratis dicere*; and is it not rather assuming too much when the writer takes it upon him to accuse a great body of men, who seem not in other respects destitute of common sense, of being in the situation thus described. "How blind (proceeds he,) they are in this respect to their own interest, is evidently seen. Commerce and manufactures, the parent of population and national wealth would be more conducive to the acquisition of fortune, (what their souls hanker after,) than any measure they have yet adopted." Who doubts of this? Does the writer of these strictures believe there is a single proprietor in the Highlands who would not rejoice to see manufactures and commerce introduced into his estate? But how are commerce and manufactures to be introduced? If the writer cannot solve this question, let him be more sparing of his invectives in future. It is an easy matter to say *be ye clothed, and be ye warmed*; but it is a very different thing to provide clothing and fuel

for those who are in want of them. Few persons have bestowed more attention to this subject than the Editor of this paper; and knowing, from this cause, the difficulties that stand in the way, he cannot help thinking that those who venture to condemn a whole body of men, because they cannot effect one of the most difficult tasks that falls to the lot of man, deserve to be censured. It is those only who have not reflected upon the subject sufficiently, to get even an idea of what ought to be done, who can bring themselves seriously to believe what common sense should teach them is incredible, *viz.* That a great number of men should be so stupid and so wicked, as uniformly to punish themselves, for the sake of bringing persons who never did them any injury into a state of misery and distress. *Dr. Anson* sends the following letter and communication, which are here inserted entire. "It is requested as a favour that Dr Anderson will insert the inclosed in his paper called the Bee, being the production of a genius not generally known.

TO MARIA.

Why fades the rose upon thy cheek;
Why droop the lilies at the view?
Thy cause of sorrow, Maria speak,
Why alter'd thus thy sprightly hue?

Each day, alas! with breaking heart,
I see thy beauteous form decline;
Yet fear my anguish to impart,
Lest it should add a pang to thine.

JAMES WATT.

B. T. sends a poem of considerable length, against the very reprehensible practice of impressing seamen; a practice which we are happy to say we have seen, for once at least, entirely abolished during a very busy armament in Scotland*, in consequence of the liberal encouragement granted by individuals to seamen to enter. Let it be recorded also, for an information to future times, that this is the first experiment of the kind that ever was generally adopted in any part of Britain, and that the success has been such as to authorise us to say, on undoubted authority, that never were nearly so many persons raised in the same time by the severest pressing that ever could be carried into practice.

The following is a genealogical account of the origin of the title of Clarence, which is at present enjoyed by the third son of our king, a seaman. It is given as a note on the poem.

* This was written before the late press commenced.

May 15.

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Origin of the title of Clarence.

"As the royal title *Clare, viz. Clarence*, is generally understood to be of French or Irish origin, I deem it not amiss to state its true original. Admiral, or, as you think proper, Lionel, third son of king Edward, surnamed of Antwerp, was born in the twelfth year of his father's reign (Edward III.) *anno* 1338. He had not exceeded the third year of his age, when, upon the petition of the Irish, his marriage was agreed upon with Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter and heir to William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, by Maude his wife, second daughter of Henry, earl of Lancaster, second son of Edmond earl of Lancaster, second son of king Henry III.; which William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, was descended also by his mother's side from Joan of Acres, second daughter of Edward I. and which marriage was consummated in the fourteenth year of his age, soon after which he was created earl of Ulster in right of his wife. In the twenty-ninth year of Edward III. he constituted this Lionel, custos of the kingdom of England, and lieutenant during his absence abroad; and some years after, together with John earl of Richmond, his brother, he attended the king his father to Brabant. Nor did this Lionel acquire only the earldom of Ulster in the kingdom of Ireland with Elizabeth his wife, but also the honour of Clare in the county of Suffolk, as parcel of the inheritance of Elizabeth her grandmother, the sister and co-heir of the last earl, Gilbert de Clare; and there upon in parliament, *anno* 1364, was created duke of Clarence, a title derived as it were from the country about the town, castle, and honour, of Clare; from which Dutchy, the name of Clarenceaux, king of arms for the southern part of England, is derived. His title was duke of Clarence, earl of Ulster, and lord of Connaught and Trim as now enjoyed by his R. H. William Henry, duke of Clarence.

PREMIUMS.

THE gentleman to whom the allotment of the premiums was referred having been much engaged during the winter, and having gone to the country after the rising of the Session, delayed deciding upon them till last week, when the pieces were returned with the following letter to the Editor.

SIR,

"I beg your pardon for having so long deferred giving a decision in the case you are so good as refer to me; and I am afraid I shall not now afford much satisfaction either to the candidates or you. The papers are returned; all of which I have read.—Though most of

JAMES WATK.

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them possess a share of literary merit, they are, like every human performance, not devoid of faults.—These I shall not particularise.—It will be sufficient to point out those which pleased me most.

“ Among the poetical pieces there are two so nearly alike in merit, that I have not taken upon me to give a preference to either, but leave it to yourself. One of these is entitled the “ Bear Leader.” The other, “ On Munny.” The first has more humour; and from my own partiality for things of that nature, I should perhaps have been tempted to prefer it; but perhaps those of another turn of mind would like the other better; so I leave you to choose between them.

“ I am in like manner undecided as to the prose essays. The life of John Knox by *Gnatho*, is a plain, judicious, unornamented, biographical sketch; and the essay on the Will of Man, is an ingenious well written dissertation, rather tending to the metaphysical strain; which I think you do not like: yet I cannot believe this will prevent you from being sensible, that if it be the production of a young man, it discovers a very promising talent for literary investigation. I leave you here to choose also.

The award.

Since the Arbitrator in this case has declined to decide positively between these competitors, the Editor cannot encroach on his province. Hence, as there are now due two premiums for poetical essays, of two guineas each, he it decreed that the writers of each of these essays obtain one, *viz.*

Two guineas to the author of the essay signed Benedict having this motto:

Quod quisque vitæ nunquam homini satis cautum est in boras. HOR.

And also two guineas to the author of the essay on Money having this motto:

O Cives! cives querenda pecunia primum est veritas post nummos. HOR.

In like manner the premium of two guineas offered for the best essay in prose, shall be divided equally between the writers of the two following essays, *viz.*

One guinea to the author of the character of John Knox, signed *Gnatho*, and having this motto:

Nullius addictus juvare in verba magistri. HOR.

And one guinea to the author of the essay on the Will of Man, his Liberty, and the Direction of his Conscience, signed *Eusebius*, and bearing the motto:

Offered not without diffidence.

On opening the respective sealed papers belonging to each of these essays, it appeared that none of these competitors choose to have their names published; and most of them concealed them from the Editor himself. The premiums above named therefore, will be paid at the Bee Office to any person bringing an order for the same, written in the same hand, and bearing the signature annexed to the respective essays.

The Editor returns his thanks to the several gentlemen who have favoured him with essays, some of which he thinks have a considerable merit, and will be published in the Bee at some future period, if not otherwise ordered.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22. 1793.

FRAGMENTS BY LORD BACON.

*Art of life.**Continued from vol. xiv. p. 274.*

* * * * **N**OTHING more tendeth to procure an abiding reputation, than that of dealing with men sweetly and gently, and according to the maxims of old ethicks, and the classical rules of honesty, and not by sinistrous policies, which sooner or latter doe but lead into inextricable labyrinths.

It is dangerous to think that morality is ambulatory; that vices in one age or country are not vices in another; or that virtues which are under the everlasting seal of right reason, may be stamped by opinion.

For this cause, it is a prime portion of the art of life in respect of reputation, "*That though*

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May 15th

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vicious times may for a little space invert the opinions of things, and set up new eddicks against virtue, we hold nevertheless unto old morality, and rather than follow a multitude in delusion to do evil, stand like Pompey's pillar, conspicuous by ourselves and single in integrity.

But although we ought thus to comport ourselves, it is not necessary that we should preach unto the world as Noah did before the deluge, but rather that, keeping ourselves quiet in the figurative ark of our covenant, with virtue we should bear with those evils which we cannot cure or avert.

Certainly there are times of extraordinary and unaccountable violence in opinion, that make it hard for the wisest of men to sustain reputation without ignoble concessions, or joining in the madness of the many for the benefit of the few. When after many ages of heathen and barbarous darkness, the mighty superstructure of pagan superstition did fall before that pure and enlightened morality which Socrates taught, and which his disciples and followers sophisticated, no man could be safe (till the victory was compleat,) to acknowledge his devotion to right reason and to common sense.

When even in the very first ages of our blessed religion, the Platonists and other school-men on the one hand, and the ignorant votaries on the other hand, did turn that sublime, yet simple, that humane, yet just doctrine of our Saviour, into mystery and enthusiasm, how hard must it have been for an honest and wise man in times like those that succeeded under Constantine, when tyranny took shelter

with priestcraft, to avow sentiments and opinions that were adverse unto the schemes of temporal dominion.

The foolish and ill educated are ever to be led by turning all things out of the road of right reason, into the road and guise of tragedy and *entousiasmos*; and so it is that we see all the homilies of religious agitators, filled with tragic representations of the sufferings of our blessed Lord and of his followers, instead of those bright and infinitely wise lessons of justice and goodness, to establish which, in opposition to priestcraft, he came, and for which he suffered.

How hard must it have been in the midst of all this delirium, at the time of the first millennium, when the priests declared the reign of the saints, and Peter the hermit preached the crusades, and the extermination of the Saracens, for a man to have sustained his reputation without yielding to the phrensie of the times!

Surely (saith Plutarch,) I had rather a great deal, that men should say there was no such man at all as Plutarch, than that they should say, "there was one Plutarch that would eat his children as soon as they were born," as the poets and superstitious speak of Saturn; as the contumely is greater towards God, and the danger greater towards men, from such dreadful conceits, than from unbelief.

Now in all these difficult postures, or such like, whereof the variety must needs be infinite, it is a main point in the art of life not to think silence the wisdom of fools, but, if rightly timed, the honour of

wise men, who have not the infirmity, but the virtue of taciturnity; and speak not out of the abundance, but out of the well weighed thoughts of their hearts.

*As the love of God, and kindness unto our fellow men, are the two main pillars of religion and virtue, so a divine temper of mind, and especial humanity towards persons of all parties, howsoever contentious together, may preserve a man harmless, and even happy, in the most troublesome and dangerous times, whereof we have had anciently a notable example in the life of Pomponius Atticus, and in our own days that of Michael Montaigne in France, who passed through all the hot spirits and times of the *ligue*, not only without evil, but with much solacement of general friendship and contentment. * * **

To be continued.

HINTS FOR ESTABLISHING A SEMINARY OF EDUCATION ON A NEW PLAN.

Continued from p. 47.

THE education of youth consists of two principal branches, the acquirement of languages, and of sciences. A proper seminary of education therefore should contain two separate institutions, one to be chiefly adapted to teaching of languages, and the other for instructing in science, and those arts which depend upon it. But though these institutions should be distinct, they ought to be so connected as that both

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on education.

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can be carried on together when necessary ; for many advantages will be found to result from this kind of union between the different branches of education. On this principle, though in the following essay I shall treat of these as separate institutions, distinguishing the school for languages and exercises by the title of the *gymnasium*, and the school for science under the name of the *academy*, yet I am to be understood to mean that these together form only ONE general seminary of education, under the patronage and direction of one controuling power only. And first,

OF THE GYMNASIUM,

Or school for languages and exercises.

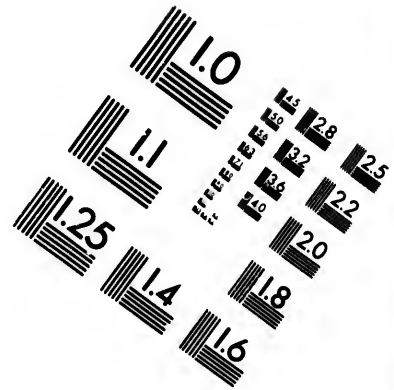
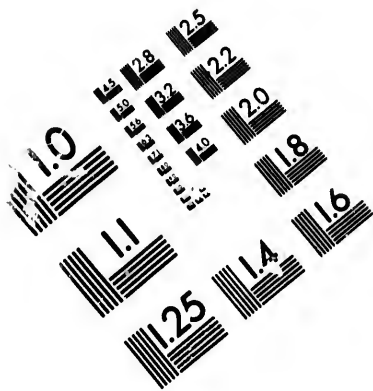
Languages may be acquired in two ways,—by simple imitation only, and practice in using them, or by dogmatic instruction and grammatical precepts. The universal experience of mankind clearly proves, that every language can be acquired with ease by imitation, in a very short time, by every human being who has the use of reason, and the organs of speech and hearing. Children in every country, in this manner, acquire a considerable knowledge of the language spoken in their hearing, long before their organs can be brought to modulate the words they understand ; and if they chance to be placed among those who speak with propriety, they also speak the language with propriety and fluency, long before they are able to form an idea of the reasons for those grammatical niceties which they *in practice* so carefully observe. They thus mechanically adhere to the rules of grammar without ever having heard

the word, or formed any idea of what it means ; and vary and inflect, with justness and propriety, all the variable and flexible parts of speech in the language they use, without ever having spent a thought on the classification of words of any kind. This therefore must undoubtedly be the easiest, the most expeditious, and the pleasantest method of teaching languages of every kind to young persons ; for their minds are then active and restless, and their curiosity and desire to supply their wants is so keen, as necessarily to insure a wonderful progress in this mode of teaching ; though they are at the same time so unsteady, and so little accustomed to mental abstractions and nice discrimination of circumstances, as to make every other mode of teaching that has been thought of, to them tedious, painful, laborious, and inaccurate.

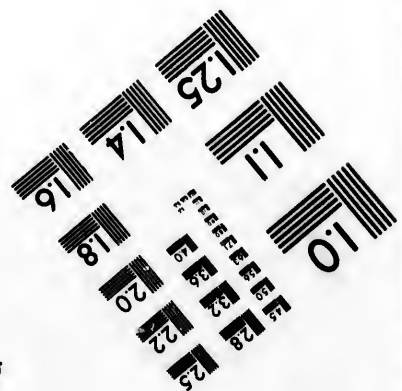
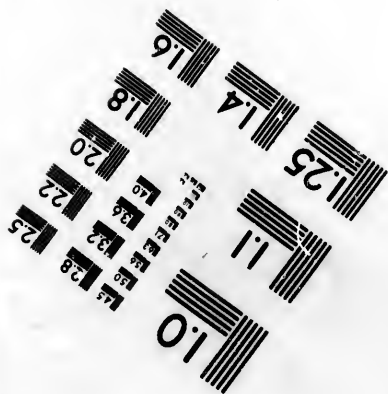
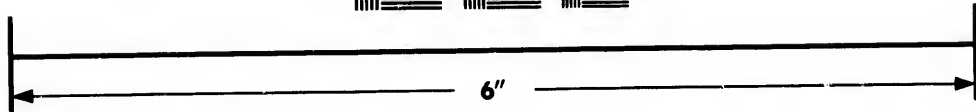
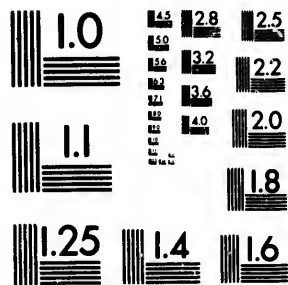
This is what we might, from reasoning, expect should be the case ; and it is abundantly confirmed by experience. Of all the abstract sciences on which the mind of man can be employed, perhaps the theory of language, which forms the foundation of every grammar, is one of the most intricate. So very intricate, indeed it is, and so very imperfectly has it been studied, that no man has ever yet been able to explain these principles in a clear and satisfactory manner ; and of course, all the grammars that have been formed are full of inaccuracies and improprieties, which, when dogmatically taught to youth in any one language, serve only to confuse and perplex his understanding, if his reasoning powers are vigorous, and to involve him in intricate mazes,

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from which his mind during the remainder of his life, never can be fully disentangled. If indeed his mind be inactive, and his reasoning faculties weak, he will, in this case, form no new ideas to perplex himself, and will be disposed implicitly to adopt the dogmas of his preceptor; and of course, may be able to retain with facility the lessons he has received: but that must be a wretched system indeed whose perfection consists in annihilating the noblest powers of the mind.

On these principles, I conceive it to be an uncontrovertible truth, that the nearer our system of teaching languages approaches to that natural one of *practice*, in the familiar use of words, the more easy and perfect it will be; and that the more it partakes of that grammatical plan, which has been too long very generally adopted in Britain, the more difficult, tedious, and imperfect it is. I would by no means be here understood as undervaluing grammatical disquisitions, which are, doubtless, not only useful, but absolutely necessary to be attended to by every one who wishes to acquire a *critical* accuracy in the use of any one language; but what I here wish to inculcate is, the inutility of entering upon these niceties with one who is not capable of reading and understanding, or of speaking with ease in a colloquial way, that particular language he is studying, and the absurdity of attempting to make a child comprehend the meaning of those niceties, before he understands the words and phrases, or ge-

neral structure of the language he is learning* ; and although it be not uncommon to hear it said, that the perfection of teaching consists in grounding the scholars aright in the fundamentals of the language, by which is meant the obliging the children to repeat by rote a great many words which have been driven into their memory by dint of frequent repetition, and to which they have no idea annexed, yet it is obvious to reason, that the natural order is here directly inverted, and that the teacher begins precisely where he should end ; *viz.* that the scholar, by practice, should first be brought to know and understand the general meaning of the language, and after he has done so, be gradually instructed in its niceties, peculiarities, and elegancies ; and experience abundantly confirms the justness of this remark. All those languages which are taught in modern times, chiefly by explaining the meaning of the words, such as French, Italian, Spanish, and most modern living languages, without much stress being laid upon these *fundamentals*, as they are called, are acquired with facility, and can be spoken with fluency in a short time ; whereas the Latin

* Mathematical learning is the basis of all mechanical knowledge, without which no considerable progress ever could have been made in the structure of useful machines ; but it does not follow that every person who is to make use of these machines in the ordinary business of life requires to be a deep mathematical scholar. It is in general enough if he can perform exactly that which he has seen others do before him. Just so it is with language,—the critical scholar ought to understand all the principles of the mechanism of language, but it is quite enough if the ordinary operator knows how to make use of it for the purposes of life as others have done before him.

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language, which is chiefly taught in that absurd manner, is acquired with infinite difficulty, labour, and application, a moderate knowledge of it seldom being acquired in less than six or seven years intense study ; and after all, for the most part, it cannot even then be spoken without great difficulty, and in a very imperfect manner.

I know well it will be said, that this is to be ascribed to the peculiar and difficult construction of that language ; but that this is a mere pretext, without any foundation in nature, is sufficiently obvious from this single consideration, that the children in ancient Rome found as little difficulty in learning Latin, their mother tongue, as the children in other countries do to learn their several native dialects ; and that they learned that language precisely as every other living language is acquired by children, without any attention to the *fundamentals* above named. We therefore suffer ourselves to be amused with chimerical notions, and blindly submit to a most tedious and unnecessary task, because no one has the resolution to think for himself, or dares to stem the general torrent that runs against him. I will not dwell on other arguments to show the futility of this notion, nor enter into any reasoning on the difficulties that every learner *thinks* he feels from the peculiar arrangement of the words which that language admits of, because this would lead to too great length ; this is merely an imaginary difficulty, which never would be felt by one who learned the language by the ear and practice. In the arrangement of words which our own and eve-

ry other language admits of, a similar variation is entirely unobserved by those, who, though they perfectly understand the meaning of every word that occurs, have never critically studied their own language. I may add, that the Latin possesses certain peculiarities in its construction, that tend to make the meaning of sentences, by those who learn it in the way I here allude to, more easily understood than most modern languages :

Two ends may be proposed in learning a language. One is to be able to read and understand a book that is written in that language, without attempting either to speak or to write it ; the other is not only to be able to read a book, but also to speak and to write it with ease. That a language may be acquired for the first purpose, merely by the dogmatical mode of teaching, cannot be disputed, though the process is tedious and difficult ; but it is nearly impossible, that, for the *last* purpose, it ever can be perfectly acquired by adhering to that method alone. But seeing it is of much more use in life to be able to speak and to write a language with ease, than barely to understand it in reading a book, so it would be a great advantage to the learner if all languages, especially those we ever can have occasion to make use of in conversation or writing, were taught in that manner in preference to the other.

In the present state of Europe it would be of use, where a complete system of education in languages was proposed to be given, that students should have it in their power to be instructed to read, write, and converse with ease in the follow-

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ing languages, viz. Latin, French, Italian, Spa-
nish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, and English; and
that the Greek and Hebrew, with other dead lan-
guages that may be wanted, should be so taught, as
that the student should be able to read and under-
stand them, there being little occasion now either
to speak or write these languages with fluency.

For the teaching of these languages in a proper
manner, it is proposed that a building should be
erected for a *Gymnasium*, totally detached from all
other buildings, in a quadrangular form. The area
in the centre should be allotted for a spot whereon
the boys can amuse themselves in the open air.
The buildings around should be supported on pillars,
so as to form arcades towards the court, to afford a
covered walk for recreation in rain or bad weather,
and should be appropriated for lodgings and conve-
nient apartments for the preceptors of the different
languages and their pupils. A large grass area ad-
joining, should also, if possible, be provided, in
which the boys can be allowed to run and play at
freedom when they pleased. It would be easy to
make this an economical adjunct, by converting it
into a field for cows, &c. to feed in, for the conve-
niency of the seminary.

As an illustration of the manner in which the
different branches of language might be acquired,
let us suppose that one student intended to attain
all the above named languages, and trace his pro-
gress step by step through the whole.

We will suppose, then, that a boy from eight to
ten years of age is first put under the care of the

preceptor of LATIN, in whose house he should be placed as a boarder for a convenient time. His education while here should be conducted on the following plan :

In this family, no other language but Latin alone should on any occasion be allowed to be spoken, either by masters or servants, or any other person within the family. On entering, therefore, the boy would be under the necessity of learning to use this language on all occasions, to avoid the disagreeable trouble and embarrassment of explaining his meaning by signs ; and under the care of the preceptor and assistants would be in no danger of acquiring either barbarous words, or falling into grammatical vulgarities. In this colloquial way he should be allowed to proceed, without any other teaching of Latin, for the space of a year and a half, or two years, in which time he must have acquired a very general practical knowledge of the language, and a great command of words, in the same way as a child born in ancient Rome would naturally have acquired a knowledge of his mother tongue, without any farther effort than that attention which a desire to supply his own wants naturally demanded. At no time, therefore, would he make greater progress than when at play, or when keenly engaged in the innocent recreations of childhood.

During this period, however, it would be improper to leave the boy entirely unemployed. He might with propriety be sent out an hour, or two hours a day, to learn to read English, under the

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care of a teacher who pronounced the language with elegance himself, and taught it with propriety*. While under the Latin preceptor, he may also be taught in the same manner, writing, drawing, arithmetic, or any other branch of knowledge that is suited to his age and dispositions, and the views his parents have for him in life. So that, at the same time he was imperceptibly acquiring a knowledge of the Latin language, he could be making the same progress in other branches of education as if he never had studied it at all.

When he had in this way attained such a knowledge of Latin as that he could speak it easily, and understand the meaning of the general run of words as they occurred, he should then be taught to *read* it, in the same manner as a child who has learnt to speak the English language is taught to *read* English. In this case no explanation of the Latin, like what is used in grammar schools at present, would be required; an explanation of the meaning only, where the passages were difficult, such explanation being given in Latin, is all that could here be

* Great pains have been taken of late in Scotland to have children taught to pronounce the English language at school; but the effects of this, in altering the general pronunciation of this country, have been small; for at home the boy learns the vulgar dialect, which always prevails over that which he acquires at the school. By the mode of teaching English here recommended, this evil would be obviated. As the pupil would never hear English spoken at home, he would gradually lose the use of his provincial dialect, and acquire in its stead the correct mode of pronouncing English, which would be the only pronunciation he would hear during the whole time of his stay in the gymnasium.

necessary. The preceptor would gradually initiate him into the knowledge of grammar, as the mind of the pupil opened so as to be able to comprehend it. But this, for the reasons above given, should be attempted with very great circumspection, so as rather to keep within, than run beyond the comprehension of the child; and should be confined at first merely to the correcting of improprieties of speech, and telling how words should be justly placed, or what form they should assume on any particular occasion where they chance to be wrong applied by the pupil. By degrees the preceptor might begin to point out to him the rules of elegant construction, so as at length to give him some idea of the beauties of stile, and a relish for the peculiar elegancies of the several writers that might be put into his hand. If pains were thus taken at the same time to amuse and instruct, his mind would be gradually acquiring additional degrees of knowledge, while he was imperceptibly habituating himself to a facility in the use of that elegant language he was constantly employing. By this mode of procedure it is not to be doubted, but that in the course of three, or at most of four years, our pupil would be so far advanced in the knowledge of Latin, as to be able not only to read and understand it, but to speak and to write it with as much ease as his mother tongue. During the two last years of this period also he might be taught the Greek language, by appropriating an hour each day for that purpose, (translating it into Latin;) by which mode of procedure he would soon obtain a competent knowledge of that language.

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In this manner, if he were entered at eight, we can easily perceive that at twelve years of age our pupil would have acquired a much greater *practical* knowledge of the Latin language, than almost any one in Britain at present possesses; would be a proficient in reading English, and pronouncing it with propriety, (for this branch of literature ought never to be discontinued;) would be instructed in writing, and would also have acquired the first principles of arithmetic; he might also have acquired the rudiments of drawing, dancing, fencing, and such other exercises as his parents would wish him to acquire; and would also have made a reasonable proficiency in the Greek language. At this period, then, we may reasonably suppose he might with propriety be moved from the Latin preceptor, and put under the care of the teacher of any other language his parents judged it most expedient for him to learn. This, we shall at present suppose, is to be the French; and that he is to be taught that language exactly after the same manner as the Latin.

To be continued.

ANECDOTE OF SIR THOMAS RUMBOLD.

WHEN Sir Thomas Rumbold was about to leave India, the nabob of Arcot happened one day to have on his finger a brilliant of very great value, which attracted the notice of Sir T. who admired it exceedingly. The nabob thinking it not safe after the very great encomiums the governor had bestowed on it, not to make him an offer of it, pulled it

off his finger, and begged Sir T's. acceptance of it ; which, after a great many deni. and excuse, he at last agreed to.

The nabob had a very great value for this jewel, as a family piece, and would willingly have given three or four times its real worth, rather than have parted with it ; he accordingly sent his son the next day to Sir T. begging him to restore the jewel, and he would pay him any price he chose to demand for it ; but Sir T. would not part with it on any account. The nabob was very much hurt at the refusal, and resolved to be revenged if possible ; and an opportunity soon offered itself. When Sir T. left India on his return home, the nabob wrote to the queen in order to pay his respects to her majesty, and begged her acceptance of a very fine diamond, which he had sent her by Sir Thomas Rumbold, and described his diamond so exactly that it could not be mistaken.

Upon Sir T's. arrival, the queen sent for her diamond ; and thus Sir T. was robbed of this ill gotten jewel, to the great satisfaction of the nabob and all those who knew the story.

DETACHED REMARK.

GUILT may endeavour to find repose on the bed of *down* ; but conscience will draw its sable curtain. No science can teach insensibility ! No bribe can buy off the pangs of the guilty mind !

A TABLE OF GEMS.

*Continued from p. 51.**Class third.*

ADULARIA, IRIS, OR RAINBOW STONE.

HARDNESS 11; SPECIFIC GRAVITY from 2,4, to 2,6.

Varieties and Analysis.

IRIS or RAINBOW STONE, of a reddish brown transparent, H 11. GERASOLE, H 11, water colour. MOON STONE, H 11, bluish. LABRADOR STONE, H 10, grey of different shades, generally dark. GREEN RUSSIAN, H 10, apple green. FELDT SPATH, or PARENT SPECIES OF THE GEMS, Sp Gr from 2,4, to 2,6, Pond. earth 11, Mag. 8, Argil. 14, Sil. 67*.

Form.

All the articles of this section are varieties of feldt spath, a stone that never before had the honour of being ranked in this order, certainly because the beautiful and curious varieties of it were unknown to systematic writers, or arranged with agates; which we know was the case with some of the varieties anciently known,—particularly the cat's eye.—There could be no other reason for denying them a place as well as the finer varieties of flint; a stone still more common and ignoble. The *adularia* is found, like the other varieties of this spar,

* Kirwan.

58 *a table of gems,—the adularia.* May 22.
(when not rolled by running water into a pebble form,) in angular masses of no very considerable size. Many authors have limited them to two inches at most, which is a mistake, for the adularia of our green spelt often measures three or four times the stated magnitude.

Structure, Properties, &c.

Its texture is foliated, with the edges of its thin plates, sensible to the eye, like the cat's eye, Labrador, and other chatoyante stones of this section. It reflects a silver, or mother-of-pearl light, with some shades of intermixed colours;—Found on mount Gothard.

The *iris* seems to be a variety of the same stone of a reddish brown colour, in which the yellow, purple, and blue rays predominate in its reflected light.

The *gerasole* is of a water colour and transparent, reflecting a blue light;—From the island of Cyprus.

The *moon stone* is bluish, of the cat's eye kind, but resembles that of a fish;—From Ceylon.

The *Labrador* is of a grey colour, generally dark, and not so hard as the above mentioned varieties; when held in certain positions to the light, it reflects a variety of beautiful shining colours; as lazuli blue, grass green, apple green, &c. from a gold coloured ground;—Found on the Labrador coast, and in Russia, in a dark grey granite; in the provinces of Ingria and Carelia, and the granite mountains of Siberia*. The green Siberian feldspath is likewise

* An ingenious correspondent, who is well acquainted with this class of stones, has favoured the Editor with the following accurate

extremely curious and beautiful, reflecting, like the adularia, a mother-of-pearl light, but without intermixture of other colours. Of this people of fashion wear buttons on their clothes, and employ it in o-

account of the Labrador spar, which will be the more acceptable to the public, as it is but little known as yet,—out of Britain especially.

The coast of Labrador is a cold inhospitable country, bordering upon Hudson's Bay; and was granted by George II. to a religious sect of people called the *Moravians*, who solicited and obtained it, in order to convert to their way of thinking the few inhabitants who had settled along the sea coast; but they soon discovered a more material advantage in cultivating the fur trade, which they do at present to a very considerable extent. About ten years ago, another unlooked-for source of wealth started up, and which, if it had been properly managed, would have proved little worse than a silver mine. Some of the English settlers walking along the borders of the inland rivers, observed particular stones of a shining opaline colour; these when slit, or cut in a mill and polished, displayed all the variegated tints of colouring that are to be seen in the plumage of the peacock, pigeon, or most delicate humming birds. Some of these beautiful stones being sent as a present to their friends in England, soon attracted the notice of the lovers of the fine productions of nature, who bought them up with avidity. From England, the same desire spread all over Europe; and every collector was unhappy till he could enrich his collection with specimens of different colours, which are no less than seven, often mixed with varying tints and shades. Some of the larger specimens have four distinct colours upon the same slab; but more generally each stone, as found in the lump, has its own particular colour, and which most commonly runs through the whole. The light blue and gold is the most common; green with yellow is next; fire with a purple tinge, not so common; the fine dark blue and silver still less; and fine scarlet and purple least of all. The largest specimens yet discovered are about three feet diameter, or round the edge; and all over one continued gleam of colour. I have seen many blocks of it greatly larger than the above, but they had only spots of colour here and there thinly scattered. The first quantity that was exposed in Edinburgh, was in the year 1790, in a ware-room on the South Bridge, by one Shaw, from London, a native of Aberdeenshire, who I think keeps a

ther trinkets. Found near the Lake Onega, and in the granite ridges in the government of Usinsk, twelve versts from the fortrefs of Tšebankulsk. The chrystalized feldt spath in prisms, is likewise

shop of natural history in the Strand; and was the same person who sold that wonder of nature, the Elastic Stone, to the honourable lord Gardenstone, and which his lordship, with his usual goodness, sent to the ingenious Mr Weir, and now forms a part of his elegant Museum in Prince's Street, New Town Edinburgh. Mr Shaw again paid us a visit so late as November 1792, when he exhibited some most brilliant specimens of Labrador spar; particularly one of five extremely bright and variegated colours; one pretty large, of the scarce fire colour with the purple tinge, and one with gold, blue, and green shades; the first was sold to the celebrated Dr Black: the two last are in the elegant collection at Morningside. This beautiful stone when analysed is found to contain a portion of calcareous matter and some particles of silver and tin; some pieces bear an exceeding high polish, but very soft upon the surface, and may be scratched with a nail or file. Some naturalists ascribe the reason of the beauty of the shades and colours, to arise from a decaying quality in the stone; however that be, it has been turned to no other use than specimens for the cabinets of the curious, and inlaying snuff boxes; but if a proper quarry be found out in Labrador, we shall have chimney pieces of it, which will go beyond any thing the world has ever seen, as to beauty and elegance. The highest price any single specimen has as yet sold for, is twenty pounds; but a much finer could now be purchased for half the money.

“John Jeans, the Scots fossilist, lately discovered a spar very similar and much resembling the Labrador, in the shire of Aberdeen; but it only displays one colour, that is the gold tinge, and is of a much softer consistency; one of the finest specimens of which is to be found in lord Gardenstone's cabinet of precious stones. This stone is arranged in parallel strata, which appear in certain lights to be of a greenish semitransparency, and white opaque, like the onyx, alternately; in other lights there are seen slight tints of a brilliant golden hue, with some very small spots like mica.

“Mr Editor, if you think the above worth a place among your clear unaffected descriptions of stones, I shall think myself happy in contributing any thing worthy of such company, and I am, with respect, yours,
A. S.

May 22.
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the same person who
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A. S.

1793. a table of gems,—the pebble. 101
vastly curious, found in druses or solitary chrystals.
Pallas possesses a curious hexagon prism, jointed in
the middle like basalt, and mixed with the mat-
ter of aqua marine and feldt spath*.

Value.

Our Labrador from five to twenty-five rubles
a ring stone. The green feldt spath at about twenty-
five rubles the pound, since in the mode for but-
tens, &c.

Class fourth.

EGYPTIAN PEBBLE.

HARDNESS from 13 to 11; SPECIFIC GRAVITY from 4,3 to 2,6.

Varieties and Analysis.

EGYPTIAN PEBBLE, H 13, Sp Gr 2,7, white with
dentroides. ONYX, H 13, Sp.Gr 2,6, nail coloured
with white and black inner zones. AGATE, H 12;
Sp Gr from 2,6 to 2,5, variegated with different co-
lours. MOCHO STONE, H 12, white with fine ar-
borizations. SIEVE STONE, H 12, pierced like a
sieve in appearance. AIGLE STONE, H 12, one
pebble containing another, both agate. SWALLOW
STONE, H 12, small agate jasper pebbles, like len-
tiles, commonly checquered red and white. *N. B.* It
is to this section that the author's curious ring
properly belongs, although mentioned in the section
Opal, as it is a black zoned onyx, crowned with a

* Pallas's prism of felt spath and aqua marine, is of the length and
thickness of the thumb.

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gree of hardness and transparency; so that I shall give
layer of cohosong, containing an opal as if set in it
by art. CALCEDONY, H 11, whitish, or bluish,
and cloudy. CALCEDONY of Ferro, Sp Gr 4,3,
Arg 16, Sil 84, (*Bergman.*) Another CALCEDONY,
Arg 16, Sil 83,3, Cal 11, Iron 4, (*Beindbeim.*)
VITREOUS CALCEDONY, or DEMI OPAL, Arg 7
little, Sil 94½, Cal 3, Iron 5½, (*Born catalogue.*)
CARNELIAN, H 11; Sp Gr from 2,6, to 2,2 red, yel-
low, and white. SARDONYX, H 12, white and red
in zones, composed of calcedony and carnelian.
CACHELONY, H 11, opaque and milk white.

Form.

The *Egyptian pebble* is beautifully ornamented with
deatriodes, like the *mocha*; and although an opaque
flint, certainly merits a place here, as well as the
more transparent species, or agates; especially as the
next valuable individual of the flint family must be
excluded, if opacity is a test of rejection, *viz.* *onyx*, a
species of opaque agate of the colour of the human
nail, with lines or zones of a different colour, and
the greater contrast the zones make with the stone,
the higher is its value for cutting into portraits, &c.
It is then called *camebaya*.

It is found in Egypt and East Indies, as well as in
many other parts of the world, but the two first have
been preferred by both ancients and moderns on
account of their superior hardness. The differ-
ent parts of Europe where they are found would
occupy too much space: Sky, one of the West-
ern Islands, may be mentioned, as the fine onyxes
of that neglected spot are little known to natural-

May 22.
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Sp Gr 4.3,
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(Beindheim.)
OPAL, Arg #
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1793. a table of gems.—the pebble. 103
ists. It is found very good at Redhead, Kirkside,
three miles east of Montrose, and at a place half
way between Montrose and Aberdeen, all in Scot-
land.

Agate, a species of semitransparent flint, which nat-
uralists are agreed in placing in this order, as well
as the onyx, on account of their beauty and estima-
tion. The oriental is almost transparent, of a glassy
whitish colour, with inward protuberances. The oc-
cidental is commonly variegated with different colours,
and sometimes veined with quartz or jasper, but
less transparent than the oriental. A fine variety
of the agate is the *macbo stone*, ornamented with
beautiful arborizations, from the place that gives it
its name. Three other varieties of agate are menti-
oned here, principally on account of their curiosity
and fanciful names, particularly the two last, which
can be turned to no useful purpose on account of
their small volume. The *seive stone* is an agatised
fungites, of which we have much in Russia, evident-
ly a sea production, but the original inhabitant un-
known to naturalists. The transparency of the a-
gate matter, of which this petrification is composed,
makes its numerous pores appear open, which has
acquired it the name of the *seive stone*. The *aigle*
stone is a globular pebble, or goede, containing ano-
ther loose within it like a kernel. The *swallow stone*
is a small agate jasper pebble, like a lentile, comimon-
ly checkquered red and white.

Structure, Properties, &c.

There is no difference in the qualities of the whole
flint genus worth noticing, but a greater or lesser de-

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those of all at once;—texture solid and even, breaking
with smooth surfaces; one convex the other con-
cave, and always hard enough to strike fire with
steel; infusible *per se*, but affected by the usual
fluxes.

Where found.

The occidental agates are found in many parts of Europe; but the most esteemed in Bochlitz in Saxony, and Oberstein in the Palatinate. Agate likewise often forms the stony matter of petrifications. Agates are found in Scotland in the *Kinoul hill, Dundee, Montrose, Redbead, Kirkside, Airshire, Fife, &c.*

The following four stones are likewise only different species of flint, according to most writers, and therefore are included in this section.

CALCEDONY.

Its colour is commonly a bluish cloudy white, or grey, although Rufsia furnishes a blue, variety little known in other countries, but much esteemed for its beauty and uncommon colour. When the calcedony contains a drop of water like the opal, then it is named *Hydrophanes*, with the *oculus mundi*. Born mentions a vitreous calcedony under the name of the *demi opal*.

Where found.

Chalcedony, or calcedony, very fine from *Letbro*, three miles west of Cupar of Fife, *Kinoul*;—turned up by the plough, in both those places;—this is singular. Though both these places abound with pebbles in the rocks, yet none of those are found in the rock; yet are very plenty in the ground hard by, and the deeper the ground is turned up the better the chalcedony is.

May 21.
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1793. a table of gems,—the pebble. 105

Carnelian, the best is of an orange or yellow red, and gives fire with steel, which the whitish and yellowish do not. *Sardonyx* consists of calcedony and carnelian in zones or spots; and, what is very surprising, is harder than the two stones which compose it. It serves likewise for cutting, like the onyx, in *cameos*.

The *Cachelony* is regarded in general as an opaque white calcedony; but Pallas thinks it the *spuma maris*, or *theffekil*, with which the Turkish and Canadian pipes are made, hardened by fire. Rufsia is particularly rich in most of the articles of this section. The Rufsian onyx from the Daurian mountains, and rivers Argun and Onon, is a variety with yellowish zones. Our blue calcedony from the rivulet Borsam, near the Argun, and at Saganoloi on the borders of China, discovered by Laxman, is unique; our cachelony from the Urak, Irtish, and Argun, with those of Bucharea, supply all Europe. It is only the most remarkable and interesting stones whose native spot is noted; for to mention the numerous places where the more common are found, would fill a section of itself.

Red carnelian is found at Lethro and other places in Fife, and often small pieces by the sea shore.

Value.

Our sieve stone, about five rubles a ring stone. Blue calcedony from four to ten for a seal according to colour; cachelony the same as the last, from scarcity. Carnelian from three to five for a seal.

To be concluded in another number.

POETRY.

THE BEAR LEADER, A FABLE. A COMPETITION PIECE.

For the Bee.

Quod quisque vitet nunquam homini satis cautum est in boras. HOR.

WHEN Bozzy led a rambling bear,—
(A very sapient wight I ween,
And worthy too, as e'er was seen ;
A friend to virtuous word and deed :
And yet it makes my bosom bleed
To think how far the cank'ring rust
Of prejudices should encrust
This spirit of an edge so fine,
As show'd its workmanship divine,)
When Bozzy led this idling bear,
At Scotland's nakedness to stare ;
And lay his coarse uncivil paw,
On her poor hollow freckled jaw—
They travell'd far, (I drop the figure
Of bear,) like men of special vigour :
They travell'd far from house or hold,
In their adventure very bold ;
Till on a time it was their lot
To spy a little lowly cot ;
Here they would halt, and hop'd that here,
Tho' homely, they might have some cheer.
They enter'd, and sight not uncommon,
Beheld a little poor old woman,
Who star'd at first,—at such a pair,
Who would not be inclin'd to stare ?
She star'd no doubt ; then with a smile
Bade them sit down, and rest a while.
They thank'd her,—sat on lowly seat,
Said they were hungry,—with'd to eat ;
Were very hungry,—were not nice ;
With thanks would pay her any price.
“ Alas, (said Goody,) I've nae fude,
“ That gentle folks wad reckon gude.”—
“ I seek no dainties ; but I beg,
“ Good woman, I may have an egg,
Said Johnson, and, with surly pride,
Growling to Bozzy half aside,
“ I think no Caledonian brute
“ Can easily an egg pollute.”
Some eggs they got with shell unbroken ;
Of cleanlittles no doubt a token.
So Johnson gulp'd them down and smil'd ;—
Own'd they were good,—they had a wild

Anomalous, but grateful taste :
 In short they were a choice repast
 Then Bozzy, looking grim and grave,
 " A wildish taste they surely have ;
 " And you, who all things know so well,
 " Th' efficient cause, perhaps, can tell."
 " Why, Sir, the cause is very plain :
 " In Scotland you have little grain ;
 " Your poultry, Sir, would starve to death,
 " Unless they sometimes fed on heath ;
 " And so their eggs in some degree,
 " May taste like muir fowl, Sir, d'ye see !"

Then Bozzy, looking graver still,
 Awe-struck with his prodigious skill
 In causes, made a memorandum,
 (He wonder'd how it 'scap'd his grandam,)
 To tell his wife on his return ;
 " No more on poultry waste my corn ;
 " Feed them no longer at barn door,
 " But let them out upon the muir ;
 " Both hens and eggs will be so nice,
 " They'll bring a double,—triple price !"

But now with grief my muse proceeds,
 To tell the sequel of these deeds ;
 And how this poor old woman came
 To put their sapience to shame.
 Johnson grew thirsty, bade her bring
 A little water from the spring ;
 " Sir, I hae nane, (she said ;) ye know,
 " You who have travell'd to and fro,
 " Thro' Scotland, spite of all our hills,
 " Our lakes, cascades, and gushing rill
 " That in dry weather 'tis not easy,
 " Oft, to have water that will please ye."
 " No water !" with immense surprise,
 Said Bozzy rolling both his eyes,
 In sad dismay. " No water, woman !"
 " Troth, Sir, the thing is not uncommon."
 But Bozzy was not to be foil'd ;
 " Nay tell me how your eggs were holl'd :
 " You sure some water had for that."
 He thought the question very pat,
 And look'd for Johnson's approbation,
 Who frown'd in prescient agitation,
 At th' explanation somewhat guessing,
 Poor Bozzy guess'd not, but more preising,
 " You, sure, some water had for that ;"
 " In troth,—a tweel,—a weel a wat !"

(Said Goody, wishing to be off,
 Stiffing her answer in a cough,
 And wishing not to be uncivil,
 But wishing Bozzy at the devil;)
 Yet Bozzy was not to be foil'd,
 "Nay, tell me how your eggs were boil'd!
 "Else," (and it was a powerful threat)
 "Else not one penny shall you get."
 Poor Goody, hesitating much,
 Yet loth the penny not to touch,
 Said, "Sir, since better cou'd na be,
 'The water, Sir, was — by me.'

Sage readers! who a moral seek,
 Observe the motto, it shall speak;
 And say, "the ills you most avoid,
 "Are very often at your side;"
 So be not anxious, but fulfil
 Your duties duly, come what will.

BENEDICT.

A FRAGMENT.

MORN smiles around; the sun, with kindlier beam
 Gladdens the rural scene; the feather'd tribe
 Carol their varied song of grateful joy;
 Yet, what to me the music of the grove,
 The varied carol of the feather'd tribe?
 Yet what to me the gorgeous lord of day,
 Gladd'ning with kindly beam the rural scene?
 Me no sun gladdens!—and no morn revives!—
 Arise, thou sun of Elidurus' soul!
 With kindlier beam arise!—In vain the wish!
 My sun of happiness is ever set.
 Lost, strangely lost is she, the faithful fair,
 Whose voice was melody, whose look was love,
 Whose touch was paradise, whose kiss was heav'n!
 Dear emanation from the fount of bliss!
 Queen of the Graces, passion of the Loves,
 In elegance, in sentiment, in taste!
 In wit, in sympathy with joy or woe,
 In every loveliness alike supreme,
 Deign once again to these sad sorrowing eyes,
 One partial smile! Look but as thou was wont,
 When in the dimple of thy cherub cheek
 Affection lay! Speak kindly, speak! and chase
 The fiend despair.—Fond, forward heart!—no more!
 My sun of happiness is ever set,
 And night,—dark mental night, alone is mine! ELINURUS.

THE KING AGAINST STEPHEN DEVEREUX.

Many of the readers of the Bee having expressed a desire to have the following case, which was obscurely alluded to in a debate in the House of Commons some time ago, distinctly stated, the Editor has been favoured by a respectable correspondent with what follows, who assures him that the accuracy of it may be relied upon with the most implicit confidence.

This was an indictment for perjury, charged to have been committed by the defendant on the trial of *Captain Kimber*, at the Old Bailey, and was tried before lord Kenyon, and a special jury at Guildhall, London, on Wednesday the 20th of February last.

Some witnesses having been called to prove the examination of the defendant before Sir Sampson Wright, his examination at the Old Bailey, and other preliminary matters,—

Elias Mansfield was called, and swore that *Captain Kimber* had the negro girl, for whose death the captain was indicted, “suspended with a *soft salvage* round her wrist,” and her legs and arms, which were contracted, gently stretched and rubbed with palm oil to relax the joints merely, and not as a punishment. On his cross examination he stated, that the girl, though she had the “venereal,” was in a goodish state of health, that he had once seen *Captain Kimber* touch her with a horse whip; that by his order she was “taken first by one hand, then lowered down, and drawn up by both hands,” but so “that her feet rested upon the deck;” and that after this she lived about eight days.

Robert Mills swore that he “was down helping the cook, and heard some noise; on which he went up, and this girl was tied up by one arm, &c.” as stated by *Mansfield*. He denied his having said that, “if ever any woman was murdered, the black woman was by *Captain Kimber*.” He also denied that he had owned “he was

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"employed to heat the balls that were fired upon Calabar." (He said,) "he was sick at the time." Being asked, on his cross examination, whether he had made an affidavit before the mayor of Bristol, (he answered,) "Yes, but I was taken at such a nonplus that I did not know hardly what it was*."

William Phillip's deposition did not materially differ from the preceding, except that the girl was "tied up by one hand with a small line;" he denied his having ever said, "that *Captain Kimber* had murdered her."

Joseph Pearson swore, that by *Captain Kimber's* order, "he lent a hand to suspend the girl, that he put some rope yarns round her wrist, and hoisted her, but not off the deck;" and "that she was not licked much;" that *Mills* was sick when the balls were heated, and that that business was done by the rest of the ship's company." In other material particulars he agreed with the former witnesses.

Thomas Lancaster swore to some circumstances tending to fix a charge of mutiny on the defendant, but which *lord Kenyon* deemed inadmissible.

Edward Williams was called on the part of the defendant; and having been very properly cautioned by *lord Kenyon*, deponed, that the negro girl was so weak, that she frequently fouled herself, for which *Captain Kimber* flogged her "sometimes with a bit of a rope, sometimes with a horse whip, when lying upon deck, and not able to stand; and that he had seen her flogged for a week every day by the captain; that one day he and another, by the captain's order, fastened her by one hand to the mizen stay, and boused her up as quick as they could; then by both hands with her feet about three inches off the deck; then for about ten minutes by one

* *Mills, Mansfield* and *Phillips*, among others, had sworn, before the mayor of Bristol, that "the girl never was suspended at all; nor was she ever flogged."

May 22.

ired upon Calatime." Being r he had made (he answered,) that I did not

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part of the defen- cautioned by lord so weak, that the in Kimber flogged sometimes with and not able to ogged for a week day he and ano- her by one hand as quick as they r feet about three n minutes by one rs, had sworn, before as suspended at all ;

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trial of Devereux.

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" leg, her hands touching the deck, but her head three or four inches above it, the captain walking the deck, and giving her about six strokes with his whip while so suspended, the girl both moaning inwardly, and crying out in her own language ; and that after she was taken down and washed, not before, she was rubbed with palm oil." On his cross examination he swore, that " *Mansfield* and *Pearson* declared to him the usage of the girl was cruel," and that " *Mills* and *Richard's* proposed putting it down that they might bring the captain to answer for it." He owned, he had said, " he would do captain Kimber all the injury he could by speaking the truth, to clear those two men, (*Dowlin* and *Devereux*,) for that he had been beat by him severely, that the whole crew had been deprived by him of their grog," and that in consequence six of them had agreed to desert, (of whom *Mills* was one,) but he only accomplished, taking with him a jacket, lent him by *Hart*, one of his ship-mates, and three tin pots, given him by one of the crew to sell for the support of himself and comrades.

Anne Grace, whose husband keeps the public house called the *Chepstow Boat House* in *Bristol*, swore, that *Mills*, *Phillips*, *Wilkins*, and others of the ship's crew, were in her house Christmas-eve was a twelvemonth ; they had told her that *Kimber* was a very bad captain, and flogged them every morning for breakfast ; that *Robert Mills* said, " he (*Kimber*) had murdered a black girl, shewing her how the girl was tied up by the heels and hands five different times ; that she died the third day after," and that the rest did not contradict *Mills*, but " they all agreed to publish it, and said they would have the law of the captain, but they had no money ;" that after this, but before captain *Kimber's* trial, *Mills* applied to her to change a five guinea bill ; that she told him, " for God's sake to tell the truth, and not be bribed ;" that after

Kimber's trial she said to Mills, in presence of Phillips and another, "fie upon thee Bob, thou hast sold thy soul; did you not tell me, "If ever a woman was murdered captain Kimber killed that woman?" That he replied "The woman that was killed I was asked no questions about;" that "Mills then showed her the man that tied her up; that she asked the man why he tied her up, and he answered, "it was better to tie her up than be tied up himself." On her cross examination she said, that "by Mills selling his soul," she meant his being bribed "for that he could not have had so much money; that the sailors made no secret of the usage they had received from captain Kimber nor of the murder," and that one *William's Hopkins* and her husband were present when they were talking of it.

Israel Grace, husband of the last witness, agreed with her in every material particular of the conversation of Mills, respecting captain Kimber's usage of the sailors, and of the girl, the five guinea bill &c. He swore farther, that in his house one *Owen Davis* charged Mills with denying that they fired red hot balls on Calabar town, to which Mills replied, "it was a falsity, there was but one, for he blew five hours at them, and there was only one red hot, the others were black."

Owen Davis confirmed the depositions of *Grace* and his wife. He also swore that Mills told him "he had a five guinea note either from captain Kimber or his friends."

Mills denied his having had any conversations with the preceding witnesses respecting the matters deposed by them.

Here lord Kenyon, with much propriety, stopped the further progress of the cause, giving it as his opinion that the evidence for the prosecution was so mainly shaken by that brought forward on the part of the defendant, that he must necessarily be acquitted; and the jury agreeing with his lordship in opinion, immediately brought in a verdict of—NOT GUILTY.

May 22.
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THE BEE,
OR
LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER.
FOR
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29. 1793.

ESSAY ON THE WILL OF MAN, HIS LIBERTY, AND
THE DIRECTION OF HIS CONSCIENCE.

Competition Piece.

Offered not without diffidence*.

God has not only rendered man capable of know-
ledge by instructing him sufficiently concerning all
the objects that surround him, and by permitting
him to inform himself of them more and more by new
essays and trials; but he also allowed him the li-
berty of appropriating the use of them to himself;
and lest he should give himself over to idleness or
trifles, he inspired him with a prevailing and un-
conquerable desire of being happy, which is the
spring and principle of all his actions.

* Alluding to an expression of the Editor, that the premium would
be withheld in his option, unless some of the essays were actually wor-
thy of it.

His activity, which renders him capable of thinking, projecting, and executing, of applying the organs of his body to a variety of works, might flag, and from a state of lassitude sink into a perfect numbness, if it were not kept awake by the love of his own welfare. He is ever in the chace, nor stops even where he thinks he has found the cause of his happiness. Follow man in all his motions, nay, in his very indolence, you will always find him setting out for that point. Let the action you see him do, or avoid, be what it will, the constant aim of his doing, or avoiding, is the procuring his own happiness: this leads Alexander the Great of Macedon from the Streights of the Hellespont to the Granicus; this makes him pass from Asia into Africa, from Africa to the Indus, and brings him back from the Indus to the Euphrates. This the son of Pepin aims at, when he goes from France to Lombardy, and from Lombardy into Saxony: it is what the son of Hugh Capet has fixed his heart upon, when he employs all his talents, and the whole time of his long reign, in making his subjects happy, by the maintaining of a durable peace, and the restoring of plenty in barren years. It is the hope of being happy, that renders the learned greedy of discoveries, and the ignorant fond of trifles. The same hope animates the artisan, who lends his shoulders to the heaviest burdens; and the very thief who siezes the property of others, in order to subsist without labour. This love of our happiness or welfare is then the ground of all our desires, and may be looked upon as the universal spring which

May 29.

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all men are actuated by; therefore our will is the same with our love of happiness.

But, notwithstanding our being propense to our own happiness, from a permanent and unconquerable impression, yet we have still the full choice of the means towards it. We carry our eyes and thoughts over all the actions that surround us. The pleasure or disgust which they give us, invite us to draw near to, or fly from them. Nothing in the world can either fill or exhaust the capacity we have of desiring and loving whatever can please us. We may quit one object for another, and go from pursuit to pursuit, from project to project, and from trial to trial. We may, likewise, from the bare sight or proof of one good which offers itself to us, be sensible of its being absolutely necessary, or barely useful, or perfectly insufficient, and accordingly be strongly inclined, or remain perfectly indifferent to it. It is this power of election which we call free will or liberty.

It may incline us more or less to certain goods than to others, either by the force of an attraction that is present, or by the ties or habits contracted in length of time, or by an inward conviction of having found the true source of our happiness;—but in every one of these cases our liberty is neither immutable nor destroyed; it is neither hurried away by any compelling necessity, nor forced by any grievous constraint.

Hitherto, all the faculties which we observe in man, are so many finishing strokes of the image of

the Almighty in him. Liberty, above all, is the characteristic of his sovereignty; for, as the Lord freely does whatever he pleases in the universe, man, likewise, has not only a freedom of acting or not acting, but has also at his disposal, animals, plants, fossils, and every thing within the reach of his senses in his habitation.

But how much is it to be feared, that gifts of this nature will fill him with pride, inebriate him, as it were, with his own excellency, and make him less mindful of giving glory to his bounteous benefactor, than of pursuing his own will and satisfaction every where; or ready to admire himself on account of what has been bestowed upon him! Will not God, who gave him but a limited science, set bounds likewise to his extensive dominion? Shall he permit man to lay hands on all the productions of the earth, without distinction; or pull down, consume, or make a property of what he pleases, without following any other law but that of his own fancy, or the sense he has of his own strength. Here we are going to see what God has inseparably united to reason, in order to render the dominion of it moderate, and prescribe a rule to its power, or keep its desires under restraint;—God made conscience, and an inward sense of order, the constant companion of our reason.

It may then be said again, in the truest sense, that it is with the liberty of man, as it is with that of the Almighty; the latter never exerts itself at random, or unjustly; wisdom and the love of order are the rules of all its operations; and it

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ration, order, and justice, which ought to attend,
or rather animate all his works. Man makes no
step or action but has its peculiar aim or purpose;
and he is conscious that his aim ought to be just
and honest. He knows he has an inspector and judge,
that takes notice of every thing; and lest the ob-
lision of God should render man unmindful of re-
ferring his actions to their true end, or even ca-
pable of attempting every thing, without any dis-
tinction of right or wrong, God, together with the
sense of what is good and honest, has placed at the
bottom of his heart, the warning of his conscience,
with regard to which, man may sometimes lull
himself asleep, but which will not cease, neverthe-
less, to speak to him; and is a faculty as imperi-
shable as his free will, because it is equally the
work of the Creator. If conscience has not the
power always over man, to make him forsake his
perverse habits, or put a stop to their effects, it
disturbs him at least in his ill practices. It fore-
warns him, and restrains him in the middle of
his excesses. He carries every where within him,
not only a witness of his actions, but a faithful
monitor, or even an impartial judge, who commends
him for all the good he does, and mercifully con-
demns those of his proceedings which are contrary
to justice or truth. Whatever is true, just, becom-
ing, lovely, or praise worthy, his conscience secret-
ly extols the merit of it in his eyes, and excites

him to the practice of it. Whatever carries with it the face of falsehood or injustice, of meanness and indecency, of unhandsomeness and dishonour, he never can consent to it, without being immediately reproached with it by his conscience. Its first loud cry precedes the bad action. If he then executes his ill purpose, he does it with anxiety; and, if possible, in the dark. Or, if the voice of conscience is silenced by the tumult of passion that hurries him away, conscience, notwithstanding his apparent contempt of justice at that moment, will soon punish him for it, by reminding him of his past villany. It gnaws him inwardly, by exposing before his eyes the detail of his violations of the Supreme order, his inmost intentions, the true motives he had disguised in his own mind, and every one of his most secret motives and concerns.

This cry of conscience is heard every where; it is the same in all ages, and among all nations. The abhorrence of vice, and apprehension of transgressing order, have taken place before all laws, which are only more or less extensive expressions of a common law we all of us carry within ourselves. Edicts and rules were as yet unknown at Athens and Rome, when theft, adultery, infidelity, and tyranny were already detested there. All the histories that are now left of the most celebrated nations or men, are a series of upbraidings against vice, and applauses bestowed on virtue. What can that concern be, with which we read the narration of things so very foreign to our manners and affairs? It is,

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1793. *on the will of man.* 119
indeed, nothing more than the secret judgement
which our conscience passes upon them.

Learning, force, industry, eloquence, and all ta-
lents in general, have been every where praised, and
have been looked upon *by all the world*, as an
emanation of the divine essence, or as an happy
participation of its favours. But that, which has
at all times been thought the imitation and most
perfect communication of it, can be nothing but vir-
tue.

Man may improve his several talents separately,
and without ruling his affections. He may be a
good pilot, or an excellent carpenter, without being a
good man ; but the love of order regulates the whole
man without exception. The rectitude of his will
communicates itself to all his faculties ; it will not
suffer any thing uselefs in him, and steadfastly im-
proves all and every part of his government. The
love of order is then what brings him nearer to the
perfection of the Almighty ; and a constant virtue,
(I mean a constant obsequiousness to the dictates
of our conscience, and our natural sense of right
and wrong,) is the most lovely, and the most su-
blime of all things.

EUSEBIUS.

Candlemaker Row, }
October 25. 1792. }

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DR THOMAS BLACKLOCK.

The following biographical sketch is prefixed to a volume of Dr Blacklock's poems just published. It is written by a person of great eminence in the literary world, and will do equal honour to his talents as a writer, and to his dispositions as a man. In this sketch he has evidently been attentive to adopt that mode of writing which he knew would have pleased his friend, had he been to judge of a composition of this nature himself, for it wears that modest undorned simplicity of dress, in which truth always appears to the greatest advantage.

THE life of *Dr Thomas Blacklock*, author of the following poems, may, I think, assert a claim to notice beyond that of most authors, to whose story the public attention has been called by the publication of their works. He who reads these poems with that interest which their intrinsic merit deserves, will feel that interest very much increased, when he shall be told the various difficulties which their author overcame in their production; the obstacles which nature and fortune had placed in his way to the possession of those ideas which his mind acquired, to the communication of those which his poetry unfolds.

He was born in the year 1721, at Annan, in the county of Dumfries, in Scotland. His parents were natives of the bordering English county of Cumberland. His father was by trade a bricklayer; his mother the daughter of a considerable dealer in cattle, both respectable in their characters; and it would appear, possessed of a considerable degree

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BLACKLOCK.

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of knowledge and urbanity; which in a country
where education was cheap, and property a good
deal subdivided, was often the case with persons of
their station.

Before he was six months old he lost his eye sight in
the small pox. This rendered him incapable of any
of those mechanical trades to which his father
might naturally have been inclined to breed him,
and his circumstances prevented his aspiring to the
higher professions. The good man therefore kept
his son in his house, and, with the assistance of some
of his friends, fostered that inclination which the
boy early showed for books, by reading, to amuse
him, first, the simple sort of publications which are
commonly put into the hands of children, and then se-
veral of our best authors, such as Milton, Spencer,
Prior, Pope, and Addison. His companions, whom
his early gentleness and kindness of disposition, as
well as their compassion for his misfortune, strong-
ly attached to him, were very assiduous in their
good offices, in reading to instruct and amuse him.
By their assistance he acquired some knowledge of
the Latin tongue, but he never was at a grammar
school till at a more advanced period of life. Poe-
try was even then his favourite reading; and he
found an enthusiastic delight in the works of the
best English poets, and in those of his country-
man, *Allan Ramsay*. Even at an age so early
as twelve he began to write poems, one of which
is preserved in this collection, and is not, perhaps,
inferior to any of the premature compositions
of boys assisted by the best education, which

are only recalled into notice by the future fame of their authors.

He had attained the age of nineteen when his father was killed by the accidental fall of a malt kiln belonging to his son-in-law. This loss, heavy to any one at that early age, would have been, however, to a young man possessing the ordinary means of support, and the ordinary advantages of education, comparatively light; but to him,—thus suddenly deprived of that support on which his youth had leaned,—destitute almost of any resource which industry affords to those who have the blessings of sight,—with a body feeble and delicate from nature, and a mind congenially susceptible, it was not surprising that this blow was doubly severe, and threw on his spirits that despondent gloom to which he then gave way in the following pathetic lines, and which sometimes overclouded them in the subsequent period of his life.

“ Dejected prospect! soon the hapless hour
 “ May come!—perhaps this moment it impends,
 “ Which drives me forth to penury and cold,
 “ Naked and beat by all the storms of heav’n,
 “ Friendless and guideless to explore my way;
 “ Till, on cold earth, this poor unshelter’d head
 “ Reclining, vainly from the ruthless blast
 “ Respite I beg, and in the shock expire.”

Though dependent, however he was not destitute of friends; and heaven rewarded the pious confidence, which, a few lines after, he expresses in its care, by providing for him protectors and patrons, by whose assistance he obtained advantages, which,

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had his father lived, might perhaps never have open-
ed to him.

He lived with his mother for about a year af-
ter his father's death, and began to be distinguished
as a young man of uncommon parts and genius.
These were at that time unassisted by learning; the
circumstances of his family affording him no better
education than the smattering of Latin which his
companions had taught him, and the perusal and
recollection of the few English authors which they
or his father in the intervals of his professional la-
bours had read to him. Poetry, however, though
it attains its highest perfection in a cultivated soil,
grows perhaps as luxuriantly in a wild one. To
poetry, as we have before mentioned, he was devo-
ted from his earliest days; and about this time sever-
al of his poetical productions began to be handed
about, which considerably enlarged the circle of his
friends and acquaintance. Some of his compositions
being shewn to *Dr Stevenson*, an eminent physician
of Edinburgh, who was accidentally at Dumfries
on a professional visit, that gentleman formed the
benevolent design of carrying him to the Scotch me-
tropolis, and giving to his natural endowments the
assistance of a classical education. He came to Edin-
burgh in the year 1741, and was enrolled a student
of divinity in the university there, though at that
time without any particular view of entering into
the church. In that university he continued his
studies under the patronage of *Dr Stevenson*, till the
year 1745, and in the following year, a volume of
his poems in 8vo. was first published. During

the national disturbances, which prevailed during those years, he returned to Dumfries, where he resided with *Mr M'Murdo*, a gentleman who had married his sister, in whose house he was not only treated with all the kindness and affection of a brother, but had an opportunity, from the society which it afforded, of considerably increasing the store of his ideas. After the close of the rebellion, and the complete restoration of the peace of the country, he returned again to the metropolis, and pursued his studies for six years longer. During this last residence in Edinburgh, among other literary acquaintance, he obtained that of the celebrated *David Hume*, who, with all that humanity and benevolence for which he was distinguished, attached himself warmly to Mr Blacklock's interests, and was afterwards particularly useful to him in the publication of the 4to. edition of his poems, which came out by subscription in London in the year 1756. Previously to this, a second edition in 8vo. had been published at Edinburgh in 1754. To the 4to. edition, Mr Spence, professor of Poetry at Oxford, who had conceived a great regard for the author, prefixed a very elaborate and ingenious account of his life, character, and writings; an account which would have rendered the present imperfect sketch equally unnecessary and assuming, had it not been written at a period so early as to include only the opening events of a life for which it is meant to claim the future notice and favour of the public.

In the course of his education at Edinburgh, he acquired a proficiency in the learned languages, and

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became more a master of the French tongue than was common there, from the social intercourse to which he had the good fortune to be admitted in the house of *Provost Alexander*, who married a native of France. At the university he attained a knowledge of the various branches of philosophy and theology, to which his course of study naturally led, and acquired at the same time a considerable fund of learning and information in those various departments of science and *belles lettres*, from which his want of sight did not absolutely preclude him.

In 1757, he began a course of study, with a view to give lectures in oratory to young gentlemen intended for the bar or the pulpit. On this occasion he wrote to Mr Hume, informed him of his plan, and requested his assistance in the prosecution of it. But Mr Hume doubting the probability of its success, he abandoned the project; and then, for the first time, adopted the decided intention of going into the church of Scotland. After applying closely for a considerable time to the study of theology, he passed the usual trials in the presbytery of Dumfries, and was by that presbytery licenced to preach the gospel in the year 1759. As a preacher he obtained high reputation, and was fond of composing sermons, of which he has left some volumes in manuscript, as also a Treatise on Morals, both of which it is in contemplation with his friends to publish.

The tenor of his occupations, as well as the bent of his mind and dispositions, during this period of his life, will appear in the following plain and unstu-

died account, contained in a letter from a gentleman who was then his most intimate and constant companion, the reverend *Mr Jameson*, formerly minister of the episcopal chapel at Dumfries, afterwards of the English congregation at Dantzic, and who now resides at Newcastle upon Tyne.

“ His manner of life, (says that gentleman) was so uniform, that the history of it during one day or one week, is the history of it during the seven years that our personal intercourse lasted. Reading, music, walking, conversing, and disputing on various topics in theology, ethics, &c. employed almost every hour of our time. It was pleasant to hear him engaged in a dispute, for no man could keep his temper better than he always did on such occasions. I have known him frequently very warmly engaged for hours together, but never could observe one angry word to fall from him. Whatever his antagonist might say, *he* always kept his temper. “ *Semper piratus et refellere sine pertinacia, et refelli sine iracundia.*” He was, however, extremely sensible to what he thought ill usage, and equally so whether it regarded himself or his friends. But his resentment was always confined to a few satirical verses, which were generally burnt soon after.

“ The late *Mr Spence* (the Editor of the 4to edition of his poems,) frequently urged him to write a tragedy; and assured him that he had interest enough with *Mr Garrick* to get it acted. Various subjects were proposed to him, several of which he approved of, yet he never could be prevailed on to

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begin any thing of that kind*. It may seem remarkable, but, as far as I know, it was invariably the case, that he never could think or write on any subject proposed to him by another.

"I have frequently admired with what readiness and rapidity he could sometimes make verses. I have known him dictate from thirty to forty verses, and by no means bad ones, as fast as I could write them; but the moment he was at a loss for a rhyme or a verse to his liking, he stopt altogether, and could very seldom be induced to finish what he had begun with so much ardour."

This account sufficiently marks that eager sensibility, chastened at the same time with uncommon gentleness of temper, which characterised Dr Blacklock, and which indeed it was impossible to be at all in his company without perceiving. In the science of mind, that is that division of it which perhaps one would peculiarly appropriate to poetry, at least to all those lighter species which rather depend on quickness of feeling, and the ready conception of pleasing images, than on the happy arrangement of parts, or the skilful construction of a whole, which are essential to the higher departments of the poetical art. The first kind of talent is like those

* Mr Jameson was probably ignorant of the circumstance of his writing, at a subsequent period, a tragedy; but upon what subject, his relation, from whom I received the intelligence, cannot recollect. The manuscript was put into the hands of the late Mr Crobie, then an eminent advocate at the bar of Scotland, but has never since been recovered.

warm and light soils which produce their annual crops in such abundance; the last, like that deeper and firmer mold on which the roots of eternal forests are fixed. Of the first, we have seen many happy instances in that sex which is supposed less capable of study or thought; from the last, is drawn that masculine sublimity of genius which could build an *Iliad* or a *Paradise Lost*.

All those who ever acted as his amanuensis, agree in this rapidity and ardour of composition which Mr Jameson ascribes to him in the account I have related above. He never could dictate till he stood up; and as his blindness made walking about without assistance inconvenient and dangerous to him, he fell insensibly into a vibratory sort of motion of his body, as he warmed with his subject, and was pleased with the conceptions of his mind. This motion at last became habitual to him, and though he could sometimes restrain it when on ceremony, or in any public appearance, such as preaching, he felt a certain uneasiness from the effort, and always returned to it when he could indulge it without impropriety. This is the appearance which he describes in the ludicrous picture he has drawn of himself*. Of this portrait the outlines are true, though the general effect is overcharged. His features were hurt by the disease which deprived him of sight; yet even with those disadvantages, there was a certain placid expression in his physiognomy which marked the benevolence of his mind, and was ex-

* *Vide* 4to. edition of his poems, 1793. p. 160.

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tremely calculated to procure him attachment and regard.

In 1762 he married Miss Sarah Johnston, daughter of Mr Joseph Johnston surgeon in Dumfries, a man of eminence in his profession, and of a character highly respected; a connection which formed the great solace and blessing of his future life, and gave him, with all the tendernefs of a wife, all the zealous care of a guardian and a friend. This event took place a few days before his being ordained minister of the town and parish of Kirkcudbright, in consequence of a presentation from the Crown, obtained for him by the earl of Selkirk, a benevolent nobleman, whom Mr Blacklock's situation and genius had interested in his behalf. But the inhabitants of the parish, whether from that violent aversion to *patronage*, which was then so universal in the southern parts of Scotland, from some political disputes which at that time subsisted between them and his noble patron, or from those prejudices which some of them might naturally enough entertain against a pastor deprived of sight, or perhaps from all those causes united, were so extremely disinclined to receive him as their minister, that after a legal dispute of nearly two years, it was thought expedient by his friends, as it had always been wished by himself, to compromise the matter, by resigning his right to the living, and accepting a moderate annuity in its stead. With this slender provision he removed in 1764 to Edinburgh; and to make up by his industry a more comfortable and decent subsistence, he adopted the plan of receiving a certain number of young gentlemen, as boarders, into his

house, whose studies in languages and philosophy, he might, if necessary, assist. In this situation he continued till the year 1787, when he found his time of life and state of health required a degree of quiet and repose which induced him to discontinue the receiving of boarders. In 1767 the degree of Doctor in divinity was conferred on him by the university and Marischal college of *Aberdeen*.

In the occupation which he thus exercised for so many years of his life, no teacher was perhaps ever more agreeable to his pupils, nor master of a family to its inmates, than Dr Blacklock. The gentleness of his manners, the benignity of his disposition, and that warm interest in the happiness of others, which led him so constantly to promote it, were qualities that could not fail to procure him the love and regard of the young people committed to his charge; while the society, which esteem and respect for his character and his genius often assembled at his house, afforded them an advantage rarely to be found in establishments of a similar kind. The writer of this account has frequently been a witness of the family scene at Dr Blacklock's; has seen the good man amidst the circle of his young friends, eager to do him all the little offices of kindness which he seemed so much to merit and to feel. In this society he appeared entirely to forget the privation of sight, and the melancholy which, at other times, it might produce. He entered with the cheerful playfulness of a young man, into all the sprightly narrative, the sportful fancy, the humorous jest that rose around him. It was a

sight highly gratifying to philanthropy, to see how much a mind endowed with knowledge, kindled by genius, and, above all, lighted up with innocence and piety, like Blacklock's, could overcome the weight of its own calamity, and enjoy the content, the happiness, and the gaiety of others. Several of those inmates of Dr Blacklock's house retained, in future life, all the warmth of that impression which his friendship at this early period had made upon them; and in various quarters of the world he had friends and correspondents, from whom no length of time or distance of place had ever estranged him.

Music, which to the feeling and the pensive, in whatever situation, is a source of extreme delight, but which to the blind must be creative, as it were, of idea and of sentiment, he enjoyed highly, and was himself a tolerable performer on several instruments, particularly on the flute. He generally carried in his pocket a small *flageolet**, on which he played his favourite tunes; and was not displeased when asked in company to play or to sing them, a natural feeling for a blind man, who thus adds a scene to the drama of his society.

Of the happiness of others, however, we are incompetent judges. Companionship and sympathy

*His first idea of learning to play on this instrument he used to ascribe to a circumstance rather uncommon, but which, to a mind like his, susceptible at the same time and creative, might naturally enough arise, namely a *dream*, in which he thought he met with a shepherd's boy on a pastoral hill, who brought the most exquisite music from that little instrument.

bring forth those gay colours of mirth and chearfulness which they put on for a while, to cover perhaps that sadness which we have no opportunity of witnessing. Of a blind man's condition we are particularly liable to form a mistaken estimate; we give him credit for all those gleams of delight which society affords him, without placing to their full account those dreary moments of darksome solitude to which the suspension of that society condemns him. Dr Blacklock had from nature a constitution delicate and nervous, and his mind, as is almost always the case, was in a great degree subject to the indisposition of his body. He frequently complained of a lowness and depression of spirits, which neither the attentions of his friends, nor the unceasing care of a most affectionate wife, were able entirely to remove. The imagination we are so apt to envy and admire serves but to irritate this disorder of the mind; and that fancy, in whose creation we so much delight, can draw, from sources unknown to common men, subjects of disgust, inquietude, and affliction. Some of his latter poems, now first published, express chagrin, though not of an ungentle sort, at the supposed failure of his imaginative powers, or at the fastidiousness of modern times, which he despaired to please.

“ Such were his efforts, such his cold reward,
 “ Whom once thy partial tongue pronounc'd a bard;
 “ Excursive on the gentle gales of spring
 “ He rovd' whilst favour imp'd his timid wing;
 “ Exhausted genius now no more inspires,
 “ But mourns abortive hopes and faded fires,
 “ The short liv'd wreath, which once his temples grac'd,
 “ Fades at the sickly breath of squeamish taste;

" Whilst darker days his fainting flames immure
 " In cheerless gloom, and winter premature.

These lines are, however, no proof of " exhausted genius," or " faded fires." " Abortive hopes," indeed, must be the lot of all who reach that period of life at which they were written. In early youth the heart of every one is a poet; it creates a scene of imagined happiness and delusive hopes; it clothes the world in the bright colours of its own fancy; it refines what is coarse, it exalts what is mean; it sees nothing but disinterestedness in friendship, it promises eternal fidelity in love. Even on the distresses of its situation it can throw a certain romantic shade of melancholy that leaves a man sad, but does not make him unhappy. But at a more advanced age, " the fairy visions fade," and he suffers most deeply who has indulged them the most.

One distress Dr Blacklock was at this time first afflicted with, of which every one will allow the force. He was occasionally subject to *deafness*, which, though he seldom felt it in any great degree, was sufficient, in his situation, to whom the sense of hearing was almost the only channel of communication with the external world, to cause very lively uneasiness. Amidst these indispositions of body, however, and disquietudes of mind, the gentleness of his temper never forsook him, and he felt all that resignation and confidence in the supreme Being which his earliest and his latest life equally acknowledged. In summer 1791 he was seized with

a feverish disorder, which at first seemed of a slight, and never rose to a very violent kind; but a frame so little robust as his was not able to resist it, and after about a week's illness it carried him off on the 7th day of July 1791. His wife survives him, to feel, amidst the heavy affliction of his loss, that melancholy consolation which is derived from the remembrance of his virtues.

ANECDOTES OF HUNTING, EXTRACTED FROM MR CAMPBELL'S TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA, NOW IN THE PRESS.

Continued from vol. xiv. p. 156.

Mode of hunting the Buffalo, &c. in the large plains in the interior parts of North America above Lake Superior.

MR PATERSON said, and which I heard from several others, that part of this great continent abounds with plains, farther than the sight will carry: that one in particular will take a man fifteen days constant travelling to cross; and for length, neither end of it is known: that when a man enters this plain he will find the buffaloes almost as numerous as the trees in the forest, feeding on rich grass near breast high; and if the sight would carry the length, he believes 100,000 of them could be seen at once. The ground is so level, that, like the ocean, the horizon bounds the sight. Every step you travel you meet with heads and carcasses of dead

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buffaloes. When an Indian has a mind to kill ma-
ny of them, he mounts his horse, with his bow and
a case containing several scores of arrows: he throws
the reins loose about the horse's neck, who knows
by constant practice his rider's intention, and gal-
lops with all his speed through the middle of
the herd of buffaloes. The Indian shoots as he goes
along, until he expends his last arrow, then returns
to pick up his prey, and from such as he finds
dead he cuts out the tongue and the lump on the
back, which he carries away with him; the rest of
the carcass he leaves to wolves and other raven-
ous animals. A species of wolves in these parts
are milk white, and are larger than those of any
other colour, or any dog whatever that he had seen.
The only fuel a traveller can have in these plains,
and with which they dress their victuals, is buffa-
loe's dung; and when he is in want of water he
endeavours to fall in with a path made by otters go-
ing from one small lake to another, by following
which he is sure to find it. The ground is so level
that you are just upon the brink of the lake before
you see that there is any such thing.

Mode of hunting otters.

An Indian, when he goes in quest of otters in
winter, makes for these lakes, which are then covered
with ice and snow. He goes about until he finds
out every hole they may have about the lake, all of
which he fills up excepting one, two, or three, most
suitable for his purpose. To these the otters must
have recourse for air. When he has done this, he
sprinkles a little snow on the water, which dark-

ens it; when the otter is just coming, the sportsman finds the water and the snow agitated; and the animal not seeing what is before him, pops up his head through the snow, on which the Indian strikes him with his tomahawk,—puts down his hand,—pulls him out,—throws him aside, and watches the approach of the next, and serves him in the same manner. In this way sometimes a dozen are killed in one pond. The price of an otter skin is, like penny pies, a bottle of rum; no more is looked for, or ever given; though in Canada they are a guinea, and in England two guineas each. The expence of bringing rum, or any sort of merchandize, two or three thousand miles back, besides the risk of it, must be surely be very great; but the profits, now that the Company are firmly established, are in proportion. Mr Paterson, and a very smart young man his brother, lost, during the first three years they were employed in this trade, L. 3000, but in the course of two years cleared this and as much more real profit. But unfortunately his brother and the crew of the boat, with its full loading of merchandize, were drowned and lost on Lake Superior; which induced him to give it up.

Singular mode of warfare.

When two nations of Indians are at war with each other, the one to the southward burns large tracts of the grass in these immense plains; and when the buffaloes, which annually emigrate from the south to the north, and return in winter, meet

May 29.

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1793. *reading memorandums.* 137
with this burned land, they proceed no farther, but
return. The northern nations, who trust to the buf-
faloë for food and winter stores, are thus deprived
of the means of subsistence, and often perish with
hunger. Mr Patterson unfortunately happened to
have resided one winter with a nation in] this
predicament; so that he and those along with him
were reduced to the necessity of eating their own
mogazines, (Indian shoes,) and every skin they
could find, before spring opened, and permitted
them to proceed to a country where they could
get game or provisions.

READING MEMORANDUMS.

It is best to give way to the first torrents of a grief,
which reason would in vain attempt to oppose.

I hate those dragons of chastity who never give
quarter to susceptible offenders of their own sex.

Not all the lustre of noble birth, not all the accu-
mulations of wealth, not all the pomp of titles, not
all the splendour of power, can give *dignity* to a
mind that is destitute of inward improvement.

With all the blessings of life and comforts of for-
tune, allow a frowning *stoic* to observe "that mis-
fortunes may ensue."

VOL. XV.

POETRY.

Horæ.

Tho' Celia, the clouds of adversity frown,
And deaden the spirit that leads us to fame,—
Tho' reason may prompt us the plan to disown,
And despair be at hand to extinguish the flame;—
Yet nature persists, and attach'd to her views,
She disdains to forego what has charm'd her so long;
Where the object forbids, she the image pursues,
And Horæ still attends to conduct us along.

Thus pleas'd by those beauties which taught me to sigh,
And enamour'd of smiles that affected my heart,
'Twas in vain that reflection her strength would apply,
Tho' Celia, with coldness, had bade me depart:
Tho' her frowns should command all my sorrows to flow,
And my pleasures be chang'd into anguish and cares,
Still fancy will raise the dark curtains of woe,
And faithlessly brighten the source of my tears.

Yet tell me, my fair, is thy nature at ease,
When thy smiles have deserted their charming dow;
When pity forsakes thee and scorns to appease
Thy honest Amyntor, ah! pleading in vain?
Then finish thy triumph and banish its pride,
And all the allurements that vanity charm:
Advise with thine heart—to that heart are allied
A goodness to sooth it—a friendship to warm.

That goodness will learn thee to feel for my woes,
And heal the sad pains which imbitter my rest,
And friendship, more kindly imprest with my vows,
Will cherish a passion so frankly confess'd:
Then goodness and friendship uniting in zeal,
And kindling the bosom by which they are own'd,
Thy heart will subdue and its softness reveal,
And thus shall my love with its wishes be crown'd.

Then Horæ must remain—'tis cemented with love—
And still shall that passion its triumph maintain;
I swear from my breast it can never remove,
While goodness and friendship shall rivet the chain;
And despair now rejected shall loosen its thorn,
Nor e'er can my quiet its tortures annoy,
While beams of compassion thine eyes can adorn,
Or while thy sweet bosom can heave with a sigh.

May nature and art then assist me to please,
And gain for my bosom the raptures of love:
May Venus instruct me some moment to seize,
When I find with my Celia the heart of her dove!

To be blest'd, is to be blest, to be happy, be kind,
 To love—is to feel for such sorrows as mine;
 Be kind, then, be happy, let love be combin'd—
 And the more of my bliss shall appraise thee of thine. AMYNTOR.

TO THE VIOLET.

AND shall the muse to thee her praise deny,
 Thou best, thou most diminutive of flow'rs?
 For where can nature through her wide domain,
 Boast other odours half so sweet as thine?
 What! shall I SORRY scorn, 'cause SORRY's small?
 Tho' small she be, is she not still a gem
 Which worlds of mazy gold could never buy?
 You, too, ye violets! might . . . ever wear,
 Ev'n as I wear my SORRY in my heart!
 Tho' the strip'd tulip, and the blushing rose,
 The polyanthus broad with golden eye,
 The full carnation, and the lily tall,
 Display their beauties on the gay parterre
 In costly gardens, where th' unlicens'd feet
 Of rustics tread not, yet that lavish hand
 Which scatters violets under every thorn,
 Forbids that sweets like these should be confin'd
 Within the limits of the rich man's wall.
 So fares it in the world: albeit, we see
 Some gewgaws which the great alone possess,
 Whate'er is solid good is free to all.
 Let grandeur keep its own!—this fragrant flow'r
 Was kindly given by nature to regale
 The wearied ploughman, as he home returns
 At dusk of ev'ning to that dear abode
 Where all his comfort, all his pleasure's lodg'd,
 Young rosy cherubs, and a smiling wife.
 If he may profit these, he'll jewels call
 Those big round drops that stand upon his brow,
 The badges of his labour and his love.
 The thought that these from him their good derive,
 And that that good hangs on his single arm,
 Turns toil to luxury, to pleasure pain:
 'Tis this that cools the sun's meridian blaze,
 Bears up his heart, rebraces every nerve,
 And sends fresh vigour to his fainting soul.
 How far more blest industry is like this,
 Than schemes of statesmen, who for private ends
 Would plunge their country in a gulf of woes!
 And know, ye great, howe'er ye may despise
 The rustic's labour, 'tis to that we owe
 A nation's happiness, a kingdom's wealth,
 Wisdom in council, terror in our arms,
 At home security, and fame abroad.

P. H.

LITERARY OLLA. NO. VIII.

For the Bee.

On the causes of universal and perpetual reputation in writing and in eloquence.

AUTHORS and orators! I beg of you not to sneer or to flounder at the title of this little paper.

Do not be afraid that I am about to mention your names, your books, or your speeches.

A frosty winter, my dear little friends, is at hand to finish our buzzing and stinging; but some of us will fall into amber, and be looked at with admiration for ever.

The causes of universal and perpetual reputation in writing and in eloquence are to be looked for, in good sense, in adoption to the inexterminable principles of man's nature, in the grandeur or utility of their ultimate objects, and in the arrangement and ornaments of language and style.

If on this platform ye examine the works of Thucydides, Shakspeare, Adam Smith, and Homer, ye will understand at once what I mean, if our understandings are formed upon the same *Calibre*; if not, my paper will be extremely short, and ye will soon get quit of my babbling.

I do not write for the admirers of meditations upon broomsticks, but for men of plain ordinary good sense, unfascinated by sublimity and beauty.

Great beauty of style, with curious arrangement, and ardent words applied to the imagination, will preserve books and orations in general esteem no longer than the languages in which they were delivered are living and

perspicuous; and I have no doubt that much of the beauty and effect of Cicero's orations are lost, not only from this circumstance, but from the variety of sound, and accent, and intonation, and affecting pauses in the pronunciation, with which we are unacquainted.

But Cicero owes the universality and the permanency of his fame so much to the greatness of the theatre upon which he exhibited, that I do not consider his fame as a proper subject for the exhibition of the principles upon which I proceed. Were it not for this peculiarity in the situation of Cicero, the universality and permanency of his fame would go far to prove, that tinsel is better than gold, and that arrangement of words, and ornament of style, are sufficient to produce the grand effect, without the other requisites of my position.

For in the writings of Cicero, exclusive of his essays on moral duties, there is little of high merit in respect of strong good sense, adoption to the perpetual circumstances of human nature, or to the production of a great and ultimate design.

Yet there is so much of this lightly dispersed over his writings, as, with the co-operating enchantment of style, and the great situation and misfortunes of the man, give no leisure to the imagination and the passions for sober reflection on the intrinsic value of his genius, and the solidity of his argument.

His essays, however, on moral duties, and his charming letters on friendship and old age, will be dear to men of virtue and genius to the latest posterity. With respect to his other remains, the immense scope that has been given in France and in England for similar exertions, will gradually throw them into the shade, especially if the writers and orators of France and of England shall guard against that *prose run mad, that eternity of metaphor, that*

point and antithesis, and, what is worst of all, that ridiculous change of argument, upon the same topic, and that political lubricity which has disgraced some of our modern orators, and will render them ilustriously infamous as long as the Americans shall be able to understand the English language.

Of the application of these principles to modern historians, poets, philosophers, and politicians, I shall leave it with those to whom this little paper is addressed.

GENEROSITY REWARDED.

A FRENCH gentleman of high rank who had lived for many years beyond his income, found it necessary to retire to the country to save his credit for a little longer time. In his neighbourhood he formed an acquaintance with the magistrate of a small town, whose merit, talents, and integrity, had procured the public favour, and commanded the particular esteem of the lord, who one day condescended to demand his daughter in marriage for his son. The magistrate remonstrated against it, on account of the disproportion between them, because of her low birth. The young lady was amiable in every respect; the education she had received rendered her very accomplished. The father when he returned home mentioned it to his son; who expressed his surprise. "My son, (said the father to him,) you probably expect that you have a good deal of money to inherit from me, it is my duty to undeceive you; here, (says he, presenting a paper,) is the account of my fortune and my debts; read it, reflect on it, and then judge whether the proposal I make be a reasonable one or not. I wish to ally you to a virtuous and honest family; you will there find money enough to main-

May 29.

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EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

In this Map France is divided into ten Metropolitan Circles, and Eighty-two Departments, the Names of which are marked on the margin, and indicated by Figures of Reference upon the Map; the Circles by large, and the Departments by small Arabic figures.

For the satisfaction of those who may wish to know what place the respective Departments occupy according to the former divisions of France, the ancient Provinces are distinguished in the Map by hatchings, and references are made to the Names of the Provinces on the margin by Means of open Roman Numerals.

By this arrangement those who choose to have it in their power to form an idea of that country either according to its Ancient or its Modern Divisions, by colouring the Map either the one way or the other. If it be wanted according to the Modern Division, each Metropolitan Circle, the boundaries of which are marked by long dots, may be lined with one colour, and the Departments within it will appear by the small dotted lines. Or if he chooses to colour it according to the Ancient Division, the hatchings will direct. One Map done in each way, and hung up beside each other, would prove very satisfactory.

The Cities are here arranged into Classes by their Populousness, according to the enumeration of M. Necker. The Names of the Capitals of Metropolitan Circles are written in Roman Capitals;—of the Chief Cities of Departments in Roman Printed Letters;—of other places in Italics, or underlined.

The Roads are laid down from the Map of Jaillot, published by order of the duke de Choiseul, Postmaster General of France.

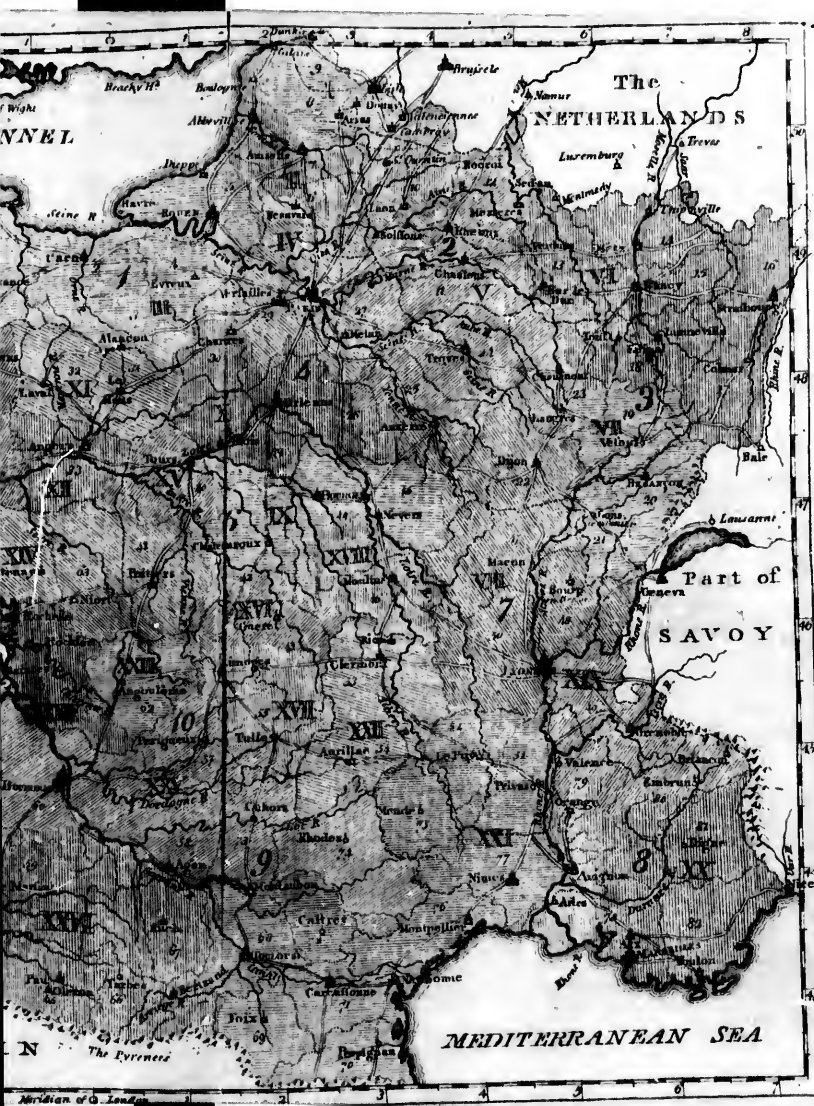
References to the MODERN DIVISIONS.

Circle	Chief Towns.	Depart.
1st, — Of the Channel,	ROUEN,	1 to 8
2d, — North East,	RHEIMS,	9 to 15
3d, — East,	BESANCON,	16 to 23
4th, — Paris,	PARIS,	24 to 30
5th, — North West,	RENNES,	31 to 32
6th, — Center,	BOURGES,	33 to 46
7th, — South East,	LYON,	37 to 54
8th, — South West,	BORDEAUX,	55 to 64
9th, — South,	TOULOUSE,	65 to 74
10th, — Mediterranean,	AIX,	75 to 82

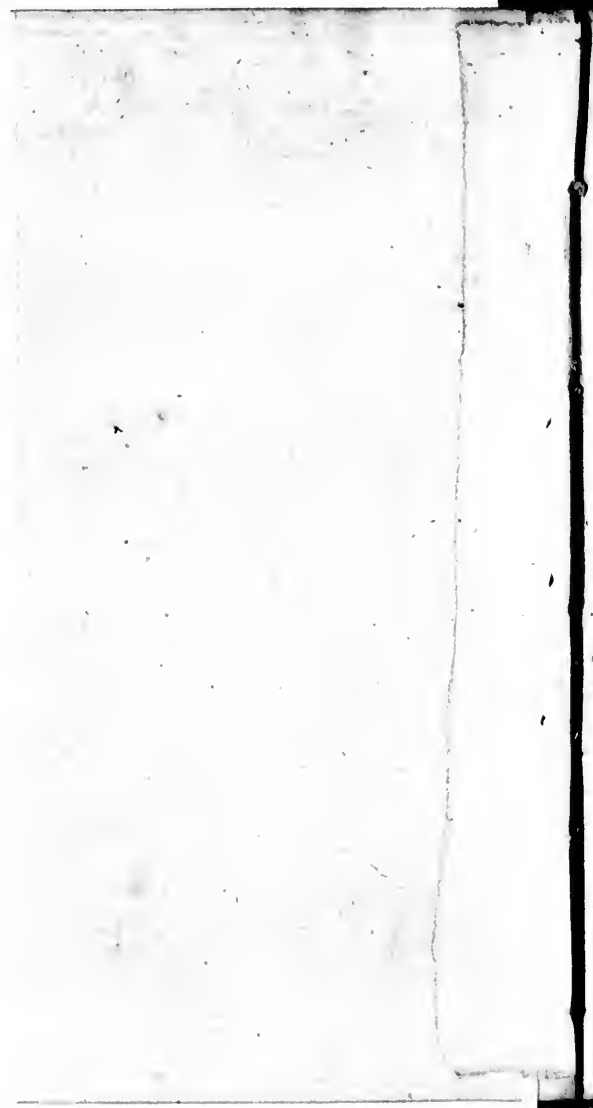
ANCIENT PROVINCES.

- I. ARTOIS.
- II. PICARDIE.
- III. NORMANDIE.
- IV. ISLE de FRANCE.
- V. CHAMPAGNE.
- VI. LORRAINE & ALSACE.
- VII. FRANCHE COMTE.
- VIII. BOURGOYNE & LIONNOIS.
- IX. NIVERNOIS & BERRY.
- X. ORLEANNOIS.
- XI. MAINE & PERCHE.
- XII. ANJOU.
- XIII. BRETAGNE.
- XIV. POITOU.
- XV. TOURAINE.
- XVI. La MARCHE.
- XVII. LIMOUSIN.
- XVIII. BOURBONNOIS.
- XIX. DAUPHINE.
- XX. PROVENCE.
- XXI. LANGUEDOC.
- XXII. AUVERGNE.
- XXIII. ANGUMOIS.
- XXIV. SAINTONGUE & AUNIS.
- XXV. GUIENNE.
- XXVI. GASCOIGNE.





NAMES OF THE DEPARTMENTS.	
Numerically.	Alphabetically.
1 Channel.	Ain, 48
2 Calvados.	Alme, 16
3 Orne.	Allier, 46
4 Eure.	Alps lower, 81
5 Lower Seine.	Alps higher, 80
6 Oise.	Ardeche, 51
7 Somme.	Ardennes, 13
8 Calais.	Arriège, 69
9 Nord.	Aube, 24
10 Aisne.	Aude, 71
11 Marne.	Avignon, 74
12 Ardennes.	Calais, 8
13 Meuse.	Calvados, 2
14 Moselle.	Cantal, 54
15 Meurthe.	Channel, 1
16 Rhine lower.	Charente, 62
17 Rhine upper.	Charente lower, 61
18 Vosges.	Cher, 41
19 Saone upper.	Correze, 55
20 Doubs.	Corsica, 83
21 Jura.	Cote d'Or, 22
22 Cote d'Or.	Creuse, 43
23 Marne upper.	Dordogne, 57
24 Aube.	Doubs, 20
25 Yonne.	Drome, 79
26 Loire.	Eure, 4
27 Seine & Marne.	Eure & Loire, 30
28 Paris.	Finistère, 38
29 Seine & Oise.	Gard, 77
30 Eure & Loire.	Garonne upper, 68
31 Sarthe.	Gers, 67
32 Mayenne.	Gironde, 60
33 Mayenne & Loire.	Herault, 76
34 Loire lower.	Ile & Vilaine, 35
35 Ile & Vilaine.	Indre, 42
36 Morbihan.	Indre & Loire, 40
37 North Coast.	Isere, 49
38 Finistère.	Jura, 21
39 Loire & Cher.	Landes, 59
40 Indre & Loire.	Loire lower, 34
41 Vienne.	Loire upper, 52
42 Indre.	Loire & Cher, 39
43 Creuse.	Loiret, 26
44 Cher.	Lot, 73
45 Nievre.	Lot & Garonne, 58
46 Allier.	Lozere, 75
47 Saone & Loire.	Marne, 11
48 Ain.	Marne upper, 23
49 Isere.	Mayenne, 31
50 Rhone & Loire.	Mayenne & Loire, 33
51 Ardeche.	Meurthe, 15
52 Loire upper.	Meuse, 13
53 Puy du Dome.	Moselle, 14
54 Cantal.	Morbihan, 56
55 Correze.	North, 9
56 Vienne upper.	North Coast, 37
57 Dordogne.	Nyevre, 45
58 Lot & Garonne.	Oise, 6
59 Landes.	Orne, 3
60 Gironde.	Paris, 28
61 Charente lower.	Puy de Dome, 53
62 Charente.	Pyrenees higher, 66
63 Sevre two.	Pyrenees easter, 70
64 Vendee.	Pyrenees lower, 65
65 Pyrenees lower.	Rhone upper, 17
66 Pyrenees upper.	Rhone lower, 16
67 Gers.	Rhone mouths, 78
68 Garonne upper.	Rhone & Loire, 50
69 Arriège.	Saone upper, 19
70 Pyrenees easter.	Saone & Loire, 47
71 Aude.	Sarthe, 31
72 Gard.	Seine lower, 5
73 Lot.	Seine & Marne, 27
74 Aveyron.	Seine & Oise, 29
75 Lozere.	Sevres two, 63
76 Herault.	Somme, 7
77 Gard.	Tarn, 72
78 Rhone mouth.	Var, 82
79 Drome.	Vendee, 64
80 Alps upper.	Vienne, 41
81 Alps lower.	Vienne upper, 56
82 Var.	Vosges, 18
83 Corsica.	Yonne, 25



tain you in the world ; I shall expect your answer to-morrow." The son retired to his apartment, and having examined the statement his father had put into his hand, he saw, that so far from having room to hope for a rich succession from his father, he found himself loaded with excessive debts. The next morning he mounted his horse without speaking to his father, and went directly to the magistrate. " Sir, (said the young man, accosting him,) my father has had the goodness to communicate to me the demand he made of you yesterday on my part ; but I am too honest a man to deceive you or your daughter. Behold, (says he,) the state of his affairs which my father has communicated to me,—you will there see the afflicting detail of my misfortune ; judge, Sir if my pretensions can be well founded." " Ah Sir ! (cried the magistrate folding him in his arms,) I regarded you as a great man both on account of your qualities and your birth ; but I admire still more your virtue and your probity, which raise you in my estimation to the highest pitch. My fortune can supply that which you want, if you deign to honour my daughter with your alliance." The marriage was concluded. As virtue had cemented it, true happiness was its natural recompence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAP OF FRANCE.

ALONG with the last Number was delivered a map of France ; but having been uncertain, when that Number was printed, if the map could be got ready to accompany it, nothing was there said concerning it.

Among all the labours of the constituent Convention of France, no one of them has a greater chance to remain unaltered in future times, than the political division

which they made of that kingdom. Having annihilated all distinctions, and abrogated all privileges, they possessed advantages for this purpose, that perhaps no other nation ever enjoyed. They had towns formed, fields cultivated, villages established, throughout the whole country, without a single obstruction in their way, arising from ancient tenures, privileges, and customs, which so often thwart the views of other improvers. The kingdom might be compared to a sheet of paper, on which they were at liberty to draw what lines, and establish whatever political regulations they pleased. They chose to divide the whole kingdom into ten Metropolitan Circles, and eighty-three Departments, each Department having a Municipality in which justice is administered. These have only in some cases a reference to the old provinces, which are now totally obliterated; and this new order of things must be attended with such obvious benefits to the inhabitants, that the bulk of the people cannot fail to wish that it may be continued. This is, indeed, the greatest, if not the only benefit the people have derived from the late revolution in France.

Those who are acquainted with the history of France, know, that that kingdom, which is now so compact, consisted in former times of a great many Independent States, which were gradually annexed to the Crown, during the lapse of many ages, some by conquest, some by dowries in marriage, some by will of the former lord, and so on. When these territories were thus acquired, the inhabitants stipulated for certain privileges being granted to them, which the sovereigns could not infringe without a shameful breach of compact. Hence it happened that certain provinces were exempted from taxes of particular kinds, while those around them were not. Some provin-

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1793. *description of the map of France.* 145
ces, for example, paid no duty for salt, while those around
them paid a duty for that article, perhaps equal to three
times its original value, and thus laid the foundation of a
kind of smuggling throughout the nation, which nothing
could prevent, but which was the cause of the absolute
ruin every year of many thousands, (Mr Neckar computed
them during his time about forty thousand;) these privi-
leges being now abolished, this enormous evil to which that
circumstance gave rise, and many others connected with
these, are entirely removed; and were the nation at peace,
a freedom of internal commerce would take place
which never could have existed while the old system sub-
sisted.

In the map we have given, the Metropolitan *Circles* and
Departments are all marked, with the Municipal Town of
each Department; and very few more. As the scale was too
small to admit of inserting the names of the Departments
at length on the map, these names are inserted on the mar-
gin, they being marked on the map itself only by figures
of reference. For the accommodation of such as read the
newspapers, for whose use this map is chiefly intended,
the Departments are arranged first numerically, classed
in their different circles; and then alphabetically. The
use of this double arrangement shall be explained by an
example.

Supposing you look at the map, and observe the town
of Orleans; you wish to know what Department it is in;
you see it is in the 26th, which you find readily in the
numerical list; and it appears to be in the Department
of Loiret.

Again, supposing you read in the newspaper that such
or such events have taken place in the Department of Indre
and Loire, and you wish to see where it is. In the alpha-

tical list you find it to be the fortieth Department; and to direct you still farther, when you look up forty in the numerical list, you find it is in the sixth, or Centre Circle, which, when the map is coloured, leads you to it at once; on looking to it in the map you find that Tours is the capital of that Department. If you read of the Department of Vendée, by the same means you discover it is the 64th Department, which is in the 8th, or south west Metropolitan Circle*; and on looking the map you find it is in the neighbourhood of Nantes, and that Fontenay is its capital.

But as it is natural to wish to know what was the former name of the province in which any place is situated, this also is indicated in the map; *Tours*, for example, you see by the hatching, is placed in the xv. division; which on the margin you see was ancient TOURAINE. *Nantes*, you, in like manner, find to have been in the xiii. division, or BRETAGNE; and the Department of *Vendée* you see is in the xiv. or POITOU. The map, while uncoloured, appears to be a little confused; but when coloured every thing is clear and distinct. Other particulars require no illustration.

* In a few of the maps the figures 8 and 10 were interchanged; 10 marking the S. W. circle, and 8 the Mediterranean. A few copies were thrown off before this mistake was observed, but most of them it is hoped were corrected with a pen.

ANECDOTE OF RICH THE HARLEQUIN.

RICH, the famous harlequin in London, called a coach one evening as he came out of the playhouse, and ordered the coachman to drive to the Devil Tavern in London. When the coach was just going to stop, Rich perceived that a window of the tavern just opposite to the coach was open, and instantly thought of having a little diversion with the coachman; and making a spring out of the coach into the window, concealed himself there. The coachman having stopped, dismounted deliberately, and opened the coach door; but to his utter astonishment found nobody within. Thinking the gentleman had made his escape from the coach to bilk him of his fare, he gave him a hearty curse, shut the door, mounted his coach box, and turning his coach, was going homeward. Rich watching his opportunity, threw himself with the same dexterity into the coach as it passed; and having seated himself again, called out to the coachman that he mistook his way, and was going past the tavern. The astonished coachman dismounted anew, and, trembling, opened the door. Rich stepped out, and scolding the man for his stupidity, took out his purse and offered payment.—“Begone devil! (said the coachman,) I know thee—you want to entrap me—keep your money to yourself;” * and mounting his box with as much haste as possible, lashed his horses, and drove off at the gallop as fast as they could run.

* This alludes to a popular belief, that when the devil assumes the shape of a man, and gives money to any one, who accepts it, that person becomes from that moment the property of the devil, who may call upon him and carry him off when he pleases, exactly as a recruiting officer may carry off any person who has accepted enlistment, money, in the king's name.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Continued from p. 71.

M. N. sends a *pastoral*, consisting of many stanzas, with a request to have them inserted in the *Bee*. The *first* and the *last* shall serve as a specimen.

On the side of a verdant hill
A shepherd bewailing did lie,
While rocks and the neighbouring rill
Re-echo'd in murmurs his sigh.

After a long wail and many sighs, the maid, who was listening all the while, comes forward, owns a mutual flame, a wedding of course follows. Then,

Contented they live inacot,
Well thatch'd on th' enamell'd green,
Each shepherd envies Strephon's lot,
So each nymph may Flora's I ween."

Is this enough gentle reader?

Pellis sends a pitiable story of a sailor, who having ruined a young girl, and then deserted her, afterwards was seized with compunction, returned home with a purpose to marry her. On enquiring for her, was told she was well, and had a thumping boy; but, for the sake of the hum, the informant added, she was also married. The poor sailor, disconsolate, rambling about, was picked up by a press gang, and next day hanged himself; and his mistress hearing of his mishap died for grief.—Alas! and alas!

The moan of *Infelicitas* begins thus:

Oh what uneasiness I feel!
To whom shall I my grief reveal?
I loathe myself so very much,
No serious business can I touch.

We dare not touch another line, lest we should catch the infection from *Infelicitas*.

J. H—n celebrates the beauties of May in several stanzas, of which this is not the worst:

Young lambskins are straying,
And harmlessly playing,
While sweet feather'd songsters make vocal each spray.
The senses it pleases,
The fancy it heezes,
When that we behold all the beauties of May.

May 29.

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A *Highlandman*, after stating in strong terms the advantages of industry and population, returns to the old subject of the depopulation of the Highlands; a subject that demands much and serious attention, and concludes with the following proposal.

"In order to remedy so weighty a train of evils to the human species, I would propose, *first*, that sheep farms should be established in islands, large mountains, and immense tracts of heath, which are at present of no great value, or at least can be spared without any material injury to the neighbouring inhabitants. Proprietors would have thus a considerable acquisition to their estates, without depopulating any part of them. *Again*, where sheep farms of this kind cannot be established, I would propose that proprietors, instead of removing their tenants as is now practised, should encourage themselves to become sheep farmers. This method is gradual in its progress, but sure. Proprietors may thus in a few years have all the advantages of sheep farming, and retain the comfortable consideration of being the fathers and the guardians of an industrious people, instead of being a scourge to the human race: and who that can claim any share of humanity or generous sentiment would not prefer the one to the other?" Humanity and generosity are commendable qualities; but before they can do much good, they must be under the direction of sound judgement. How is it possible to make a man a sheep farmer, if he has not money to stock his farm? How is it possible to have a numerous people who shall be all employed as sheep farmers? Will the profits to be derived from a score or two of sheep, be ever such as to be sufficient to maintain a family? could such a small herd be ever managed with rational economy? Could,"—But enough has been said.

A *Constant reader* desires that the following notices may be inserted in the *Bee*. "Mr Michael Bruce, whose poems were taken notice of by the writers of the *Mirror*, with applause, was born at Kinneswood, near Kinross, in the year 1746, and died when only twenty-one in 1767. The poet's mother is still living in the same village, in the eighty-third year of her age, and until lately, when she received several presents, was in very destitute circumstances." This notice, like several of the other papers, has been with the Editor some time. He thinks he once saw proposals for printing these poems by subscription for the behoof of the mother. Is she still alive? or what has become of the poems?

M. A. after putting several queries respecting silk worms, which have been already answered in the *Bee*, requests that the following

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May.

Law case may be inserted for the information of the readers of the Bee, to many of whom it must prove interesting.

Law case respecting the engaging of servants.

A cause was lately determined before the commissary court at Jedburgh, of much importance to the police of this country. Mary Oliver, late servant to Mr Cockburn at Warfield, was engaged in the public market at Jedburgh, previous to Whitsunday last, as cook to William Oliver, esq. at Weems, and entered home to her service about eight days after the term. In a few days thereafter, William Wood, smith at Eckford, came to Weems, and insisted upon carrying her off as his wife, as he had been married to her after her engagement, but previous to her entering home to her service. As an idea generally prevails that marriage breaks terms, or, in other words, a woman who is married during her service, is entitled to leave it without being subject to any damages; and as Mr Oliver considered this idea contrary both to law and the police of the country, he thought it incumbent upon him to have the question legally decided; and therefore brought a process against both husband and wife, before the commissary court, concluding for damages and expences, but restricting the same to 40s. on account of the circumstances of the parties. The commissary depute, on advising the case, gave decret in terms of the libel, which judgement was confirmed upon an appeal by the principal commissary.

Alexis sends a paper on Boxing, with this motto from Shakespeare, "Come, Sir Andrew, there is no remedy, the gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the duello avoid it." This correspondent proceeds to tell—that he is a good inoffensive country gentleman, who delights in reading, and has ever had a mortal aversion to the fashionable practice of duelling, and therefore he wished much that some scheme could be devised whereby gentlemen might preserve their lives, so useful to their country, and at the same time keep their honour inviolate.

"On this account it afforded me much satisfaction to hear that the ancient mode of fighting with the fists was now becoming very fashionable, and that, as an excellent amusement, it was warmly patronised by one of the first characters in Scotland, who was no mean proficient in the sublime art or mystery himself.

"I formerly thought that boxing was confined to persons in the lowest stations of life; who, unable to purchase a sword or a pistol, applied to those defensive and offensive weapons which nature fur-

May 29.

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nished, and that time immemorial had allotted porters and carmen the use of those arms which refinement of manners forbade gentlemen to use.

"But as this is not the case at present, I would wish to turn the exercise of boxing to the good of my countrymen, and am of opinion, that instead of deciding quarrels by the sword or pistol, a much more innocent and efficacious way would be to do it with the fists. In this way useful lives would be preserved to the state, and a gentleman would avenge his injured honour, which he would always keep pure and immaculate, without risking his precious life." He goes on in a similar strain of irony, to make several farther remarks on this improvement in manners, and anticipates the following paragraph appearing in a newspaper of some future day.

"Yesterday morning, in consequence of a previous misunderstanding, a battle was fought with fists in a field adjoining to — betwixt his — the — of — and — esq. of —. They engaged for two hours with great fury; at last Mr — gave out, having received a severe contusion on the left side, and his right eye quite shut up. The — also received several severe blows, but is not materially hurt. It is needless to mention that the parties behaved with the greatest coolness, and the intrepidity characteristic of the most consummate gentlemen."

A Farmer pathetically laments that the salaries of parish schoolmasters in Scotland are so scanty; urges a variety of arguments to show the many benefits that the community at large, as well as gentlemen of landed property, would reap from putting them upon a more respectable footing than at present; and closes this warm and ardent remonstrance in the following words: "Afraid of being thought tedious, I stop not to enumerate the many and great advantages resulting to a manufacturing and commercial nation from a proper education. But, certainly, were proper teachers established and supported, they could not fail to be both respected and useful; and among the good lessons would strongly inculcate respect to superiors, obedience to the laws, love to their country, habits of industry and economy. But, alas! how is such a desirable end to be accomplished? the present schoolmasters are unable to bring it about; the clergy have enough ado to help themselves, the farmers have no common tie or means of intercourse, and people of higher rank are so much engaged in affairs, that, for the present, seem of greater importance, that we can only expect the accomplishment of this important measure from a real patriot, should any such ever be found north of the Tweed."

B. C. with much humanity, sends a long copy of verses beginning thus:

" 'Mongst all the num'rous ways man is employ'd
In this terrestrial pilgrimage below,
None is more grateful to the feeling mind,
None to the sympathetic breast more dear,
Than his who mitigates th' effect of sore disease,
And from the grave rescues those doom'd to die."

The Editor regrets that the fastidiousness of modern critics obliges him to reject so many poetical attempts that have been dictated by beneficence. He yet more regrets that so many should think that verse is absolutely necessary for inculcating the precepts of humanity.

Inquiritas enquires " If it is the duty of magistrates to curb the increase of houses of bad fame? If their exertions for this purpose should fail, which he thinks scarcely possible, is it not in their power to stop the perambulations of those execrable wretches commonly called *street bawds*? Are houses of bad fame any way prejudicial to society, exclusive of their being an encouragement to vice?"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE valuable translation of part of the history of Haco the Good, from the Icelandic of Snorro, is thankfully received, and shall appear soon.

The Editor is also much obliged to another valuable correspondent for his excerpts from the *Edda*, and comparison with Smollet.

The ingenious essay by *Non Medicus*, came safe to hand, and shall be inserted with the first convenience.

The competition piece for the Russian gem by *I. M. C. M.* is received. The author has unfortunately not adverted, that the premium was offered by the donor for essays in verse only.

The verses by a *Phoenix hunter* are received. They abound with beauties and defects. Why will not the writer avoid these last? a very little care would do it.

The favour of *Curious Junior* is come to hand. The answer will be ready waiting at the Bee Office next week.

The verses by *A. T.* are received; to indulge this writer, we will try to find a spare corner for them some time.

Thanks to the author for the poem of *Chlo and Delia*. Its greatest defect for our journal is its length. Might not excerpts from it be taken?

The second note from *Eusebius* came to late.

Farther notes to correspondents deferred.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1793.



NATURAL SIZE.

A NON DESCRIPT FISH.

This beautiful little fish was caught on a piece of gulf weed, by an officer of the Lord Hawkesbury Indiaman, in latitude $26^{\circ} 30' N.$ and longitude $39^{\circ} 30' W.$ from London, the 16th of July 1792.

Its ventral fins are two; long, narrow, and tipped with black near the point on each side. Their point reaches exactly to the vent.

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The anal fin rises a little below the vent, and reaches nearly to the tail. The exact number of rays in this specimen could not be counted.

The dorsal fin is divided into two parts. The first arises near the shoulder; and turning in, a little narrower, is continued till it again becomes of a much greater breadth than before, extending downwards till it reaches the upper side of the lowermost white bar, where it is rounded off. The exact number of rays in neither of these could be ascertained, nor the precise form of the fin. In the latter dorsal fin I think there are fourteen rays.

The pectoral fins are broad, longish, fan-shaped.

The tail has the same general appearance with the other fins, oval, fan-shaped.

All these fins are marked with a beautiful black line running along near the edge; but beyond that line the points of the rays project a little, and are quite transparent.

This little fish is distinguishable at first sight from all others I have ever seen, by the regular bands, or zones of different colours, that surround its body, which are arranged in the following order:

1. The muzzle, as far down as the eye, is of a dusky brownish colour.

2. A band of white, of a silvery lustre, bordered with a line of black on each side, succeeds, bending backwards towards the middle.

3. Another band of the same, brown. This is irregular in shape, being narrower in the middle,

June 5.

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and broader at each side. In this band originates the first dorsal, pectoral, and abdominal fins, all of which are of the same brown hue with it.

4. A white band. The pectoral fin overlaps this band a considerable way, and by the contrast of colour it becomes very conspicuous.

5. A broad brown band. In this band are placed both the last dorsal, and the anal fins, which are of the same colour.

6. A white band.

7. A brown band, which constitutes the tail.

Thus it happens that all the fins of this fish are of the same brown colour, unless it be the very narrow part of the dorsal fin, which crosses a white band which seems to consist of fifteen rays.

The circumstance that tends most particularly to characterise it from all others I have seen, is its double gills; one set of these forms the undermost edge of the brown head,—the open being exactly in the black line that forms the fore part of the first white bar; and the second set of gills are placed precisely on the edge of the black line which defines the other margin of the same bar. This renders it extremely difficult to represent them in the drawing; but they are plainly perceptible in the specimen itself, on being put into certain positions. The whole body is covered with an immense number of scales disposed checker-wise: but they are so small as to require a glass to observe them distinctly.

The drawing is the size of life. The gentleman in whose possession it is, has some others of the same

kind of a still smaller size, which differ in no other respect from this specimen.

A better idea can be formed of this fish from the drawing, than any description could convey.

ON THE VARIETIES OF MEN.

For the Bee.

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Lucubrations of Ascanius.

THE most striking varieties among men are in colour, language, and permanent habits.

Colour.

There is such a variety in the form, features, and complexions of the human race, that many people are of opinion that all mankind cannot be originally descended from the same parents. But notwithstanding the restless curiosity that agitates inquisitive spirits, there is a certain laziness of mind that often inclines people to be satisfied with what seems to be the easiest solution of their doubts, rather than to take the trouble of searching farther to find the true cause of things: and this seems to me to be the case in the present question relating to the diversity of colour.

Now, without entering into the physical disquisition concerning the nigrification of the *rete mucosa* in blacks, by the effects of constant heat upon animal oils, and the position of black nations, where that

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constant heat and the trade winds should naturally produce them, I think that to examine this question properly we may divide it into two parts.

The first is the difference of complexion; the other is the different cast of features and composition of parts, observable even in neighbouring nations; but so great betwixt nations remote from each other, that they do not appear to have any relation together.

The most remarkable difference among mankind is the distinction into black and white people; and if it can be sufficiently demonstrated, that the cause of this complexion does not exceed the ordinary powers of nature, it will be easier to account for the different shades of complexion, and all other less remarkable varieties in the human species. What we call white people are generally towards the poles, and the darker complexions towards the equator; and this alone would have served as a solution to the question, "that the black complexion proceeded from the continued action of the vertical sun:" But we see some nations white in lower latitudes, than others where the people are black, which occasions the doubt.

But we ought to consider that the heat of the sun is far from depending entirely upon the latitude. Experience shews that the course of mountains, rivers, and winds, often make high latitudes warmer, and low latitudes cooler. The nature of the vegetables, and the exhalations from mineral substances most frequent on the soil, must also have great influence on the human body, and particular-

ly upon the external parts. The food, too, and the whole manner of living, may have very great influence, especially in the process of ages.

There are in the island of Grand Canary, seven or eight families descended from the first conquerors, who were mostly Frenchmen; they look on themselves as greatly superior to the other inhabitants, so that they will intermarry only among themselves, and so produce a race to succeed to the indolence and luxury of their forefathers. The consequence of this has been, that the fair complexion, and active valour of their original French forefathers are, in them, no longer to be discovered.

They have dwindled in their size, their features are liker monkeys than men, and, what is pointedly to our purpose, are considerably blacker than the rest of the natives.

They have even so far forgotten their original, that they look on their blackness as a mark of their nobility, and an honourable distinction that elevates them above the rest of the inhabitants.

I have seen and eaten of a sort of poultry, in every thing resembling the kind that is common among us, only their skin was black.

I saw another sort whose bones only were black. According to the supposition that nations of different colours must proceed from different originals, we ought to think that these were of a different species from our common poultry and from one another.

Perhaps I also might have remained of that opinion, if I had not met with another sort of poultry, whose only distinguishing mark was, that their

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bones were all as red as blood. But the last served as a key to the rest,—when poultry are fed on caravances their bones become red.

Though the caravances are not red, they deposit a certain juice in the bones that tinges them with that colour, without affecting the other parts in any degree. I therefore entertained no doubt that the appearances in the other individuals proceeded from a tinging cause of a similar nature. Now there can be no conclusive reason assigned why various vegetables and mineral impregnations, or the diet and manner of living, may not affect the human body in a similar manner.

Sow the seed of a red tulip and you will have a number of red tulips; but in a few years the red colour will break into a variety of tinctures, and perhaps no two flowers exactly alike.

Could we outlive as many generations of men as we do of tulips, we should probably see the same thing in the human species, and would then wonder as little at the change of colour, as we now do at the difference of the colour of hair.

The change happens on flowers sprung from the same parent, sown in the same garden, warmed by the same degree of heat, washed with the same showers, and fed with the same nourishment. How then can we wonder that the same should happen to human kind who breathe a different air, in climates remote from one another, and frequently quite different in their food and way of life.

Almost every person who goes to a country different from that in which he was accustomed to live,

perceives a considerable change in his constitution. There are even some places where scarcely any stranger escapes a fit of sickness, more or less severe; and if he recover from it, he afterwards enjoys health as the natives do. Though this does not always act directly on the complexion, it is a sufficient proof of the influence of climate on the human body, and that it will operate till it has brought the body into that particular state which is best suited to that region.

As for other differences in the features of the face, colour or size of eyes, thick or thin lips, aquiline noses, small noses, or no noses at all, or the conformation of other parts of the body, it is no more than what may often be found amongst ourselves in the same families. It is true indeed that the descendants of such people will often resemble their more remote progenitors; but if people who have the same peculiarities of features or persons were constantly to intermarry, we cannot doubt that what was at first accidental, or at least anomalous, would become constant and habitual in their posterity, and at last become the distinguishing mark of a whole people; and this could not fail of being confirmed in the race much sooner if they were in a climate where the air, occupation, and whole manner of life, contributed to give the body a tendency to those peculiarities. Even among us, an anatomist can, from the form of the muscles and bones, give a tolerable judgement to what mechanic occupation a person had been addicted; but in Hindostan, where people almost invariably follow the

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constitution. scarcely any or less afterwards enters into this does not is a sufficient human body, might the body suited to that

natures of the main lips, acquire all, or the condition it is no more against ourselves indeed that the often resemble if people who es or persons cannot doubt at least anomalous in their distinguishing could not fail of sooner if they occupation, and give the body a on among us, and the muscles and what mechan- icted; but in rsiably follow the

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profession of their particular tribe, every careless observer may distinguish what tribe or cast every one belongs to.

All animals in a gregarious, and still more in a domesticated state, exhibit great diversity. The pigeon of the wood is of an uniform colour; in dove-cotes the bird diversifies almost infinitely; and the same is remarkable in the dog both in colour and size; nay, the very shapes and instincts are lost or increased in an infinite degree.

The wild cattle of the north are chiefly white and dun; in the south, dark brown, deep ruddy, or black.

The same circumstances have been observed in the elephant.

After all it is to be supposed that the effects of phlogiston on the fat or animal oil placed between the *rete mucosa* and the *epidermis*, may be the preponderant cause of the jetty blackness that is at last superinduced in the lapse of ages, among a people exposed to the vertical unabated rays of the burning equatorial regions of Africa, which fades in Asia, and disappears every where in arctic and antarctic approaches, becoming in general insensible beyond the tropics.

As to the coarse and curly texture of the hair, and the fetid smell of certain tribes of Africans, that, with a thousand other peculiarities, may be obviously accounted for from facts that have been already mentioned. So much for colour.

Oh, nature! all sufficient! over all!
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works!

To be continued.

HINTS FOR ESTABLISHING A SEMINARY OF EDUCATION ON A NEW PLAN.

Continued from p. 95.

WHEN the pupil goes to learn French, then we must suppose him to be boarded in the house of his French preceptor, where he is never to hear any other language spoken, or be himself allowed to speak any language there except the French; the preceptor and his family being supposed to be natives, who speak the most polite dialect of the French language. Our pupil, however, will here possess one advantage which he did not enjoy when he entered to the Latin class, which will render the acquisition of this language, to him, much more easy than the former. During the four years he has already resided in the *gymnasium*, he has been allowed a certain number of hours each day for play; at these hours all the boys in the different classes there taught, have been suffered to mix together in the area, and sport with unreserved freedom, of course the students of French, and of Latin, and of every other language, by their conversing freely together, would naturally communicate to each other many words of the languages they respectively spoke. By this means, our pupil at entering to the French, would already be acquainted with many of the most necessary common words; and be able, in some measure, at the very first, to converse with those about him. This would greatly facilitate

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his acquisition of the French language, in so much, that by proceeding in the same manner he did at the Latin, there can be little doubt but he would be able, in one year, to speak it with ease and propriety, as well as to write it fluently.

During this time, however, he should attend the Latin preceptor one hour a day, to acquire a still greater knowledge of the elegancies of that language, and fluency in the use of it. He should also still attend to the Greek; and continue to carry on the other necessary branches of education, that were adapted to the genius, station, and future views of the pupil. The English language, in particular, especially if he intends ever to become a speaker in public, ought also to be studied with care, that he may become as perfect in the articulation and use of it as possible. He should likewise, as the faculties of the mind come to be unfolded, attend such of the lecturers in the academy as he is capable of profiting by, and thus be by degrees initiated in the study of the sciences during the time he was acquiring the languages.

After being one year with the French preceptor, he may pass into the house of the Italian teacher; and from that to the teacher of Spanish; and from him to the Portuguese preceptor. These languages have all such a dependence on the Latin, are so analagous to the French, and have such an intimate relation to one another, that they will now be acquired with the utmost facility. Under the circumstances we have supposed, and considering the many opportunities

he must have had of learning words in these respective languages in the hours of relaxation, during the five years he has already resided in the *gymnasium*, it would not be at all surprising if a boy of quick parts should be able to speak and understand them tolerably well at the time he should enter to the several teachers; and it can scarcely be supposed, that in any case more than six months would be necessary to perfect him in each of these languages.

While he was employed in these studies, our pupil should not be allowed to fall into the disuse of those languages he had already acquired, but should still be made to attend to his Latin, French, and English; for which purpose, a time should be set apart once a week, by the respective teachers of these languages, for exercises in the higher departments of their different professions. On these occasions, nice and critical questions should be agitated and discussed by the oldest pupils, in presence of the preceptor, and such of the students as had gone through the usual course under his tuition. This institution, like the *practisings* at a dancing school, would serve to give to those branches of education a finishing polish which they never could have had without it, and would accustom the pupils to an ease, and a firmness of elocution in each of these languages, which it is impossible ever to acquire without much practice, under the correction of a skilful preceptor. This mode of practising should be observed by every teacher of languages established in this *gymnasium*.

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During this period our pupil should also attend some of the initiatory classes in the academy, and should perfect himself in drawing, dancing, and riding: he should also take some lessons in fencing, if that should be deemed a necessary accomplishment, as also in music, if he discovers a taste for that elegant art. About this time also, boys will in general begin to point at the business they wish to follow through life; so that besides those branches of general science which ought to be known by every *gentleman*, each individual should have an opportunity to be fully instructed in those particular studies which are peculiarly adapted to perfect them in their different employments. For this purpose skilful teachers should be provided for teaching all those practical arts which are necessary in business, and instructors provided in the academy for explaining scientifically the different branches of knowledge that are necessary to perfect the gentleman and the man of business. Such as are intended for the army, should be provided with preceptors in tactics, gunnery, fortification, as well as for drawing in the military line, and for taking sketches of maps, plans, and views of places, with rapidity and precision. For those in the naval line, naval tactics, the principles of ship building, navigation in all its branches, and astronomy, as peculiarly applied to making accurate observations at sea, and nautical cosmography. Mercantile gentlemen, besides the ordinary branches of book keeping, arithmetic, &c.

should be instructed in the whole theory of exchanges, in the knowledge of weights, measures, and coins, throughout the globe;—the general laws of commerce, and the particular restraints, privileges, duties, and immunities, that belong to different nations in every part of the globe. In short, every art or science that can be necessary for forming the accomplished gentleman, or the complete man of business, should here be taught to such as might have occasion for them;—a more particular account of which will be given when we come to treat of the *academy*, in the concluding part of this essay.

The German is the next language that will come to be studied; and during the time the pupil is acquiring it, he may attend the class of natural philosophy, or any of the other classes that are suited to his age, taste, and future views. If he means to study divinity, he will probably learn Hebrew about this time. The Dutch language will naturally succeed the German; both which, in the circumstances supposed, could easily be attained in the course of one year, when, if no other language was wanted, the course of studies in the *gymnasium* would be completed, and the pupils would be at liberty to prosecute their remaining studies in what manner appeared best to them.

It thus appears, that in the course of seven, or at most of eight years, any boy of a moderate capacity, without extraordinary exertions on his part, and with much ease and satisfaction to himself, could be taught to speak fluently, and to write correctly, English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish,

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Italian, Spanish,

1793.

on education.

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Portuguese, German, and Dutch;—and to read and understand critically the Greek and Hebrew languages; while he would, at the same time, have obtained a course of education in other respects, as perfect as could have been attained in any situation, even if no languages at all had been taught. These advantages of this plan of education are so great, as cannot I should think fail to recommend it to the attention of gentlemen who consider time as of value, and the education of youth as a thing of great public importance. And they are at the same time so obviously practicable, as to require no other demonstration except to be barely stated. The only circumstance that can excite a doubt in any considerate mind about its practicability is, that every particular concerning it appears so plain and obvious, that it does not seem possible but it must have occurred to many persons before this time, and as we do not find it has been any where adopted in practice, on the supposition above, we must be disposed to infer that it was not capable of being carried into practice. But though it has not been carried into practice *in the way here proposed*, it has been often done on another much less perfect plan, and never once has been found to fail. For nothing is more common than to send a child for some time to reside in France, merely with a view to acquire a perfect use of that language; and so of other languages; and as this is precisely equivalent to the leading principle of the plan here proposed, it is demonstrative evidence of the practicability of the plan. But as in this way only one language can be thus acquired at

a time, without giving any notion of others, and as no proper class of preceptors for other branches of knowledge are there provided, the acquisition of many different languages must in that way be much more slow as well as more expensive, than in the method here proposed; and the course of education in other respects be much more imperfect.

One objection, and only one, was urged against this plan by Principal Robertson, when it was submitted to him, *viz.* That though teachers for all the other languages here proposed could be got, nowhere could there be found a person, who, with his whole family, servants included, could speak the Latin language; for as that is now a *dead* language, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a family who could speak it fluently, and with propriety. That it might be somewhat difficult at the beginning to find such a family which speaks good Latin, will not be denied, though I am far from thinking it impossible. And for attaining an object of so much national importance, small difficulties ought not to deter. That difficulty would only occur *at the beginning*, for when *once* overcome, it never could be afterwards experienced, as a number of persons would be continually training in that house, who would keep up a perpetual succession.

To be continued.

ON RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Bee.*

WE have been lately informed by newspapers, that a motion is soon to be made by a very respectable member, for extending the *militia laws* and regulations to Scotland. The ingenious Mr Arnot, in his Collection of Criminal Trials, has a remark upon this subject, which I do think deserves the most serious consideration of those who incline to favour that measure: it is in page 369. After reciting a number of horrid trials for *witchcraft*, during the last, and part of the present century, he proceeds as follows:

“When we reflect upon the blind and barbarous superstition of our ancestors, while we bestow the tribute of applause on those humane and liberal senators who introduced a law for abolishing those prosecutions, we cannot help lamenting, that a sect among us very seriously censure this act, not only as a grievance, but a sin and an impiety. The *seceders* published an act of their associate presbytery at Edinburgh, 1743. This wild act was reprinted at Glasgow so late as the 1766. It enumerates an annual confession of sins, which to this day they read from the *pulpit*. Among the national sins therein confessed, are the act of queen Ann’s parliament for tolerating the episcopal religion in Scotland, the act for adjourning the Court of Session during the Christmas holidays; and it adds

these extravagant words: as also the penal statutes against witches have been repealed by parliament, contrary to the express law of God. The seceders comprehend a very large body of the populace in Scotland: their blind zeal for a renewal of the covenant, and their incorrigibly intolerant spirit, are either not attended to by those who have been exerting their endeavours to arm our people, or those advocates for militia do not sufficiently consider the dangerous tendency of such violent enthusiasm.

Sir, the above seems to me and others a seasonable and proper publication for your useful Miscellany; if you think so, you will give it a place. I am

Edinburgh,
May 26. 1793.

} A CONSTANT READER.

METHOD OF FISHING PORPUSSES, EXTRACTED FROM
MR CAMPBELL'S TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA,
NOW IN THE PRESS.

OFF the coast of the Cameraskas, about a mile's distance from shore, lies a long narrow island, where, as well as in several other parts in this river*, a great many porpusses or buckers are caught, which, from what follows, seems to be a timorous sort of animal; and as the manner in which they are caught is somewhat curious, a description of it shall here be attempted.

* St Laurence.

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READER.

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1793.

on fishing porpusses.

171

At the head of, and adjoining to this island, is a large bank of sand, which ebbs dry at low water, but when the tide is in, it is covered to a considerable depth. On this bank a low circular wear of wallings is made, the one end of which comes close to the land, and at the other end a small space is left open, so as not to obstruct the fish at entering. At considerable spaces or intervals all along this circle, long wands are stuck, and so flexible and supple as to yield to the current, which is here so strong as to keep them always in motion. When the flood makes, the porpusses, which keep along the coast of the island, enter by the open space, and push directly forward towards the other end, when, lo! they see the wand, a long white thing, shaking and bobbing in the water before them, which frightens them much; they turn about in haste, and shift to a different quarter; but a similar appearance is before them there also, shaking and bobbing like the former; and on whatever side they turn, this strange apparition seems to place itself a-head of them. They continue in fright and amazement, going about within the circle, until at last the tide leaves them, so that they cannot get over the low wear; and the bank ebbs dry. In this manner a great many of them are caught, sometimes hundreds at a time, from which considerable quantities of oil are made and exported; and this forms no inconsiderable article of commerce.

TABLE, Showing the Amount of Goods exported from the Port of St Peterburg in the Years 1788, 1789, 1790, distinguishing the Number of British, and other Vessels belonging to all other Nations, and the Goods exported by them respectively. Communicated by ARCTICUS.

Kinds of Merchandise.	Denomination of quints.	1788.			1789.			1790.		
		To Great Britain.	To diff. Nations.	TOTAL.	To Great Britain.	To diff. Nations.	TOTAL.	To Great Britain.	To diff. Nations.	TOTAL.
	Shils.	542	462	944	460	377	837	517	415	932
Iron	Pounds.	2,206,242	3,740,247	982	1,831,181	2,411,411	2,072,596	706,106	2,922,450	1,988,556
Hemp beat	do	1,481,264	668,711	2,149,975	1,306,594	403,843	1,710,442	1,497,668	1,782,184	654
Ditto second	do	49,851	18,813	239,665	48,521	133,077	181,825	48,617	108,618	157,235
Ditto third	do	47,243	161,351	208,599	27,646	139,329	166,975	44,908	97,482	142,390
Ditto tow	do	37,900	28,101	66,001	12,732	22,975	35,707	10,115	34,123	44,238
Flax beat	do	441,441	67,004	510,435	263,709	25,443	289,052	370,167	55,595	425,962
Ditto second	do	16,210	10,531	26,770	4,953	13,614	18,567	3,710	8,688	12,398
Ditto third	do	3,568	1,406	4,974	2,978	2,507	5,485	1,415	2,101	3,516
Ditto tow	do	12,118	14,413	26,532	7,256	35,465	42,721	884	13,712	14,596
Cordage	do	16,725	3,432	48,178	29,728	3,653	61,381	24,628	21,757	46,385
Tallow	do	1,477,888	380,330	1,428,215	765,314	498,098	1,063,412	619,360	501,922	341
Candles	do	2,661	23,684	27,345	2,765	23,405	26,170	1,757	21,775	23,532
Soap	do	516	7,657	8,173	412	15,784	16,196	1,302	985	2,287
Wax	do	1,249	2,607	3,856	2,127	10,709	13,036	1,302	985	2,287
Tar	do	528	192	724	925	3,508	4,433	1,302	985	2,287
Pitch	do	193	130	323	184	560	744	1,302	985	2,287
Resin	do	2,092	10	2,092	10	10	10	1,302	985	2,287
Potfih	do	41,974	16,620	58,594	36,698	23,956	60,654	65,831	17,681	83,512

do	16 72	31 45	48 17	61 38	24 63	21 75	40 31
do	1 47	89 30	336 1	428 2	619 36	302 98	922 34
do	2 66	23 68	27 34	23 45	1 757	21 77	3 512
do	516	7 657	8 17	412	15 84	4 223	4 223
do	1 249	2 607	3 8 6	2 127	10 008	13 016	2 287
do	528	102	724	925	3 508	4 433	
do	533	130	184	98	1 144		
do	2 092		2 092				
do	41 974	16 620	58 594	36 698	23 956	60 654	83 512

CONTINUATION of the TABLE.

Kinds of Merchandise.	1788.		1789.		1790.	
	To Great Britain.	To diff. Nations.	To Great Britain.	To diff. Nations.	To Great Britain.	To diff. Nations.
Linstead oil	31,024		21,865	269,810	101	84,564
Fish ditto	15,885		19,482		15,207	4,266
Hags bristles	1,264	5,859	16,021	2,098	4,176	4,059
Horse hair	6,880	1,416	1,954	7,545	4,525	512
Isinglafs	25,936	115,166	4,353	947	241	92,037
Red leather	705	20,303	34,822	67,378	241	92,037
Black leather		9,353	599	17,534		13,909
Tobacco	4,142	15,441	102	11,130		414
Cyvar	328,949	190,128	11,254	15,688	25	15,977
Napery	864,667	67,138	345,646	60,294	440,780	43,184
Linen cloth	1,739,824	68,422	658,322	11,975	280,627	108,178
Poldouc	48,528	16,249	1,144,264	76,480	990,279	61,131
Flamm	88,985	13,723	29,409	16,379	24,135	11,795
Ravennoc	2,942	36,377	97,296	11,504	99,253	24,544
Sail cloth	14,203	17,902	4,933	37,113	851	43,587
Deals	2,248,086	90,979	17,193	12,734	10,223	19,042
Calamancoes		117,510	2,259,166	58,912	2,345,981	152,890
Mars	312,612	315,433	117,510	19,500	49,440	153,060
Hare skins	44,768	20,526	628,045	94,065	12,200	345,700
Linstead			45,294	26,422	29,571	3,921
Chet.				22,402	6,794	4,210
TOTAL						
			291,675		17,681	
			18,119		17,681	
			9,499		17,681	
			5,300		17,681	
			102,200		17,681	
			18,133		17,681	
			26,942		17,681	
			405,942		17,681	
			670,277		17,681	
			398,858		17,681	
			168,800		17,681	
			4,046		17,681	
			2,318		17,681	
			162,800		17,681	
			518,587		17,681	
			48,824		17,681	

From the above table it would appear on a superficial glance that the trade to Britain amounted to something more than one half of the whole trade carried on from the port of Petersburg to the world at large; for on an average of these three years, the amount of the ships are of British 506— belonging to other nations 398. Total 905. But upon a nearer investigation it will be evident, that this would be a very false view of the matter; for we have data above to show that the tonnage of British vessels must be much larger than those of other nations, and that Britain carries off not one half only, but very little less than three-fourths of the whole tonnage, as well as value, of goods exported from Petersburg.

Taking the articles that are sold by the pound, we find that the following articles stand thus on an average of the three years.

	To Britain.	Other places.	Total.
Iron, - - -	1,914,588	807,605	2,722,194
Fine Hemp, -	1,429,111	585,912	2,015,023
Fine flax, - -	359,172	49,344	408,516
Tallow, - - -	810,834	327,128	1,137,962
Potash, - - -	48,168	19,419	67,587
Hogs bristles, -	15,706	3,301	19,007
Proportion almost			
three to one,	4,577,579	1,792,709	6,370,289

The average of the whole other goods sold by weight in the above list for these three years, I find to be only 325,507 pounds; not one twentieth of

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aces.	Total.
05	2,722,194
12	2,015,623
44	408,516
28	1,137,962
19	67,587
01	19,007
09	6,370,289

goods sold by
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1793. *Table of exports from America.* 179
 the whole: and the bulk of these being tow of hemp
 and flax, and other articles of small value, we
 may safely compute that the British exports, both
 with regard to the tonnage and value, amount nearly
 to *three-fourths* of the whole of the exports from
 that great emporium. Of the bulky article, deals,
 Britain takes more than twenty-two times as many
 as all other nations together; which must require
 a large extent of tonnage.

This affords a very striking view of the present
 state of the Russian trade, which deserves well to be
 preserved, that it may be compared with the changes
 it shall be at any future period.

*A Table shewing the TONNAGE of European Vessels
 cleared out in the AMERICAN STATES, from the
 first of October 1790, to the thirtieth of September
 1791.*

THE state of the trade between the American States
 and European powers, exhibits Britain in a still
 more advantageous view, as appears by the follow-
 ing table.

	Tonn.
France, — — — — —	7,523
Spain, — — — — —	4,753
Portugal, — — — — —	5,452
United Netherlands, — — — — —	3,890
Germany, — — — — —	463
Hans Towns, — — — — —	2,821
Denmark, — — — — —	1,441
Sweden and Russia, — — — — —	758
Total foreign except Britain, — — — — —	26,801
Britain, — — — — —	206,208

Treasury Department, Register Office, }
 March 9. 1793. } Jos. Nourse, Register,

ANECDOTE.

M. DE SAXE being at Chantilly, and finding himself on a hunting party at the rendezvous of refreshment without any cork screw, he desired them to bring him a big nail, and twisting it between his fingers, he made of it a screw, with which he drew the corks of six bottles. **M. de Saxe** had an extraordinary strength in his fingers; having stopped one day at a country smithy to have his horses shod, he made them bring to him five or six new horse shoes, which he broke one after the other. The blacksmith, to mortify him, took a crown piece, and having given it a nick in the middle, with a pair of scissars, unperceived, he broke it between his fingers in the presence of **M. Saxe**, saying to him, "See, Sir, here is a crown piece not a bit better than your horse shoes." The count gave him another crown piece, which he treated in the same manner; but the trick being at length discovered, **M. de Saxe** continued his route, charmed at not having been yet matched in force by any one.

DETACHED REMARK.

THERE is certainly more virtue in discharging very burdensome and painful duties with the strictest fidelity, than in merely acting from the impulse of an ardent affection.

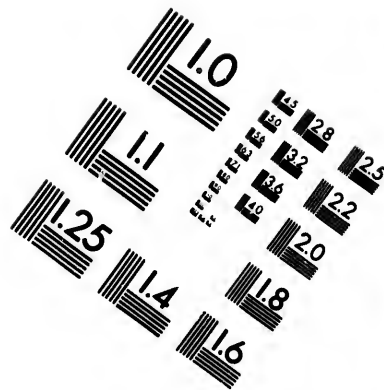
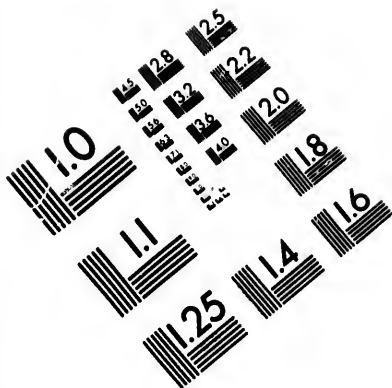
June 5.

and finding himself
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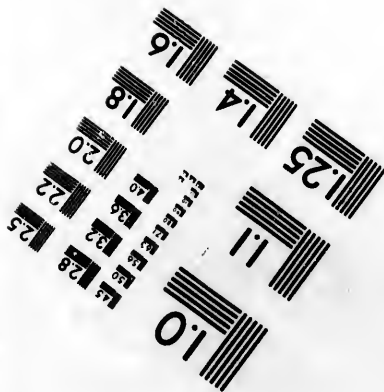
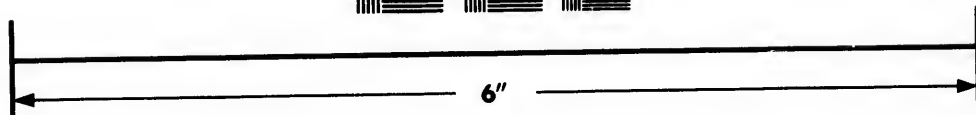
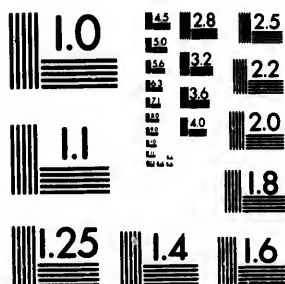
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POETRY.

TO THE COWSLIP.

COWSLIP, of all below'd, of all admir'd,
Thee let me sing, the homely shepherd's pride;
Fit emblem of the maid I love, a form
Gladd'ning the sight of man, a sweet perfume
Sending its balmy fragrance to the soul!
Daughter of spring! and messenger of May!
Which shall I first declare, which most extol,
Thy sov'reign beauties, or thy sov'reign use?
With thee the rural dame a draught prepares,
A nect'rous draught, more luscious to my taste
Than all thy boasted trash, wine nart'ring France.
Maidens with thee their auburn tresses braid,
Or, with the daisy, and the primrose pale,
Thy flow'rs entwining, weave a chaplet fair
To grace that pole, round which the village train
Lead on their dance to greet the jocund May;
Joy! I call it, for it lends a smile
To thee, who never smil'st but once a-year.
I name thee not, thou poor unpitied wretch,
Of all despis'd, save him whose lib'ral heart,
Taught him to feel your wrongs, and plead your cause,
Departed Hanway.—Peace to his soul!
Great is the man, who quits the path of fame;—
Who, wealth forsaking, stoops his tow'ring mind
From learning's heights, and stretches out his arms
To raise from dust the meanest of his kind.
Now that the muse to thee her debt has paid,
Friend of the poor, and guardian of the wrong'd,
Back let her pleas'd return to view those sports
Whose rude simplicity has charms for me,
Beyond the ball, or midnight masquerade.
Oft on that merry morn I've join'd their throng
A glad spectator, oft their uncouth dance
Ey'd most attentive, where with taudr'y shew
Ill-sorted ribbons deck'd each maiden's cap,
And cowslip garlands every rustic's hat.
Who that has eyes to see, or heart to feel,
Would change this simple wreath which shepherds wear,
Ev'n for that golden circle which surrounds
The temples of a king? Beneath these flow'rs
Sits blooming health and ever smiling joy;
While that bright orb, which girds the monarch's brow
Is but a crown of thorns to vex the soul
Of him who wears it. Happiness, thou good
Which all men pant for, and which few possess,

Thou art not found in palaces of kings;
 If thou hast place on earth, 'tis sure thou bid'st
 'Midst cots, and villages, and rural scenes.
 Let fools with ardour in that chace pursue,
 Whose game is empire, and whose pleasure pain!
 Mine be the lot to stray thro' nature's walks,—
 But not in gardens, where man's barb'rous skill
 Has starch'd those looser folds! 've oft admir'd
 In nature's robe, and turn'd to lifeless form
 Such artlessness, such elegance, such ease!
 Give me to wander in the spacious fields,
 Or 'long the margin of meand'ring stream
 Or down the vale, or up yon steep hill's side,
 Where thousand cowslips cover all the ground
 In wide luxuriance. There within a copse,
 Far from the search of every eye but mine,
 I've mark'd one tall and stately o'er the rest,
 In whose fair semblance man's majestic mein
 Vied with the softness of a virgin's grace.—
 Thus in some village lone, 'midst trees obscure,
 Far from the notice of the busy world,
 I've spied some maiden of more princely tread,
 Of shape more fine, more elegantly turn'd,
 Of manners sweeter, and of hue more fresh,
 Than e'er was seen at modern routs or drums,
 In ancient Briton's hall, or courts of kings.

P. H.

ON HUMAN LIFE.

Oh! what is pomp, and sublunary pow'r?
 And what is man that boasts himself so high?
 The sport of fate, the tenant of an hour.
 Dust, animated dust, that breathes to die!

Yet man, unthinking man!
 Deems not, that, swift as glides away
 Each hour unmark'd, he hastens to decay:
 Still busied with some idle plan
 To spend in joy the coming years;
 Or leave a bootless fame to grace his unknown heirs.—
 Those heirs, who soon like him shall be no more,
 Borne by the tide of fate to dark oblivion's shore.

HOLB.

June 5.

1793.

on the Hessian fly.

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ON THE HESSIAN FLY.

The following notices concerning the *Hessian fly*, whose ravages have been so destructive in America, and with which we in Britain are fortunately unacquainted, deserve the attention of the public. Were the study of entomology sufficiently attended to, it is probable that means might be devised for freeing mankind from the evils they suffer from this, and many other scourges of a similar nature, with which men have been often grievously afflicted.

This was published in all the American newspapers.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the American Philosophical Society for the purpose of collecting and communicating to the Society materials for forming the natural history of the insect called the *Hessian fly*, as also information of the best means of preventing or destroying the insect, and whatever else relative to the same may be interesting to agriculture :

Resolved, that for obtaining information of the facts necessary for forming the natural history of this insect, before its entire evanishment from among us, it be recommended to all persons whose situation may have brought them into acquaintance with any such fact, to communicate the same by letter addressed to Thomas Jefferson, esq. Secretary of State of the United States.

And that the proper objects of inquiry and information may be more particularly pointed out, the following questions are proposed :

Section 1. In what year, and at what time of the year was this animal observed for the first time? Does it seem to have made its appearance in this country only of late years, or are there any reasons for supposing that it was known in any part of the United States previously to the commencement of the late revolution?

P. H.

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Sec. 2. At what time of the year has this insect been observed in the egg state? At what time in the worm state? And at what time in the fly state? How long does it remain in each of these several states? Does it pass through more than one generation in the course of a year? If it does, which generation of the insect is it that proves most injurious?

Sec. 3. What kind of wheat does this insect prove most injurious to? Has it ever been seen on, or has it proved destructive to, the spelts? Does it ever injure the roots of the wheat, &c.? Has it ever been seen in the flowers? Does it affect the leaves? What part of the stalk is it chiefly confined to? Has it ever been known to attack the grain, or to be transported with it? In what manner does it seem to operate its injurious effects? At what season are these effects first observed to commence?

Sec. 4. Does it ever injure the spring wheat, the barley, the buck wheat, and the oats? Does it injure the rye or the Indian corn? If it does, on what part of these several vegetables does it chiefly reside? Does it inhabit any of the grasses, or other smaller vegetables, which we cultivate in our fields, meadows, gardens, &c.? If it does, what are the names of these grasses, &c.? And on what parts of these vegetables does it chiefly reside? Has it ever been observed in any of its stages, in their flowers? Has it ever been known to injure their seeds? Does it appear to be most destructive to the grasses, &c. of the more wet, or to those of the more dry, soils? Has it ever been observed upon any of the larger trees or shrubs of forest, garden, &c.? If it has, what are the names of these trees and shrubs? And what part of them does it commonly affect?

Sec. 5. Does this insect seem to have committed greater depredations on the different grains, but particularly on

the wheat, when sown in one soil, than when sown in another? Thus for instance, is it ascertained whether this animal has proved most destructive to wheat which has been sown in a light and loose soil, or to that which has been sown in a strong and heavy soil? Do its ravages appear to have been greater or less upon the wheat of land which has been recently manured, than upon the wheat of land that has never been manured at all, or which has not been manured for a considerable length of time?

N. B. All the queries of this section have also a reference to the rye, the oats, the barley, &c.

Sec. 6. How far has the bearded wheat escaped the injuries of this insect? Which variety of the bearded wheat, the yellow, the red, or the white, has been observed to be most exempt from its injuries? Has any variety or species of the wheat entirely escaped the ravages of this insect?

Sec. 7. Is it possible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the extent of country which this insect has traversed in a year, or in any other given period of time? Are its movements rapid? Does it appear that the progress of the insect has been, in any degree, retarded, or obstructed, by rivers, by mountains, &c? Does it appear that it has pursued any general or fixed route through those countries in which it has been observed, as to the north, the south, &c? How far to the north has it been observed; how far to the south; how far to the west?

Sec. 8. Have any experiments been made to demonstrate the degree of cold which this insect in the different stages of its existence, is capable of supporting? Is it food for other animals? If so, what are they?

Sec. 9. What means have been found most successful for preventing the injuries committed by this insect? How far has the practice of rolling the wheat and the rye in

the autumn and in the spring been found of service? Have any good consequences resulted from the practice of feeding grain close in the spring time? Has the practice of steeping the grain of the wheat, &c. (previously to its being sown) in infusions of the elder, and of other vegetables, been found of any service?

And while the committee ask, with earnestness, information from every person who can answer any one or more of the preceding questions, they address themselves in a peculiar manner to those on whose farms this insect has appeared; praying that they will give them such details as they can give with certainty, regardless of the style or form of their communications, since it will be the duty of the committee to reduce all the facts received from different persons into an orderly narrative, to be reported to the Society*.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON.

JAMES HUTCHINSON.

CASPAR WISTAR.

} Committee.

Philadelphia, April 17. 1792.

A HOUSE REMOVED ENTIRE FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.

It is not customary in this country to remove houses from place to place after they are built; but it seems to be nothing unusual in America. About twenty years ago I was assured by a gentleman that he saw a house in Philadelphia transported entire from one street to another. The following is another instance of a similar sort.

Danbury, 24th. of June 1792.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the attempt of Messrs Glover, Beers, and Tomlinson, to remove

* Care will be taken to communicate to our readers such farther observations on this subject as the Society shall think proper to publish.

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a squib.

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the Presbyterian meeting-house in New town; (as notified in a former number of this paper,) succeeded so well that in less than two hours after the operation commenced the building, together with the steeple, was removed entire, eight rods from its foundation, without the least injury to the building, or hurt to any person employed in the undertaking. So singular a movement highly gratified the curiosity of a numerous concourse of spectators. And the plan by which it was effected appeared so well contrived, that though more than an hundred men were employed in the operation, it was supposed by the best judges present, that fifty men would have effected it in the same space of time.

A SQUIB FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WANTED *three thousand six hundred and fifty engravers*, to enable the Editors of great and splendid works now printing in England, to complete their engagements with the public in less than half a century.

No enquiries will be made as to their abilities, and they are wanted in all branches except that of the stroke, which is too difficult, too tedious, and too expensive for the *traffic* of the *liberal art*. Stippling, tinting, dotting, and scraping, as they require neither time nor genius, will be preferred.

N. B. A premium will be given to any ingenious mechanic for the invention of a *polygraphic engine* that would engrave not less than an hundred plates at a time, to go, or rather to *grind*, by steam, by water, or by wind. A *windmill* would be preferred, as wind can be more universally found than any of the other powers.

A CURIOUS FACT, EXTRACTED FROM THE SAME.

In the month of June of the present year, a pea-hen in the Alms house garden, sat on a number of eggs, but whenever she quitted the nest, the peacock, (as their manner is,) would destroy some of them, until at length she had but one left. A large house cat, which much frequented the garden, probably having observed how matters had been conducted, now paid more than ordinary attention, and took it upon her, whenever the hen left the nest, to take her place, and lye spread very broad on the egg until the hen returned, when she would very orderly deliver up her charge to the natural owner; and so it was, that in the fullness of time, their united vigilance and care, produced a fine pea-chick. Now the end pufs had in view, in this curious process of incubation, is submitted to the naturalist, whether she meant to contribute what she could towards the production, or, whether it was to guard the sacred deposit from the depredations of the wanton destroyer.

P. S. Miss, or more properly (since she has a young one) mistress pufs and the chicken are often seen together in the garden, while the hen at a distance seems apprehensive of no danger, but happy in the confidence of the friendly grimalkin.

ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE BRUTE CREATION

WE remark only in brute animals, cries, which appear to us inarticulate; we hear only an almost invariable repetition of the same sounds. We can, besides, scarcely represent to ourselves how a conversation can be kept up

between animals who have a long snout or a bill. From these prejudices we conclude, pretty generally, that brute animals have no language in the proper sense of the word; that speech is an advantage peculiar to ourselves, and the privileged expression of human reason. We are so superior to animals, that we need not overlook, or be wilfully blind to the qualities they possess: and the apparent uniformity of sounds that strike us, ought not to mislead our judgement. When a foreign language is spoken in our presence, we conceive that we hear only a repetition of the same sounds. Habit, and even a knowledge of the language, can only enable us to distinguish the difference. The organs of animals are so dissimilar to ours, that this difficulty must be increased, and it must be almost impossible for us to observe and discriminate the accents, the expressions, the inflexions of their language.

Do brute animals speak or not? The question is to be answered by the solution of two others. Have they what is necessary to enable them to speak? Can they, without speaking, execute what we see them execute? Language supposes only a train of ideas and a power of articulation. It might easily be proved, that brute animals feel, compare, judge, reflect, conclude; they have, in fact, a train of ideas, all that is in this respect necessary to enable them to speak. With regard to the power of articulation, the majority of them appear to have nothing in their organization that should deprive them of it. We even see birds, whose conformation is so different from ours, arrive at the pronunciation of words, entirely similar to what we articulate. Thus animals possess all the requisites necessary to language. But if we examine more closely the detail of their actions, we shall see that they must necessarily communicate a part of their ideas, and that it must be by the aid of words. It is certain that, between themselves, they

never confound the cry of fear with that which expresses love. Their various agitations have different intonations that characterise them. If a mother, alarmed for her family, had but one cry to warn them of the danger, the family would, on hearing this cry, always make the same movements. But on the contrary, these movements vary according to circumstances. Sometimes it is to hasten their flight, sometimes to conceal themselves, and sometimes to make resistance. Since, then, in consequence of the orders given by the mother, the actions are different, it is impossible but that the language must be different. Can the expressions between the male and female, while a commerce exists between them, be the same, when we perceive so clearly a thousand movements of a different nature; an eagerness more or less marked on the part of the male; a coyness mixed with allurements on the part of the female; affected refusals, caprice, jealousy, quarrels, reconciliations? Can we suppose that the sounds which accompany all these movements, are not varied, as well as the situations which they express? It is true, that the language of action is of great use with brute animals, and that they can communicate by means of it a considerable part of their ideas. This language, familiar to beings who feel more strongly than they think, makes a very quick impression, and produces almost instantaneously the communication of the sentiments it expresses; but it cannot suffice for all the combined actions of animals, which suppose concert, convention, designation of place, &c. &c. Two wolves, who, to hunt with the greater ease, divide the task between them, the one attacking the prey, while the other waits in a convenient place to pursue it with fresh strength, could not act together with so much concert, without communicating their project; and it is impossible

they should communicate it without the aid of an articulate language.

The education of brute animals is effected in a great measure by the language of action. It is imitation which accustoms them to the movements necessary for the preservation of the natural life of the animal. But when cares, when the objects of forethought and fear, increase with the dangers to which they are exposed, this language is no longer sufficient; instruction becomes complicated, and words are necessary to transmit it. Without an articulate language, how, for example, can the education of a fox be completed? Fact proves, that before they have had time to instruct themselves by their own experience, the young foxes, when they come out of the kennel for the first time, are more mistrustful and cautious in places where they are much persecuted, than the old ones are where no snares are laid for them. This observation, which is incontestible, affords absolute demonstration of the necessity of language. For how can they otherwise acquire that science of precaution, which supposes a series of facts known, of comparisons made, of judgements formed? It is absurd then to doubt that brute animals have a language, by means of which they transmit the ideas which must necessarily be communicated. But the invention of words being limited by the need they have of them, the language must of course be very concise among beings who are always in a state of action, of fear, or of sleep. There exists between them but a very limited number of relations; and from their mode of living, they are absolute strangers to those numerous refinements which are the fruit of factitious passions, of society, of leisure, and of *ennui*. It is probable, that the language of carnivorous animals is more copious, that of frugivorous animals much less exuberant, and that in all

species it would improve, as well as their intelligence, if they enjoyed exterior requisites necessary to improvement. But want the principle of activity in every sentiment being, will ever retain each species within the limits assigned to it by nature.

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Continued from p. 152.

LEONTINE sends a very sensible paper concerning the Birmingham riots, which the editor declined inserting at the time he received them, merely because he wished to avoid any thing that could tend to awaken the ill blood of contending parties, though he approved of the general reasoning. The motto of this paper is,

"I stand here for law.

MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Nothing can be of more importance to the well being of a free state than a strict adherence to that rule. Even if partial evil should result from it, every man who has a true sense of the blessings of liberty would rather submit to it, than allow any person who is intrusted with the power of executing the law to deviate from it in any respect: for what rule can a member of civil society so safely follow to free himself from blame, as that of adhering to the laws which have been enacted for regulating his conduct? If these laws be bad, let application be made to the legislature to amend them. But dreadful consequences would arise, should those who are intrusted with the execution of the laws, be allowed to model them according to the partial view of justice, they might at times entertain. In conformity with these principles, this sensible correspondent observes, that,

"Impartial justice is not always built on natural equity. Men are tenacious of ancient regulations, and although they suffer them to be palliated, they seldom permit them to be new modelled according to the form which justice, divested of adventitious circumstances, would establish. That there is a power inherent in government of pardoning criminals, daily experience evinces. I shall not argue the utility of this practice; but where abuses of it occur, it is the province of every individual scrupulously to examine upon what principle they are founded, and how far they are consistent with the permanent law

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of the country. The case immediately in my eye is the recent occurrence of the Birmingham rioters. To check the wild fanatic and unnatural fury which some of the inhabitants of that place had shown against the dissenters, under the plausible colour of their being disaffected to the constitution, and to prevent wrongs, which if not opportunely restrained, might extend to the deep detriment of a very respectable part of the state, twelve persons were summoned to take their trial, upon the presumption that they were concerned in such lawless and oppressive measures. Five of these were capitally convicted*, the remaining seven were acquitted. But were these acquitted after a fair and honourable trial? Were they subjected to the common fate of their fellow-sufferers, or was the debt that justice claims dissolved upon the foundation either of natural or adventitious equity? They were acquitted, it is true, and the cause of their acquitment was ascribed;—but whether that cause was a legal and just cause, I shall leave to the decision of every person who may happen to read this paper. The cause then was “to show that government was not vindictive.” If government, without the consent of parliament, can vary the established law;—or if “justice depend on the arbitrary will of any person,” the reason remains proper, unassuming, and merciful: but if, far from being the framer, it is only the administrator of justice, then the principle is erroneous, if not illegal.

“That the ministers are only the dispensers of law is obvious from the most respectable authority. The Magna Charta expressly declares in the person of government, “We will deny justice to none, or swerve from the dictates of equity or rectitude †.” Again it is enacted that “No commands or letters shall be sent under the great seal, or the little seal, the signet, or privy seal, in disturbance to justice ‡.” And that justice was obstructed, is evident from another act, stiled the riot act. “If any persons do riotously meet, and begin, even before proclamation, to pull down any church, chapel, meeting house, dwelling house, or out houses, they shall be felons without benefit of the clergy §.”

“But if mercy were to obtrude on justice, why should it have been distributed to one set of these criminals rather than another? Not

* One of them has since received his majesty's pardon.

† *Nulli vendemus nulli negabimus aut differemus rectum vel justitiam.*

‡ 2 Edw. III. c. 8, and 2 Ric. II. c. 10.

§ 1 Geo. I. c. 5.

because they were less guilty, for they did not stand trial to convince the world that such was the case; not because their merits entitled them to preferable clemency; for equal guilt deserved equal punishment; but because such was the pleasure, such the will of government. Such reasons may be coloured over with the specious appearance of mercy, but it is in reality, no less than cruel inhumanity, justifiable neither by the laws of a well regulated polity, nor by the dictates of a charitable and well grounded clemency."

Nothing can be so destructive to the cause of freedom as an interference of the executive power in the distribution of justice. And jurymen ought to be ever on their guard neither to be influenced by judges nor by ministers, to do what their own sober reason would dictate as right. But jurors are nothing more than men; and as such they are liable to be actuated by prejudices when the tide of passions run high. On these occasions lesser deviations from strict justice will occur, and it will be in vain perhaps on some occasions even to remonstrate against them at the time. But when the tide has subsided, these deviations from rectitude ought to be pointed out, to guard against similar errors in future being carried too far.

That the power of pardoning criminals is vested in the crown, will not I believe be doubted:—and a glorious and valuable privilege it is; because a power is thus granted to mitigate the severity of justice on many occasions by mercy. Nor should it, for very obvious reasons, be curtailed: unless in prosecutions by impeachment, where the crown may be often considered as a party, and is therefore justly excluded in these cases from the power of pardoning. In other cases this power may perhaps be improperly exercised; but that can seldom be productive of much evil. What is more reprehensible in the above case is the bias that the jury seem to have felt from the interference of extraneous influence.

A correspondent to whom the Editor lies under great obligations, writes thus:

"Your correspondent *M.* in your Number of the Bee which I received to-day, 122. is an arrant plagiarist; his *blind boy* is stolen from an old ballad of my tutor at Eton, the late Dr Roberts. This ballad was entitled the "Beggar's Petition," and it begins with,

Fity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door;
Whose days are dwindling to their shortest span.
Oh give relief! and heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
 And many a furrow down my grief-worn cheek,
 Have been the channels to a stream of tears.

Yon house, erected on a rising ground,
 With tempting aspect, drew me from my road;
 With plenty here, a residence has found,
 And grandeur, a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor !
 Here as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
 A pamper'd menial forc'd me from the door,
 To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh ! take me to your hospitable dome !
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold,
 Short is my passage to the gloomy tomb,
 For I am poor and miserably old.

A little farm was my paternal lot,
 Then like the lark I sprightly hail'd the morn,
 But rude affliction forc'd me from my cot,
 My cattle died, and blighted was my corn.

My daughter, once the comfort of my age !
 Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
 Was cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage,
 And doom'd on scanty poverty to roam.

My tender wife, sweet soother of my care,
 Struck with sad anguish at the stern decree,
 Fell, ling'ring fell, a victim to despair,
 Andleft the world to misery and me.

Fity the sorrows of a poor old man, &c.

I did not know I could have recollected it when I began; but your correspondent when he imitates should name the original."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOTH *Benedict's* favours are received. The *first* was altogether satisfactory as to his claims being well founded; and the premium was accordingly paid to the person who called for it. The hints it contains shall be attended to; but the Editor has doubts about the eligibility of the plan proposed.

The second letter, containing corrections, shall be given in the writer's own words.

SIR,

"Please correct, or inform your readers of the following typographical errors in the *Bear Leader* printed page 106 of your 229th Number. Line 54th of the poem, for *their* read *these*. Line 55th, for *muir* fowl read *moor* fowl. Line 63d for *muir* read *moor*. In line 72d in place of the semi-colon at *said*, put a full point; put an inverted comma at *none*, that being the end of the old woman's speech. What follows from, *ye know*, including these words, to the end of line 77, is an apostrophe of the author to the reader, and ought not therefore to have been printed with inverted commas. These particulars may perhaps appear minute; but to the anxiety of a rhymster they seem important; and, at any rate, no inconsiderable part of the excellence of verses depends very often on little circumstances."

The favour of *Amonitor* is received. The tendency of his piece is excellent. But it is drawn out to too great length.

The Editor is much obliged to *Eusebius* for his very friendly notices; but circumstances make the Editor suspect the person animadverted on is not so much to blame as this friendly monitor supposes; but this case could not here be fully explained. How much of the ill nature that prevails among mankind would be annihilated did they but know all circumstances fully!

The essay by *I. S.*—/ is received, and shall be duly attended to.

Thanks are due for the valuable communications by *C.* respecting the parent of the gooseberry caterpillar; which shall be inserted with the first opportunity. No branch of the science of nature is better worth the cultivating than that of entomology. Were every individual who is hurt by a vermin of any sort, to bestow as much attention to discover the natural history of the pernicious object as this attentive investigator has been, we should be easily able to remove many of those evils which have long distressed us. It is a pity the fly has been so much crushed as not to admit of a proper drawing to be made from it.

June 5.

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THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12. 1793.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCH OF JOHN KNOX THE REFORMER.

Nullius addictus jurare, in verba magistri. HOR.

AMONGST mankind we may observe some, who, from a happy concurrence of time and circumstances, have immortalized their names, that might at another period have stepped off the stage of life without the least observation. John Knox is a remarkable instance of the partiality of fortune, in selecting the period when he was to act, and the character allotted to him.

When we reflect upon the power and influence of the Roman See at the period when Knox flourished, considering that their authority was so firmly connected with religion, (a tie superior to every other obligation,) and sanctioned by a long succession of ages, we must allow a remarkable ardour of mind

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to the person who attempted such a revolution. Knox was undoubtedly sensible of the opposition he had to encounter, and with a degree of sagacity, foresaw that the popular phrenzy ought to be made subservient to the cause he had undertaken to support. Upon this ground he formed his plan; and surely no man was ever better calculated to work upon the minds of the people. By continually brooding over the corruptions of the church of Rome, and the severity with which they enforced their authority, he no doubt insensibly became touched with the same feelings he wished to promote in others, and it will be generally allowed that a strong tincture of enthusiasm was blended in his character.

A daring resolution and intrepidity of mind, is the most conspicuous trait in his character. It was of that kind which knew no restraint, and, like the torrent when checked in its course, seemed to gather strength from opposition; a penetrating judgement, added to a warm and enterprising genius, susceptible of the most vigorous exertions, engaged him in an affair which a more mild and passive character would probably never have attempted. From nature he inherited great abilities, which were cultivated by a good education and enlarged by his travels and acquaintance with men of eminence abroad. A strong and retentive memory joined with a quick and discerning judgement were qualities which he possessed in an eminent degree: But with these perfections were united the most rigid austerity of manners, and a most unaccountable want of com-

plaisance and decorum towards those whose rank and station in life demanded his respect. Intent on reforming religion, he was not scrupulous in choosing his measures, provided they contributed to that end; as rebellion, sedition, and the most lawless outrages were sanctioned under the specious pretext of supporting the cause of God and religion. Zealous in the cause he had undertaken, he took no care to temper his conduct with that benignity and moderation of disposition, which would have rendered his character an object of admiration to future ages, and transmitted his name with unsullied applause to the latest posterity.

As a political hero he seems to have had no claim to eminence. Too much ardour of mind, and too much zeal in religious matters, disqualified him for that minute and calm investigation of the various passions and interests of men, which would have intitled him to such a character. Ambition perhaps never entered into his most extravagant thoughts. If he had entertained any views of temporary advantage, he might have profited from the unlimited confidence of the public, in his sanctity and integrity, which was carried to a degree of veneration. His abilities were constantly made use of to serve the purposes of more designing heads; as he probably was never sensible of the utmost depth of their designs.

As a man of letters he seems to have succeeded more happily. The strength of his arguments was often confessed by the silence or confusion of his adversaries. His declamations were strong and vehement, in which he was highly favoured by nature. His lan-

guage is nervous and convincing, bold and animated; and gives us no despicable specimen of the oratory of those days. His arguments are rather forcible than polished or specious, and seem to be dictated more from his own feelings than owing their effect to studied composition. Though his talents in this respect might be allowed to have been great, yet his foibles are no less conspicuous. His discourses are often void of common civility, apparently dictated by the most violent fury, and in some instances deprived of every particle of candour and benevolence. His style is often harsh beyond measure, boisterous, and furious, and the epithets he bestows upon his opponents are conceived in the grossest style of scurrility and abuse, but these may partly be considered as a general disadvantage under which he laboured, and characteristic of the age in which he lived. As an historian he may be considered as honest, making allowance for the singular figure he made in the period of which he wrote, though he can never rank high in that line.

His character in private life was that of a sincere, and zealous divine; open and impartial in reproving vice, and constant in promoting the cause of religion and morality. He considered rank and titles only as useless appendages; and as frankly condemned the vices of the great, as he reproved the sins of the vulgar. Moderation, and that liberality of sentiment which allows for our own failings, as well as the infirmities of others, was a principle he seldom recognised, and which the whole tenor of his conduct and writings

seems to disclaim. From the stiffness and gravity of a rigid divine, he could sometimes however condescend to indulge in the most laughable scenes of humour and pleasantry, for which at times he seems to have maintained a peculiar predilection. He was modest and unassuming when his own interests or advantage were only in view; but vigilant and intrepid when he thought the interests of religion at stake. This indeed seems to have been the point which he constantly kept in view through the whole course of his career, and in which it is certain he succeeded. To affirm however that the Reformation, which he happily had a principal share in promoting, was owing to his abilities, will be giving him too much credit. It is certain that his part in the business was ably supported; but it is no less evident that the very absurd conduct of the clergy, and those in authority at that time, contributed as much to the success of his cause, as any efforts of his own. His treatment of the unfortunate Mary, has condemned him with those of posterity who have only pictured to themselves the situation of an unfortunate female, born to be insulted by an impudent ill bred clergyman: But the period perhaps may arrive when the character of Knox will stand up for vindication, and that of Mary be reduced to its proper standard. It may then perhaps be allowed that his behaviour was only what in prudence, under his circumstances, it ought to have been.

GNATHO.

ON THE VARIETIES OF MEN.

Continued from p. 161.

For the Bee.

"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

The lucubrations of "Ascanius concerning the diversities of mankind, concluded.

Language,—Permanent habits.

I COME in my rapid manner of suggestion to make some observations on the striking diversities that have been thought to exist among the inhabitants of the earth, and to denote the diversity of their origin.

It is not my purpose to enter into any disquisitions of an antiquarian nature, or that might lead to cavil or doubtful disputation; but in the spirit, and with the sentiment of the excellent Prospectus of this literary miscellany, "To consider the world at large, as the proper theatre for literary improvements, and the whole human race, as constituting but one great society, whose general advancement in knowledge must tend to augment the prosperity of all its parts, and to break down those little distinctions which accident has produced to set nations at variance; and which ignorance has laid hold of to disunite, and to render hostile to each other, such a large proportion of the human race.

It is certain that the very great alterations which have happened during an unknown lapse of ages, on the surface of this planet, have separated or dispersed its inhabitants, and cut them off by the interposition of seas and deserts, from being connected with their remote fellow creatures, or being acquainted with their common origin.

In society at large, as in the individual of mankind, there is a state of infancy which precludes the remembrance of those things which happened during its imbecility and imperfection.

Families and nations thus scattered, lose all remembrance of their fraternal connection, the epithet of a stranger and an enemy become synonymous, and it is high civilization alone, that by the interposition of the arts, the sciences, and commerce, restores the *elective attraction* of man to man, and teaches him that *to be benevolent, and social, and peaceable, is to be happy.*

But if in a family, or among the nations, it shall be discovered that they spring from one stock and origin, and if *endearing proofs* shall be brought to flash upon the tender and melancholy recollection, of primeval pleasures and habitations, the repulsive and unassociating principles of estrangement will be converted into a vigorous and extraordinary principle of union and participation of benefits.

In the decline of a charming summer day, while these sublime meditations occupied my mind at Trimontium, I was sitting on a bank not far distant from my peaceful flock, separated from their pasture only by the railing of my exotic walk.

My eyes were fixed on the surface of the placid waters. I saw the Babylonian willow kissing the lovely bosom of my Hyperborean Ilissus.—The cedars of Lebanon were near me, and the lofty pine of New England, and the larix of the Alps, and the laurel of Italy.

The odour of the magnolia mixed its perfume with that of the sweet briar and the honeysuckle; and the trees, and the shrubs, and the flowers of both hemispheres were intermixed, and equally flourishing together.

The sun had gone down in glory, and I saw his sub-horizontal rays gilding the last points of the fading landscape.

The mellow woodlark piped his chearful notes, and softened the croaking of the young thrushes, straining their little throats to imitate the music of their fathers.

Our new guests, the redstart and the bullfinch, repeated their fresh tidings, that they had come to a new land of cultivation, and that the progeny of heaven was but of one family and one sentiment, harmony and love.

A magnificent and pleasing melancholy took possession of my soul.

Ah! said I, is it possible that when vegetables from the four winds of heaven can be brought to associate together, and to flourish, man should be incapable of assimilation, and should estrange himself from the communion of nature!

Mankind certainly has had a common origin. Where to look for his cradle we know not, but let

us trace some of his infantine habits or institutions, that they may enable us to recognise our brethren, and give them a fraternal embrace.

The use of the right hand is universal. The greatest anatomist in Scotland, if not in Europe, with his father, once thought with the ancients, and with Fallopius in particular, that there were slight appearances of a natural cause for this habit in the heart and in the spine, but upon more mature deliberation they affirmed that they had not found any good reason to assert this opinion.

Sir John Pringle had some notion that cattle and horses were disposed to begin their movements with the right foot, but upon further enquiry he was undeceived.

Mr John Hunter, *the prince of comparative anatomists*, had never attended much to that part of the animal economy, (although he had often thought of it,) till he was called upon to inquire; and he did it with that promptitude and accuracy which has appeared in all his philosophical and experimental transactions. He conversed with Sir Joseph Banks and Mr Solander upon the subject, and they informed him, that in the South Seas, wherever they had been, the right hand was universally used, by institution of the parents, as in other parts of the world.

Mr Hunter made it his business upon this occasion to inquire of the show people at London, and at the Menagerie in the Tower, but none of the keepers had ever observed any disposition in any

of the animals under their care, to advance or use a particular limb in walking or in action.

Mr Hunter never could observe any natural cause in the construction of the human body for this preference; and was of opinion that it was an object of inquiry rather for the *moral*, than the natural philosopher.

That this habit or custom is perpetuated every where by education is certain; and were it not, it could not possibly remain; because children being carried in the left arm of the mother or nurse, the right arm is confined, and would be of course supplanted by the other; and it is a fact well ascertained, that in hospitals and other places, where this matter is not attended to, the children as commonly have the one hand useful as the other, according as they have been inclined by accident.

It would seem therefore that this custom has been derived from the primæval stock of the human species, and goes far to prove a common origin.

Let this consideration converge with others to draw us into fraternal union with the human race.

—“ Da jungere dextram,
“ Da genitor: teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.”

I cannot put any coincidence of custom, however universal, in competition with this, as leading to the proof of a common origin; yet the adoration of fire, the worship of the sun, or the deity on the tops of mountains, the symbols of the lotus, and the mistletoe of the oak, the priapus, so similar to the linjam of the Hindoos, the washing in consecrated waters, the consultation of oracles, with similar invocations

and ceremonies all over the world, seem to infer either the tradition of such habits from a common origin, or somewhat in the physical as well as moral nature of man, that leads him to similar institutions. How has it happened that this respect for fire pervaded the universe? The Spaniards found the perpetual fire among the Peruvians, as it was found in Scandinavia.

This attachment is certainly no innate idea or propensity, however reviving the light and heat of the sun, or however necessary that of culinary fire.

How came it to pass that in so many countries when the wood was laid on the altar, if the sacrifice was acceptable, it was believed to take fire of itself without any visible kindling? This was said of Egnatia, who is honoured with the ridicule of Horace. Even the philosophic Cicero prides himself on his wife's offering a libation in his behalf before his entry on the Consulate, that when she poured the wine in the ashes, a bright flame burst out, forgetting the natural cause, which might have occurred to the most ignorant physician.

Now all these ceremonies, symbols, and oblations, with many others suited only to the finer climates of the earth, were observed within the memory of man in the Western Islands of Scotland, when the anatis of Persia, was held in veneration, and even worshipped; horses burnt in honour of Apollo or the sun, after the manner of the pagan Tartars; and in Ireland to this day, by traditional custom, the illiterate natives pass their wives, and their children, and their cattle, through the fire to Baal, as was done in the east four thousand years ago.

From all these reflections, thought I, though we can derive no certainty with respect to our common origin, we can find sufficient reason to repel the suggestions of those false philosophers who would insinuate the casual existence of man, and his spontaneous origin from the scene of his existence.

Having thus given sufficient scope to my agreeable reverie, I was awakened out of it by the tinkling sound of the bell for supper.

"Sic ego inglorius ad ripam amnis amati,
"Et agens sollicitæ jucunda oblivæ vitæ."

FARTHER THOUGHTS ON JURIES
AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Bee.*

I AM one of those old fashioned fellows who am not fond of novelties. I never troubled my head much about the constitution of this country till I heard every body speaking about it, for I was content with feeling that I got leave to live in peace, and to follow my business without being incommoded by any other evil except that of successful rivals; which is an evil, if an evil at all, that originates rather from a good than from a bad constitution.

Since the rage for mending the constitution has come into fashion, I have heard a great deal spoken upon that subject by my neighbours, who knew even less about it than myself; but I have heard nothing said sufficient to convince me, that any re-

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form is so much wanted as that of our own
dispositions and tempers of mind. Were not *elec-*
tors desirous of being bribed, corruption would
cease; and if *they* are corrupt, how is it possible to
prevent them from being bought? Did not Julius
Caesar, and his worst successors, bribe the Roman
people at large; and were not many of his best
successors in the empire massacred because they
would not bribe these miscreants? In vain do men
believe; that ever the mass of a corrupted people can
be led by any thing else than corruption. I tremble
at the thoughts of ever seeing the system of
popular elections generally introduced into Bri-
tain.

I wish then that every one of us would begin the
reform at home, in his own heart, and in his own
family. Now, the most useful domestic reforms I
know are to check the first appearance of a spirit of
domination in our own minds; for this is subversive
of all order and subordination, which are the basis of
industry and domestic tranquillity; and the next
is, to be attentive to cherish in our minds the
seeds of the moral and social virtues, in the due ap-
plication of which public tranquillity and private
happiness consist. The man who is just in his
dealings with all, kind to those of his own fami-
ly, and earnestly desirous to promote the good of his
neighbours, and the welfare of his country, will act
a proper and becoming part on all occasions; and
were all of that description, we should find little
occasion to trouble our heads about constitutions
or political reforms of any sort.

I was much pleased with your paper in a late number on juries; for, according to the principles above inculcated, I am well satisfied that if juries would on all occasions conscientiously discharge the duties that belong to their office, many of those evils of which we complain would be redressed. But if men who have power put into their hands by the law, will not take care to avail themselves properly of that power for their own protection, and that of their fellow subjects, it is in vain to think of reforms of constitutions. Do we not in fact know that most of the *real* evils that distress this country arise, not from the want of good laws, but from the indolence or carelessness of those who are entrusted with the execution of those laws, in not properly exercising the powers with which they are vested. To talk of new laws to vest greater powers in the hands of particular men than they choose to exercise, is making a nominal reform indeed, but creating great abuse. If every Justice of Peace were to discharge his duty with integrity and zeal, how many of the evils of which we complain would be now annihilated. In what hands could power, according to speculative reasoning, be so safely lodged as with Justices of the Peace; yet do we not all know, that from the carelessness of the better part of the men of this description, to correct the abuses of the worst of them, this very power is a source of just complaint in every part of the country.

Juries are in like manner a source of just complaint to the lieges; and from the same reason. Eve-

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ry man wishes to be freed of trouble, and therefore he is glad to be excused as often as possible from acting as a juryman. From this cause he winks at certain irregularities in the nomination of jurymen, which has come in time to throw a power of selection into the hands of persons who on many occasions have an interest, or think they have an interest, in the causes that are to be tried being determined in a certain manner. This is an evil of a serious nature that never could have existed but for the reasons above assigned. Juries may thus become the tools of a party instead of being the protectors of the liberties of the people at large. That they have been so on *some* occasions cannot be doubted; and that they may be used so again, if the same system be adhered to, needs no proof.

What I would propose as an easy and effectual remedy to this evil is, that instead of shrinking from their duty, as men of rank and liberal education usually do, they would all honestly resolve to discharge the functions of it without any partiality or favour.

An idea has very generally prevailed respecting juries, that I am far from thinking is well founded, especially with regard to criminal jurisprudence, *viz.* that a man ought in all cases to be tried by those who are his *peers*, in the strictest sense of the word; that is to say, a man of landed property must be tried by a jury of proprietors of land; a merchant by merchants, and so on. In civil cases indeed, where business transactions come to be investigated, there may be some reason for this sort of distinction; but

certainly in other cases there can be none. If it be productive of any effect respecting the pannel, it would perhaps be that of a slight bias in his favour, to which I should have no objection, were it not the source of other evils of a very serious nature. If it was meant to operate in favour of the pannel, that bias could be much more effectually given, where juries, as in Scotland, are not required to be unanimous, merely by declaring by law that more than a scrimp majority was necessary to condemn.

Were the idea above alluded to annihilated, there could be no pretext whatever for vesting the officers of the crown with any discriminating power in the selecting of juries; and were this power of selection abolished, it would do more for protecting the lives and property of the subject than innumerable complicated regulations could ever perform. To effect this great good, I would therefore propose that the following very simple mode of nominating juries on all occasions should be resorted to.

Let the names of all the householders of every county in Scotland, who are above the class of labouring men, be regularly inrolled in a book to be kept by the sheriff of the county for that purpose, according to the order in which their houses stand, in making a certain rotation. Let that list be divided into nine equal parts. Five persons taken from each of these divisions would make forty-five, the number of the long jury which is by law required to be summoned on each trial. Therefore let it be decreed that whenever a trial was to take place,

the sheriff having marked, on his list, the place at each division where the last jury had stopped, he is to commence at that point in each division, and to summon the five who stand next in order on that list, (in case of death or absence from the country, or change of place, to take those who had succeeded, or who occupied his place; or in case of a want of these, to supply that want from those that stand next in order on that list.) Thus would the grand jury, or the long leet, as we call it, be formed. As to choosing the short jury of fifteen; instead of the judge selecting them, as is usually done at present, let the names of the whole forty-five be put into a covered box, and shaken; and let them be drawn out, one by one, the pannel having the same power of rejection as at present, till the whole fifteen be obtained. Thus would every man be truly put upon the trial of "*God and his country*." For no human being would be invested with the power of selecting those whom he thought would be disposed either to favour or condemn the pannel unjustly. This is precisely the point that all honest men ought to aim at; and this I conceive to have been the genuine idea that was entertained of juries when that phrase was first brought into use.

A MANUFACTURER.

A TABLE OF GEMS.

Continued from p. 105.

Class fifth.

LAPIS LAZULI.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY from 2.1, to 3.15.

*Analysis.*Gypsum 20; Martial Fluor 80*.
ICELAND ZEOLITE, Arg. 20; Sil. 50; Cal. 8; Water 22†.*Form.*

It is found in irregular masses, seldom exceeding a few pounds, of a beautiful opaque blue, and generally sprinkled over with bright yellow or white pyritaceous specks or veins, vulgarly taken for gold and silver.

Structure, Properties, &c.

Texture fine and granular, taking a good polish. It retains its colour most obstinately in a strong heat. In powder it effervesces slightly with acids; and calcined, it forms with them a gelatinous mass, like the rest of the zeolite genus, in which Cronstadt and Born rank it; and the last author says it is coloured by iron. In a strong heat it melts into a whitish glass. It sometime contains silver as far as one ounce in one hundred pounds.

* Kirwan.

† Pelletier.

1793. *a table of gems,—the malachite.* 217*Where found.*

Found in Bucharra, China, in Russia, and the mountains which surround the south of the Baikal Sinus, and at the rivulet Sliudenska, by the intendant Laxman. Her imperial majesty has a room in her palace of Sarsocello entirely fitted up with it, the walls, tables, &c. being incrustated at an immense expence

Value.

From eight to twenty rubles *per* pound.

Class sixth.

MALACHITE, AND ARMENIAN STONE.

Varieties.

MALACHITE, green of different shades, sometimes with beautiful black dendroides.

ARMENIAN STONE, blue.

Analysis

MALACHITE, Copper 75; Aer. Acid 25*.

Form..

The fine Siberian green *malachite*, on account of its beauty and rarity, has often been ranked with precious stones of the second order, although an ore of copper the richest that exists. It is found in masses of a stalactical appearance, composed generally of a number of globular parts, like pebbles cemented together with the same green matter, so that when cut in a certain direction, it has the appearance of a beautiful green pudding stone, so hard as to take a fine polish.

* Pallas.

It is only in the Ghoumecheffskoy mine, forty versts south of Catherinebourg in Siberia, that the fine hard kind is found, so much esteemed by lapidaries and collectors. This surpasses as much the Chinese, as that does the *bastard malachite* of Spain, Tyrol, and Hungary. Here are found likewise the fine satten and velvet malachites, in such high estimation, though not hard enough for trinkets. The value of the fine malachite is very great; the author sold a plate of it twenty-six inches long, by sixteen large, and two thick, to count Stragonoff, a Russian nobleman, and a large proprietor of Siberian mines, for two thousand rubles. An account of that specimen is given by Pallas in the tenth volume of the *Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh*. Her imperial highness, the grand duchess of Russia, has a table incrustated with the velvet *malachite*, and prince Potemkin had a plate of it of still greater value than the one possessed by the author. Besides these two extraordinary specimens, the imperial Academy of Sciences, and some of the Russian nobility, have large specimens in their collections, although all inferior to them, as is that in the empress's cabinet.

The *Armenian stone* is merely a blue malachite.

Value.

From ten to two thousand rubles for a specimen, according to size and quality.

CATALOGUE OF GEMS ARRANGED TO THEIR DEGREE OF HARDNESS, AS FAR AS YET KNOWN, ACCORDING TO MR QUIST'S PLAN, IN WHICH EVERY STONE SCRATCHES THOSE THAT ARE OF A NUMBER LOWER THAN THAT WHICH IS ANNEXED TO ITSELF.

WHITE DIAMOND	20	Swallow Stone	18
Pink Ditto	19	Sardonyx	12
Bluish Ditto	19	Bohemian Topaz	11
Yellow Ditto	19	Amethyst	11
Cubic Ditto	18	Kock Chrysrta	11
Red Oriental Ruby	17	Venus' Hair	11
Pale Blue Sapphire	17	Thetis' Hair	11
Siberian Ruby Shorl	17	Avanturine	11
Adamantine Spar	16	Pierre d'Alliance	11
Pale Red Ruby	16	Adularia	11
Deep Blue Sapphire	16	Iris, or Rainbow Stone	11
Augites	16	Gerasole	11
Yellow Saxon Topaz	15	Moon Stone	11
Hyacinth	15	Calcedony	11
Whitish Topaz	14	Carnelian	11
Spinel	13	Cachelony	11
Egyptian Pebble	13	Chrysolite	10
Onyx	13	Soft Garnet	10
Emerald	12	Tourmaline	10
Aqua Marine	12	Opal	10
Garnet	12	Cat's Eye	10
Agate	12	Soi. shorl	10
Mochon Stone	12	Laxman's quadrangular Shorl	10
Silive Stone	12	Labrador Stone	10
Aigle Stone	12	Feldt Spath	10

CATALOGUE OF GEMS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR SPECIFIC GRAVITY AS FAR AS YET KNOWN.

Puy Sapphire	4.7	White Diamond	3.7
Jargon, or Adamantine Spar	4.4	Chrysolite	3.6
Bohemian Garnet	4.4	Transparent Shorl	3.9
Calcedony of Ferro	4.3	Black Opaque Shorl	3.6
Deep Red Ruby	4.2	Bar Shorl	3.6
Saxon Topaz	4.2	Pale Red Ruby	3.5
Deep Blue Sapphire	3.8	Pink Diamond	3.4
Paler Blue Ditto	3.8	Spinel	3.4
Tourmaline of Brazil, soft	3.75	Bluish Diamond	3.3

Yellow Diamond - - -	3,3	Carnelian, Hard - - -	2,7
Tourmaline from Ceylon -	3,295	Soft Ditto - - - - -	2,6
Cubic Diamond - - -	3,2	Onyx - - - - -	2,6
Tourmaline of Brazil - -	3,18	Agate - - - - -	2,6
Lapis Lazuli - - - -	3,15	Rock Chrystal - - -	2,6
Tourmaline - - - - -	3,075	Feldt Spath, Hard - -	2,6
Ditto from Ceylon - - -	3,065	Soft Calcedony - - -	2,5
Ditto from Tyrol - - -	3,050	White Feldt Spath, Soft	2,4
Orange Hyacinth - - -	2,8	Cat's eye from Eibenztock, hard	2,2
Oriental Emerald - - -	2,8	Soft Lapis Lazuli - -	2,1
Siberian Aqua Marine - -	2,7	Oriental Opal - - -	1,9
Occidental Amethyst - -	2,7	Soft Cat's Eye - - -	1,7
Egyptian Pebble - - -	2,7		

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The following abbreviations are here used. O denotes Order,—
C. Class,—V. Volume,—and P. Page.

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Agate O 2. C 4. V 15. P 101.	Chrysoleire O 1. C 5. V 13. P 127.
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A TABLE, showing at one view the present Population of the American States; being an Abstract of the Return of the whole Number of Persons within the several Districts, divided into Classes according to an Act "Providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States."

PROVINCES.	White free Males			White Free		Slaves.	TOTAL.
	above 16	under 16.	Total.	Persons	Other Free		
				Females			
Vermont,	22,435	22,328	44,763	48,509	—	16	85,539
New Hampshire,	36,086	34,851	70,937	70,100	—	158	141,885
Maine, no particulars,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,540
Massachusetts,	95,453	87,289	182,742	190,382	5,463	—	378,787
Rhode Island,	16,019	15,799	31,818	32,652	3,407	948	68,825
Connecticut,	60,523	54,403	114,926	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946
New York,	83,700	78,122	161,822	152,320	4,654	23,224	340,120
New Jersey,	45,251	41,416	86,667	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139
Pennsylvania,	110,788	106,148	217,716	206,163	6,577	5,777	434,372
Delaware,	11,983	12,143	24,126	22,368	1,800	838	55,004
Maryland,	55,815	51,339	107,154	104,395	2,451	3,096	357,728
Virginia,	169,936	126,133	297,071	215,047	12,866	69,258	747,146
North Carolina,	69,948	77,506	147,454	140,710	4,975	100,871	373,190
South Carolina,	35,576	37,722	73,298	66,881	1,801	107,094	241,073
Georgia,	13,103	14,044	27,147	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
Kentucky,	15,154	17,057	32,211	28,022	114	12,430	73,777
Territory of the United States, south of the Ohio,	6,271	10,277	16,548	15,365	361	3,417	35,611
Grand Total,	808,981	777,370	1,586,370	1,509,758	59,073	6,7696	3,909,535

Philadelphia, October 20. 1791. T. M. JEFFERSON.

June 12:

Georgia,	13,103	267,39	368	29,364	82,548
Kentucky,	15,134	27,147	164	12,430	73,177
Territory of the United States, south of the Ohio,	6,271	28,622	361	3,417	35,611
Grand Total,	34,508	1,509,758	59,073	6,7,696	3,909,525

Philadelphia, October 20, 1791. Tho. Jefferson.

POETRY.

ON MONEY.

O Cives, cives, querenda pecunia primum est virtus post nummos. Hor.
 Nescis quo valeat nummus, quem præbeat usum. Hor.
 Tibi divitias dederunt atque fruendi. Hor.

MONEY: much rever'd though fatal name,
 You are a mark at which all mortals aim;
 Object alone of universal love,
 The great first cause the human mind to move;
 Thy charms so brilliant captivate the soul,
 And rule with tyranny from pole to pole;
 By all thy kind assistance is implor'd,
 By all thy golden image is ador'd;
 Patriots themselves who boast of being free,
 The friends of liberty are slaves to thee.
 Desire for money all mankind evince,
 From the poor beggar to the squand'ring prince:
 Why metamorphos'd to a golden show'r
 Did Jove descend to Danae's brazen tower?
 Th' all-seeing thund'rer from above descried,
 That gold will enter, where the god's denied.
 Ye, who'er haughty beauty would prevail,
 Display your purse before you tell your tale;
 With woman that will seldom plead in vain,
 For who has most to give, is sure to gain.
 What makes the ship unfurl her wanton sails?
 Brave the rude billows, and the ruder gales?
 Money! for thee she plows the deep, t'explo're
 The hidden treasures of a foreign shore,
 And bears her crew exulting far from home
 In quest of thee in sultry climes to roam;
 There, to a burning sun expose their health,
 And this is offer'd in exchange for wealth.
 What makes the soldier fond of war's alarms?
 'Tis money! money rouses him to arms;
 To take another's life, he risks his own,
 Expecting plunder all his toils will crown.
 What makes the lawyer's eloquence to shine?
 The more convincing rhetoric of coin.
 'Tis money makes the pious parson preach,
 And doctrines which he does not follow teach.
 What makes the poet tune harmonious lays?
 To gild with useful money, useless bays.
 For money doctors medicines compose,
 Bring you to life, and bring it to a close.

Many their conscience have for money sold,
And wretches hang because they sigh for gold.

But say can riches happiness bestow?

Hoary Experience will answer, No;

Ask the two greatest plagues of human life

And all will tell you money and a wife;

Which of the two 'tis doubtful is the worst,

For man with much of either is accurst.

Money's to him the source of many woes,

He toils to gain it, and he fears to lose:

Its charms when once possession is attain'd,

With some, like beauty, have not long remain'd;

Subject to changing like that fading flow'r,

A friend for years, companion for an hour.

Here you will say that man must happy be,

Who from this plaguy fiend's entirely free;

But want of money oft misfortunes brings,

Greater than those that from abundance springs.

Money! thro' all the world, you never can,

With all attractions, make a happy man;

What is thy use if you but tempt the heart,

And can no real benefit impart?

Fortune! of this you are the fatal cause,

For money must obey thy fickle laws!

Are you unjust, or partial? tell me which;

Why make you this so poor, and that so rich?

Why don't you shew yourself a common friend,

And deal your favours with impartial hand?

Had you but deign'd this world to equalise,

What happiness from thence you'd seen arise!

Had you but made the greatest treasure small,

In just proportions dealt their parts 'mong all,

Then mortal happiness had been secure,

And ev'ry one been rich where all were poor.

But since a diff'rent order you've decreed,

And sown unjustly this pernicious seed,

Teach man at least its proper use to know,

To make a friend of what is thought a foe;

Make him content tho' little he possess,

Nor seek to make it more, or make it less;

Teach th' extravagant the art to spare,

Least poverty and want should bring despair;

Teach him who cannot all his fortune spend,

To give what's useless to a needy friend;

Teach the lone miser heaping heaps on heaps,

To see from such no benefit he reaps.

To all desirous happiness to reach,

To all this great instructive maxim teach,

That to do good's the use of being rich.

ON THE GOOSEBERRY CATERPILLAR.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Bee.

As about this time annually, what may be called the gooseberry plague commences, I wish for your opinion, as well as that of the public, through the medium of your useful publication, what are thought, or from experience found, the best remedies against it.

What I mean is the green caterpillar, which so generally infests our gooseberry and currant bushes, and by devouring the leaves renders the fruit good for nothing.

As I apprehend the progress of that hurtful insect, (whose proper name I do not know,) may not be generally known, I shall take the liberty of mentioning what has fallen under my observation. Some years ago I confined some of the caterpillars (full grown,) in a small box, with fresh leaves to feed on, had they inclined, but which they did not touch—their eating season being over; in a few days I found them in the chrysalis state, in a dirty black husk or shell, which I allowed to lie till the next season, when I found the perfect fly burst from their confinement, though dead; the time having not been exactly noticed of their reviving. This was the first time I knew the fly which produces this pest, and in case you have not made the like observation, I send you inclosed a female that species, as I find they have already begun their depredation. It will not probably get to you alive, but I hope so as you can give a description of it, and if it should be injured, (if wanted) more of them may be got and sent in some other mode of carriage. You will notice, the insect is remarkably small for the size of the caterpillar, and therefore not liable to be easily destroyed. In that state it is also pretty active on the wing, flying from leaf to leaf,

where it is now depositing the eggs, generally in the most sheltered parts of the bush (for that reason thick bushes are most infested.) the eggs may now be found on the back or under side of the leaf, in small white dots, in rows on the veins of the leaves only, and it may be observed that the leaf never curls, nor is any way disfigured, till eaten through in small holes by the vermin, which generally come to life in good weather in a day or two from the egg.

The best method of destroying them. I have ever found, is to pick off all such leaves with either eggs or young vermin on them; but this is very tedious in large plantations, and therefore some other mode of destroying them is wished for, and would be a public good. I mean to try this season anointing some of the bushes with *asafetida*, and other offensive smelling things, to see if it will prevent the fly from haunting the bushes.

The branches of elder have been said to be of service this way; but I never could see much benefit from some trials made of it. In the chrysalis state they certainly lie in the ground all winter, but from their colour and other modes of concealment, I never could discover one of them. Any thing that might destroy them in this state, would be most efficacious. If you think this remark worthy of a place in your *Bee*, it may produce some useful discoveries, mean time I remain your most obedient servant,

C.

P. S. The male fly, for you'll see they are not of the butterfly or moth kind, is much like to the one sent; but blacker, and much smaller in the body, the one sent being full of eggs*.

* This is very like the common house fly, only not quite so large, and the body not so black. The wings are transparent, and have a glossy purplish lustre. A more particular description, from the imperfect state of the specimen, shall not now attempted. *Edit.*

IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURES.

Wool spun by machinery.

SEVERAL hints have been given from time to time in the Bee, that the woollen manufacture might be carried on by machinery with equal advantage as the cotton branch. For several years past this has been attempted in different parts of the country with some degree of success. But in general the work was not so performed as to afford full satisfaction to the undertakers, and the practice has not been universally adopted.

Some months ago, Messrs Jackson and Co. in this place, spirited manufacturers of shawls and other woollen goods of the finest fabric, finding the inequality of yarn spun by hand to be one of the greatest obstructions they met with in the improvement of their manufacture, resolved to try if this inconvenience could be remedied by the use of machinery; accordingly, after making all the inquiries in their power on this subject, they ordered Mr. Henderson at Glasgow to make a machine for them, on the most improved mode of construction, to make trial of it in the spinning of Spanish wool, and other wools of the finest pile. At first, several parts of the apparatus were found not to be altogether suitable to the purpose intended; but after some trials and necessary alterations, they have now brought the machinery to such a state of perfection as to afford the most entire satisfaction; so that they not only obtain yarn of a much more equal grist and twist than ever could be obtained by hand, but at a price greatly below what it ever could have been afforded for without the machines.

In the course of these experiments it was also discovered, that however advantageous it may be to adopt machinery for the preparing and spinning of fine woollen yarn, it is a still more easy operation to spin *coarse* yarn, by machinery; and the saving by that means will be proportionally greater. It now also appears evident, that even wool of a very long staple may be thus manufactured with ease, and be made to answer the same purposes as short wool itself, in fabrics that have been hitherto made of *short* wool exclusively, such as broad cloth, &c. Hence, therefore, the clothier needs not in future be reduced to the necessity of paying an extravagant price for short wool, when long wool of an equally fine pile is selling at a lower price; nor need the farmer allow his long wools to be wasting at home for want of markets while the short wools are in great request.

The advantages of machinery for spinning yarn for carpets, Kendal coatings, and other coarser and heavier fabrics of woollen goods, are now made very obvious. This will give to those places which have the command of a sufficient power of water, especially where coal can easily be had, a vast advantage for carrying on these branches of manufacture above others. A gentleman who is no less remarkable for his judicious caution in engaging in new undertakings, than for the spirit with which he carries them forward when he has once engaged in them, after seeing the operations carried on by these machines, and observing the great benefits that would result to the country by employing machinery for coarse fabrics, has resolved to convert the water that turns a grist mill upon his estate that can be spared, into a power for turning a machine for spinning wool, of the coarsest sort, into yarn; which we doubt not will afford an example that will soon induce manufacturers universally to adopt that method of spinning all kinds of woollen yarn.

It still, however, remains a desideratum to get worsteds spun by machinery; but it cannot be doubted that the ingenuity of men, now whetted by the prospect of the gain that will result from the discovery, will soon fall upon some device for effecting that also.

SESSION OF CRIMES AMONG MOST EUROPEAN NATIONS.

[From *Historical Law Tracts, published at Edinburgh.*]

For some time after the great revolution was completed, by which criminal jurisdiction, or the right of punishment was transferred from private hands to the magistrate, we find, among most European nations, certain crimes, one after another, in a regular succession. Two centuries ago, assassination was the crime in fashion. It wore out by degrees, and made way for a more covered, but more detestable, method of destruction, and that is poison. This horrid crime was extremely common in France and Italy, chiefly, almost within a century. It vanished imperceptibly, and was succeeded by a less dishonourable method of revenge, duelling. This curious succession is too regular to have been the child of accident. It must have had a regular cause; and this cause, I imagine, may be gathered from the history of the criminal law. We may readily believe, that the right of punishment, wrested from individuals, and transferred to the magistrate, was at first submitted to with the utmost reluctance. Resentment is a passion too fierce to be subdued, till a man be first humanized and softened by a long course of discipline, under the awe and dread of a government firmly established. For many centuries after the power of the sword was assumed by the magistrate, individuals, prone to avenge their own wrongs, were incessantly breaking out into open violence, murder not excepted. But the authority of law, gathering strength daily, became too mighty for revenge execu-

ted in this bold manner: and open violence, through the terror of punishment, being repressed, confined men to more cautious methods, and introduced assassination in place of murder committed openly: But as assassination is seldom practicable without accomplices or emissaries, of abandoned morals, experience showed that this crime is never long concealed: and the fear of detection prevailed at last over the spirit of revenge gratified in this hazardous manner. More secret methods of gratification were now studied. Assassination repressed, made way for poisoning, the most dangerous pest that ever invaded society, if, as believed, poison can be conveyed in a letter, or by other latent means that cannot be traced. Here legal authority was at a stand; for how can a criminal be reached who is unknown? But nature happily interposed, and afforded a remedy when law could not. Repeated experience showed the emptiness of this method of avenging injuries; a method which plunges a man in guilt, without procuring him any gratification. This horrid practice, accordingly, had not a long course: Conscience and humanity exerted their lawful authority, and put an end to it. Such, in many instances, is the course of providence; it exerts benevolent wisdom, in such a manner as to bring good out of evil. The crime of poisoning is scarce within the reach of the magistrate: but a remedy is provided in the very nature of its cause: for, as observed, revenge is never gratified, unless it be made known to the offender, that he is punished by the person injured. To finish my reflections upon this subject: duelling, which came in the last place, was supported by a notion of honour, and the still subsisting propensity to revenge, blinded men so much, as to make them see but obscurely, that the practice is inconsistent with conscience and humanity.

* * * The Editor regrets he was not in the way when C—s J—r sent. The performance he enquires for, will appear in an early Number.

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ENGRAVED FOR THE B.B.S.



ROTHSAY CASTLE.

THE BEE,
OR
LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19. 1793.

DESCRIPTION OF ROTHSAY CASTLE.

With a Plat.

And Rothsay's venerable tow'rs, where oft,
While Scotia's ROYAL HEIR this mansion grac'd,
The voice of joy and gamesome mirth were heard,
Now solitary and deserted, m'build'ring stand,
The trees wide waving o'er the rifted walls.

ANONYMOUS.

THE castle of Rothsay stands upon a small eminence in a narrow vale, surrounded by hills of a moderate height, at the bottom of a fine bay on the south west side of the island of Bute. It is thus screened from every cold blast, and open to the sun;—circumstances that contribute much to the amenity of a place in these boisterous northern regions, and which probably was one of the reasons why it was selected as a residence for the heir apparent to the crown of Scotland. It had the honour to confer the distinguishing title to the eldest son of the

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king of Scotland, he being always *duke of Rothsay*, a title which the prince of Wales, as heir to the crown of Scotland, still enjoys.

Since the accession of the royal family of Stewart to the crown of England, this palace, like those of Scone, Falkland, Linlithgow, and all the other royal palaces in Scotland, has been suffered to fall into decay. The castle of Rothsay has been since then totally deserted, and it is now an entire heap of ruins. It was indeed so totally neglected for many years, that the internal court, which, when viewed from the east, appears to assume a circular form, has become entirely overgrown with bushes and trees, which wave with wild luxuriance over the crevices of the nodding walls. These, when the surrounding moat was filled with stagnant water, and overgrown with aquatic plants, formed a scene, inexpressibly gloomy and wild. Since commerce however began to revive in Scotland, the view of Rothsay has assumed a very cheerful appearance. The houses, many of which surround the moat, are neat commodious habitations for an industrious people, who have every appearance of living in a state of moderate affluence; and the moat, which is now drained, is converted into small gardens, which are sheltered from every inclemency of the weather, and cultivated with the utmost care; so that the castle in its majestic rudeness, rising up in the midst of a scene so rich and luxuriant, affords a prospect both romantic and pleasing. When viewed from the rising ground behind the town, with these striking objects in the fore ground, the

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fine bay immediately behind it, with ships passing to and fro in various directions, and the lofty hills towering behind each other to a vast distance, with the setting sun gilding the horizon, and defining with a bright profusion of tints and shades, their bold and varied contours, form altogether one of the richest and most sublime landscapes that can be conceived, and would be a fine subject for the pencil of a Claude or a More.

The view here given is taken from the side of the bay, and which, though pleasing, is far from possessing that commanding effect I have described.

FRAGMENTS BY LORD BACON.

Art of life.

For the Bee.

Continued from p. 84.

* * * * * **ALTHOUGH** opinion rideth upon the neck of reason, and men are accounted to be happy, wise, or learned, according as the fickle lady on the ball shall set them down in the register of reputation; yet in the art of life it will be found that *fame founded at home, within the precincts of a man's own domestic circle, will extend itself outward, and conduce much to public opinion.*

A man who getteth off with honour under the strict inquisition of those who are near unto all his weaknesses, will have an honourable verdict pronounced upon him by the grand jury of the public,

and thus the "*faber quisque fortuna sua*," of the poet, though not to be conceded as true with respect to general felicities, may be conceded in respect of reputation.

Certainly discreet followers, loving relatives, kind companions, and faithful servants of household, do help much to reputation; and like unto the progressive undulations of the water from the first impulse of the pebble, do gradually extend themselves unto great circles of society.

Now the winning of honour is by the spreading of and revealing of a man's virtue and worth; and it is then most truly delectable when it accordeth with the abiding testimony of a man's own conscience, in the final judgement which is given when the court of his conscience is cleared of intruding passions and prejudices, and fenced about with the ministers of impartial self examination and justice.

The substratum or platform for this grand portion of the art of life ought to be dilligently laid in youth, by teaching children to labour for a goodly reputation even in the nursery, and not to bottom their consequence and importance upon the advantages of their situation.

In early youth men ought to be taught from examples, which are ever at hand, that admiration goeth hand in hand with the display of those qualities in others which are least subject to common attainment; as wisdom, courage, magnanimity in friendship, or in suffering, and abstinence from great delights that are inconsistent with virtue.

That Diogenes in his tub was greater than Alexander at Persepolis, and that *he who needeth least from other men, approacheth nearest unto celestial natures.*

These noble foundations being well established, there will suddenly follow an aspiration after an honest function, fit to afford gain sufficient for the independence of the man, and the obtaining of this godlike station.

But when this station hath been compassed, the masterpiece of our art consisteth in keeping it, by shunning the rocks of too great enterprise, or the shallows of vain glory.

Certainly it is no small device towards this purpose *that we should render other men satisfied with themselves, and with their own condition, that they plot not to abate our attainments or pretensions.*

Men who use this stratagem, or who thus comport themselves from the kindliness of their natures, are the demagogues of social intercourse; and all men wish them to be mounted, *because they can ride along with them, and seem to be foremost in their own opinion.*

There be also a reward that accompanyeth the exercise of this urbanity when a man praiseth that in others in which he himself doth excel. For as Pliny saith very wittily, "In commending another, thus you do yourself right; for he that you commend must be either superior to you in that which you commend, or inferior. If he be inferior, you doe but blazon the more your own attainments, and

if he be superior, and yet not commended, your own pretensions are exceedingly degraded."

But seeing that all these modes of celsion or dereliction of glory to others, have in their root a desire of honour, we must especially guard against the intromission of that vain glory which defeateth its own purposes by exciting envy and detraction in others. True it is indeed of fame in learning, that the flight will be slow without some feathers of ostentation; and that those who have decryed it the most, have nevertheless shown their subjection to its power. "*Qui de contemnenda gloria libros scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt.*" Certainly vain glory helpeth to perpetuate a man's memory; and vertue was never so beholden to humane nature as to dispense with receiving its due at second hand; neither peradventure had the fame of Cicero, Seneca, Plinius Secundus, and other vain glorious men born her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity in their speeches and writings, like unto varnish that maketh cielings not only to shine but endure.

But these are examples of a fortunate rarity, and not to be rashly imitated with impunity.

It is best, with innocence and utility to our fellow men, and to the body politic, to study and to practise the art of a happy life in gliding gently along its stream, without using much of the oars of flattery, or setting up too much sail of vain glorious pretension.

In this however we must be oftentimes guided by occasions that fall out, wherein men of obtuser or

sharper wits will require greater or lesser dozes of legitimate praise.

If a *fausse couche*, or abortion of honest praise shall fall out from peevish humours, or high delicacy in the receiver, a super-fætation of amiable concealed praise may bring our purpose to maturity; as once happened to a courtier in my hearing, who having pushed his kind encomium on his man to dissatisfaction and disgust, immediately exclaimed, That he thought himself happy in the friendship of a sage who was above the reach and magic of legitimate fame. Whereupon his man flew into his arms, and embraced him, as one at the very top of the pyramid of sentiment, who should have discerned this *acmé* of perfection.

He that is only real had need have exceeding great parts of virtue; as the stone had need to be rich that is set without foil. But if a man mark it well, it is in praise and commendation of men as it is in getting and in gains; light gains make heavy purses; many pennies make a pound; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then: So it is true, that small matters of kindness often repeated, win the greatest commendation, whereas great ones come only upon festivals.

* * * When a man has virtuously and honestly gained a goodly reputation, let him not think of trading upon it as a stock; but with godly sincerity let him lay it at the foot of the altar of vertue, and

press forward to the mark of the high calling that is beyond the grave, where only he can receive the due reward of integrity and benevolence towards men, or of piety towards God.

To be continued.

HINTS FOR ESTABLISHING A SEMINARY OF EDUCATION ON A NEW PLAN.

Continued from p. 168.

IN the illustration above given, it has been supposed that one boy acquired the whole of the languages there taught, and that they succeeded each other in a certain rotation; but that this was merely for the sake of illustration. It would be for the public benefit that any pupil might study only one or more of the languages, independent of all the rest, or might begin with such of them as he inclined*. It is only necessary to remark, that what-

* From what has been said, it will appear that the houses of the different preceptors in the gymnasium, may be considered in a great measure as boarding houses, in which pupils could be conveniently lodged and attended to, while prosecuting such branches of education as the parents of each respectively inclined; with this difference, however, from ordinary boarding houses, that the pupils would of necessity be obliged to acquire the particular language spoken in that house, and that their health and morals would be more attended to than in ordinary cases. With that view it would be necessary to have the preceptors themselves subjected to certain regulations that they could not transgress, under the inspection and controul of a superior.

The dangers which young men who are born to high rank and affluent fortune run, of being early led astray, were hinted at in the

ever language he chooses to begin with, he will find that language more tedious to learn, than if he had, in that gymnasium, previously studied some other language; because during that time he would in the course of play have picked up a great many words of the second language he attempted, and still more of the third and fourth; and so on. Hence also we deduce the following corollary, That it must be much less economical to learn only *one* language there, than severals, by the same person; and of course, that the greater number of languages any one there acquires, the more easily for himself will they be attained, and at the smaller proportional expence to

introduction to this essay. It is perhaps impossible to remove these entirely; but the institution here proposed, might be made to go as far in that way perhaps as any one that has been hitherto adopted. With that view, the amount of the board in each house should be regulated, and as moderate as possible; and the treatment of pupils to be all upon the same plan. The diet should be plain, simple, and abundant; and like the excellent plan of the school of Madras, (Bee, vol. xiv. p. 370.) should admit of no variation for particular persons. All who were admitted under the same roof should pay the same board, eat at the same table, and be treated in every respect alike. The master and mistress of the house should always sit at the table with the pupils at dinner, and it should be open at all times to the parents or guardians of any pupil who might when they pleased, without intimation or preparation of any sort, take their place at the table, and participate of the fare, so as to be able to judge of its sufficiency both as to quantity, and quality.

To parents of sense this would be a most valuable institution; part of those who were not able to judge of the importance of this early regimen, would naturally keep their children from attending it.

There are other regulations to which they might be subjected that would prove highly beneficial; but on these I do not enlarge, that I may not embarrass the plan with too many particulars.

their parents. It will also be of advantage to begin with the Latin, if more than one language is meant to be acquired; because most of the European tongues are derived from it, or at least have many words of Latin origin incorporated with them, all of which, if the Latin were first taught, would be readily recognised wherever they occurred, which must tend greatly to facilitate the acquisition of these languages. The Greek, indeed, in this point of view, ought to be preferred to the Latin; but as the Greek is much less used by *literati* now than the Latin, it has been set aside as the universal medium of intercourse, and considered as subordinate to it.

It has been also proposed that the respective pupils should be lodged entirely in the houses of the preceptors; and doubtless that would be the most complete and expeditious method of teaching them. But as many parents might wish to lodge their children at home, rather than in the gymnasium, there needs be no regulation to prevent them from going home at night, if they were sent to the gymnasium as day boarders, to be there at meals, and throughout the whole day; such pupils must only lay their account with advancing more slowly than they otherwise would have done.

At the age of fifteen or sixteen, a boy of ordinary parts would have completed all his studies at the *gymnasium*; and at that age he would be capable of prosecuting his studies in the higher branches of science in the academy. But to give the fullest effect

to the system of education here proposed, and to give the highest finishing polish to the gentleman and man of letters, it would be proper for the student, so long as he remained at the academy, still to keep up a connection and friendly correspondence with the gymnasium. With that view, it would be of great utility to institute there several literary societies, into which students might be admitted under certain rules prescribed, when they should be deemed worthy of the honour of being admitted members. In all these societies, whatever diversities they might admit of in other respects, it should be a regulation never to be dispensed with, that each member, in rotation, should furnish a discourse of his own composition, for the entertainment of the other members, which should be subjected to such criticisms as might occur. Nothing, it is well known, so much excites the active powers of man, as a desire of becoming remarkable amongst his fellows, and therefore nothing tends so much to call forth all the mental powers, and to excite unabating exertions of industry among young men, as institutions of this nature.

Two objects should be kept in view in the institution of these societies,—the advancement of useful knowledge, and the perfecting the students in the use of the different languages they had acquired; nor would any thing be more easy than to effect both these purposes at once. By appropriating each society to the consideration of one branch of science, and by making it a fundamental regulation in the institution of each of these societies, that one parti-

cular language, and that language only, should ever be used in that society, those who were members of that society would be under the necessity of using that language there; and thus, while their knowledge in that particular department was augmenting by each successive dissertation there read, they would acquire a facility in speaking, and in writing the language of that society, with a readiness and ease that nothing but practice can ever bestow.

Each of these societies should meet once a-week, in some convenient apartment in the gymnasium appropriated for that purpose; and the preceptor who taught the language used in the society, should be a perpetual member there, and hold a distinguished place in it, as Censor of Language; and to his arbitration all disputes or doubts as to any thing relating to the language, should be entirely submitted.

Though it would be absurd in me at present to attempt to prescribe limits either to the number or the nature of the several societies of this kind it might be convenient to institute, were an extensive seminary of education of the nature here proposed established; yet there can be no impropriety to give a practical illustration of this subject, by an hypothetical case, which will give as true an idea of what is here meant, as any real case could do. We shall then suppose that the following societies are as few as could be proposed in an extensive seminary of education; and that the subjects of discussion, and languages used in each, with their days of meeting, might conveniently be arranged as under:

Speculative Society.

Language, English. Object of discussion, civil polity, arts, and agriculture.

Society of Fine Arts.

Language, Italian. Object, architecture, painting, sculpture, poetry, and music, and subjects connected with these.

Chemical Society.

Language, German. Object, chemistry in all its branches, with its application to arts.

Historical Society.

Language, Spanish. Object, history, antiquities, and subjects connected with these.

Philological Society.

Language, Portuguese. Object, disquisitions into the manners and customs of different nations, the causes which produce changes in these, and their effects upon mankind.

Physical Society.

Language, Latin. Object, cosmography, natural history, aerology, and subjects connected with these.

Literary Society.

*Language, French. Object, criticism, and what the French call *belles lettres*.*

Commercial Society.

Language, Dutch. Object, trade, and every thing that regards commercial arrangements.

Naval Society.

Language, English. Object, every thing, that relates to naval affairs.

Military Society.

Language, French. *Object*, tactics, fortification, gunnery, &c.

Theological Society.

Language, Latin. *Object*, divinity, ecclesiastical history, ethics, &c.

Juridical Society.

Language, Latin. *Object*, every thing that relates to legislation, and the effects of civil institutions on mankind.

Philosophical Society.

Language, Latin. *Object*, mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, &c. as treated a branch of mathematics.

Rhetorical Society.

Language, English. *Object*, whatever tends to add to the elegance, perspicuity, or energy of the English language.

In the distribution of these, or other societies that might be afterwards found necessary to establish, it is not proposed that the objects of their pursuit should be so distinct as that the same subject could, on no account, be treated in different societies: for, as a student possessing a particular turn of mind, might wish to improve himself in a language different from that of the society which was appropriated to the discussion of that particular subject with which he was best acquainted, it might be agreeable for him to be indulged with a reasonable liberty in this respect; so that the li-

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mits of each society, with respect to the objects
of discussion should by no means be accurately defi-
ned, or rigidly adhered to.

Neither is it proposed that the languages above
enumerated, and these alone, should be taught at
this *gymnasium*. If our connection with any other
nation should ever become such as to make the at-
tainment of this language be desirable by many of
the natives of this country, a school for that lan-
guage, upon the same general plan as the rest,
might be then established, so as to make the supply
in this respect always keep pace with our wants.

It is unnecessary to extend our remarks farther
at present, with regard to that branch of this semi-
nary of education which relates to *languages*, as the
advantages of this plan, above all others which have
been hitherto pursued in this island, are sufficiently
obvious. I now proceed to give some idea of that
part of this institution which relates to *science* and
arts.

To be continued.

SKETCHES OF THE LIFE OF MR GEORGE EDWARDS,
F. R. S. AND AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF BIRDS,
AND GLEANINGS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

GEORGE EDWARDS was born on the 3d of
April 1694 at Stratford, a small hamlet in Essex.
He passed his younger days under the care of a
clergyman. After quitting him he was placed with
another minister of the established church at Brent-
wood, and being designed by his parents for busi-

ness, was put an apprentice to a tradesman in Fenchurch Street; he was treated by him with great kindness and civility. About the middle of his apprenticeship, Dr Nicholas, a person of eminence in the literary world, and relation of his master's, happening to die, his books, which were very numerous, were removed to his master's, where our young naturalist passed all his leisure time in the day, and often most of the night, in examining this collection of natural history, sculpture, painting, and antiquities. Charmed by the examination of this collection, all the ideas he had formerly entertained of riches and opulence vanished, and he determined to travel into foreign countries to improve his taste and enlarge his mind.

In 1716 he went to Holland, and visited the principal towns of the United States, remaining absent a month. On his return he was two years employed in London and its neighbourhood, and then went to Norway, at the invitation of a gentleman who was disposed to be his friend.

Nothing remarkable occurred in the voyage; and they soon arrived at the designed port. A country diversified with rocks of stupendous magnitude, and trees of unfading verdure, where some of the natives have scarcely experienced the arts of civilization, could not fail to afford novelty, if it did not impart satisfaction to him; the sun during his stay dipped only to rise again, and few hours were allotted to sleep either by him, or his company; sometimes he wandered on the banks of the creeks, the haunt of sea fowl, and other rude birds, where no articulate

voice was heard, and at other seasons remarked the progress of vegetation among the hills. He frequently experienced amongst those illiterate people, that hospitality which flourishes less vigorously in more civilized countries. In his excursion to Frederickstadt, he was not distant from the thunder of Charles XII's. cannon who at that time besieged this place, where the laurels of that unfortunate monarch were stained by an ignominious defeat, and he was deprived of his life as well as his crown.

He was disappointed of visiting that country by this circumstance, as the Swedish army were very assiduous in picking up all strangers.

In July he sailed for England; but the ship on his arrival at Scilly was detained by contrary winds. On his arrival in London, he retired to his native place, where he spent the winter. But being desirous of visiting France, went by way of Dieppe to Paris, in 1719, and having seen its curiosities, took a lodging in a village called *Greencourt*, in the great park of Versailles, but to his mortification the menagerie at that time had not a living creature in it.

During his stay in France he made two journeys, one to Chalons in Champagne, in May 1720, the second on foot to Orleans and Blois, in disguise, with a view of escaping from robbers who infested those places.

On his arrival in Britain he closely pursued his favourite study, natural history, applying himself to drawing and colouring such animals as fell under his notice;—a strict attention to nature, more than picturesque beauty, claimed his attention. Birds

first claimed his particular attention; and having purchased some of the best pictures of these subjects, he was induced to make a few drawings of his own, which were admired by the curious; who engaged him to proceed, by paying him a good price for them.

Amongst his first benefactors was James Theobalds, Esq. of Lambeth, a gentleman zealous for the advancement of science. He, thus unexpectedly encouraged, increased in skill and assiduity; and by these means obtained a decent subsistence. In 1731 he made an excursion to Holland and Brabant, with two of his relations, where he collected several scarce books and prints, and had an opportunity of examining the original pictures of several great masters.

In December 1733, he by the recommendation of Sir Hans Sloane, president of the College of Physicians, (well known for his extensive knowledge of natural history,) was chosen librarian, and had apartments in the college. This office was particularly agreeable to his inclination, as he had there access to a large and very valuable collection of books in natural history, which he so assiduously studied, as that by degrees he became one of the greatest ornithologists this or any other country ever produced. As his works are already so well known, it would be needless for me to pronounce any eulogium on the beauty or justness of his colouring, or the accuracy of his outlines; but it may be observed, that he never trusted to others what he could do himself; and often found it so difficult to

June 19.
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please himself, that he frequently took three or four
drawings of the same object, that he might have it
in its most lively attitude and character.

In 1743, he published the first volume of his History
of Birds, containing sixty-one birds and two qua-
drupeds, most of which had either not been described
or figured before, engraven on fifty-two plates from
the original drawings, exactly coloured, with full and
accurate descriptions. The descriptions were also
printed in French, for the use of foreigners, as is the
case in all the succeeding volumes.

The subscribers to his first volume having exceed-
ed his most sanguine expectations, he in 1747 pub-
lished a second volume, which contains sixty-one
birds and two quadrupeds, engraven on fifty-two
copperplates.

The third volume appeared in 1750, and contains
the same number of plates, and fifty-nine birds.

In 1751 he published the fourth volume, contin-
ing thirty-seven plates, on which are engraven thir-
ty-nine birds, and sixteen plates of serpents, fishes, and
insects.

This volume being the last he intended to publish
at that time, and which he seems to have thought
the most perfect of his productions, he devoutly of-
fered it up to God, in humble gratitude for all the
good things he had received from him in this world;
as it is somewhat curious, I have inserted it as
follows: "*To God! the One Eternal! the incompre-
hensible, the omnipresent, omniscient, and Almighty
Creator of all things that exist, from orbs immeasura-
bly great, to the minutest points of matter, this atom*

is dedicated and devoted, with all possible gratitude, humiliation, and worship, and the highest adoration both of body and mind, by his most resigned, low, and humble creature,

GEORGE EDWARDS."

In 1758 he again made his appearance in public, by the publication of a work called Gleanings of Natural History, which contains figures of seventy-five birds, fishes, insects, and plants, most of which were non descript.

In 1760 a second volume of the Gleanings was published, containing engravings of one hundred animals and plants.

The third volume, which made the seventh, and last of his works, made its appearance, in 1764, and contained eighty-five different subjects, designed, engraved, and coloured after nature, on fifty-two plates.

Upon finishing the work, we find the following remarkable petition of his; in which he seems afraid that his passion for natural history would get the better of more exalted pursuits, viz. the contemplation of his Creator, "*My petition to God, (if petitions to God are not presumptions,) is, that he would remove from me all desire of pursuing natural history, or any other study, and inspire me with as much knowledge of his divine nature, as my imperfect state is capable of; that I may conduct myself for the remainder of my days, in a manner most agreeable to his will, which must consequently be most happy to myself. What my condition may be in futurity, is only known to the Wise Disposer of all things; yet my present desires are (perhaps) vain and inconsistent with*

the nature of things !) that I may become an intelligent spirit, void of gross matter, gravity and levity, endowed with a voluntary motive power, either to pierce infinitely into the boundless ethereal space, or into solid bodies, to see and know how the parts of the great universe are connected with each other, and by what amazing mechanism they are put and kept in regular and perpetual motion. But, oh vain and daring presumption of thought ! I must dumbly submit to the supreme will of the One Omnipotent !"

Some papers of his were printed in the Philosophical Transactions and other periodical publications, which have been since selected, and published in one volume 8vo.

Some time after his appointment to be librarian to the Royal College of Physicians, he was on St Anthony's day presented with an honorary compliment by the president and council of the Royal Society, of the gold medal, the donation of Sir Godfrey Copley, Bart. in consideration of his Natural History just then completed. He was afterwards elected fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquarians of London, as also member of several academies of science and learning in Europe. To some of these he sent coloured copies of his work.

He was particularly patronized by four of the greatest men this, or any other country ever produced, viz. the late duke of Richmond, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr Mead, and Martin Folkes, Esq. His collection of drawings, which amounted to upwards of 900, which were purchased by the late earl of Bute ; the person into whose hands they may have fallen, since his lord-

ship's death, would confer a particular favour on posterity by publishing them; as they contain a great number of animals hitherto not accurately delineated or described in any printed work.

After the publication of his work, being arrived at his seventieth year, his sight began to fail, and his hand to lose its wonted steadiness. He retired to a small house which he purchased at Plaistow; previous to which he disposed of all the copies, as well as plates, of his work *. The conversation of some esteemed friends, and the perusal of a few select books, were the amusement of the close of his life; and now and

* He then published the following advertisement:

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CURIOUS IN GENERAL.

College of Physicians, Warwick Lane, May 1. 1769.

Having this day sold and delivered to Mr James Robson, bookseller in New Bond Street, all the remaining copies of my Natural History, in seven volumes 4to, coloured under my own immediate inspection, together with all my copperplates, letter pres, and every article in my possession relative to it, I have thought it a duty incumbent on me, in justice to the public, as well as to the purchaser, to declare, that all future publications of the said Natural History are the sole right and property of Mr Robson. And that my labours may be handed down to posterity with integrity, truth, and exactness, I have delivered into his hands a complete set of the plates, highly coloured by myself, as a standard to those artists who may be employed in colouring them for the future.

As the remainder of my life will be spent chiefly in retirement, I beg leave to return my most grateful acknowledgements to the nobility, gentry, and the public in general, for all their favours and generous support during the tedious period of all my publications, and I am with the greatest truth and respect, their faithful and obliged humble servant,

GEORGE EDWARDS.

June 19.

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ROE EDWARDS.

1793.

Life of G. Edwards.

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then he made an excursion to some of the principal cities of England.

During his recess he delineated some scarce animals, particularly the siyah ghush, or blackear, an engraving of which may be found in Dr Sharp's edition of the Syntagma Disertationum of Dr Thomas Hyde.

He also made a drawing and engraving of the Argus, or Luen, one of the largest species of pheasant, a native of the north of China, which is one of the most beautiful birds in nature; and various other drawings.

Some time before his death he disposed of a curious copy of Catelby Carolina. The plates were highly coloured by himself; and he frequently expressed his opinion, that they were equal to the author's original work.

Mr Edwards was of a middle stature, rather inclined to corpulency; of a liberal disposition, and a cheerful conversation. All his acquaintance experienced his benevolent temper; and his poor neighbours frequently partook of his bounty.

His diffidence and humility were always apparent; and to persons who had a taste for studies congenial to his own, he was a most entertaining, as well as communicative companion.

Some years before his death, the alarming depre-
dation of a cancer, deprived him of one of his eyes.
He also suffered much from the stone, a complaint to
which he had been frequently subject during his
life; yet, in the most severe paroxysms, he was
scarcely known to utter a single complaint.

Having completed his eightieth year, emaciated with age and sickness, he died on the 23d of July 1773, deservedly regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

He was buried in the church yard of West-ham, his native parish, where a stone, with a plain inscription was erected, to perpetuate to posterity his skill as an artist, and his knowledge as a zoologist.

EPITAPH.

Here lies interred,

THE BODY OF GEORGE EDWARDS, Esq. F R S.

Who departed this Life on the 23d Day of July 1773,
Aged 81 Years,

FORMERLY LIBRARIAN

TO THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

In which Capacity,

As well as in Private Life,

He was universally,

AND DESERVEDLY ESTEEMED.

HIS NATURAL HISTORY OF BIRDS

Will remain

A Lasting Monument of his Knowledge
AND INGENUITY.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

June 19.
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S, Esq. F R S.

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BIOGRAPHICUS.

POETRY.

DEVON WATER *, A POEM.

*All these, kind nature did impart,
To please the eye, and captivate the heart.*

HARD by Ochil's tow'ring hills is seen,
Thee, Devon fair ! a great translucent stream
Which oft has got the trav'ler's heart-felt praise,
And well may claim the poet's sweetest lays.
Around thee lies the varied landscape wide,
To Alloa's shore †, from lofty Ochil's side ;
Where oft is seen on thy meandrous banks,
The frisking lambkins play their wanton pranks ;
And shepherds simple as the sheep they feed,
Tuning to artless lays the Doric reed ;
And honest curs that faithful vigils keep ;
Which carelefs seem and sunk in balmy sleep.
And thrifty bees that make a humming sound,
Rifling the flow'rs that deck th' enamell'd ground ;
The angler sporting in thy charming stream,
When dark'ning clouds close veil the dazzling beam ;
Where oft the trout dimpling the gloomy deep,
Will at the palmer ‡ make a sudden leap ;
The mottl'd par, too, shows his glossy sides,
As swiftly thro' thy limpid stream he glides.
Gay is the prospect that now opens wide,
Round Ochil's most majestic southern side ;
Where fields and shelt'ring woods their sweets exhale,
That scent with fragrance pure each healthful gale ;
Where charming breezes oft delightful stray,
Wafting, by starts, love's simple, tender lay ;
There too is heard thy stream which rushing by,
Mellows the bleat of ewes, and lambkin's cry ;
And swains that carol thro' the live-long day ;
And noisy dogs which chace the flocks that stray :
The whistling ploughman turning o'er the mead,
The partridge calling 'mongst the fresh sown seed ;
The joyful lark which warbles sweet above ;
The chirping linnnet and the cooing dove,
Whose tunes such pleasures to the soul impart,
As moves at once, the tender feeling heart.

Thus, Devon ! I have tried to spread thy fame ;
But hope some other bard will sound thy name ;
When once they see more grandeur round thee rise,
Than all the words that Fishwick's lines comprise.

* A river to the north of Alloa in Clackmannanshire.

† The property of John Francis Erskine, esq. of Mar.

‡ A kind of fly well known to sportsmen.

THE CELL OF SOLITUDE.

DIM as the fleeting visions of the night,
A dark tow'r tott'ring clos'd th' extended view;
While round its spires, illum'd with feeble light,
The flitting bat, and boding ravens flew.

Rent was the hanging arch—the domes o'erthrown;
Nor tread was heard along the distant pile,
Save when the troubl'd ghost with hollow moan,
Strode slowly o'er the long resounding isle.

One only cell withstood the waste of time,
'Twas where a turret rear'd its moss clad brow;
Gloomy it stood, in falling pomp sublime,
And show'd the mould'ring wrecks around below.

Here on her hand her drooping head reclin'd,
Wrapt in sweet musing sat the lonely pow'r;
Pensive she sat, and heard the howling wind
Die, faintly murmur'ing, round her ivy'd bow'r.

In graceful ringlets fell her amber hair!
Black as the raven's plumes her mantle flow'd;
No Cupids round her fann'd the sullen air,
No festive echo cheer'd her lone abode.

But the wild harp that to the blast complains,
Sooth'd with melodious plaint her raptur'd ear;
Deep, solemn, awful, roll'd the varying strains,
Such strains the seraphims with transport hear.

SONG.

THE silver rain, the pearly dew,
The gales that sweep along the mead,
The soften'd rocks once sorrow knew,
And marbles have found tears to shed;
The sighing trees in ev'ry grove,
Have pity, if they have not love.

Shall things inanimate be kind,
And every soft sensation know?
The weeping rain, and sighing wind,
All, all, but thee, some mercy show!
Ah, pity, if you scorn t'approve,
Have pity, if thou hast not love.

PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING A BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, AS PROPOSED IN PARLIAMENT BY
SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

It has long been justly complained of, that, whilst every attention has been paid to *trade*, and every encouragement given to *commercial industry*, *agriculture* has been totally neglected; though, at the same time, it is hardly necessary to observe, that manufactures and commerce are neither so permanent a source of national prosperity, as the proper cultivation of the soil; nor do they furnish occupation to a description of persons, so remarkable for the integrity of their private conduct, so little inclined to disturb the peace and good order of society, or so able to defend their country, by their personal vigour and strength, as the farmer and the husbandman.

It may be said, that public attention and encouragement can be of no service to agriculture. But in the *first* place it is to be hoped, that any idea of that kind will not be given way to, until the experiment is fairly tried: in the *second* place, no ground should be given to the farmer to imagine that his interests are neglected, or his profession despised: and in the *third* place, there is every reason to believe, that public countenance at least, instead of being useless, cannot fail to be attended with the happiest consequences in promoting agricultural improvement.

There are three points on which the prosperity of agriculture must depend. 1. Upon giving the farmer an opportunity of acquiring, with as little trouble and expence as possible, full information respecting the best and most advantageous methods of managing his farm. 2. Upon

exciting a spirit of industry and experiment among that description of men. 3. Upon the farmer having a sufficient capital or credit to carry on his operations. With the last it is impossible that the public can have any connection: but in regard to the two first points, it is evident that government may, at a small expence, give the farmer all the information that is necessary; and, either by honorary rewards, or even by giving every active and intelligent cultivator an opportunity of corresponding with a respectable public board, on subjects connected with his pursuits, may make agriculture so much a topic of conversation among that class of men, may turn their attention so much to the improvement of the soil, and may excite such an ardour for that purpose, that the happiest consequences may be expected both to the individuals engaged in that particular profession and to the kingdom at large.

It is on these principles that Sir John Sinclair takes the liberty of suggesting the following plan of a board of agriculture. His original idea was to restrict it to the melioration of British wool alone; but he is now satisfied, that with much the same trouble, and at nearly the same expence, the same board may successfully direct its attention to every point connected with the internal improvement of the country.

Plan of the Board.

It is proposed that the board shall consist of twenty-four members, in the same manner as the present board of trade*, but not to be restricted to members of his Majesty's Privy Council, as the President of the Royal Society, and other persons, who are not in either House of

* With, however, an unlimited number of *Corresponding Members.*

Parliament, may be useful Members. The advantages of a great number of Members are, *first*, that it totally precludes every possible idea of giving salaries to the board, which would not answer any real purpose of utility, and would at the same time make the institution expensive. *Secondly*, it would give occupation of a public nature to many respectable individuals, both in and out of parliament, who are anxious to be employed in public business, but who at present have no particular object to which they can direct their attention.

The expence of such a board may be estimated at about L. 2,500 *per annum*, to be laid out in the following manner.

Per annum.

	<i>L. s. d.</i>
1. Expence of the house, a secretary and two clerks, (for the correspondence will be very extensive) may be stated at, - - - -	500 0 0
2. Stationary may amount to, - - - -	200 0 0
3. Foreign correspondence respecting the agriculture of other countries, procuring foreign books on agriculture, seeds, animals, and implements of husbandry, - - - -	300 0 0
4. The expence of sending persons to make regular annual surveys of the state of agriculture and sheep-farming all over the kingdom, for the purpose of establishing correspondence, of ascertaining what improvements have been made in different parts of the country, the principal defects of each district in the management of their farms, &c. - - - -	500 0 0
Carry over,	L. 1500 0 0

Brought forward,	L. 1500 0 0.
5. The expence of printing and circulating those surveys, and other works that may be published under the sanction of the board, together with honorary rewards to corresponding members, who try, in different parts of the country, such experiments for the improvement of wool, &c. as may be recommended by the Society, - - -	500 0 0.
Lastly, The expence of collecting the materials of a Statistical Survey of England, to be carried on under the sanction of the board of agriculture, - - - - -	500 0 0
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	L. 2500 0 0

The above sum, it is believed, will be found adequate to the purposes in view; and in order to obviate every possible objection on the score of expence, it is proposed to establish such a board for five years only, merely by way of experiment; to be afterwards continued, in the event alone of its answering the important objects for which it was constituted.—It was at first intended to propose some additional expence to be laid out in premiums; but upon farther consideration it was judged more advisable to leave the giving of *money* in premiums to private societies, and to restrict the donations of a public board, to honorary rewards.

That the public ought not to grudge such a sum for so necessary a purpose, need hardly be long dwelt upon. For objects of general utility, Parliament has often, and

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ought always, to exert itself. The board of trade is necessarily attended with some expence. The Royal Society had, from its commencement, a grant of land from the crown. The Board of Longitude has had various considerable sums laid out as premiums, under its authority, for rewarding such as have made any important discovery in the point to which its attention is directed. The Culture of Flax has been encouraged by public bounties. And where is the object so well entitled to national countenance and support, as that of promoting the general interests of agriculture, and of ascertaining the best means of bringing it to perfection ?

The advantages of such a Board are obvious.

1. It is well known that there are many societies for the improvement of agriculture in all its various branches already scattered over the kingdom ; and many more would probably be established were Parliament to sanction the objects of such societies by its approbation. The establishment of such a Board, there is reason to believe, would be of incredible service in keeping up the spirit of such institutions, in giving them a proper direction, and in procuring for them more weight and consequence in those parts of the country where they exist. Besides, at present, any improvements made by such societies are only known within their own narrow sphere : whereas they might be rapidly spread over the whole kingdom, through the medium of a Board of Agriculture, with whom every one of them would be desirous of corresponding.

2. In regard to the idea that the whole had better be carried on by a private society, it is to be observed, that *NO PRIVATE SOCIETY* can ever have the same weight, either with the farmer at home, or with foreign countries

(from which undoubtedly much information may be obtained) as *A PUBLIC INSTITUTION*. In the *second* place, no private society could be intrusted, like a Public Board, with a power of receiving and transmitting letters, and even packets, duty free, without which at the same time it could not be of general benefit; for it is only by frequently dispersing small tracts, and not voluminous publications, that the farmer can best be instructed, and roused to activity and exertion. In the *third* place, a Public Board may easily collect into one focus, all the knowledge and information that may be acquired by a great number of small societies, scattered over the kingdom; may make them useful to each other, and mutually co-operate for the general benefit of the country; but that is a degree of authority which no private society, however constituted, could possibly acquire.

3. It is now found, that an union of husbandry and sheep-farming is the best means of bringing agriculture to perfection; whilst at the same time it furnishes the raw material of our most valuable manufacture. By carrying the improvement of our wool, both in regard to quantity and quality, as far as the soil and climate of Great Britain will admit of, (which, if such a Board were established, might be done in the space of a few years,) there is every reason to believe, that three millions *per annum*, in manufactured articles, will be added to the national wealth, in addition to the benefit which the soil will receive from an improved system of husbandry*.

* There are, at the smallest computation twenty millions of sheep in Great Britain, whose fleeces may be increased in value to the amount of a shilling each, either by augmenting the quantity or improving the quality of their wool. The increased value of the wool, therefore, would amount to one million, which would be

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4. But the part of the plan from which the greatest and most important benefits are to be expected, is that of carrying on a Statistical Survey of England, for the purpose of ascertaining the real political situation of that part of the kingdom, in every point of view, respecting which a statesman would wish to have information. In the short period of about three years, such a survey of Scotland will be completed, by the voluntary exertions of the clergy of North Britain; and in the space of five years a similar survey of England may be brought to a conclusion. The object of such a survey would be to ascertain the general state of the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce of the country—the means of improvement of which they are respectively capable; the amount of the population of the state, and the causes of its increase or decrease; the manner in which the territory of the country is possessed and cultivated; the nature and amount of the various productions of the soil; the value of the personal wealth or stock of the inhabitants, and how it can be augmented; the diseases to which the people are subject, their causes and their cure; the occupations of the people—where they are entitled to encouragement, and where they ought to be suppressed; the condition of the poor—the best mode of maintaining them, and of giving them employment; the state of schools, and other institutions formed for purposes of public utility; the state of the villages, and of the towns in the kingdom, and the re-

trebled by the art of the manufacturer, and consequently would produce three millions. To this there is to be added the benefits that would result from the introduction of sheep-farming into different parts of the country, which are better calculated for sheep than for cattle; the superior advantages of which, would soon decisively appear, from the inquiries carried on by the Board now proposed to be established.

gulations best calculated for their police and good government; and lastly, the state of the manners, the morals, and the general character of the people, and the articles in regard to which their situation is most capable of melioration and improvement.

To conclude, it is only by means of such inquiries that any society can possibly expect to enjoy all that political happiness to which it must naturally aspire. By ascertaining facts with minuteness and accuracy, the real state of the country must be made known, and the means of its future improvement will be pointed out. Every field, it may be expected, will be cultivated to the best advantage, and every measure will then be taken, that can best tend to promote the general interests of the community.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

Sir,

To the Editor of Bee.

In a former number of the Bee, (vol. xiv. p. 145.) you have given some very good specimens of easy epistolary correspondence; this I think may be of use to correct those improprieties that young persons, without examples to direct them in the choice of a proper manner, are apt to fall into. With this view I send you the two following letters, written by a nobleman now deceased, who was distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, and polite acquirements. If you think them worthy a place in your useful Miscellany, they are much at your service,

M. E.

MY DEAREST BROTHER, *October 20. 1736.*

I have had so often occasion to apologise for my silence, that my whole stock of invention has been long since exhausted; true it is I never had so good an excuse; but on the other hand the late obligation I owe you, makes me more inexcusable than ever. I do not pretend to have obeyed your ghostly instruction, with relation to my duty as a husband, so very incessantly, as not to have had leisure enough to tell you that you have made me thoroughly happy; in short, if this is not a strong apology, I am sure it is a long one, and it is all I am at present disposed to bestow. I was a-going on, but am interrupted by my lady, who begs to make you her compliments;—this seems to me something so valuable as to be preferred to every thing else.

I really am in a situation next to what some philosophers think very wretched. I think they say that happiness consists in having something constantly to wish for, and that when we are once in possession of all we desire, hope, the fuel of pleasure, has no longer place, and so forth; I should really be an instance of the truth or falsehood of this proposition, was it not that there is still something wanting to make me happy, while you are not so; and though perhaps your happiness may make me miserable, yet I do assure you there is nothing I want so much as to try the experiment.

I think I have philosophised enough to convince you that I am no philosopher. 'Tis because I know you are, in point of patience, that I trouble you with so much stuff, and take so tedious a way of telling you, what I hope you knew long before, I am as happy as the most valuable

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woman on earth can make me, and that I want to have you in possession of the next to her.

Your letter from London gave me much entertainment; I hope you continue in the same cheerful vein you seem to have been in when you wrote it;—I beg to know how you pass your time. My lady is not a little concerned that your visit was obliged to be so short; I am certain it can never happen again, but on a like occasion, that your company shall not be wished for; nobody does more than I do; and the distance and time of year did not make me directly despair of it, I should expatiate much on the praises of the finest pointer I ever saw, I have just had a present of.—*Apropos*, Betty writes me that the bitch I had of lord D——, which I designed for you, has been stolen; but I have wrote to-day for the dogs I told you of, so I shall soon be able to provide you, as I hope to do soon in something better. Be persuaded that I love you with the affection of a brother and friend, and esteem you as a man of worth.—I find we shall be in town this winter; what I regret, when I cannot do without you. I am, my dear yours, &c.

From the same to the same.

DEAR BROTHER,

I should not have failed to have answered your kind letter sooner, but was every day in hopes to have supplied you with grass seeds in perfection, having commissioned a considerable quantity from Holland (from which country only they can be had good) for my own use, and that of my friends; I am however hitherto disappointed, the ship not being arrived. I shall however write to your man, Ewart, with my advice on that subject; but it will be too soon to sow them these six weeks,—I mean in our northern climate.

I think you are in the wrong in putting a harsh construction on the silence of your brothers. At our time of life, writing is no mark of friendship; and I acknowledge I seldom require it of my friends, because 'tis a disagreeable act to those not accustomed to it, and I do not choose to annex a painful condition to the preservation of friendship. I should like to contrive it so, that every thought of me should be attended with pleasure; for there is a connection of ideas that makes us tire of whatever costs us trouble, and we are apt to consider those who impose it as taskmasters.

Believe me, dear Gideon, I neither say this to excuse myself, nor to decline your correspondence, it is not painful to me; and my friendship for you has a foundation to overcome every scruple and difficulty. For the same reason that I hate writing for writing's sake, I like to hear from, and of you, not only as a friend, but the real hope and support of my family, now, as an old man, my strongest passion. I am far from disapproving your plan for the education of your boys: I have so thorough a good opinion of their mother, as to be persuaded they would be at a loss to be far removed from her; but that very good opinion of her convinces me, that her care will be as little useful after a certain age, as it may be necessary at present; a lord E—— may be as considerable, as he is capable of, if a Scotsman; an English lord E—— must be contemptible and a beggar. It is not true that the English education is better than ours; 'tis education makes the man, and one needs but look about one to decide whether we or they excel most in proportion to our numbers and circumstances.

My lady E—— really has not the receipt for the drops by her, and the woman to whom she gave it, has a daughter, our cousin, who lives by selling them; but when we go to the country, if I can come at the secret, you shall know

it. With my sincere compliments to my sister, I am yours,
sincerely and affectionately, &c.

Edinburgh,
March 23. 1758. }

SIR,

To the Editor of the Bee.

Your inserting the following extract in your useful Miscellany, as I don't doubt but it will be very acceptable to those of your readers who have an aversion to cards, will very much oblige your constant reader and admirer,

Caiusbaef, }
May 1793. }

LYCURGUS.

A new kind of amusement at cards, from the manuscript French of the countess of Basiewitz, of the court Mecklinburg Strelitz.

From the German Spa.

A propos of wit,—you must expect none in this letter; for I spend it by handfuls at a deuce of a game brought here by general Iseburg. Prince Lewis, of Wolfenbuttle is so intoxicated with it, that he keeps us playing from morning to night. He, old General Desing, Brigadier Schlipenbach Stemburg, Marquis Angelini, Count Furstenburg, Madam Bothmar, Miss Schulerberg, and I, commonly make the party. We have above five hundred cards, with different words written on every one; we shuffle, cut, and deal, and each, receiving eight cards, is obliged to tell immediately a story, or say something else that has some sense, and contains the eight words on his cards. I will give you an instance: they dealt me last evening the following words: "Cream Tart, Address, Jealous, Husband, Ball, Sense, Beau, Beard." Comes the story. "A Beau at a Ball used the utmost Address, to make a certain Husband Jealous: but as the

June 19.

I am yours,

our useful Mis-
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on to cards,
and admirer,
LYCURGUS.

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Husband had Sense, all he got for his trouble was a Beard well lathered with Cream Tart." When all have told their story, we play the cards round, answering the word given with some other kept back, so as to make sense. This sometimes enlivens the conversation with the most comical sallies. For people whose business is water drinking, I do not think this a bad amusement; it neither stupifies the mind with the empty sameness of cards, nor fatigues it with the stern reflection of Moorish chefs and draughts. It stimulates emulation, employs the fancy agreeably, and relieves the head of mirth. And let me tell you, that though our gentlemen are reckoned very sensible people, the wit is commonly amongst the ladies; and the prince knows so very well there would be no doing without us, that he has kept us for four days to dinner and supper, &c.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Continued from p. 191.

A E. I. a subscriber, observes, that "we boast of what an enlightened age this is,—of the vast increase of knowledge of all kinds, how eminently a just mode of thinking, and liberality of sentiment prevail; but above all, what a finished character, in a commercial point of view, this country displays. Without pretending to determine what real ground there may be for all this, and what degree of it is the trifling effects of superficial thinking, I shall only hint at a grievance, which, notwithstanding all our improvements still exists in the commercial department of this country, and which if it does increase, must operate strongly against the prosperity of this nation."

The evil here alluded to is bankruptcy, than which, this correspondent observes, nothing is now more common, (this paper was received above a year ago.) If the dividend be likely to turn out small, he observes, "there may be some difficulty in looking the bankrupt in the face with complacency; but generally this difficulty is soon got over, the matter is hushed, and so far from his being stigmatized as an object of aversion, he not only enjoys the countenance of the public as fully as ever, but it is ten to one, if indiscriminately, whether honest or fraudulent, he has it not in his power in a few years to act his crime

over again." He then proceeds to bewail that no laws are provided to guard against this evil; and stigmatizes the existing laws on this head as nugatory and ineffectual; but proposes no specific plan for making them better. Those who have examined the subject with attention, will be the most ready to admit, that it is a matter of extreme difficulty, that shall be at the same time calculated to screen from undeserved oppression the honest and unfortunate debtor, and to bring to condign punishment the fraudulent debtor. He alone who can devise such a law, is justly entitled to condemn those laws that others have devised for that purpose.

A friendly correspondent, about two years ago, when the Editor on the blue cover indicated that he was frequently favoured with advices from his correspondents of a very opposite tendency, one from the other, transmitted the following communication.

"Sir, having of late been teased with certain captious critics, booksellers, respecting your work, the motives for whose conduct it is not difficult to explain, I cannot think of answering them better, than by the following lines, extracted from the writings of an old poet, with very little alteration. By giving them a place in your Bee, as early as possible, you will oblige, &c.

Ma BEE,

"The ayre's already tainted with the swarms
Of insects which against you rise in arms;
Word peckers, paper rats, book scorpions,
Of wit corrupted, the unfashion'd sons;
The barbed censurers begin to looke
Like the grim consistory on your booke;
And on each line cast a reforming eye,
Severer than spruce law, or even young churchmen fry;
Till when with jaundic'd eye they've all perus'd,
They nothing find aright and you're abus'd:
By one you're called forward, pert, pedantic,
Another says you're whimsical or frantic;
A third cries you are haughty, proud, and vain,
Nor to accept his profer'd aid will deign;
A fourth asserts you're surly, stiff, and sour,
A fifth maintains you labour by the hour,
Like a dull horse, still turning round a mill,
Without one spark of genius, or of skill;
One says your stile is flimsy, frothy, ranting,
Another swears its dull fanatic canting;
In one thing only they can all agree,
And that is damning this damn'd, damned Bee."

The writer runs on to a considerable length in the same strain, concluding with a very handsome compliment to the Editor, which his readers will readily pardon him for not inserting.

Acknowledgements to correspondents in our next.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26. 1793.

**CRITICAL REMARKS ON SOME CELEBRATED
AUTHORS.**

FROM A GENTLEMAN OF LITERARY EMINENCE LATELY
DECEASED, TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAD
REQUESTED HIS ADVICE IN REGARD TO THE PRO-
PER MODE OF CONDUCTING HIS STUDIES.

LETTER VI.

Continued from p. 12.

*Spanish Literature,—Cervantes,—Mexico,—Mariana,
—Don Alonzo d'Ercilla, &c.*

AFTER the Italian states began to lose their pre-
ponderance in Europe, Spain increased in power
and influence; and for more than a century was de-
cidedly the first nation in Europe. During that pe-
riod the Spanish language acquired a very general

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currency among all nations: but short was the period of its glory; and the oppressive sway of religious despotism, has, since that period, given such a severe check to the spirit of freedom, as almost to extinguish the desire for literary exertions in that fine country, so that few books of merit can be found in that language.

Although the Spanish dramas are now much inferior to many others in Europe, I am inclined to think that it was in that country the taste for dramatic writings was first cultivated after the revival of letters. I have scarcely had an opportunity of seeing any of the old plays. I have only seen one or two of Calderon. They are written in a careless irregular manner, and discover more genius than art; more fire than regularity. If Shakespeare had understood the Spanish language, I should have imagined they served as his model. It is well known that Corneille studied these with a considerable degree of attention.

Be this as it may, it is certain these plays consisted only of three acts; and I have often thought that many of Shakespeare's were originally thus divided, and were thrown into their present form by the players, who made to them whatever additions they pleased; without any opposition from the author, who never seems to have once spent a thought about them after they went out of his hand.

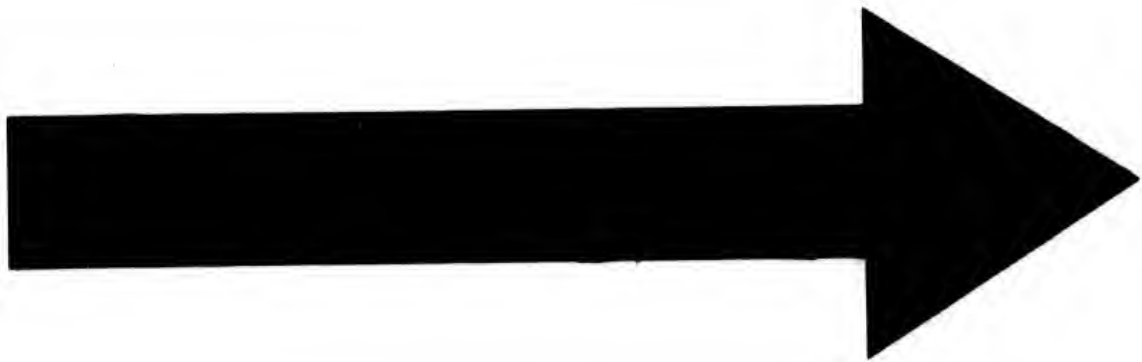
Cervantes is, without doubt, the first writer in the Spanish language; and the first part of *Don Quixote* is undoubtedly the best of his performances. In his younger days Cervantes discovered a strong pre-

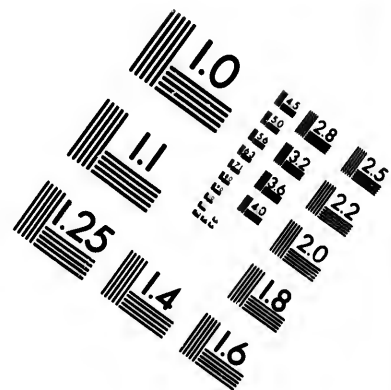
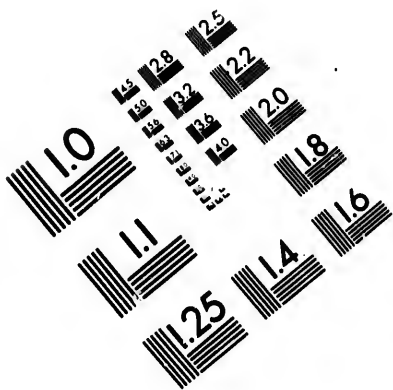
dilection for poetry: But his poetry, like the generality of what I have seen of his countrymen, consisted of forced and unnatural conceits; multiplied corruscations of wit, but little of nature or true pathos. His Voyage to Parnassus is a satire. In his younger years, too, he wrote what we in English would stile a romance, called Galatea, in that wild strain of fanciful pastoral manners so truly copied in the Arcadia of Sir Philip Sydney. I attempted to read it, but was forced to lay it by with disgust. By degrees however his judgement matured, and he corrected that false taste which he borrowed from his countrymen; for besides Don Quixote, he published two volumes of novels, which are written in a more natural and pleasing manner, and have been translated into English. I was highly delighted in reading the first of these, called *La Gitanilla*, or the Gipsy, which is written with a great deal of fire, and irregular wildness of imagery, and exhibits an enchanting kind of scenery that is very pleasing, though in many respects unnatural. Like Homer, too, and Milton, Cervantes wrote a performance of inferior merit towards the close of his life, which he valued much more highly than any of his other works. It is intitled the Adventures of Persiles and Sigismunda. It is in the pastoral romantic strain, which is I think the most extravagant and unprofitable kind of compositions I know. He likewise wrote some comedies that I have never seen.

Of all the novels that are now generally read, the Don Quixote of Cervantes is the oldest and

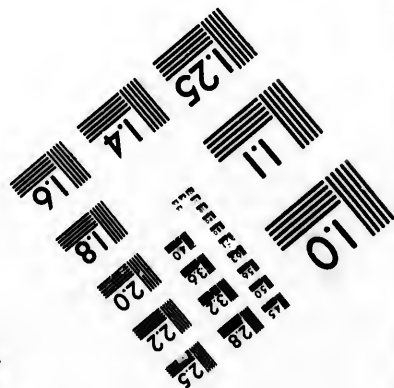
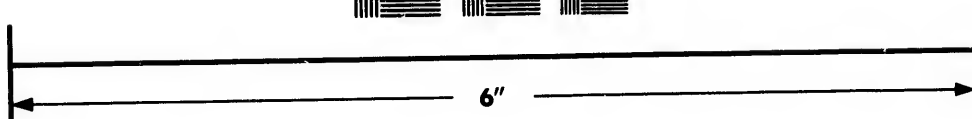
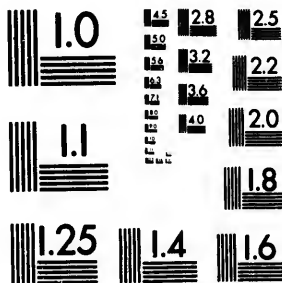
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perhaps the best. It has been translated into all European languages; and has been nearly as generally read as the Bible among Christians, or the Koran among Mahometans. It is one of those rare performances that are calculated to please the vulgar, as well as those of higher rank, and to give equal delight to the scholar, as to the illiterate mechanic: We have in English many translations of Don Quixote; but to this hour, a mere English reader can form no just idea of the exquisite beauties of that inimitable performance. I know no book that has suffered so much by a translation as this has done; nor did I ever read a prose work that I think would be so difficult to translate with propriety as that very one. Cervantes certainly knew the powers of the Spanish language better than any other writer I have seen; and he has displayed them in that performance in a very masterly manner. That language indeed possesses a delicacy, in regard to dialogue, that no other European language can boast; and the translators of Don Quixote seem to have been so sensible of this that they have not even ventured to attempt it. It is I suppose on that account they have *travestied* the characters of Don Quixote and Sancho; and have thrown an extravagance and absurdity into them both, that are not to be found in the writings of Cervantes. Never was I more agreeably disappointed than when I read the original Quixote; for I there saw the development of two striking characters, with which I was totally unacquainted, by a series of the most

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natural incidents and conversations, that display a knowledge of the human heart, and a power of characteristic delineation, that few of the sons of men have ever yet possessed. I had laughed before at the pert buffoneries of Sancho, as every one else I met with had done; but I considered them as droll only, though very unnatural: for throughout the whole character *in English*, you find such a mixture of wit and folly, so much pertness and stupidity, that it is utterly impossible such a character could ever have existed in nature. The same contradictory mixture of meanness and stateliness prevails in the character of the Don, which sometimes excites pity or provokes laughter; but never produces those tender emotions that the Quixote of Cervantes can never fail to do. Were there not another book written in the Spanish language but Don Quixote, I am certain you would think the time spent in acquiring that language abundantly repaid, by being enabled thus to judge of the exquisite delineation of these two singular characters; for singular they ever must be deemed, however natural the delineation.

Of all the translations we have of this work, I think Smollet's is the worst; for in that translation there is a stiffness thrown into the characters of the chief personages, while there is nothing that gives a glimpse of the natural naïveté of the original performance. Ozell has at least the merit of giving the farcical characters their full effect; so that if you have not the natural comedy, you have at least the laughable farce. Smollet had got a glimpse of the real characters, which had checked his hand in

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the translation, though he had felt that it would
exceed his powers to exhibit them in their natural
colours in English.

Never was there conceived, I think, a character better calculated to display the powers of the writer, and to interest the feelings of the reader, than that of the Don Quixote of Cervantes; and it discovered a masterly stretch of conception to form an idea of it. That species of insanity with which he was infected, leaves the mind in full possession of all its energies, unless it be upon the particular subject on which its derangement turns; hence the writer had an opportunity of intermixing with the wildest flights of imagination the soundest exertions of the understanding. He has contrived, too, with the most astonishing degree of propriety, to furnish him with a squire of such simplicity and credulity of mind, as to be incapable of distinguishing between the soundest reasoning of his master, and the wildest whims of his deranged understanding. Sancho's mind was impressed with a sort of idolatrous veneration for his master, which induces him to put implicit faith in the most extraordinary flights of his disordered imagination. Such is Sancho Panco as delineated by Cervantes. Extraordinary simplicity and goodness of heart; unbounded veneration, mixed with the warmest esteem for his master; endless credulity, arising from weakness of understanding; a disposition to talk without the impulse of ideas, joined to a memory that without selection poured forth all the proverbs he had ever heard from his infancy, are the distinguishing characteristics of this worthy

simpleton: Nor was ever any character more justly pourtrayed than Cervantes has done it. The Sancho of Cervantes has neither wit nor humour, nor pertness nor rudeness. He never intends to utter a clever saying; and to laugh at his master would have been the last idea that could ever have entered into his mind; so that those who have exhibited him in this point of view, have done him the greatest possible injustice. Sancho, however, the Sancho of Cervantes, utters many droll things; but these burst forth by accident, and without his either knowing or intending them. In the jumble of confusion that perpetually prevailed in his mind, the drollest combinations arise, like the cross readings in a newspaper, which the gravest muscles could not hear unmoved. Great is the art of the writer to make these occur so frequently without force or derangement of character: and here Cervantes stands perhaps foremost among the numerous list of modern novel writers.

Don Quixote on the other hand is a kind, humane, and beneficent master, and a man of honour in the strictest sense of the word. He loves his simple attendant with the tenderest affection. As the squire listens with respectful veneration to the wildest reveries of his master; so he in his turn, entertains a respect for the talents of his squire, and seriously tries to instruct him on all occasions, so that mad or sober, Don Quixote is always grave and serious with Sancho, and equally so, when in the first as in the last state. These efforts of the master, and that disposition of the squire, give room for that infinite di-

versity of absurd attempts to inform a mind utterly incapable of instruction, and the whimsical equivoques that arise from this circumstance, which so peculiarly distinguish this wonderful performance from all others. I need not tell you how unlike these characters are to those you have read under the same names in English. Don Quixote addresses himself at all times to his squire, with a beneficent kindness, and condescending dignity, which is on no occasion ever laid aside; and here the particular idiom of the Spanish language gave to Cervantes an advantage that none other I know possesses; for there is a phrase, (*Sancho amigo*) that occurs in almost every page, which marks kindness and politeness from a superior to an inferior, that cannot, I think, be clearly rendered into English. The only way I could pretend to give a sort of idea of it to you, would be to bid you recollect, if, in travelling, you ever met with a person of inferior rank whom you wished to accost in a kind and respectful manner; you might say in a mild tone of voice, "Pray friend can you inform me" so or so. This you will easily perceive conveys nothing of that familiar equality which is expressed by the English phrase, *Friend Sancho*. In like manner there is in the Spanish language a respectful form of address from an inferior to a superior which denotes no degree of meanness on the part of the former, somewhat in the same sense, *Your honour* was long ago employed in Scotland; a phrase that is now nearly obsolete in the most improved parts of Scotland.

By the help of these two phrases, the author has been able on all occasions to avoid that appearance of mean familiarity in the master, and pert equality in the squire, which so much distorts these characters in all our translations; nor do I expect ever to see an English translation that shall successfully exhibit these two characters in their true light. I repeat it again, that I think you will never repent learning the Spanish language, were it only to enable you to relish properly, these two inimitable characters. You will find, that in this performance, that language possesses in other respects an elegance and energy, and admits of a copious *rythmical* variety, that few modern languages can boast. It is a language well suited to express the sentiments of a dignified and honourable people.

It is impossible for one who perceives the beauties of this language, not to regret that from the political situation of that fine country, and the religious intolerance that has so long prevailed in it, so few works have been written in it that deserve the attention of the polite scholar. Few are the histories that have been written in it. Mexio's history of the twelve Cæsars, and Mariana's history of Spain, are almost the only ones that deserve notice; though the catalogue of Chronicles of the reigns of particular kings is very numerous; but these are so full of compliments to the prince, and a blind adoration of the church, as to present nothing inviting to foreign readers.

The Araucano of Don Alonzo d'Ercilla is the only work in the Spanish language that has the appearance

of an Epopea ; though perhaps it does not, in strict propriety, merit the name of an epic poem. It celebrates the wars between the Spaniards and the natives of a district in South America, called *Arauca*; and was written, the greatest part of it, by an enterprising young man who bore a part in these wars, possessing no small share of genius. D'Ercilla has thrown this narrative poem into an epic form ; and has had Homer so much in his eye as to give the work the appearance of an imitation, rather than that of an original. It is divided into cantos, and these again into stanzas, like the Italian epic poems. Through the whole you discover a glowing strain of heroic youthful ardour, and great pomp of versification. But there is in it much more of energy than pathos ; more of art than of nature : I had almost said, that, like Milton's *Paradise Lost*, it rather rouses the horrible feelings than awakens the tender emotions of the heart. But when I recollect that the author died a very young man, when he had only given the rude draught of a part of the poem, I should think that I committed treason against the manes of a youthful hero, to criticise with too much asperity.

Of late the power of the Inquisition being mitigated, and literature beginning to be more cultivated in Spain than formerly, we have seen several miscellaneous productions by Fejo and others, which gives room to hope, that the time approaches when Spanish works will better deserve the attention of foreign nations than they have done since the days of Cervantes. As you are yet young, you may live to

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see the time when the knowledge of the Spanish
language will prove a source of much entertainment
to you. Adieu !

THOUGHTS ON THE BEST MODE OF PROVIDING FOR
THE POOR.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Bee.*

By inviting the clergy of Scotland to give a Statistical Account of their respective parishes, and thus, by opening a field for the various exertions of so many learned men, Sir John Sinclair has laid society, especially his own countrymen, under many obligations. In his Statistical History, of which many volumes are already published, the Christian, the politician, the farmer, the manufacturer, and men of every profession, will find ample scope for observations, and many means pointed out of correction and improvement.

In that publication some of the clergy complain, that by the absence of some proprietors from the parishes, to which by some tie or other they belong, and by the non-attendance of others at their parish churches upon the Lord's day, the lower classes, or the poor of the people, are left to maintain the poor. Others, that their parishes are over-run with vagrants and sturdy beggars; and a third class, that ale or tippling houses abound too much in their parishes, by which many disorders are occasioned, the morals of the people corrupted, and the numbers of poor and wretched beyond mea-

sure increased. With respect to each of these, I beg leave through the channel of this Miscellany, to trouble your readers with a few observations.

As to the first, that the proprietors of land, in general, leave the lower ranks, or the poor, to support the poor. When we meet with an object in great distress, we are moved with pity, and prompted to administer if we are able, immediate relief; we do not wait until we have learned whether the person be worthy or unworthy; this would be a process too tedious for the operations of compassion, which tends directly to the relief of the distressed. It is a law, then, of our nature, by which every man is obliged to the best of his ability, to minister aid to the afflicted. A distinction no doubt is to be made between the well and ill deserving, but no man, how bad soever he may be, is to be suffered to perish for want.

With respect to that class of servants or dependants, who, by their industry, their frugality, their sobriety, and hard labours, have not only supported themselves, but contributed to the good of the public, when, by the infirmities of age, or any other unavoidable evil, they are reduced to poverty, they have a just claim on the public for relief. That numerous body of men, of all descriptions, whether married or unmarried, who are employed in the labours of husbandry, or of manufacture, comprise those classes among whom poor or indigent persons are generally to be found; some of these are employed in the immediate service of gentlemen, or proprietors, others in the service of masters of an

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thoughts on the poor.

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inferior order, and these masters again labour for their superiors, or land holders; in whatever light therefore we view this subject, we evidently perceive, that the heads of society live by the industry of the inferior members, or that the great men of the earth, from kings downward, are supported by the labours of the lower classes of mankind. When many of these last, then, become poor, and unfit for labour, humanity, common sense, and common equity, call loudly upon the great and rich to restore or refund for the support of these poor, a small pittance of the large sums which they have derived from their labours; and if they neglect or refuse to perform this small, but equitable service, they are guilty of a flagrant violation of the eternal law of righteousness.

Those ministers who are so unhappy as to be connected with heritors of the above description, for happily all are not so, should inform them, that if they will not give voluntarily a small portion for the support of the poor, they may perhaps be obliged by law to give a great deal; for the imperious calls of necessity cannot be resisted. And they ought to know, from the experience of a neighbouring nation, that it is much easier to prevent the evils originating from this source, than to cure them.

Let us now compare the two modes of supporting the poor, the one by voluntary contribution, and the other by assessment, and observe the result. With respect to the first, the devout or serious part of congregations, from motives of religion and benevolence, contribute cheerfully for the relief of

their poor brethren ; they are much gratified and highly pleased in giving in this manner, and therefore they give to the utmost of their ability. Of the rest, some, in compliance with the prevailing fashion, contribute largely ; when they see others open their hands, they are ashamed to withhold their bounty ; they have been witnesses of the liberality of their fathers, and now that they are gone, they remember that and other parts of their conduct with pleasure, and are fond to imitate their example ; and some, foreseeing the evil day, or apprehending that they themselves may in future stand in need of public aid, and remembering the sublime maxim, " To do to others as they would wish others should do unto them," by giving bountifully while they are able, endeavour to recommend themselves to the notice of those who have it in their power, when they shall stand in need, to relieve them.

As to the poor themselves, knowing that the funds for the support of the poor arise from the charitable contributions of their neighbours, and that they are destined for the relief of the *real* poor, from the best motives, they labour hard while they are able, and live abstemiously, and will not submit to receive charity, until necessity obliges them. And some, from a principle of pride, adopt the same plan, that no neighbour may have it in his power to say to them, or to their children after them, that they were supported by the charity of the public ; their children, too, and the relations of the poor, prompted by natural affection, and good will, and in many instances by pride, in order to preserve their parents and

relations from the necessity of depending upon the aid of the public, frequently supply their wants.

On the other hand, when assessments take place, the common people, that great body of men, by whose aid the poor were formerly almost entirely supplied, when they find that by law the proprietors of land, and their tenants in the different parishes, are bound to maintain the poor, according to the opinion they happen to entertain of their superiors, they either gradually, or at once, withdraw all their supplies; voluntary contributions then can no longer be expected; and the burden must be laid where the law directs. As to the poor, understanding that they have a legal title to support from their superiors; they now demand impudently what formerly they would hardly be prevailed with to receive, and what they received with gratitude and modesty; the poverty of some of them may be real, but that of many is pretended, or apparent only; and how can you discover the truth while they have at command so many arts to deceive? I appeal to facts; in every parish where assessments or rates have been introduced, the numbers of poor have always increased, and the supplies requisite, in proportion. Many become idle; that, upon account of their poverty, they may have a claim upon the public funds; and when their apparent wants are supplied, they are idle, because they can subsist without the necessity of labour; but when men are not employed in something laudable and good, such is the activity and restlessness of their minds, they must do mischief. The poor thus supplied become intemperate and dissolute;

all the finer feelings of their minds, and all the active virtues, gratitude, humility, modesty, diffidence, respect for their superiors, sobriety, diligence, and frugality, are destroyed; rather than return to the habits of sobriety, of industry, and labour, they will pilfer and steal; their children observing how comfortably, in their opinion, their parents live, and at the expence of how little labour, eagerly adopt the same plan, and naturally imitate their example; their neighbours perceiving their good fortune, that they enjoy plenty, and live at their ease, envy their happiness, become restless and impatient until they are ranked among the poor, and supplied accordingly. Thus, by their numbers, by their idleness, by their dishonesty and impudence, and contempt of order, they are found to be the scourge, the curse, and terror, of that society to which they belong. Such are some of the blessed effects of assessments.

It will remain a matter of wonder and astonishment to future generations, that the gentlemen of Scotland, having before their eyes the pernicious effects of the poors rates in England, did not use their utmost efforts in order to prevent the introduction into their own country of a measure so pregnant with evil.

To be continued.

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lake of Killarney

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TO THE DAUGHTERS OF SOPHIA ON THE BEAUTIES OF
SUMMER. A VIEW OF THE LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

For the Bee.

Rofs Castle, June 11*.

My dear girls, summer is come at last, or at least
the angel of summer, the martin is come, and is

* Rofs Castle, on Rofs Island, in the lake of Killarney, once the seat
of O'Donachoe the Great, whose traditional story is thus recorded by
the poet.

" O'Donachoe, the Great,
" Killarney's prince!—his wise, his gentle sway
" Shall stand rever'd thro' time's eternal day.
" Religion taught his heart, that crowns are giv'n
" To serve mankind, and as a trust from heav'n;
" Integrity, his guide, he ne'er misus'd,
" His pow'r and happiness to all diffus'd."
Impartial he dispens'd, (law's surest guard,
Disgraceful punishment, and bright reward;
Lenient, yet just, he spar'd not e'en his own,
The prison-isle *, records his rebel son.—
Pure, as the sun's bright beams, his justice shew'd,
His bounty like the lakes around them flow'd.
Nor the imperial art alone he knew,
Heread, he search'd all nature's volume thro',
Unlock'd her springs, disclos'd the latent pow'r,
Of ev'ry medicinal herb and flow'r.
No marks he bore of all consuming time,
But, as immortal, ever held his prime.
Once, on a day distinguished from the rest,
Surrounded by his subjects at the feast,
Chearful he sat, and in prophetic rhymes,
Darkling, rehears'd the fate of future times:
When more refin'd the wide extended globe
Should change her face, and wear a brighter robe:
When freed from gothic gloom, a star should rise †
To dissipate the mists in western skies:—

* Where agreeably to O'Donachoe's polity, disturbers of the state were
confined, and particularly his rebellious son.

† Learning.

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now nursing its young in the corner of my window,
and delights me with its twittering amid my morn-

When Ocean's vacant bosom should be spread
With forests wing'd, and commerce lift her head:
Child of the north, when industry should shine,
All rob'd in white*, and ope her golden mine;—
When freedom should uprear her infant head,
And on Britannia's realms her blessings shed,—

While from his tongue divine prediction flow'd,
And firm belief in ev'ry bosom glow'd,
Sudden he rose, and, to the gazing throng,
As some light vision, seem'd to skim along;
The neighb'ring lake wide op'd his willing wave,
And quick receiv'd him in a chrystal grave.
But O! what plaintive numbers can express
Their doubts, their wonder and their wild distress?
Fears without hope, and sorrows without end,
At once bereav'd of monarch, father, friend.
Some years were pass'd, when as the usual day
Of solemn mourning brought them forth to pay
The tribute of their tears, with streaming eyes,
They called on Donahoe to hear their cries;
Implor'd the dire abyss in piteous strain,
To give them back their Donahoe again;
Unceasing, till their wild and sore lament
To silence sunk, and grief itself was spent.

Soft, at the solemn interval, the sound
Of airs celestial fill'd the scene around.
The hills, the dales, the shores began to smile,
And ten fold brighter shone the ROYAL isle;
The sylvan songsters warbled from each spray,
The water's blush'd, as at the rising day;
Thunder, at length, the awful signal gave;
A Form, all glorious, started from the wave!
On graceful courser, by a princely train
Of guards escorted o'er the glassy plain,—
'Twas Donahoe!—his soul tho' rais'd above
All earthly joy, yet glow'd with patriot love;
With ardour to review his dear abode,
That felt, and own'd the presence of a God;
His radiant visage, ravish'd to behold
His subjects bend their sov'reign to enfold;
Restor'd they fondly deem him, as their own,
Seated immortal on his native throne.
Expectance vain! a happiness so great,
So with'd for, was denied by rigid fate;

* The linen manufacture.

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my window,
and my morn-

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ing dreams *. Of all the feathery inmates of the
sky, there are none that excite in my soul such
tender and pleasing emotions of associated happiness
as the tribe of swallows. The twittering of the

Lamented, hail'd in grateful strain,
Sudden he sought the yawning deep again.
Too long an absence still the natives mourn,
And annual supplicate his blest return.
Oft as he deigns a visit, they behold
Their flocks increase, their harvests wave with gold.

KILLARNEY, A POEM.

* It has long been a *desideratum* among naturalists, to decide with certainty, whether swallows in general, and the window martin in particular, remain in a torpid state during the winter, or are birds of passage. The inquiry is amusing and interesting; for the martin, with respect to man, may be considered as a part of his family, instinctively attached to his abodes, and as it were the dog of the feathery people.

As these curious papers on the seasons have been published with a view to please the amiable sex, and to attract their attention to the charming study of nature, I shall here give a short analysis of what has been done to determine this question; and subjoin some remarks drawn from my own observations.

It is the martin to which in general the ancients allude when they celebrate the swallow as the attendant of the spring, or the harbinger of summer. The playful Anacreon complains of the chelidon or martin, waking him from a pleasing dream. It is the martin that was sung by the plaintive and tender Ovid on the banks of the Danube at Tomi; and it is extraordinary that this sweet bird, the companion of man through every age, from the beginning of his existence, and as it were his inmate during the delightful season of summer, should have annually, and almost periodically, disappeared, without his retreat being discovered.

But it is of the nature of silly man, when he stops to inquire after the appearances of nature; to form conjectures that satisfy his love of system and to inquire no farther.

Thus the martin was deemed to leave every country, when the flies and insects on which it fed were no more; and to go where they might abound, in the diversities of climates, returning again, in endless succession, to the countries and climates they had left.

martin from his clay built mansion, at the peep of dawn, recalls to my recollection the airy and delightfully romantic waking dreams of my youth, fostered by his morning madrigals; and musters up in my imagination, all in a splendid and fascinating

It seems now, however, to be perfectly ascertained, that the martin is a sleeper, and not a bird of passage. See Philosophical Transactions of London, abridgement, vol. 2. p. 881. Transact. at large, vol. 53. p. 101. vol. 62. p. 265. vol. 65. p. 343. And various other tracts in that valuable collection of facts.

Now that the attention of people having leisure has been excited to look for the martin in its torpid state, they have been often found, and particularly by Mr James Cornish, surgeon at Tolnes, in Devonshire, who has given a particular account of his seeing them revived from their torpid state by the warm rays of the sun beating on their holes in the banks of the river Dart. Philosophical Transactions, vol. 65. as above.

The Editor of these letters on the seasons has been assured by many credible persons, that they have found martins in the bottom of fish ponds, when the water had been let off in the winter, and that when gently heated in the bosom, or in a warm room, they revived and flew about as in summer.

When there is a steady warmth, of some days continuance, in February or March, in Britain, they have been frequently seen for some time, and found to retire again to their hiding and torpor with the returning rigour of the season.

As far as I have been able to determine, the continuation of fifty-five degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer in the shade, with a north exposure, revives the martin, and makes him take the field.

I have been assured that the martin was seen frequently in the end of March 1779, in various parts of Scotland; but I was prevented by a melancholy residence in town, from determining this point by my own observation.

Besides the martin, there are four other species of swallows, that deserve the attention of my fair reader. The chimney swallow, the sand martin, the swift or black martin, and the Chinese swallow, whose nest is built with mucilaginous gums, and is used in India for being washed clean from straws and feathers.

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array, the sweet and innocent scenes of a busy and delightful residence with my parents, and their happy family and kindred in the country, when every thing to me was new, and fresh, and gay, and void of care, and void of trouble, free from the heart-rending discernment of the vanities and treacheries of life.

The swallow of the cottage, of the field, of the sand bank or the lake, and the swift of the towering cliff, the steeple, and the ruin, do all of them in different ways bring back to my delighted recollection, our sweetest excursions in summer to the adjoining villages, the solitary extensive commons, the sequestered lake, or the deserted castle on the bank of some classic river; and I never can yet look at the rapid movements of the field swallow, or hear the squeak of the descending swifts, without experiencing in my mind more charming emotions than ever I felt from the finest airs of the Italian opera at Naples, at Florence, or at Rome.

What is this my dear girls? It is innocence, and sentiment, and virtue, that, even reflected from a distant age, can move the soul beyond the power of luxurious art and refinement.

O cherish them, you that know and experience them yet young, with powerful energy, and let not your hearts be hardened by the deceitful and lying vanities of gaiety and fashion.

Learn to undervalue the common place flattery incident to your sex, and to know,

"How beauty is excelled by manly grace,
"And wisdom, which alone is truly fair."

I have now gotten thus far on my Irish excursion, and having feasted on the scenery of the lakes of Killarney, I feel an irresistible desire to send you my bill of fare, though every word I shall write will give me pain to think you were absent, and that I do, as it were, but tantalise you with the description.

Yesterday morning at six o'clock, in one of the sweetest moments of a lovely summer day, we took boat at the back of this castle, and rowed by Cherry island, and O'Donahoe's prison, to the isle called *Innisfallen* *.

This island is one of the largest and finest on the lakes, and shaded with the beautiful arbutus, and a variety of forest trees.

It has an extent of above eighteen Irish acres, its shape is triangular, and its sides are hollowed into bays. The soil is rich, and the verdure perpetual. On the north eastern side of the isle, and near a promontory, I observed the remains of an

* *Innis*, in Irish, signifies an island; *fallian*, wholesome, The Wholesome Island. It is thus described by the poet already quoted.

In many rounds of loveliest scenery lost,
Fair Innisfallen courts us to her coast,
To climb her rocky barrier, and to stray
Along the path of Kenmare's spiry way *;
Varied with gentle mounts, descents, and plains,
Rich, yet the forest wild it still retains.
How green the carpet! while Sylvanus spreads
His venerable arms around our heads.
How proud the ruin! once the ruthless home
Of pale austerity and monkish gloom,
The seat of woe, now, by its princely lord,
To mirth devoted, and the social board †.

* Formed round the island by that nobleman.

† Now a banqueting house.

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ancient abbey; and adjoining to these ruins, there is a chapel which had formerly belonged to it, and which is now hospitably converted into a banquetting house, for the reception of visitors to the romantic scenes of Killarney. On inquiry I find that this abbey was founded in the beginning of monkery, by a saint, Finian Lobhar, or the leper, son of Alid, king of Munster, towards the close of the sixth century, and probably from the Irish name of the isle for a Lazaretto, or house for the reception of persons diseased by the leprosy.

Near these ruins I observed a holly tree of immense size and beauty, and many majestic and interesting ash trees and beeches. I am surprised that the holly tree should be in so little request excepting for fences, for which no doubt it is super-excellent; but can there be a more lovely tree than the holly, when suffered to grow wild and umbrageous, glittering among the paler greens of summer, and lovely with its fresh foliage and fruit in winter.

Though we had much to see in the course of the day we could hardly consent to be torn by our guides from this lovely spot.

The sun began now to beat strong upon us, reflected from the surface of the lake, as smooth as a looking glass, and under the fresh shade of the beech, and the lovely strawberry tree, we enjoyed a sequestered prospect; so much the more delightful that it was animated by the sight of its innocent, but oppressed inhabitants, milking their kine, or planting their potatoes in the lovely turf, that was every where among the wood, with the Irish spade or loy,

and apparently happy in the midst of poverty, and what we must think distress.

In another part of this little island I saw the cattle at their watering;—they were standing knee deep in the lake, and all their images, with their attendants, and the picturesque adjoining scenery of mountains and hanging woods, were reflected from the watery mirror.

Having listened to a voice I heard in an adjoining thicket, I had Irish enough to discriminate the language of rural love, and could not resist concealing myself close by, in a copse of arbutus, to possess myself of this Gaelic or Celtic eclogue. I was successful, and here it is.

Suirda *. “ Ah! why will you not say you love me? See, every thing happy and loving around us,—all nature is in love!—why will you not say you love me?”

Leanananna †. “ O, *suirda*! *suirda*! why will you tease me with your nonsense;—have you no eyes, you silly *suirda*?—Come, come, let us go the watering of the kine, and when we return let us keep the teasing flies from our flocks with the sweet smelling fly flaps.” I could hear no more, and so I away I went. O, simplicity of manners! divine innocence of rural life! who shall dare to compare thee with the artificial sentiments of courtly luxury?—Pardon, my dear girls, this little digression; for

* *Suirde*, sweetheart.

† *Leannan*, a Mistress of the Heart; literally, Calf of the Heart, or darling. *An*, or *Am*, the Soul; Thus, *Am-bros*, Food of the Soul, &c. The Celtic is truly a most primitive language.

June 26.

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when I write to you, it is really thinking or dream-
ing upon paper, but, as an *amende honorable*, I will
give you a slight sketch of these lakes.

Know, then, that they cover above six thousand
Irish acres; and are divided into three great bran-
ches; or rather there are three distinct lakes, con-
nected by a winding river; the lower lake, Mu-
crufs lake*, and the upper lake; the characters of
which are entirely different, as well as their form;
size, and boundaries. The first presents a vast ex-
panse of water, bordered to the west and south west
by the mountains of Glenna and Tomies, with their
forests united, growing down to the water's edge,
and of six miles in extent †.

The beautiful and wooded peninsula of Mucrufts
forms a lower boundary to the south, and the rest
consists of cultivated land, rising gently from the lake
to the horizon of distant mountains, and besprink-
led with houses, and cottages, and tufts of trees.

Mucrufts lake is most romantic and sequestered.
The bare rocky sides of Turc ‡ mountain, flings a

* *Muc-rufs*, Bear Point, or Promontory. Names of places in Bri-
tain or Ireland, terminating in *muc* or *muck*, have a common origin
among the old Celtic natives.

† The poet thus characterises this part of the scenery:

Forming a chequer'd scene, the pendant wood,
By turns excludes, by turns admits the flood;
New scenes of grandeur open to our eyes,
Where graceful hills* and distant ruins rise;
Where down the rugged steep of Tomies break
The white cascades, and thund'ring seek the lake;
Now stretching far and wide, the wat'ry waste
Softly retires to Glenna's bow'ry breast. IARD.

* Those of Ahdæe.

‡ *Turc*, the masculine of the noun *muc*.

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solemn air of grandeur over it; and the innumerable little rocky shaded bays, which indent the northern side of the peninsula, opposite to Turc, seem as if they had been brought into being by the magic spells of some enchanter of Spencer and Ariosto*.

The upper lake is a wild solitude of water and rock, inclosed by an awful circle of mountains, of even Alpine dignity, over which Macgilly, Cuddy's Reeks, stretch their craggy necks, and jut into the lake.

The strait which forms the communication between this and Mucruis lake is a labyrinth of water, winding its way among rocks for three miles and a half, in a perplexed and intricate course, almost perpetually lost behind the projections of the rocks which border it.

Imagination cannot form a more delightful scene of romantic beauty than the peninsula of Mucruis affords. From a lawn that rises behind the house, the lower lake is seen in all its extent. The mountain of Glenna, in its full majesty, and rich attire of wood

* Joyous he leads us to the charming seat
Of Mucruis fair;—her elegance and dress,
The hand of some superior pow'r confess;
Like some selected treasure rarely seen,
Her vistas open, and her alleys green,
Her verdant terrace, Meditation's bow'r,
The yew-topp'd ruin *, and the sainted tow'r †.
From her proud bourne behold the distant isles,
And the rude masonry of rocky piles;
Grotesque and various ‡ from the deep they rise
And catch, by turns, new forms to mock our eyes;
There, the bold cliff for ample prospect made;
Here, for repose, the grotto and the shade. IARD.

* Mucruis Abbey.

† St Fimon.

‡ One, in particular, represents a horse in the attitude of drinking.

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and *Tomies* united to it. To the south west, ruder mountains open to admit the strait that joins the lakes. To the north, the lake spreads out its glittering bosom, enriched by the woods of Ross Island and Innisfallen, which appear as united in one mass. The horizon is formed by the distant mountain of Sleomish, and others of the same chain; which by their height and varied outline, give spirit and dignity to the milder scene of agriculture and inclosures which terminates the lake at this extremity. But it is not to distant beauties alone that Mucrufts is indebted; it has superior charms of its own, and contains within itself a region of enchantment. This peninsula is about a mile and a half long, and in no part wider than half a mile. Its north side opens to the lower lake, its south side to that of Mucrufts; both are well wooded, and formed into rocky bays. In the centre of the peninsula is another little sequestered lake. The rest of the space is an interchange of lawn and thicket, a happy scene of repose and tranquillity, contrasted with the magnitude and splendor of the adjoining scenery. Here we visited the ruins of the abbey of Mucrufts, founded in the year 1440 for mendicants of the order of St Francis.

In the centre of the quadrangle of the cloisters, there is a yew tree which must be coeval with the foundation. As it is protected, it will some centuries hence present a most noble and awful spectacle.

Surfeited almost with these beauties of the valleys, we ascended the yellow mountain, or Knock-buy, about two miles to the northward, and from thence

enjoyed the most magnificent view of the lower lake and its neighbourhood. There our eye, passing over a rich valley, met the lake in the centre with the top called *Eagle's Nest*, and the other mountains which stretch to the upper lake behind it*. On one side we saw the loft Tomies Macgilly, Glennaá, and Cuddy's Reeks, losing themselves to the westward; to the south Turk and Mangerton; to the east Glan-fesk and the Paps; altogether forming a range of more than twenty miles. The waving line of the mountains is uncommonly beautiful, while the effect of the view was continually varied and heightened by the changes on the face of the heavens. Vast volumes of clouds were seen rolling together from the Atlantic Ocean, and resting on the summits of the mountains; various masses of light and shade traversing the lakes in succession; while the shrieks of the towering eagles were heard at a distance we con-

* This magnificent scenery is thus described by the poet.

The hoary peak, with heaven's bright azure crown'd,
The brow, with wreaths of ivy compass'd round
Leans o'er the deep; the base, and shaggy side,
Of sylvan beauty clad, and forest pride;
Its form unhurt by tempests, or by years,
Still in fresh robes of majesty appears;
The pile superb, as nature careless threw,
Grandeur and order up the summit grew:
Their easy steps tend gradual to the skies,
And teach aspiring genius how to rise.
Here his dread seat the royal bird hath made,
To awe th' inferior subjects of the shade;
Secure he built it for a length of days,
Impervious but to Phœbus' piercing rays;
His young he trains to eye the solar light,
And soar beyond the fam'd Icaria's flight.

ceived to be immense, as we could but just descry
them through the intervals of the clouds.

High 'bove the rest the great (Mangerton) rears
His lofty head, and hides it in the clouds;
These now attracted by his tow'ring height,
Stop short their airy flight, and form a veil
Which dark and thick descends. Condensing still
Part slowly sails along, and, swelling, shrouds
The neighb'ring hills; the glens how dark between!—
The winds are hushed! the birds, expectant, pause!
The ox, with wistful gaze, eyes the deep gloom;
Nor voice of man is heard, nor pipe, nor horn,
But silent expectation reigns, and boding fear.

Sudden athwart the gloom the lightnings glance,
As quick reflected from the placid lake,
With lurid glare darts bright; anon, sublime
In awful majesty the thunder rolls!
Onward it rolls—and loud—and louder roars
In bursting peals successive, heard afar,
Re-echo'd oft by rocks and caverns deep
From all the neighb'ring hills, all circling round,
Still gaining force, again it bursts a peal
That stuns the ear. Rocks dith'd on rocks are heard
Rattling around. The stoutest heart, appall'd,
With wild dismay, scarce darts to eye the gloom,
Deep-seamed, with frequent streaks of moving fire
Darting in rapid gleams from cloud to cloud:
The clouds are seen in wildest tumult mix'd!
And now, a mighty flash, with fearful glare,
Wide opens half the sky; the heavy rain,
Pouring in streams resistless, rushes down,
Ploughs the red mould, and bears it to the main.
Nature convulsed, the everlasting hills
Appear to tatter, and the total wreck
Of all terrestrial objects seems at hand!

Not long this uproar lasts. The clouds dispel,
The sun looks joyous forth: the pleasing vale,
Now deck'd with renovated verdure, smiles:
The flocks and herds with double relish feed:
The setting sun, with parting ray serene,
Chequers the varied scene with vivid tints
Of glowing lustre, and majestic shades:
Then sinking in the west, night slowly draws
Her mellow curtain o'er the silent scene,
And leaves the world in stillness to repose*.

Having taken shelter during the thunder storm

* Extracted from Loch Lommond, a poem; the close a little
varied to adapt it to the local scene.

in a pleasing cavern, we there took a slight repast,
and returned in the evening.

Happy the man, who studying nature's laws,
Thro' known effects can trace the secret cause,
His mind possessing, in a quiet state,
Fearless of fortune, and resign'd to fate.
And happy, too, is he who decks the bow'rs
Of sylvans, and adores the rural pow'rs;
Whose mind unmov'd the bribes of courts can see,
Their glitt'ring baits, and purple slavery.
Without dismay he hears, but hears from far,
Of tumults, and descents, and distant war:
Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd,
For what befalls at home, or what abroad.

Farewell, my dear girls, you shall hear from me
again on the beauties of summer.

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR,

Edinburgh, 9th April 1793.

If you are as great an admirer of the following oriental
tale as I am, you will not hesitate to give it a place in
your miscellany with your first conveniency, and oblige,
Sir, your old correspondent,

ASIATICUS.

The Temple of the Sun, an Oriental Tale.

As Togrul, the valiant general of the emperor Temugin,
pursued his march in the cool of the evening at the head
of his army, through the country of Tarristan, his attention
was one day struck by a pile of ruins, the magnificence
of which tempted him to take a nearer view of them,
while his troops halted for refreshment.

The reflections naturally suggested by such scenes, were
interrupted by the sight of an aged man, sitting in a
melancholy posture, with his eyes intently fixed on some

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fragments, which lay in a heap before him, while a flood of tears rolled in silence down his furrowed cheeks.

Such a sight was equally affecting to curiosity and compassion. Advancing therefore towards him, " Pardon, (said Togrul,) O venerable father! the intrusion of a stranger, who wishes to know the cause of your distress, in hope it may be in his power to offer you relief."

The mourner raised his eyes, and looking eagerly around, " Is the voice of benevolence heard again in this place? (he exclaimed,) sweet is the sound, though its purpose is impossible."

Then fixing his eyes most attentively on Togrul for some moments, " Your words, O illustrious young man! (he continued,) speak a feeling heart; and I see that you have already tasted of adversity; I will therefore satisfy your inquiry, though hopeless of its motive; for, alas! my woes admit not of relief.

Having said this, he turned his face to the east, and prostrated himself before the heap of fragments, " O Life of the universe! (said he,) thou glorious sun! protect these sacred relics from pollution; nor give the ashes of Zelis to the winds before mine shall be mingled with them.

When he had offered up this prayer, he arose, and turning to Togrul, " I have promised to unfold to you the cause of my unhappiness, (he continued,) but this place is improper. The voice of prayer and adoration only should be heard here. We will withdraw into the shade of yonder arch, and there I will relate the melancholy tale.

As soon as Togrul and he were seated, " These ruins, (said the mourner, with a sigh which seemed to burst his heart,) are all which remains of the sacred temple of the sun; and in that spot, now covered with

those fragments, once stood the altar on which my ancestors, for ages without number, fed the everlasting fire, the hollowed emblem of his purity and power; till the divine wrath, kindled against the sins of mankind, gave up the world to the ravages of the Arabians; who, not content with temporal dominion, dared to attack the sovereignty of heaven.

"They polluted our temples, they overturned our altars, and impiously attempted to extinguish the sacred fire, emblem of him whose light had illuminated the world from its first creation;—an impiety never presumed before by any who had obtained dominion over us.

"But heaven had not so far abandoned the human race. Forewarned in a dream, one of our lineage had built an altar in the mountains of Irac Agem; and secretly removed thither a spark of the true fire, before the sacrilegious ravagers reached this temple.

"The horrors of that day are not to be described. In vain did the priests hold up their hands, never defiled with blood, never profaned with any instrument of destruction to avert the rage of war from these holy walls. The tears of the mother, the cries of her infants, pleaded in vain; the barbarians were equally deaf to innocence and virtue.

"Then did the piety of our race shine forth in all its glory. They gathered themselves around the altar, and covering it with their blood, which was shed without respect to age or sex, and the temple reduced to this heap of ruins.

"It is impossible to express the consternation of the people at this fatal outrage. Thinking the sacred fire utterly extinguished, they abandoned themselves to despair, and every where courted the swords of their destroyers.

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" At length the spark which had been preserved in Irac Agem, being discovered, the poor remains of the true Persees repaired to it; and preferring these inhospitable mountains, to the fertile plains of Farsistan without this object of their worship, built themselves a little city, where their posterity hath lived in peace to this day.

" Of all our lineage, there had escaped the general massacre only the one who attended the altar he had built in Irac Agem, and an infant daughter, born to him at the loss of her mother's life, soon after her arrival there.

" The danger of losing a race so long endeared to their love, so necessary to their religion, filled the Persees with the strongest fear; but heaven heard their prayers, and from these two sprung a progeny which hath subsisted ever since.

" Though driven thus by irresistible necessity from our native land, once in our lives, we never failed to visit these reverend ruins, to implore from the sun a restoration of their glory, and sprinkle upon the remains of his altar the ashes of our deceased kindred, which we religiously preserve for that purpose; and this was the melancholy cause of my coming thither at this time."

A flood of tears here choaked his utterance. He hung down his head, and sobbed aloud for some moments, while Togrul humanely wept in silence with him.

As soon as he had recovered the power of speech, " Were I not convinced of the benevolence of your heart, (he resumed,) O virtuous youth! I should make an excuse for paying a tribute to nature, which affected heroism has dishonoured with the name of weakness, but I see you are superior to such false refinement.

" This melancholy duty having fallen upon me this year, I yielded in an unhappy hour to the solicitations of my wife to let her accompany me hither:

" On the third day of our journey we were met by a troop of Tartars, who had separated from the armies of Temugin, and ranged the country in search of plunder.

" The innocence of our lives, and our known poverty, in those things which are called the riches of the world, had ever preserved us in peace with all the nations round. I advanced therefore without fear to the leader of the troop, and informing him who we were, expected to have been permitted to pursue our journey without interruption.

" But alas ! I flattered myself with vain expectation. He had looked at the beauty of my wife with eyes of desire, and resolved to tear her from my bosom.

" Unwilling, however, to have recourse to open violence, for fear of opposition from his followers, who he knew held our people in the highest reverence, he pressed us to take shelter in his tent from the heat of the noon ; a courtesy feigned, that he might have time to form some scheme for accomplishing his base design.

" There are some offers, which, however unacceptable, cannot be refused.

" The Persees have ever been famed for hospitality, above all the nations upon the earth. We could not refuse entering his tent, without an appearance of unsocial ingratitude, though our laws would not permit us to taste a drop of water with him.

" We had not been long there when he withdrew under a pretence of giving some orders to his men ; nor returned till it was too late for us to reach the caravansers, in which we had proposed to rest that night. For it would have been reckoned an infringement upon the laws

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of hospitality in us to have departed without waiting for him.

"Our uneasiness in such a situation may be well conceived; but he gave reasons of such plausibility for his absence, and offered so courteously to remain where he was for that night, for our convenience, that we could not avoid complying to stay with him.

"His joy at seeing us run so readily, as he thought, into his snares, put him off his guard.

"I caught a glance of his eyes as he gazed at my wife, in which I read the nefarious purpose of his heart. I arose therefore instantly, and claiming the sacred privilege of hospitality, proceeded that moment on my journey along with my wife.

"The shades of night falling upon us as we travelled by the side of a wood, my wife was so terrified by the roaring of wild beasts issuing from their dens in quest of prey, that I was obliged to give way to her fears, and assist her to climb a lofty tree, where I placed her in safety among the boughs, seating myself beside her.

"The fears of my wife seemed to have been impressed by heaven, to save us from dangers still more terrible than those she was afraid of.

"We were scarcely settled in the tree, when we heard the tread of horses; and in a little time, could distinguish the voice of the Tartar, exultingly anticipating to his followers the pleasure he promised himself in the possession of my wife; as he passed by our place of refuge.

"The appearance of morning at length giving us hope that our danger was over, we descended from the tree; and having offered up our adorations to the rising sun, were preparing to proceed on our journey, when

we perceived our enemy approaching towards us on his return.

“ It is impossible to express the horror with which this sight struck us. My wife in the vain impulse of despair, ran towards the wood, whither the Tartar pursued her, while his companions seized me.

“ Her flight was soon stopped. The ravisher overtook her, and, mad with desire, attempted to gratify his brutal appetites upon the spot. What were the sensations of my soul in that dreadful moment ! but heaven saw my distress, and heard the cries of her innocence.

“ Just as he had overpowered her resistance, a lion, roused by her shrieks, issued from a brake, near to which heaven had directed her flight, and rushing upon the ruffian, tore him piece meal in an instant:

“ Soon as my wife found herself freed from his violence, she started from the ground, and ran with outstretched arms towards me for protection, incapable of considering my inability to afford it, nor even sensible of the means of her deliverance.

“ But the power which had so signally saved her, continued his care of us both. The Tartars who had seized me, struck with so evident an interposition of heaven, no sooner saw their leader slain, than fearing a like fate themselves, as accomplices in his guilt, they loosed their hold, and springing upon their horses, fled out of sight in a moment.

“ These events had succeeded each other so rapidly, that reason was unable to keep pace with them. I stood stupified with astonishment, nor had power to advance to meet my wife, till she fell motionless at my feet.

" This sight restored me to myself. I raised her head, and laying it in my bosom, attempted to soothe her distress with words of comfort, which I wanted little less myself.

" The generous lion in the mean time, stood over the victim of his justice, growling with savage delight, and lashing his sides with his tail, without advancing a single step towards us, though so near him, till satisfied with his triumph, he returned slowly back to his den.

" It was a considerable time before I could bring my wife to her senses. The conflict had been too violent for her tender frame. Her spirits and strength equally sunk under it,—sunk, alas, never to recover! Several times she opened her eyes, and fixed them wildly on me; then, starting in the impression of her fright, gave a feeble shriek, and swooned away again.

" At length she became more composed; but still she was unable to walk; and every moment we delayed, increased my fears of the return of the Tartars to revenge their leader's death.

" In this distress I happened to cast my eye upon the horse of the ravisher, which his followers had in their fright left behind them, tied to a tree; and placing her with difficulty upon him, walked by her side to encourage and support her, till we arrived at the caravansera.

" This was the last effort of her strength, the delicacy of her soul was wounded by the base attempt of violation, and the affright had overshadowed her reason.

" For three days, she pined in my bosom, then drooping her head like a lily torn from the root, expired without a struggle.

" My situation can be conceived only by a feeling heart. O, my Zelis! thou wert the delight of my eyes, the hope and comfort of my life.

"I would gladly have accompanied her to the mansions of the blessed; but piety, and my very love for her, equally restrained me.

"Reason had had time to resume her rule during the approaches of her death. The laws of our religion forbid us to shed human blood, even in self defence. How then could I dare to stain my hands with my own? Besides, who should perform the last rites to her dear remains, and sprinkle her ashes on this altar? Who should perform the same pious office for me, that I may be re-united to her, and to the rest of our holy race.

"I was convinced of my duty, and prepared to fulfil it: I washed her pure body with my tears, I wrapped it in precious spices, which I received in exchange for the horse of the Tartar from certain merchants in the caravanserai, and building a lofty pile of aromatic woods, reduced it to ashes, which I have this day spread upon yonder sacred ruins of our altar.

"This, O courteous stranger! is the sermon of my woes, which you see will admit of no relief. I now turn my face to our place of refuge in the mountains, there to devote the residue of my unhappy days, to the contemplation of that Being, by whose power, and in whose presence only, I can be restored to happiness."

Though the heart of Togrul sympathised with the unhappy sufferer, there were some circumstances in this story which affected him in a very different manner.

As his reason was convinced of the incomprehensible essence of the Deity, he considered every assimilation of him to objects of sense, as the most impious absurdity; and the very thought of paying to his creatures the adoration due only to himself struck him with sacred horror.

As soon therefore as the Persee had ended his melancholy narrative, "I condole with you for your loss, (said he)

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O man of affliction! but I dare not offer consolation before you have reconciled yourself to heaven, by a renunciation of those errors which have drawn its wrath upon your head.

"You blindly mistake the creature for the Creator, and rob him of that worship which is his sole and uncommunicable right."

Heavy as this charge was, the Persee was not abashed. Fixing his eyes upon Togrul, with a modest firmness, "Most unworthy of consolation should I certainly be, (he replied) O severe judge! if I were guilty of the crime which you impute to me. But I exult in the assurance, that on a moment's reflection, you will yourself acquit me.

"Groundless is the accusation of our worshipping any other object than the Deity himself, the author and life of the universe, and all it contains.

"We worship not his creatures; we worship him in them. We worship him in the sun, as the most glorious of his works, the fountain of that heat by which he animates all nature! We worship him in fire, as the substitute of the sun, the vehicle in which heat is entrusted to our own management for the uses of life; and we keep that fire always alive in testimony of our gratitude for his supporting our lives by it; and as a memorial to him to continue that support.

"Never has man fallen into so gross error, as to direct his worship ultimately to the works of his own hands, though the presumption of ignorance hath often accused him of it.

"Adieu, O young man! Learn to judge less precipitately, and may the Deity, whom all the world unites in adoring, though under different symbols, guide your steps in safety."

It was some time before Togrul recovered from the surprise with which this defence of the Persee struck him. He examined it with candid attention, and though he was far from thinking it satisfactory, it determined him never more to condemn any man from differing in opinion with him.

ANECDOTE:

A FAMOUS beggar in Sussex, known by the name of *Dog Smith*, was a great benefactor to that county. He had been a silversmith in London, but left his business to go to begging, followed by a dog, from which he had his nickname. With the estate he left, his executors were enabled to give in charity to every market town either a thousand pounds in money, or fifty pounds a-year for ever in land, besides six or eight pounds yearly to almost every parish. Mitcham indeed he had excepted by name, having been whipt out of it as a common vagrant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE valuable communication from Gothenburg are thankfully received, and shall be duly attended to. The continuation of this gentleman's correspondence is requested.

The Editor has been favoured with hints on public libraries &c. by an old correspondent, for which best thanks are returned.

The queries respecting the magnificent bridge in Russia came to hand and shall be transmitted to Russia by the very first opportunity.

The favour of *Proteous* is come to hand. Though the Editor does not think poetical prose the best mode of writing, he will try to spare a corner for this ingenious youth's effusions, as they are not spun out to too great length.

Thanks to *Romanus* and *Italicus* for his essay which shall be duly attended to.

The *Stilling* is come to the office, and it is hoped shall not be lost.

THE BEE,

OR

LITERARY WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3. 1793.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SILVER COIN
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It is now fixed by law, that the proportion in value betwixt the *gold* and *silver* coin in this kingdom, shall be always the same, whatever variation may take place in the respective metals.

Great inconvenience arises from this regulation, which will be partly illustrated by the following positions, in which, as *gold* composes the principal part of our money, we shall suppose it to be the regulating standard in the prices.

I. If the price of silver fall very low, (that is, much below the proportion it ought to bear to gold,) some, or all of the following cases will occur.

1st, A great quantity of *gold* coin will be melted down illegally, to enable adventurers to purchase

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silver for the purpose of sending to the mint to be coined*.

2d, Silver money will be coined in too great abundance.

3d, Government finding the price of gold so high, will be constrained to avoid coining it on its own account.

4th, The result of all these is, that there will be such a scarcity of *gold* coin, as not to afford enough for the common purposes of traffic, and the people will thereby be put to a great inconvenience; whereas, on the other hand, there will be such a superabundance of *silver* money, that they will not know what to do with it. Those who hold, from the particular nature of their business, great quantities of the latter, will be obliged at some times to give premiums for taking it off their hands; whilst, on the other hand, persons, who being obliged to court the favour of the public, by furnishing their customers with payments of the kind wished for, will be necessitated with great loss to themselves, to give premiums on receiving *gold* coin, which I know is done at this time by many with *silver* money.

II. If the price of *silver* rise very high.

1st, The same cases, as stated above with regard to gold, would happen with regard to silver, if it were under the same regulations; and case third

* Any person sending bullion to the mint, receives, in return, the same quantity of *fine metal* in coin, which is a necessary regulation.

will occur, as the regulations regarding it now stand. But,

2d, It not being necessary, (by law,) that *silver* coin should be of full weight, to constitute a legal payment; as is the case with *gold*, what is current of the former is worn, and ground so much as to be reduced much below its original weight; and, in consequence, cases analogous to those stated above, *first* and *second*, will, under the circumstance in question, sometimes occur, and sometimes will not, just as the debasement of the current coin, the extra standard price of silver, or the power and will of the executive government to enforce the laws may preponderate.

Having thus far premised, I come now to the object of this essay, the present state of the *silver* coin of this kingdom.

By the Mint regulations, an ounce of standard silver is coined into money amounting to 5s. 2d. and the present price of silver bullion is 5s. 2½d.; so any person getting silver coined would lose 1d. per ounce, or near one per cent. There has not therefore for these many years been any silver coined *legally*, except a small sum that was done on account of government, I think in the year 1787, and it was almost immediately all melted down, the few pieces that remain being now kept as a sort of rarity. This is an example of the circumstance analogous to that mentioned above, position *first*, case *first*.

To ascertain the degree of debasement of our current *silver* coin, I weighed several sums taken promiscuously, as received in payment, and found

3l. 2s. which ought to be one pound, to weigh as follows :

Half crowns, 10 ounces 16 pennyweights.

Shillings, 9 — 10 —

Sixpences, 6 — 9 —

An ounce therefore of current half crowns is intrinsically worth, by the standard, only 4s. 8d. of shillings 4s. 1d. and of sixpences 3s. 2d.

Hence the profit to illicit coiners, at the present price of silver, supposing their money to be fully as good and as heavy as that in universal circulation throughout this kingdom, would be no less than 6d. on half crowns, 1s. 1d. on shillings, and 2s. on sixpences, *per ounce*.

What an immense temptation !

After all these facts, which are undoubted, it appears somewhat paradoxical, that silver coin, though it is now impossible to distinguish the real from the counterfeit, has been of late so very scarce, that tradesmen cannot on many occasions, even with the greatest exertions, procure enough of it to pay their servants wages ; and I know many bankers, both in Scotland and London, who are often obliged to give premiums for it, to their great loss. This circumstance has, I believe, made several persons who would otherwise have brought the matter on the *tapis* before government, rest easy, thinking the evil of false coining could not be come to a very great height, as, if it were, the silver coin would be over plenty, in place of being scarce. I submit to their consideration the following elucidation of that apparently

wonderful circumstance, and hope it will undeceive them.

False coining is come to such a pitch in London, that I believe we may compute that many hundreds of pounds of bad money are issued out every day; but this coin is not of real silver, but of copper coated over with it, which soon discovers itself by a little wearing, and the unfortunate person in whose hands it happens to be when that is discovered, either loses the piece himself, or cheats some of his neighbours with it. Thus it goes, till it will do no longer, and is then thrown into the fire. So there is just as much lost by *individuals* every day, as there is issued forth of new counterfeits, and the quantity remaining in circulation at any one time, is just as much as is made in as many days as a piece lasts, on an average, which is a mere nothing in comparison with what would be gathered upon us in a year's time of false coin made of real metal, were the coining rascals not more inclined to be hanged for tenpence than for five-pence, though with more certainty; thus is our base silver coin prevented from accumulating on us.

How to prevent these evils comes next under our consideration. The following methods are submitted to legislators and the public.

1st, Let it be required that silver coin should be of full weight as is gold, allowing a reasonable deduction for wearage. This would take away all possibility of false coinage of *real silver*, and as the pieces would always have full and distinct impressions on them, it would very much augment the

difficulty of imitating them in other metals coated; and a very small augmentation therein would stop a great many coiners, none of whom at present require a press like that used at the mint. The trouble in weighing may be objected to, but it would be almost nothing, as a light shilling would in general be easily distinguished by the sight; as light guineas are, by most people, through practice. Of the ease of weighing coin expeditiously with a small pocket steel-yard, we were well convinced here a few years ago, when the people at one period weighed their halfpence, an operation which was found by experience, after the people got into the habit of it, neither to take time nor trouble; it being only necessary with the suspected ones:

2dly, Nothing could be done in this matter without varying the proportional value betwixt silver and gold coin.

This might be done once every ten years, or perhaps not so often, either by parliament, or the king in council, government paying always when the standard price of silver was raised, to every person holding above a certain sum in shillings, the loss sustained thereon; for the public, not individuals, ought to bear every contingency of that nature.

Without this regulation we must always be at every variation of the price of bullion, either receiving in payments bad and debased specie, or running short of specie of one or other sort, sufficient for our own conveniency, as is now the case with silver.

Edinburgh, }
March 1793. }

HANDELS BEOBACHTER.

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THOUGHTS ON THE BEST MODE OF PROVIDING FOR
THE POOR.

Continued from p. 280.

THE following modes for supplying the poor, without assessments, are humbly proposed to the consideration of all concerned.

1. That proprietors treat the inhabitants of their respective parishes with humanity, and show upon every occasion, that they wish to render them happy; that they make allowance for their prejudices and weaknesses, especially when they are harmless and innocent;—that they grant their tenants leases upon reasonable terms, and gratify the whole of the people by settling among them popular and sensible clergymen, of whom they are always fond; thus by the great numbers, by the ability, and benevolence of those who attend the parish churches, the poor, with little or no aid from the heritors, could easily be supplied; whereas by pursuing an opposite course, the number of those who attend the churches upon the establishment, is diminished, and that of the dissenters increased, whose contributions go to the support of their own clergymen, while those who attend the parish churches, are obliged not only to maintain their own, but also the poor of all the different sectaries.

Or,

ROBATCHER.

2. That heritors, for their own interest, make frequent inquiries into the state of the poors funds, and when they find any danger of approaching want, that they give, in as private a manner as they can, a few pounds, to be disposed of together with the other collections by the kirk seshions, who are best acquainted with the circumstances of the poor, and in general the most economical managers of their funds. Matters will thus continue to go on smoothly, the common people will contribute as usual, the heritors will give but a small proportion, and the poor be amply supplied.

Whereas when heritors not only neglect to make these inquiries, but to answer the requests made to them in behalf of the poor, by clergymen in a private, and therefore in a prudent mannner, clergymen and their elders are discouraged and provoked, difficulties multiply, assessments necessarily take place; then an heritor is obliged to pay annually, ten, fourteen, and perhaps sixteen pounds; whereas, by adopting the measure above proposed, three or four pounds would have sufficed. In the parish of Yarrow, containing twelve hundred and thirty souls, the poor by the accounts from that parish are maintained by assessments; these at their commencement were moderate, last year they amounted to 120 l. If then one man were the proprietor of such a parish, he would pay an assessment of 60 l.; if two heritors, each of them a tax of 30 l. Sterling yearly; and so on, in proportion to the number of the heritors, and the demands for the

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support of the poor, which in the nature of things must rather increase than diminish. Or,

3. That all heritors attend, every Lord's day, some place of public worship. The good effects of this would be, that they would, along with the common people, contribute to the support of the poor ; and their inferiors or the common people, encouraged by their example, would give more liberally for behoof of the poor, and attend more regularly their respective churches : by these means, the wants of the poor will be fully supplied in the most eligible manner, men of all ranks, by attending places of worship, will become more intelligent, more regular in their manners, more observant of their duty to God and to men, and more happy in themselves. Such as are restrained by scruples from attending churches established by law, may attend where they will ; but let them never forget the poor. To those of that description or who do not reside in the parishes where their estates are situated, and leave the poor to subsist as they may, the introduction of assessments into Scotland has been hitherto chiefly owing.

Gentlemen generally are, and all of them ought to be, the most polite, and best bred of the society to which they belong, or of the kingdom where they reside ; but where is the politeness or good breeding in withdrawing every first day of the week their countenance and presence from the society of their inferiors ? from a numerous, and respectable body of men, upon whom they depend for their wealth, their ease, their power, and influence, from

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men when assembled for the most rational, the most useful and laudable purpose, for worshipping God, for receiving religious and moral instruction, for rendering thanks to God for all his mercies, and for praying to him for themselves and for their superiors, while these superiors are in the mean time, either amusing themselves, or transacting business, which with as much ease, and with greater propriety, might have been accomplished upon any other day.

For a long tract of years, this conduct of their superiors, appeared to the common people, in a light so unengaging and odious, that they withstood the temptation, which the influence of their example threw in their way; but now the case is much altered. Some ministers in their statistical accounts complain, and many others, had they been so minded, might have complained, that farmers in the neglect of the duties of the Sabbath, follow their superiors at the heels; and in many instances, no doubt, surpass them: and should this spirit, or this fashion descend to the lower classes of the people, which, without a wonderful change hardly to be expected, must be the case, when religion loses its hold of their minds, the principles of morality are overpowered, and cease to operate. As the lower orders of men are much more numerous, and when set in motion, vastly more powerful, than the handful of men who rule over them, and nothing can withstand them, then, God have mercy upon the rich and the great, for neither castles, nor bolts, nor bars, nor laws, nor armies, can resist the impetuosity of a lawless mob,

July 3.

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1793.

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315

The history of ancient nations shows, that when religion, such as it was in the heathen world, decayed, when the duties of it were neglected, when they began generally to despise the gods, whom they had been accustomed to fear, then the ties of morality ceased to bind, then truth and the love of order vanished, then promises and oaths were accounted as things of nought, then those who were wont to obey, became the rulers, and then the once great, the powerful, and polite nations of the world, became a prey to their barbarous neighbours, whom they formerly despised.

Nor do we need, for instances of this, to search into the history of remote times, or of ancient nations; a nation in our neighbourhood, furnishes us with an immediate striking proof of the truth which I have mentioned. Our newspapers teem with accounts of the atheism of the French. The common people were left or kept in ignorance, in respect to religion; and their great men are reported to have been generally atheists; and how could men rule with propriety, or obey conscientiously, without religion. Without religion the principles of morality lose their force; without morality society cannot subsist: accordingly the multitude having obtained some portion of political knowledge, and feeling their own strength, burst their chains, and usurped the reins of government; their grand monarch, whom they lately adored, they have beheaded or murdered; and their nobles whom they obeyed with the most obsequious submission, they have banished: thus the great and mighty of the earth, wander as vagabonds

316 *Russian naval officers.*—*Marshal.* July 3.
in strange kingdoms, and subsist by the charity of
their neighbours. In certain situations, princes find
as many enemies, almost, as they have soldiers or
subjects: the great are the first who suffer in the case
of commotion; in order, therefore, to prevent these
evils, the great should in every thing laudable, show
a good example. I am, Yours, &c.

May 9. }
1793. }

AMICUS.

ANECDOTES OF DISTINGUISHED BRITISH OFFICERS,
WHO FELL IN THE RUSSIAN NAVAL SERVICE DU-
RING THE LAST WAR WITH SWEDEN. BY ARC-
TICUS.

For the Bee.

Continued from p. 64.

Fourth.

— *MARSHAL, Esq. Captain of the second rank.*

— *MARSHAL*, esq. son of captain *Marshal* of
the British navy, so well known by his professional
merit, and so often mentioned during the American
war, as Rodney's signal repeating captain, was
engaged in London for this service during the
Swedish war, as an able officer to replace captain
Traveneon in the *Kamtchatka* expedition, after the
display of that brilliant officer's abilities had poin-
ted him out for still more important services near
home, since the death of admiral *Greig*.

By all accounts, Russia could not have made a
better choice, than the young officer singled out to re-

July 3.
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AMICUS.

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1793 *Russian naval officers,— Marshal.* 317
place him. He added to much professional knowledge
for his years, and the undaunted courage which oc-
casioned his very premature death, a genius for na-
val architecture, which made him a real acquisition
to this country, at a time that whole fleets of a new
kind were constructing, much better calculated for
a naval war on the shores of the Baltic, and gulph
of Finland, (strewed with rocks and shallows,) than
the lofty ships of the Russian navy, formed upon the
model of the great maritime powers who have fo-
reign commerce and possessions to defend, in seas
for which such vessels are fitted, although of little
use in the Baltic, were the northern powers agreed
upon that subject. He began to show his ship build-
ing talent, by the construction of a species of gal-
ley fleet, for a power in alliance with Russia, in his
way up to the place of his destination; and we have
heard that the vessels built by him at Copenhagen,
promised to be of much annoyance to the common
enemy, had not Great Britain and Prussia preven-
ted so unequal a combination of forces against a
single unsupported prince, in whose veins seems to
have flowed the blood of the Gustavii, Caroli, and
other northern heroes, his ancestors, too soon let
out for the good of his people, by the base hand of
a dastard afsafsin.

On his arrival here, young Marshal was instantly
appointed to the command of a frigate of thirty-two
guns, the St Nicolay, the tutelar saint of Russian
seamen, going out on a dangerous service with the
galley fleet, against rocks, and low floating batteries,
the most terrible of all maritime enemies. His

first rank was that of post captain, from a lieutenant in the royal navy; but indeed he was honoured with the particular recommendation of the gallant Rodbey, to which all bowed abroad, whatever his influence might be at home, when opposition charity only cherished the unfortunate, and set them up as opponents to their more fortunate brother commanders, to humble human vanity in the true spirit of Christianity.

From the admiralty where he received his commission, captain Marshal went straight to meet his fate, without making any stay in this city, so that, as hinted before, he was the only gentleman mentioned in these anecdotes, not personally known to Arcticus.

On the 29th of June 1793, the galley fleet, under the command of prince Nafsau, came to action with that of Sweeden in sound, protected by rocks and low batteries carrying heavy metal, whilst the Russian attack was covered, as it was called, by a few frigates of very inadequate force, which being obliged to come to anchor in shallow water, were thereby deprived of all their natural advantages, and lay sure marks for the destructive Swedish batteries, which tore them to pieces, as had been foreseen by seamen, without even the satisfaction of revenging their hard treatment, on their almost invisible enemies. The gallant Marshal was stationed amongst the nearest of these frigates, so that his ship's company of recruits, may be said rather to have been butchered, than to have fallen accidental victims to the chance of war, as in ordinary service,

1793.

art of life.

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When all his naval officers, and most of his men were fallen around him, and his vessel ready to sink, and swallow up the rest, he was pressed to save his life for a more equal combat, where he might have some chance of serving his new sovereign; but he replied, it never should be said, that a British officer quitted his ship in face of an enemy, whilst she could swim on the water, and remained still on the deck, animating by his example the few survivors, till at last she sunk under him, and *only then*, he was seen to throw himself in the sea, with a captain of artillery who had stood by him.

The soldier was saved, but the brave seaman drowned; probably unable to swim from a wound he had received in the action. Thus fell a young hero in his 25th year, who merited a happier fate, and who promised to be a great acquisition to the new service he had chosen, from disgust at what he regarded as neglect at home.

FRAGMENTS BY BACON.

Art of Life,—Politeneſs.

For the Bee.

Continued from p. 232.

* * * * It is a strange thing and yet of great veritie, that a man is most encumbered and troubled with business when he is most idle: for when a man is idle, he hath no needle or compass, whereby he may steer his course, and is perpetually beaten a-

about by the various winds of fancy, which force him to be ever at his log book, and weighing the lead.

Certainly, therefore, it is no small matter in the craft of life, for a man so to order his ways, that he may use his leisure according to right reason, and social virtue; and although it be true, that *in the regiment of youth, the platform for the goodly superstructure of intelligent and useful industry ought to be laid*, yet it will ever be found that a man may do much by putting himself as it were in harness, fencing his eyes from the lusts thereof, by devices figurative of those used for our skittish horses, and fixing himself (however painful,) in the beginning, to the yoke of duty, and the exercise of reason.

It is easy for a man who belongeth unto others, and is in the trammels of an inferior station, to eschew the disquietude that springeth from the misapplication of leisure; for the sense of poverty, the sense of danger, and the authority of his superiors, will constrain him to rectitude.

Such a man being poor, will have few followers; and if he have but the sense to prefer air and exercise with the society of a companion on a holiday, to the turbulent and expensive pleasures of a drinking house or a wake, all will go well, and he will be pleasing unto others.

But it is not so with the man of landed estate, or with the rich tradesman or merchant, who is cursed with the superfluities of time and of money:

Great and signal therefore is the benefit of that art of life, which leadeth unto the choice of innocent,

and useful divertisements. Theſe do give amenity to the thorny paths of life; and as they do wonderfully afford contentment to a man's ſelf, ſo they do alſo not only prevent him from being troublesome unto others, but enable him to miniſter unto the joys of ſociety, and the good of the commonwealth.

Divers uſeful arts and notable diſcoveries have had their firſt beginnings in the paſt times of leiſure. Witneſs the noble diſcoveries of Roger the monk, whoſe name it is my honour, as to carry his fame my ambition. Witneſs the diſcovery of moveable types in printing, the fruit of boyiſh curioſity in the laboratory of a goldſmith.

Witneſs the diſcovery of the mariner's compaſs by the childiſh ſailing of needles touched by the Magnes, on little bits of ſtraw in a baſon of water, and many others; not to ſpeak of the fortunate but accidental diſcovery of Keplerus, now ringing through all the circles of aſtrogers. Let paſt times of literature, therefore, be free as thoughts and contemplations, not flying only upon the wings of imagination, but joining ſenſe unto reaſon, and experiment unto ſpeculation, ſo that life may be given unto embryo truth, and form unto verities yet in their chaos.

There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world, than this noble eluctation of truth, wherein againſt the tenacity and vehemence of prejudice, and *the idolatry of famous names*, true ſcience is made to prevail.

What great diſcoveries and reformations after-times will behold, and in what a new world of knowledge, the eyes of our poſterity may be happy.

a few ages may joyfully declare, and is but a cold thought unto thoſe who cannot hope to behold this exaltation of truth.

Men diſparage not antiquity, who prudently promote new inquiries.

All muſt indeed magnify the endeavours of Ariſtotle, and the noble ſtart which learning had under him, as they muſt alſo marvel at the ſlender progreſſion, as yet made upon ſuch advantages! And as many centuries have been loſt in repetitions and tranſcriptions, ſealing up rather than unrolling the book of knowledge, *it were good now, that, inſtead of commentaries upon ipſe dixit*, men of adventure would eſſay beyond the attempt of others, even although like Paracelſus, they ſhould ſometimes wander into ſtrange paths of ſingular opinion. *Magnis tamen excidunt auris* * * *. [Here there is a great chasm in the M. S.]

* * *. It is good to comply with ſome humours, to bear with others, but to ſerve none. Civil complacency conſiſts with decent honeſty; and when with ſuavity of manners and conſerſe, there is joined decent ſpirit, a man becometh delectable unto his fellows; and this alſo is a grand department of the art of life, which deſerves to be inculcated by example as well as precept.

True ſuavity of manners and politeneſs is goodneſs of nature, improved into goodneſs of habit and goodneſs of addreſs; and this is what the Grecians did ſo greatly magnify by the name of *philantropia*, which in barren contemplation is nothing but vapour, but in the exerciſe of true hu-

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art of life,—politeneſs.

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manity, is true charity, and charms all human kind. This, of all virtues and dignities of the mind, is the greatest, being the character of the city; and without it, man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing, no better than a kind of vermine.

Now as God made man after his own spiritual image, so it is not so defaced, but that the inclination to goodness remaineth deeply imprinted in his nature; in so much that if it issue not towards men, it will take unto other living creatures, as we see manifestly in our daily intercourse, where great politicians having been disgusted with the treachery of men, do exercise this principle of tenderness and affection upon spaniels and horses, and ancient maidens upon cats and lap dogs.

Now although this goodness of nature which lea-
deth unto urbanity, be in different persons found in various degrees, yet in the platform of proper education much may be done towards its legitimate growth and useful application, and much to obviate the contrary habit of malignity, which springeth from early and violent impressions made by the cruelties and obliquities of parents and preceptors.

A child should be gently and artfully inclined unto the way that he should go, and in his old age he will not forsake it.

Fables and apologues have been preposterously used to do that which can only be done by living, familiar, and daily examples.

If a child shall be rewarded for letting go his miserable sparrow, or releasing some unhappy crea-

ture that hath been caught in a snare, or for some notable exercise of kindness to his play fellows, more will be done to incline him into the habits of this amiable vertue than by all the fables of Æsop; for the pleasure that he shall feel in the exercise will ensure its continued performance.

Now if a man is happily endowed with this improved goodness of nature, let him exercise it faithfully and cordially *at home*, that he may perform it gracefully abroad. It is a common thing to say we are at home and among friends, let us lay aside all ceremony and restraint; but let such duely consider that life itself is but an extended ceremony and interlude; so that if he practise not his part fully with the players behind the curtain, he will act it but poorly before the people.

It is a master stroke therefore in the art of life for a man never to intermit the exercise of suavity and urbanity, in the recesses of retirement from public life; or to think that he can be ungracious and unseemly to his wife, his children, and his domestics, and yet pleasing to others, when he chuseth to put on his holiday raiment, and smile upon strangers.

This is a canon also in the art of life which will enable a man to eschew the errors of so excellent a vertue as goodness of nature, for he will thereby be accustomed to use it according to the different degrees of the charities of consanguinity and friendship; and will not be apt to sacrifice unto Æsop's cock a gem when a barley corn would please him better, and be less chargeable to the giver.

Another notable recipe for pleasing others, and satisfying ourselves, is in the amenity of friendly discourse.

To shape our opinions to the faces and fancies of others, would be mere facility and softness, ending in confusion and contempt; but to shun disputatious arguments is no small argument of a man's sense and goodness of nature. To split hairs, and cut cummin seeds with a man's family, friends, and acquaintance, is but an ill heartning for good agreement in greater affairs; and therefore when a man finds his opinion strongly besieged, and that his adversary pours heavy shot into his citadel, let him handsomely negotiate and march out of his trenches with the honours of war, gently manifesting his so doing to eschew the spilling of good humour and friendship; which if handsomely done, will give much contentment both to a man's self, and to others.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another; he toseth his thoughts more easily, he marshalleth them more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words. Finally, he waxeth wiser than himself, and that more by an hours discourse, than by a days meditation*. Let a man therefore so order his discourse, that he may not hurt the self-love of his friend or companion, or of him with whom he talketh in the ordinary occasions of company and festivity, and let

* This is set down verbatim in his essay on friendship.

him above all things dilligently and curiouſly eſchew the moſt remote alluſions to thoſe things which may leſſen men in their own eyes, or recall to their remembrance unlucky diſappointments, miſfortunes, or diſgraces.

Talk not of hemp, ſayeth the common adage, before the man whoſe father hath been hanged; and we ſhall ever ſee, that a man will ſooner pardon and forget a violent open attack, than the levelling of the inſidious ſhafts of malignant ridicule. It is baſe and cowardly to draw the ſword againſt the defenceleſs foe; and how much more ſo to jeer inhumanly with a plain honeſt friend who is unprovided with the artillery of wit and humour in colloquial inter-
course.

The only excuſation of frequent and terſe wit and humour, that cuts as well as thruſts, is when a man is often and vehemently attacked by wittings, ſo that then he may ſtand a fair tryal of his politeneſs, and be brought in by a rigid jury on a *ſe deſſendendo*; or as when in glee he may dart forth ſayings that may hit without being levelled, and ſo he may have a verdict, (as it were,) of man ſlaughter without malice.

Another eſpecial canon in the regiment of politeneſs, is that we ſhould honour our humbler friends when we meet them among the great, and not treat them like cyphers, that depend upon their ſituation in the grand *ſumma totalis*.

The neglect of this genuine offspring of a worthy heart and a ſound underſtanding, hath coſt many a man a worthy neighbour and friend, not to be com-

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pensated by the braggard importance of a meeting of the quorum, or the triumphs of vain ostentation.

It is good also for a man to guard his place with decent apparel, and not to degrade himself by mean appearances * * *.

Here follows a great chasm in the M. S. which I infinitely regret.

To be continued.

ON THE HYDROPHOBIA.

SIR, *To the Editor of the Bee.*

WITHIN these twelve months, there has been a greater number of mad dogs in this country than we find to have existed in any former period. Humanity as well as self-preservation calls upon us to use every probable mean, not only for averting that direful disease, but also for curing those who are unhappily infected. Perhaps it may be said with truth, that there is an antidote against every malady; provided it were known; and if applied, it would invariably have its effect, excepting where nature was so far reduced, that it could not perform its functions. As no certain remedy has yet been discovered for canine madness, it is not only excusable; but highly proper to make use of any expedient, which has even the least probability of success.

Washing the part bitten as soon as possible, seems to be a likely method of preventing the poison from

being thrown into the circulation, and of course from producing any bad effects. It has been recommended to pour cold water upon the wound, from the spout of a tea kettle, as long as the patient is able endure the cold, and after intermitting a short time till the part recover its usual warmth, to proceed again in the same manner, repeating the operation several times; and at length to use warm instead of cold water. The practice too of cutting out the part which is bitten, appears to be a safe and commendable proceeding.

During the last summer, when mad dogs were so common, I had it in contemplation, to have proposed the use of mild vegetable alkali. The method, which I meant to have proposed, was to have made a solution of pearl ashes, in the proportion of one pound of ashes to three English gallons of water, and to have bathed the patient in it once every day. This perhaps would have been more effectual than sea water, and it can in general be more easily obtained. I meant also to have recommended the patient to drink a glass or two daily, as circumstances would permit, of a solution of the best pearl ashes, in the proportion of one pound of ashes to an English gallon of water.

It has been supposed, that mercury in a certain disease, has its effect by neutralizing the virus. As the vegetable alkali has a very powerful tendency to combine with every known acid, is it not reasonable to conjecture, that it might unite with the canine poison, and prevent its destructive operation, as by the method which I have proposed, it

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would be speedily thrown into the circulation, both by the absorbent vessels on the surface of the body, and by the chyle which immediately enters into the mass of the blood? As barytes takes the lead of vegetable alkali, in the tables of elective attractions, it might be recommended as more proper to be taken into the stomach; but it is not so easily procured, and if it were not carefully prepared, it might be found to be dangerous. It has poisoned dogs* in its crude state, which probably happened from a small portion of arsenic in combination with it.

In the 2d No of the 14th volume of the Bee, you inform us, that a Mr John Williams of the East Indies found "the caustic volatile alkali," effectual in curing the bite of the cobra de capello, if it was properly administered. It is recommended to be given in small doses, and repeated at short intervals.

The bite of a serpent, and that of a mad dog are different, as the effects of the former, are more immediate; yet being so similar in their tendency, there is good reason to hope for success in giving the caustic volatile alkali to animals which are bitten by a mad dog. Experiments might be made upon dogs, both with the fixed and volatile alkalis. If the canine poison produce its effects by debilitating the frame, creating spasms, and finally destroying the powers of the nervous system, then a medicine which would stimulate and counteract these effects, seems to be of all others the most proper. It is on account of the stimulating quality, which

* See Mr Watt junior's experiments on barytes in the transactions, of the Lit. and Phil. Society of Manchester.

volatile alkali possesses, that it has been recommended together with musk, in nervous fevers and gangrenes*.

If these observations can be of any use to the world, it will be highly gratifying to one who is your very humble servant,

Midcaldor. }
April 5. 1793. }

NONMEDICUS.

READING MEMORANDUMS.

SUCH is the lot of humanity, to have our brightest prospects frequently lost in the moment of their highest enjoyment; and the fabric we had vainly erected, sink into oblivion.

Let man use his reason alone, and never believe any thing that is contrary to the dictates of that reason, and become thereby superior to prejudices.

Chearfulness and mirth were undoubtedly meant to harmonise the rugged nature, and soften the cares of man.

But pleasure must be innocent, or it loses its friendly effect. Often we find, that what passes current under the delusive name of pleasure, is only misery in masquerade.

* See Dr Darbey's medical thesis.

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LITERARY NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE Editor has this moment been favoured with a valuable packet from his ever obliging correspondent, Arcticus, which will furnish many interesting papers in succeeding numbers of this work, accompanied with some seeds and specimens of curious vegetable productions. Among these are seeds of the *asclepias Syriaca*, mentioned in the (Bee vol. xiii. p. 260;) of the *polygonum Tataricum* or perennial buck wheat, a plant that promises to be in some cases a succedaneum for red clover, as a food for cattle, in places where clover will no longer grow; as also of the *sesamum orientale*, accounts of which will be given more at large, when time permits; and notices of the *Persian cotton*, a valuable plant for our west India islands.

Among other curious articles sent, is a map of Japan made out by the Japanese merchant Codé, formerly mentioned, from particular charts he had preserved from his shipwreck, never yet published; a figure of the *rhus typhinum*, or vinegar plant; a portrait of the celebrated Professor Laxman the Siberian naturalist; four figures of sheep, one of the *argali*, or wild sheep of Siberia; the others of other varieties of sheep unknown in this country with horns of the wild goat and Siberian ibex, all from the drawings of Pallas with descriptions; and a pair of old stockings whose history will form an interesting article in a subsequent number. Among a variety of other communications respecting economical arts and the internal state of the Russian empire, are notices of the latest discoveries by captain Billings, in the northern straits between America and Europe, and among the Tchutschckoi; specimens of objects

in natural history, dresses of the natives, &c. which were forwarded to the Empress at St Petersburg. Accounts of many of the arts and manufactures carried on in Russia by the peasants, some of them very curious. Among these is not only a full account of the mode of preparing all the kinds of Russian leather; dressing skias, with or without the fur for cloathing, but also the preparing a very delicate kind of thread for stockings, gloves, &c. from the hair of a particular kind of goat, which for softness approaches to that of Shetland wool, &c. &c. all of which shall be presented to our readers with the first convenience.

Nootka sound.

The Editor has also been favoured with a communication from Nootka sound on the north west coast of America, by a subscriber for Bee, which announces nothing of the differences said to subsist between the Spaniards and the English in that settlement; the author of that communication having written in haste, just before he set out on an expedition to the internal parts of the country, mentions only generals, deferring particulars of the country, &c. till his next, when he shall have had an opportunity of observing them with attention, and of describing them with accuracy.

Extract of a letter from Dr Pallas.

The following extract of a letter from Dr Pallas to Arcticus from Astrachan, will disappoint some of the readers of the Bee. It shows how attentive that gentleman is to economical concerns.

“ I am sorry to inform you that as no one here has collected the seeds of the *morus Tatarica*, or wild Tartarian mulberry, I am unable to keep my word with you till

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midsummer, relative to those I promised to send for Dr Anderson; however, I shall take care to dry a good stock in June, when the berry is fully ripe, and send them to you by post.

" Pray return my hearty thanks to the good Dr for the communications contained in his last letter, which I shall soon answer, and tell him that I am the more pleased at the discovery of the great Indian buffaloe, as it is from this animal the gigantic skulls are derived, which have been found in different parts of Siberia, and of which I gave descriptions and figures in the *Nove Coment. Acad. Petropol.* for 1768."

The following is a specimen of these valuable communications; it is accompanied with a specimen of the crude materials and the prepared; the last is beautiful almost beyond what could be conceived, the glofs liker fine silk than any thing else to which it can be compared.

A most curious Silesian manufactory.
Saturday April, 30th O. S. 1793.

A most curious vegetable matter resembling to appearance the finest white cotton, with the softness and lustre of silk, was exhibited to day at the meeting of the Economical Society of Petersburg. There were several hanks of thread, made of the same curious matter, dyed of different colours, and a variety of stuffs, resembling some I have seen of cotton from Manchester, all arranged with art and symetry in an elegant cabinet to be presented to her I. M. by our president count Anhalt, according to the desire of the ingenious Silesian manufacturer, so soon as they had been admired and approved of by the Society.

I would scarcely have ventured after the above description of this curious and beautiful matter, to have an-

nounced that all was made from *out shot hemp*, or *codilly*, which I believe are the technic terms for the refuse of hemp, had I not had the address and boldness to cut off a little of both the rough and purified materials, under pretence of taking off angles, on purpose to send to you, and the society for the encouragement of arts, commerce and manufactures of London; I hope that it is as new and curious to both, as it is to myself, who am in amazement at the ingenuity of the Silesian.

Now, Mr Editor, as I have heard that such wonderful industry and address is used in the cotton trade, as to in-croach on your staple linen manufactory in its most valuable branch, of *sheets, shirts, and table linen*, if you can find means of imitating the beautiful Silesian stuffs with your *out shot hemp* and flax, which I should think would answer as well, you will bid fair to foil the cotton weaver at his own weapons (an honourable competition and war of industry,) and imitate some of the most precious stuffs in his line, as he is doing in yours.

I am only sorry that I cannot help you on with the secret; but that, the cunning Silesian has kept it to himself, although I am told he has offered to send over some of his *elèves* on certain terms, to erect a similar manufactory in Russia, where we certainly have enough of the cheap materials which constitute the unexpected basis of the work.

I cannot help hazarding a conjecture that coarse hemp could not be bleached into the snowy whiteness of the stuff sent, without the aid of some perfectly dephlogisticated mineral acid; possibly the marine by means of manganese, but I must leave to some of your *practical correspondents* to guess at the manner it is worked into the softness and lustre of silk, which the sample had (I hope probably it may be ruffled by carrying,) when arranged in the carton and

1793.

important discovery.

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gummed down at one end, in form of a little web of cotton wadd. The stuff as wove into cloth there was no coming at a morsel of; as the samples were all fastened down with gum, at both extremities, and arranged as said above, with great neatness for the empress, as were the coloured thread; so that it was only with much address that I cut off a corner of the rough and purified materials, which are indeed the most essential, for if you possessed the last, Paisley would laugh at the difficulty in making cloth of it.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

THERE has been lately discovered near Wanlock-head in Dumfries shire a rich vein of antimonial ore, that has every appearance of affording that mineral in abundance to supply the whole demand of Europe, for an indefinite time. This has been known to the Editor for some time past; but he did not think it proper to announce it to the public, till he could do it with a reasonable degree of certainty. He is now enabled to say, *on the very best authority*, that the regulus as now prepared at that work is not only abundant, but *superior in quality* to any that could, for many years past, be obtained in any part of Europe. What renders this discovery of the greater importance, is, that the mines in Hungary; from which alone this mineral has been obtained for a long while past, have exhibited of late, symptoms that indicated they were likely soon to be exhausted, which, together with the increasing demand for regulus, now so much used in the composition of type metal for printing, not only enabled the proprietors of the old works to bring it to market very imperfectly refined, and even

in that state the quantity brought to market was so small as to give many of the principal type founders in Britain, the most serious alarm, lest they should be obliged to give up their business for want of it; as without that article they are unable to form a single type with propriety.

This mine was discovered, not in consequence of a regular search, but by mere accident. A piece of the shining ore, which had been exposed by accident on the surface of the earth, having been picked up, and shown to a person well skilled in mineralogy to examine, was found to be a very fine ore of antimony. This will prove a discovery not only highly useful to the progress of arts in general, but peculiarly beneficial to the proprietor in particular; and ought to prove a powerful incentive to every proprietor of land, to be careful in examining the bed of running streams, or earthy matter washed bare by land floods in gullies, or otherwise, by which means mineral substances of great value are frequently discovered without expence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IN answer to the inquiries of *B. C.* concerning the account promised some time ago respecting the poor's laws, nothing has prevented it but a fear that the Editor might be accused of fatiguing his readers with his own lucubrations, while so many of the communications from others, must be kept back for want of room. The Editor has every possible desire to oblige this, and every other correspondent who takes the trouble to favour him with his lucubrations, but he must deal small, and try to serve all.

The poem on *Hansel Monday*, is received, and under consideration, it is evidently too long for complete insertion.

July 3.
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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22. 1793.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

DISPUTES still run very high in the National Convention. Some weeks ago the moderate party, which, in the technical language of the times, is called the *Valley*, obtained the ascendancy; and at that time MARAT the champion of the violent, or Jacobin party, called the *Mountain*, was denounced. The party on that occasion exerted itself to the utmost to regain its power, and seem for the present to have succeeded. Marat has been tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal and acquitted. The power of the Jacobin party has been, at all times, great in *Paris*, so that the Convention has been overawed by it on many occasions, and forced to make decrees that were evidently contrary to the wishes of the majority. To get free from that restraint they have moved, that the Convention shall be transported from Paris to Versailles. The *Mountain* opposes this motion. This important question is now in agitation. If it shall be carried in the Convention, which seems extremely probable, unless the sense of immediate danger shall overawe it, there seems to be no doubt great danger will attend the carrying of that resolve into execution; as a violent struggle will be made by the *Mountain* to oppose it. So sensible are those who favour this measure of the danger that will attend it, that they have proposed that no notice shall be given of the day when the question is to be brought to the vote, and that if it shall be carried for the adjournment, the decree shall be instantly executed by the members, even with sword in hand, were it necessary. In this case one of two things may be looked for,—either a violent conflict, that may probably end with the massacre of the whole of the members who constitute the party called the *Valley*; or, if that should be avoided, a schism, like that which long prevailed in the Papal church, when two Popes held their respective courts, the one at Rome and the other at Avignon. In this case, there may be two Conventions, one at Paris and the other at Versailles.

The nation itself seems in like manner to be divided into two opposite parties, which carry their animosity against each other to very great lengths, though the intelligence from France has been so much interrupted of late, that we cannot learn what is the exact state of that country with so much certainty as on some former occasions. The Spaniards have entered Rou-

sillon with a great force, which by one account is represented as being under the guidance of able commanders, and so successful in all its attempts, as to be deemed almost irresistible; by another account, it is said to be a mere rabble, who have been brought thither merely for plunder, and incapable of standing a single shock of the forces that are marching against it, which are so numerous, as to authorise the Convention to order, that only one half of what troops had been ordered for that service shall be embodied; so that nothing for certain can be at present said respecting these armaments.

The most recent accounts also represent the city of Marseilles as being in a state of actual insurrection, and proceeding with great ardour against the democratic party, declaring loudly in favour of royalty, and calling for a king. From several other places similar accounts have been obtained; but the most formidable power that any where has appeared, in favour of that cause, is in Brittain, as in the following representation.

April 27th, Extraordinary Deputies from the Departments of Mayenne and Loire pronounced the following discourse at the bar of the Convention:—

“An extent of country, of fifty leagues in length, and eighteen in breadth, is possessed by the rebels. It can be no longer supposed that these men are easy to be conquered. As brave as superstitious, habituated to every species of hardship, commanded by experienced chiefs, they sustain regular battles, make well conducted retreats, and know how to repair their losses. Led away by their fanaticism, they blindly throw themselves upon the troops that are opposed to them: they witness numbers of their companions fall without being daunted, and end in triumphing. They have just obtained two victories:—In the first battle they repulsed the left wing of our troops, and took 155 grenadiers prisoners. In the second, they beat the right wing, and took possession of a great quantity of artillery and ammunition, made a number of prisoners, and repulsed the army to the Loire. If they once pass that river, it will not be possible to resist them in the environs of Saumur and Angers. Notwithstanding all this, the generals disdain communicating with the administrative bodies; they waste their time in ridiculous parade, and occasion their own defeats by the bad choice of their dispositions, and the imprudence of their movements. We earnestly demand money, ammunition, provisions, well armed troops, and safe and experienced generals.”—Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

One of the Secretaries began to read a letter, dated Tours, 25th April.
“Not a moment is to be lost in our country.—General Berruyer would not follow the advice given him. The corps commanded by Beauvillers has been beaten by the rebels, who took five pieces of cannon, and killed several people.” [Here there was a cry that no more of this letter should be read.]

Private letters from France represent this insurrection in a still more formidable light; but these at present cannot be relied on.

On the borders of the Rhine, Custine still makes head against the combined armies; and several actions have taken place, in which, though the French have been in general defeated, and obliged to retreat, yet they are by no means dispersed. The following very singular letter from Custine

deserves to be preserved; another of a later date, to the same purport, has been sent to the Convention from him.

On the 13th a letter was read in the Convention from general Custine in which he complains very bitterly of the contradictory orders he has received, and of the want of discipline in the French armies. He tells the Convention, that nothing can save the republic, but to place the whole executive Power in the hands of one man; that if the Convention will entrust him with that power, he will undertake to save the republic; if it will not, he desires to have his successor appointed. Differing from Dumourier, he observes, that should a KING be proclaimed, he will instantly emigrate from the country.

The siege of Mentz is still carried on with vigour, but not concluded. The garrison some time ago offered to capitulate upon terms which were not granted. Several vigorous sallies have been made; but the French have always been repulsed. The bridge of boats which formed the communication between Casels and Mentz has been destroyed by the besiegers; and as the heavy artillery has lately arrived, they entertain hopes that the place will soon be carried. In the mean while, the inhabitants must suffer great hardships from the demolition of their houses, and other ravages of war.

The French seem, for the present, to have laid aside all thoughts of foreign conquests; their troops have been therefore ordered to retire from Switzerland; and preparations seem to be making for the evacuation of Savoy. It would seem that they had determined to make the most vigorous effort in their power to repel the combined forces in the neighbourhood of Conde and Valenciennes, suspecting, no doubt, that should they be able to succeed in carrying these two strong places, Paris, itself, which is at such a small distance from thence, would be in danger; they therefore made two very vigorous attacks on the combined forces, one on the 1st, and the other on the 8th instant, in a great many places, at once, extending almost the whole length from the Scheldt to Conde, in which, it is said, they brought 50,000 men into action. Their attacks seem to have been well concerted, and carried into execution with that vigour which usually characterises the attack from the French armies: but they were received every where, with the most determined intrepidity; and after a well fought engagement during the whole day, the French were every where repulsed with great slaughter, as the accounts of the Allies bear, and totally failed in effecting the object intended; so that the Allies have now occupied the strong posts the French formerly held in the Ardennes and at Mauberge, and all communication is cut off between Valenciennes and Conde. The few British troops that were in that action, the Coldstream Regiment of Guards in particular, acted with great intrepidity, and had a considerable share in the honour, as well as the dangers of the day; they lost on that occasion 35 men. The loss of the French in both these actions is alleged to be very great, and that of the combined forces not inconsiderable, though greatly inferior to the former. General Dampierre is said to

historical chronicle.

have been wounded by a cannon ball, and is since dead;—no officer of rank among the combined forces has suffered on this occasion.

The effect of the failure of this grand effort, upon the leaders of Administration in France, cannot be as yet distinctly known; but it may be in part guessed at, from the following decree proposed by *Cbaumet*, and adopted by the Convention.

“That the plan proposed by the Commons of Herault, *viz.* “that sums of money should be levied from the rich,” shall be sent to all the Sections of Paris, and into the Departments,—that the Sections shall be all convened to-morrow, to adopt this measure,—that Commissioners shall be sent into all the Departments, to inflame the citizens with a love of liberty,—that a proclamation shall be made through all the streets of Paris, that the country is in imminent danger; and lastly, it was decreed, that all citizens should be invited to enroll themselves for a secret expedition, which will not take up more than fifteen days, and arms shall be furnished to every person applying for them.

Every Section has been ordered to raise ten men in proportion to every hundred it contains.

It would seem this can only be intended for carrying into execution some bold effort on the northern frontiers, or perhaps in Brittany.

Tuscany has now also renounced its system of neutrality, and the French ambassador has been ordered to quit these states within twenty-four hours, Portugal also has formally declared war against France.

STATE PAPERS.

LETTER from the MINISTER of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, to the SECRETARY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 1793.—Second year of the republic.

“In conformity to the orders I have just received, I am eager to notify to the Government of the United States, in the name of the Provisory Executive Council, charged with the administration of our government, that the French Nation has constituted herself a Republic.

“This notification would have been accompanied with fresh credentials, if the basis which ought to be established on this head, had been finally regulated, and if the Executive Council had not chosen rather to manifest as soon as possible the resolution taken by the whole nation, of declaring the abolition of royalty, and the creation of a republic in France. Independent of the interest which this great determination of a nation that has given her concurrence to the defence of liberty and the establishment of independence, ought to inspire here, it will doubtless also be considered by the United States, as a new pledge of the close friendship which subsists between the two nations. In this persuasion, the Executive Council of the French republic has charged me to assure your government of her dispositions, which are likewise those of my nation, to rivet the ties of our friendship with you, and to multiply between the two nations, commercial connections of reciprocal utility.

“I congratulate myself upon being able to transmit to you the expression of sentiments in which I participate to the utmost extent, and of which my conduct shall never cease to bear an invariable testimony.

(Signed)

TERNAUT.”

ANSWER of the AMERICAN SECRETARY of STATE, to the OFFICER of the FRENCH MINISTRY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23. 1793.

"SIR,

"I have laid before the president of the United States, the business which you communicated to me on the 13th instant, in the name of the Provisory Executive Council, charged with the administration of your government.

"The president receives with great satisfaction this mark of attention on the part of the Executive Council of France, to inform us of the determination taken by the National Convention, even before the new official arrangements were finally settled.

"Be persuaded, Sir, that the government and the citizens of the United States, behold with the most sincere pleasure every progress of your nation towards her happiness, so essentially connected with her liberty; and he considers the union of principles and views between both countries, as a tie by which their interests and affairs are the more closely rivetted.

"We feel a lively desire that our mutual dispositions may operate a common advantage, in inducing us to establish our commercial intercourse on principles equally favourable to natural rights, to liberty, and to those of our own respective governments.

(Signed) JEFFERSON."

By the last advices from America, it appears, that the Indian war is far from being terminated. The Indians have obtained another victory over the Congressional troops; and they profess they never will lay down the hatchet until the Americans evacuate all the lands they hold to the west of the Ohio, which they pretend to say have been occupied unjustly. Unhappy must be the state of the poor settlers, who have obtained possession of that district!

DOMESTIC.

In this country, the general state of affairs respecting foreign connections appears not to be much different from what it has been for some time past. The armaments by sea and land are going forward with vigour. Ships are putting into commission every day; and new levies of troops are ordered. Of late, seamen have begun to be impressed at Leith and other sea ports of Scotland; a practice that the inhabitants were in hopes would have been unnecessary, from the vast numbers who had voluntarily entered in consequence of the high bounty offered to them by private bodies of men. Some trading vessels, as usual, have been captured on both sides; but these captures have been much less numerous than at the beginning of any former foreign war; and the numbers will now probably diminish, because both parties will be more on their guard than at the beginning. The Spanish Register ship that was recaptured by admiral Gell, has been declared to be a legal prize, with the concurrence of the Spanish ambassador; and promises to be a prize of the highest value that ever was captured in Europe; but the actual value of it cannot be as yet ascertained. No engagement between ships

of war worth naming has taken place; nor do we hear that any squadron of French ships of any consequence is at sea. The combined fleet in the Mediterranean, consisting of British and Spanish ships, is now of great force. Some Portuguese vessels are soon to join them.

A report has prevailed, that a ship of force, a seventy-four, and a frigate, have been seen off the coast of Aberdeen, supposed to be a French ship of war; but no certainty of what she is, or her destination, has been yet obtained.

In Parliament some affairs of great moment have been lately agitated.

The *treasonable correspondence bill* is at last passed with many amendments, after long and violent debates in both Houses.

Lord Auckland.

Mr Sheridan brought forward a motion, April 25th, tending to criminate lord Auckland for a memorial he had presented to the States General on the 5th of April; which after an animated debate of several hours, was rejected by a majority of 211 against thirty-six.

Commercial credit bill.

The distresses of this country arising from a total interruption of commercial credit, have arisen to a most alarming height, so as to threaten the most fatal consequences unless some speedy remedy was applied. This business, on the motion of Mr Pitt, was referred to a select committee of fifteen, to consider that subject and to report to the House. This report was referred to a committee of the whole House on the 29th of April. The conclusions of the select committee were, That the committee were of opinion,

1st, That exchequer bills, to the amount of five, instead of three millions, should be issued for the relief proposed, bearing an interest of twopence halfpenny per day *per cent.* or 3l. 16s. *per annum.*

2dly, That exchequer bills, amounting to the sum of 20l. 50l. and 100l. be made for the above purposes, and that they be made payable in August, November, and May. That twenty Commissioners be appointed, who should act without reward, to select such objects as they think fit, on application for relief. That those should constitute a Board, with officers acting under them, to carry their resolutions into effect.

3dly, That merchants having goods in Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and Glasgow, shall be included, agreeable to the terms specified, to the relief proposed.

4thly and 5thly, That the amount of the applications and their various clauses shall be ascertained by the Board, and that they shall apportion the sums to be advanced; and that exchequer bills, to carry into effect the resolutions of the committee, shall be immediately issued to the amount of 1,500,000l.

6thly, That the remainder of the 5,000,000l. shall be issued at such periods as they deem necessary.

7thly, That on failure of payment, the goods deposited as security, shall be sold by public auction to indemnify government.

8thly, That all payments made before May, and all monies arising from sales, shall be lodged in the bank, and re-issued if the Board shall find it expedient.

The House adopted these resolutions with a few amendments, and a bill has been passed to that effect, vesting the power of carrying into effect in a committee of members of the House. What the effects of this bill may be it is impossible to foresee; but never perhaps was a case of such universal urgency submitted to the consideration of parliament.

Parliamentary reform.

On the 6th May, Mr Gray brought forward a motion for the long agitated question of a parliamentary reform. His motion was, That the petitions which had been presented to the House for that effect, should "be referred to a committee, with instructions that they report their opinions on the same." After a long and able debate at two sittings, in which the principal speakers in the House took a share, the motion was rejected; 282 against forty-one, majority of 241.

India bill.

Mr Dundas's India Bill seems to meet with little opposition. It is now in its progress through the House; and will be more particularly mentioned on some future occasion.

Slave trade.

On the 12th inst. Mr Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill for abolishing the trade for supplying foreign territories with slaves. Sir William Young, who has strenuously opposed all other motions respecting the slave trade, seconded the motion. Agreed; forty-one against thirty-four.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit and regulate the importation of slaves into the British colonies. Rejected; thirty-five against twenty-five.

SCOTLAND.

Reform in the election of county members of parliament.

A project, has been long in agitation in this part of Britain, for correcting the evils that arise from the power of creating what has been called Nominal and Fictitious Voters from electing members to serve in parliament for counties. Many meetings of delegates from the different counties have been held, for the purpose of devising some plan of redressing this evil; and a plan was at length made out and published for the consideration of the several counties, by which it was proposed, to lower the rate of valued rent which should entitle a person to vote for a member of parliament, to a sum considerably less than that which qualifies him for it at present, with other alterations, all tending to give greater weight to the lower classes of men in that business than they have at present. This plan was warmly supported by that party in Scotland who are supposed to favour a democratical system of government; and opposed by the party who are supposed to favour the court interest. Some publications of rather an acrimonious tendency were submitted to the consideration of the freeholders previous to the time of their electing delegates.

who were proposed to meet at Edinburgh to take this subject into consideration on the 30th ult. But it appears from the resolves of the county meetings that the people in Scotland in general strongly disapprove at present of the proposed plan of reform, as the counties have been nearly unanimous in refusing to send any delegates to that meeting.

Coal duty.

May 15th Mr Dundas has just moved for a committee, and the committee have resolved that the duty on all coals and cinders carried coastwise to and in Scotland, shall cease.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH. *The KING v. RIDGWAY and SYMONDS.*

LIBELS.

The defendants were brought from Newgate on Wednesday to receive sentence for publishing several seditious and treasonable libels.

The indictment against Mr Ridgway, was for publishing the pamphlet called *The Jockey Club*; the letter styled *An Address to the Addressers*; and the *Second Part of the Rights of Man*.

The prosecution against Mr Symonds was for publishing *The Jockey Club*, and the letter called, *An Address to the Addressers*.

Judge Ashurst pronounced the following sentence upon the defendants, *viz.*

That James Ridgway should be imprisoned for publishing the *Jockey Club*, for the term of two years, in Newgate; for the *Address to the Addressers*, one year in the same goal, and pay a fine of L. 100, the imprisonment to commence at the expiration of the former sentence; and that for publishing the *Rights of Man*, he pay a fine of L. 100, and be imprisoned for the farther term of one year. At the expiration of the several sentences, to find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in L. 500 and two sureties in L. 250 each, and be farther imprisoned till the fines be paid, and the security found.

The sentence of Mr Symonds was, that for publishing the *Jockey Club* he pay a fine of L. 100 and be imprisoned in Newgate for one year, (to commence from the expiration of the imprisonment of two years he was lately sentenced to at the Old Bailey for the publication of the *Rights of Man*;) and for the letter styled, an *Address to the Addressers*, a fine of L. 100 and one year's imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of the two former terms of imprisonment; and after these sentences are duly expired to find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in L. 500 and two sureties in L. 250 each, and be farther confined till the fines be discharged, and the security found.

On Thursday, May 9th, the *Potomack Plaster*, captain Parker, an American vessel, arrived at Dover from Calais, with several passengers on board, among whom were Mr Beckford, Mr Milnes, Mr Sfill, Mr Hartley, and a lady of high rank known in the fashionable circles of both kingdoms. By the order of the Convention, the number of passengers was limited to eighteen persons. The difficulty of obtaining passports from England, as well as from the municipalities, detains between three or four hundred Englishmen on the other side of the water, and subjects them to suspicions and denunciations of the most alarming kind. Several Englishmen of the family, lately in Paris, have been denounced as agents of our ministers, and as being concerned in the spurring up of the people to insurrection, and they only saved themselves by flight.

A map of France accompanies this number.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12. 1793.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

THE French regency still continue to make every possible exertion to repel the attacks of their enemies, who, on their side, press forward with unceasing assiduity. The progress of the combined armies is of course slow; and every advantage they obtain is purchased at a considerable expence of blood. It would be tiresome to recount the various skirmishes and rencounters that have taken place; and more so to detail the different and contradictory accounts that have been given of these engagements by the writers who favour the interests of the one or the other party; it is enough to observe, that, upon the whole, the allied armies seem to have conducted their operations with vigour and caution, so as to continue in a progressive state, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of the French to oppose them.

Army of the Ardennes.

The most important action that has taken place since our last, on the northern frontiers, happened on the 23d ult. when the combined forces, under the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and General Clairfait, attacked the French in their strong entrenchments, in the camp of Famaes, and Anzain, both of which, after a strong resistance, that lasted nearly two days, were finally carried, and are now occupied by the combined forces. This is deemed a most important victory; as these are accounted the strongest posts the French can occupy in that neighbourhood. Anzain is a height so near to Valenciennes as in some measure to command that place, and the possession of it must of course contribute towards its reduction. Ten thousand of the French army were driven, on that occasion, as would appear more from necessity than choice, into Valenciennes, which is now besieged in form.

The French, on their part, made a sudden and unexpected attack upon Furnes on the 23d, and having surprised a small body of Dutch troops stationed there, cut most of them to pieces; and carried the place; but they were dispossessed in a few hours after having pillaged the place. This gave some alarm at Ostend; where a rumour spread, that it was to be immediately attacked by a strong army.

historical chronicle.

Army of the Rhine.

Custine, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction he has so frequently expressed at his situation; still continues to command the French forces on the Rhine; and has made many exertions to drive back the Prussian forces there, and has in fact cut off some of their advanced parties, and burnt and laid under contribution several places in Deux Ponts and Limbourg. The greatest exertion he made was on the 16th last; when having collected all his forces, with a view, if possible, to send some supplies down the Rhine to Mentz, he fell suddenly upon the Prussians, and at the beginning seemed to carry every thing before him; but in the end was finally repulsed by the count de Hohenloo, and his desigus rendered abortive.

This attack was for several days believed in this country to have proved unsuccessful, owing to the confident manner in which the French account stated it as a great victory; nor could the public be entirely satisfied on this head, till the following letter from Custine himself was published.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday May 22.

Read a letter from general Custine, dated Weissembourg, May 18. as follows.

"On the 16th, I sent orders to general Houchard to attack Sembach with his troops, whilst general Pully attacked the Prussians at Permeheim. In order to attack the Prussians with greater success, I propagated a report among them, that I was reinforced with cavalry from the army of the Moselle, and also with artillery from Strasbourg.

"On the 16th, at eight o'clock at night, I marched with twenty-six battalions, three regiments of dragoons, and five of cavalry, to take post on the heights of Dinheim. The battle began at half past five the following morning. Our artillery had great effect. The battle at first was much in our favour, but while our infantry were forming, a regiment of our cavalry rode up towards them, which a battalion of our troops taking for the enemy, ran away, and could not be rallied. I did every thing to stop their flight, but in vain; and in running off they shot at our troops, and behaved like cowards.
(Signed)

CUSTINE."

No wonder that uncertainty should prevail with regard to events of this nature, when we advert that the following letter would be considered as a very authentic account of the same transaction, had we not had that from the general himself before it.

Friday May 24.

Read a letter from the Commissioners of the National Convention, dated Head Quarters at Norbach, May 19. as follows:

"Being arrived at the army of the Moselle on the 16th, we found that a battle was about to take place. We descended from our carriage, and got on horseback, to follow our brave troops.

" Having advanced some distance, our light infantry met the Prussians at Neukirchen. Our troops fought them within pistol shot. The enemy soon retired.—General Houchard ordered a regiment of dragoons to advance, while our light troops attacked the village. The Prussians, however, thought fit not to wait, and ran off.

" Our troops pursued them to the valley of Hombourg and Carlesberg, when they hoped the Prussians would make a stand and fight. We waited an hour, however no enemy appeared. Our general finding the Prussians would not fight, and being unwilling to tire our troops, ordered a retreat.

" Nothing can equal the regret of our troops at not fighting. They were much mortified at being ordered to retreat; and it was only in assuring them that another opportunity would soon offer, that they were persuaded to fall back.

" We have only to add, that whilst we have such brave defenders of our country, we need not fear our enemies. (Signed) MARIBAUT, MONTAT,
SOUVERAY MAINET."

Mentz continues to be closely besieged, though the heavy cannon have not yet been brought against it; from these exertions it would seem that Custine is not quite so much at his ease with respect to the fate of that place, as he says.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Army of the Pyrenees.

The same contradictory accounts prevail with respect to this quarter, as the others. The operations of the Spaniards were by some represented as of no importance; while others speak of their conquests as great and rapid. The following accounts may perhaps be deemed as authentic as any that has yet appeared.

The President of the Department of the Eastern Pyrenees, in a letter dated the 9th instant, entered into a very unfavourable detail of the state of that Department. He contradicted the report made to the Convention, in which it had been announced, that the handful of men who had attacked the Pyrenees had been subdued.

Instead of forty thousand men expected, he observed, that scarcely eight thousand had arrived. The Spaniards partly occupied the Pyrenees, and had established at Cerest, and before Euz, a post of fifteen thousand men.—He ascribed all the calamities which had befallen the Department to the Commissioners Deputies, whose recall he demanded. He would guarantee with his life the facts he advanced.—Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

A citizen of St Jean de Luz writes on the 11th, " We met with a check at Saars; our troops, inferior in number, and surprised by the enemy, performed prodigies of valour; but the greater part of the cartridges were blank ones.—The Spaniards have got possession of this town; but the patriots, whom they searched for, with the Constitutional Priest, have made their escape.

" The enemy asked the Administrators, if they would become Spaniards—they desired a day to consider of it, and their answer was in the affirmative.

" From Saars the Spaniards fell upon St Pez, where they demanded a contribution of one thousand sheep and two hundred oxen; but the inhabitants, having obtained a respite of ten days for the delivery, were succoured in time, and the contribution was not levied. At this time SERVAN was reposing on down at St Jean de Luz; and when the mayor went to announce to him the

danger of his brethren at St Pez, he was not to be seen, and in the evening went to Bayonne. This has not added to our confidence in *SNA-VAN.*"

Lyons is now in a state of insurrection, as well as Marseilles. They have formed an anti-revolutionary tribunal at Lyons, which appears to be of a very sanguinary nature; and has struck the patriotic party with terror, many of whom have fled from thence. The National Convention have forbidden all persons from paying any respect to the orders of this tribunal.

With regard to the internal state of France, a better idea of it may be got from the following legislative acts, and transactions of public functionaries, than could be conveyed by any private details.

LETTER of General CUSTINE to the President of the NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Head Quarters General at Weissembourg, May 7. 1793.

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

"I cannot command the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, which have been intrusted to me, after having lost the confidence of citizens Ruamps, Montant, and Sobrani, the Commissioners of the Representatives of the people. I cannot doubt that the first has brought with him the most disagreeable and most unmerited prejudices against me.

"These three Commissioners, on Saturday the 27th of April, brought me to trial before them, giving me, as antagonist, Lieutenant Colonel Offenstein, one of the least respectable subjects of the Republic.

"At present, after returning from a journey which I was obliged to take to the Upper Rhine, for the interests of the Republic, I was violently accused by one of these Representatives, in presence of a number of the officers of the army, respecting a letter which I wrote to the duke of Brunswick; an exact copy of which I have here subjoined, with my private thoughts, by which it was dictated, explained in the margin. As long as I was obliged only to interpret my expressions, I answered with all that moderation which the Commissioners had a right to expect: but when one of them, whom the rest applauded, accused me of having displayed in that letter sentiments unworthy of a republican, I can no longer after such an injury continue to command the armies of the Republic; and for its interest, I request that you will appoint some one to succeed me, for I cannot command the French troops after their Delegates announced to me that they refuse me their esteem; and it would be dishonouring the post to which your confidence raised me, and by showing myself unworthy of that testified to me by my fellow citizens, if through ambition I should retain an office in which such language would deprive me of the means of being able to discharge the duties of it.

"The character which I had, even before the Assembly of States General, the opinions which at that epoch were in me the result of long experience, and of mature observation, made in the midst of courts (an experience and observation which give rise to my republican principles) are the same at present; but as they are the result of principles long ago deeply studied, they have not produced that exaggeration which makes some despise all kings, because they have had the misfortune to be born on the throne.

"I beg the Representatives of the people to remember, that I demanded the restoration of a villain, and that I was not making an eulogium; but I will again repeat, let impartial men read my letter, and they will see whether

I offer incense to the virtues of the king of Prussia;—on the contrary, they will read, that I hope not to be compelled to pronounce opinions so unfavourable to him, as those which would be excited in my mind by his granting protection to traitors.

"I shall not here mention the harsh expressions with which this charge was accompanied, because they concern myself personally. I insist only on the impossibility under which I am of being able to discharge those functions which I am desirous to see taken from me. My wishes for the glory of the arms of the Republic are, however, not less sincere. I wish that another more fortunate than myself may unite the confidence of the Commissioners to the talents necessary for insuring our success. Till the last moment I shall neglect nothing to attain that end, the object of all my vows; but I must inform you, Representatives of the people, that it is absolutely requisite that some one may be appointed to fill my place as soon as possible: I shall wait for my successor, and give him an account of all my plans.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

The army having expressed great confidence in him, he has been prevailed on to continue in the command.

JACOBIN CLUB.

Thursday, May 9.

Charles, a member, proposed many measures of expediency, in the present critical state of the French Republic.

He first proposed to form armies, not such little ones as were usually decreed by the Convention; but of an hundred thousand, and even of three hundred thousand each—to send Patriotic Deputies to superintend all the operations of the military—to suspend, during the war, all decrees except those of urgency—to create a Revolutionary Tribunal in each Department;—to establish Popular Societies in all the Communes of the Republic, and Lecturers, (to be paid) to read all the Patriotic papers circulated through France—to supersede all the Administrators of the posts, and to demand of their successors a precise account of their administrations—and to declare all the unconstitutional priests, emigrants.

He next proposed, that all who possess gold and silver moneys, shall carry them to the National Mint by the 1st of July next. All specie not carried thither by that time to pass according to its weight and quality only.

To make known throughout France the resolution of one of the Paris Sections, to seize on all the personal property of individuals possessing any, and make them reparation in assignats.

He concluded with this proposition—that all the Departments should set out in a body, without troubling themselves about arms: and that all suspected persons should be seized on, and placed in the front of the army which is to crush the rebels.

"I think," said he, "that if we had about five or six thousand Aristocrats to oppose to the guns of the revoltors, they would look on them twice before they would attempt to fire, provided they were not otherwise awed and terrified into submission by the imposing sight of a great body of people risen in a mass against them."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CONNORRET, after stating the extreme danger of the Republic, proposed a new Convention should be elected to act in December. The discussion was postponed.

General Santerre appeared at the bar, and made this address:

"We are ready to set out for La Vendee; and to-morrow, and the ensuing days, twelve or fourteen thousand men will set out. We have eighty guns, and abundance of ammunition.

" To make our successes more certain, I propose to you to decree.
 " 1st, To all the battalions of volunteers who are not inscribed, an experienced officer shall be annexed.

" 2dly All the citizens of Paris who have serviceable musquets shall deliver them to those who are to set out. The War Minister shall recompense them by fusils to be repaired for that purpose.

" 3dly, Santerre is authorised to communicate to two members of the Committee of Public Safety, the means he has devised for the activity of the service of the artillery.

" 4thly, The War Minister shall have at his disposal six hundred thousand livres for the repair of the fusils, and five hundred thousand for the execution of the preceding article."

The General concluded by suggesting, that, "*After the Counter-revolutionists shall have been subdued, an hundred thousand men may readily make a descent on ENGLAND, there to proclaim an appeal to the ENGLISH PEOPLE on the present war.*"

Referred to a Committee of Public Safety.

MARAT, "the friend of the people," has denounced Le Brun, the minister, whom he thus describes; "Le Brun began the world by the noble employment of a crimp on the quay de la Feraille. Poor and pitiful he associated himself with a brazier at Herve, near Leige, to conduct a journal, the expense of which was defrayed by the brazier, whose name was Smith.— This journal was filled with the most fulsome praises, the grossest flattery of the Emperor, and Governor of Brussels. The rise of Le Brun is absolutely the work of Dumourier. In 1790, Le Brun came to Paris with Smith the brazier, and set up a printing-office in the Rue des Marseis, where, by the vilest artifices, he obtained the patronage of the hero of Jemappe, who raised him to the ministry. With respect to all the agents of Le Brun, such as Maret, the Abbe Soulevie, Theuville, &c. the public opinion has already pronounced on them."

DECLARATION MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
 TO THE FRENCH NATION.

" CITIZENS,

" The scandalous scene which has just passed in the Tribunes convinces me of the truth of a conspiracy which has been revealed to me by many good citizens, who, fearing the poignards of aissains, have refused to make their names public. I shall now developpe this plot! Legislators, people, be attentive! your safety is concerned!

" The aristocracy and the coalition of kings, who tremble at their inability to snatch from us our liberty by force of arms, are now preparing to destroy it, by an intrigue carried on by gold. These were the days appointed for the execution of their plot; and what passed yesterday and to-day in the hall are only preliminaries to it. This conspiracy has been formed for the same purpose as that of the 10th of May,—they wish to destroy the Convention by insurrection, and this is their plan of execution.

" The conspirators, after having for a long time prepared the minds of the people by crafty speeches clothed in patriotic language, have misled the members of the popular societies, of the Constituted Authorities, and even of the Convention itself, so as almost to have persuaded them that to save the country a new insurrection was necessary. This insurrection has been organized by clandestine committees. Every thing is preconcerted and arranged. The disorder which they have created in the Convention will

serve as a pretext for their projected riot. The women too lend their assistance, many of whom have been formed into regiments for this iniquitous undertaking. At the moment when their misguided arms are uplifted for the destruction of their country, they endeavour to persuade us that they are employed in saving it.

"A great majority of the citizens, it is true, have not been seduced; but our enemies have succeeded in making fanatics of that credulous part of the people, who, more remarked for their virtue than their understanding, are often misled. They have also attempted to persuade the volunteers who are going to Vendee, that they ought not to depart till after the execution of their project.

"The insurgents are to execute, on the Members of the Convention and other citizens, the proscriptions which have been ordered by their leaders. The persons proscribed will necessarily find some defenders; a combat will ensue, and such Members of the Convention as shall have been led astray, will be themselves massacred. The national representation will then be destroyed; the flames of civil war will break forth; and the Departments and the armies will be divided.

"A prey to anarchy, there no longer remains to France any rallying point. During these intervals, all the powers at the same time attack our frontiers—the aristocrats show themselves, and the counter-revolution is effected.

"Citizens, this the abyss into which you are about to be precipitated, if, notwithstanding all that you have just heard, you persist in following the instigations of those that mislead you.—I call heaven to witness, it is for your welfare alone that I speak. If you could see the bottom of my heart, you would there discover how much I abhor slavery—how much I adore liberty! It is he who at this moment inspires me!

"I owe to my country the declaration that I have made—I have discharged my conscience, and, firm at my post, I wait the events.

"I love the people too well not to use my utmost endeavours to save them from the effects of their own madness; and if in the excess of their blindness, it should happen that in this chair I should receive their attacks, covered with wounds I will still offer up my prayers for their happiness, and my last words shall be, *O God preserve the liberty of my country, and pardon those murderers; they know not what they do.*

(Signed)

ISNARD."

BRETON ROYALISTS.

Substance of a letter to the Mayor of Paris, and communicated by him to the Municipality.

"The insurgents at present occupy a part of the territory of six Departments, viz. Indre and Loire, Maine and Loire, Loire Inferieure, la Vendee, les Deux Sevres, and la Vienne. This invaded territory forms a circle, the radius of which may be about fifteen or twenty leagues. (This is allowing a circumference of from ninety to one hundred and twenty leagues.) The central point is at Che-mille, Cholet, and Mortagne. It is from the latter city that all grenadiers of Saumur who were made prisoners are confined. In these places the insurgents have collected together all their stores of reserve, which principally consist of troops of black cattle; these they allow to feed in the meadows. By the prodigious numbers of oxen they have collected, the failure in the Paris supplies may in a great measure be accounted for. The amount of the revolters cannot be calculated. It is pretty

nearly equal to the population of the territory they occupy—for they force all the inhabitants to march.

“ Their armies are from twenty to five-and-twenty thousand men each. They are armed with fowling pieces, and have neither swords nor bayonets. Of service musquets they have only such as they have taken from the patriots. The major part are armed with pitch-forks, spits, sticks, &c. They have in their possession thirty field pieces, but no heavy cannon. They often want powder; and you will learn with indignation, that our own volunteers have sold them their cartouches, to purchase eggs, butter, and other such articles.

Their women do not follow them to the field, but remain in the villages, and serve as spies, passing on from farm to farm the intelligence of the position of the armies of the Republic. 'Tis also by their means that many of our volunteers have surrendered their cartouches.

“ So terrible did these men make themselves at the first onset, that whole battalions of our men fled precipitately, throwing down arms, and terrified with the report of our own guns.

“ The insurgents have no sort of military organization, no regiments, no gradations of officers, and no plan for a campaign. They march in columns of three or four men in front, the head of each column directed by one of their chiefs, who alone knows the point to which they are to be conducted. When they fight, they conceal themselves in the heath broom; on their first appearance, four or five of them are perceived together in each direction, crawling along the hedges and dykes, and endeavouring to approach as near as possible, to discharge at such of our soldiers as may be advanced before the line. The remainder of their troops now arrive in a body, running in full speed without preserving any order, and uttering loud shouts: They afterwards extend to the right and left, to carry off our soldiery. I shall not repeat to you all that has been said of their fanaticism, and of the stratagems the priests have employed to make them insensible of their danger: The effects of this Charlatanism may be readily conceived. Their chiefs no longer conceal themselves; and sign themselves, *the General of the Christian army.*

“ It is certain, that a short time ago the priests and *ci-devant* nobles wished to pass the Loire, and proceed straight to Paris. They trusted, that, with the aid of the counter-revolutionists, with whom they knew the metropolis to swarm, they could succeed in breaking up the Convention. The revolutioners, however, dare not quit their country, and have constantly persisted in refusing to pass the Loire.

“ In the earlier part of his month, they menaced Angers, and afterwards, taking a direction towards Saumur, attacked Thouars, which they carried. It was then thought that they would proceed towards Chinon, and from thence to Tours. They, however, directed their progress to the right, to Partheuay, and have turned their back on the Loire. They are now circumscribed between Nantz, Angers, Saumur, Tours, Poitiers, and Nyort. (Signed.)

BRUSLE.”

The following are the sums levied by the Commune of Paris, for carrying on the war;—10 out of every 1000 livres yearly rent; 40 out of 2000; 80 out of 3000; 150 out of 4000; 300 out of 6000; 1500 out of 10,000; 3000 out of 15,000; 5000 out of 20,000; 10,000 out of 25,000; and 12,000 out of 30,000. The surplus beyond this, is to be at the entire disposal of the nation.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3. 1793.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

SINCE our last, no material alteration has taken place in regard to this country. The combined army on the northern frontiers keeps its former position. The siege of Valenciennes is going forward. Every day expectations are raised that the town cannot hold out above a few days. It does not however, appear from any good authority that it is as yet in any imminent danger.

Serious reports obtain, that diseases begin to prevail in the camp of the combined armies, somewhat of the same nature with those that so much weakened the Prussian armies last year.

From the vigour of the French attack lately on Furnes, some suspicion begins to prevail that they meditate an attack upon Ostend, which is at present a post of great importance for preserving a free communication, between Britain and the combined armies. To insure the possession of that place, Sir William Erskine is now busied in putting the fortifications there, into the best possible state of defence.

Nothing of importance has been done by the French armies near Cambray, since Custine took the command of that army; a mutual distrust between him and the ruling party in France seems to prevail, so that he is obliged to be more intent on defending himself against their attacks, than is altogether compatible with the due execution of his duties as a general.

The siege of Mentz goes on very slowly; several sallies have been made by the garrison of that place, which seem to keep the besiegers in check.

The French in Luxemburgh having made a successful inroad on the frontiers, obtained possession of Arlon, where there were considerable magazines formed by the Austrians; which having safely conveyed away, they abandoned that place. In that neighbourhood it would appear that the French forces are greatly superior to the Austrians, who seem to be apprehensive of some new attack, which they will not be able effectually to repel.

The king of Sardinia is said to be on the point of acting offensively against the arms of France.

General Paoli is in a state of actual hostilities against the French government in Corsica.

The Spaniards have made no material advances in the French territories since our last. Their forces there are said to be considerable, and no power of consequence to oppose them.

With regard to the internal state of France, the confusion is so great, as with the partial information we can obtain, prevents us from being able to form any decided opinion concerning it.

The new minister at war, **BEAUHARNOIS**, has been already denounced on all sides, as also **CUSTINE**; and **CARRA** has been denounced, and struck off the list of the Jacobins.

The Jacobins that were arrested have made their escape; and are supposed to have retired to their respective provinces, where they will probably endeavour to spread the flames of discontent.

GORRAS, after having been at first well received in Normandy, and even led in triumph to Caen, is at present there under arrest. The insurrection in this province openly assumes the character of royalists.

Lyons continues to be in a state of rebellion. Toulon and Marseilles are at variance with each other: and the whole district of Var seems to be in a state of confusion.

But the most serious insurrection against the Convention prevails in Brittany, where the arms of **GASTON** have been of late decidedly victorious, after a very sharp engagement, in which general Menou was mortally wounded, and **SANTERRE** obliged to fly with precipitation. Saumur surrendered to the victorious **GASTON** on the 10th of June. The patriotic army has since divided itself into two parties; the battalions of Paris have fallen back upon Angers; and the others have retreated to Tours, at which place is General **SANTERRE**.

Copy of a Letter from General Santerre to the Convention.

"We can no longer dissemble. Great calamities threaten the republic; for besides its innumerable enemies from within and without which surround us, we have a new one to contend with—that is, desertion. Assist us, citizens, to destroy this scourge by which we are desolated. The roads are covered by deserters from our armies. There exist numerous laws to hinder desertion, but no attention is paid to carry them into execution."
(Signed) "SANTERRE."

The department of Paris caused the following letter from **MOMORO** and **CHERVARDIER**, the Commissioners of the army of la Vendee, to be posted up in the streets on the 13th instant:

Tours, June 10.

"The villains attacked Saumur yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the side towards Nantelli, and passed along the banks of the Loire. The cannonade was most furious on both sides. Our cavalry fled, and set out on a full gallop. **MENOU** fought like a brave man; **BERTIER** had three

horses killed under him. With regard to *SANTERRE*, after having fought like a true *sans culotte*, he disappeared, and we know not what has become of him. The enemy are masters of the Loire. We have lost our provisions, our ammunition, and almost the whole of our artillery. There is no strong place between Saumur and Paris to check the progress of the rebels. Let all France rise, or France will be lost! A villain named *FRANCOIS* had the audacity to spike up three pieces of cannon, which were on the principal square. In several of the houses the people fired on our troops from the windows.

General GASTON's army is represented as now amounting to 150,000 men strong; and menaces Angers, Nantes and Rennes.

The soldiers of the battalions of Paris that were at Versailles, and destined for the expedition of la Vendee, have declared that they will not set out till they are paid.

Such are the reports that at present seem to bear the best appearance of probability respecting that unfortunate country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A projected partition of certain French territories among the combined powers, has got into all the papers. This seems to be merely conjectural, and not worth repeating. Unfortunately the allotment that has been assigned to Britain, is of a nature too tempting to the cupidity of the good people of this island, not to induce many of them to grasp at it with avidity, so as to reconcile them to the continuance of a war, the great object of which [the security of Britain and her allies against the attacks of France,] seems now to be nearly attained. The French islands in the West Indies are said to be intended to fall to the share of the Dutch and Britain. The capture of Tobago has already awakened our desire for plunder; and the capture of Martinico and Guadaloupe are announced as probably at hand, which will excite the national appetite to a still greater degree; the consequences of which, in the present state of this country, are much to be dreaded.

The town of Glasgow has agreed unanimously to petition the king, on account of the great commercial distresses to which the nation is subjected by the war, to be graciously pleased to embrace the earliest opportunity that occurs, consistently with the safety of this nation, to put a termination to the war. It is to be regretted that some of the lower classes of the people about Glasgow should have been suspected of favouring anti-monarchical principles, which may probably make the resolutions of this superior order of citizens have less weight with the nation at large than their importance ought to claim.

The most remarkable political debates that have occurred in parliament since our last, were a motion introduced by *LORD STANHOPE* in the house

of Peers June 17th, intended to censure Lord Auckland, in which the noble mover made some severe animadversions on some new treaties of alliance, particularly one with Russia, in which Britain engages not to enter into any peace till the court of St Peterburgh shall consent to it. On that occasion, the DUKE OF LARENCE said, "That he had approved the war in its commencement, no man could doubt, for he had spoken and voted in its support; the ends for which it had been commenced, appeared now to him to be completely attained. Holland was at the commencement of the war in danger; that danger now no longer existed," and he gave it as his opinion, that "the sooner an honourable peace was concluded, the more it would conduce to the prosperity and happiness of this country."

A motion on the subject of the war was also made in the house of Commons on the 18th, by Mr Fox, on nearly the same grounds, which was negatived by the great majority of 140, there being against the motion 187, for it 47. It is to be regretted, that in questions of this nature, no man of a temperate disposition who has no desire either to diminish the influence of the minister, or to augment the power of a party can be found, who will come forward with a set of moderate propositions that could be adopted in their full extent, by every well disposed person in the house, instead of connecting the reasonable part of the proposition with others so extravagantly absurd, as must determine every person who is *not of the party* to oppose it.

One patriotic act unconnected with party, has been fortunately passed during the present session of Parliament; the taking off the coasting coal duty in Scotland, which will, if properly followed up, be productive of more real benefit to this nation, than can be derived from the acquisition of much territory. Mr Dundas has, there is good reason to believe, the merit to have planned and perfected that act; even while those who are chiefly to be benefitted by it, were so much inattentive to their own interests as to lend him very little assistance. There are other grievances arising from the operation of still more injudicious laws, which it is well known he is equally disposed to rectify, were the persons who ought to be more fully informed of these things than he can be expected to be, disposed to come forward properly, and elucidate the subject. It is by such internal regulations only that the prosperity of a state can be augmented, and not by the acquisition of foreign territory.

A gallant action took place in the channel on the 18th, between the Nymph English frigate Captain *Pellaw*, and the *Cleopatra* French frigate mounting 40 guns and 120 men, commanded by Mr JEAN MULLON, which after a brave defence of fifty-five minutes close action, was boarded by Captain Pellaw and carried. The brave MULLON and about sixty men were

killed in the Cleopatra, and thirty-three killed and twenty-seven wounded in the Nymphæ.

The present session of parliament was closed on the 21st ult. by the following most gracious speech from the throne.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

House of Lords, Friday June 21.

His majesty being seated on the Throne, and the Commons attending, the following most gracious speech was made to both Houses of Parliament: My Lords and Gentlemen,

The firmness, wisdom, and public spirit by which your conduct has been eminently distinguished on the many important occasions which have arisen during the present session, demand my peculiar acknowledgements.

Your firm determination to support the established constitution, and the zealous and general concurrence in that sentiment which my subjects have so strongly and seasonably manifested, could not fail to check every attempt to disturb the internal repose of these kingdoms; and you will, I doubt not, in your several counties encourage the continuance of the same vigilant attention to that important object.

The rapid and signal successes which in an early period of the campaign have attended the operations of the combined armies, the respectable and powerful force which you have enabled me to employ by sea and land, and the measures which I have concerted with other powers for the effectual prosecution of the war, afford the best prospect of an happy issue to the important contest in which we are engaged. It is only by perseverance in vigorous exertions, and by endeavouring to improve the advantages already acquired, that we can hope to obtain the great end to which my views are uniformly directed—the restoration of peace on such terms as may be consistent with our permanent security, and with the great tranquillity of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the cheerfulness and dispatch with which you have granted the necessary supplies, and I am happy to reflect that you have been enabled liberally to provide for the exigencies of the public service in a manner so little burdensome to my people.

My lords, and gentlemen,

The arrangements which you have formed for the government of the British territories in India, and for our commerce in that part of the world, will I doubt not, secure and augment the important benefits which we have already derived from those valuable possessions. It has been impossible for me to see without concern, the embarrassment which has lately arisen in the state of commercial credit, but the steps which you have taken to prevent the progress, appear already to have been productive of very salutary consequences; and while they have afforded a striking instance of your attention to the interests of my people, their effect has furnished additional reason to believe, that the distress which has been felt, proceeded from a concurrence of temporary causes, and not from any diminution of the real wealth, or any failure in the permanent resources of the country.

I have much satisfaction in reflecting on the effectual protection, which I have been enabled to afford to the trade of my subjects since the breaking out of the war: I am at the same time persuaded, that if our commercial interests had unavoidably been affected to a more considerable extent, it would not have been forgotten, that we are contending for our future security, and for the permanent preservation of *advantages*, the most strik-

ing and the most valuable which any nation has ever, through the blessing of providence, been permitted to enjoy.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 13th of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 13th day of August next."

A plan, proposed by Sir John Sinclair, for establishing a chartered bank, at Glasgow, was laid before a numerous meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and traders in that city, who highly approved the principle of it, as tending much to the advantage of the trade and manufactures of that part of the country; and the appointed a committee of their number to consider what steps should be taken to carry it into execution, and to report the same to a future meeting.

Orders are sent to Ireland for the immediate embarkation of the nine regiments for the Continent, formerly under orders to embark, but countermanded, on account, as is generally supposed, of the disturbances in Ireland.

On a final decision between the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, and the Spanish minister, it was determined that the whole of the specie, &c. recaptured by the *PHÆTON*, on board the Spanish Register ship and Dumourier privateer, should be restored to the Spaniards. The reason for its being returned is, that during the time the Government of Spain preserved its neutrality in the late war, twelve sail of merchantmen which were captured by the French, being brought into one of the ports of Spain, on a representation from this country were delivered.

The gentlemen of the county of Fife, were the first that offered a bounty to seamen who should enter to serve on board of the navy during the hostilities in which Great Britain is at present engaged; and in consequence thereof 138 have entered, and received the bounty.

Intelligence was lately received in town of fresh riots in the Midland counties. At Dudley in Worcestershire, the nailors and colliers have men to the number, it is said, of not less than ten thousand. Their declared object is to obtain an increase of wages. Orders have been dispatched to the dragoons quartered in the neighbouring towns, to march instantly against the rioters: but it was apprehended by the inhabitants of Dudley, that if the troops did not arrive very soon, their houses would be destroyed.

The London Gazette contains an order continuing the bounty to seamen to the 1st day of next August.—Likewise an order of Council, prohibiting the exportation of corn, throughout Great Britain, and allowing its importation, until 1st of August.

The East India company have contracted with the gentlemen of Cornwall to take annually 800 tons of tin, at 75*l.* per ton, for twenty-one years to come, the whole amount of which is 1,260,000*l.*

SCOTS APPEALS.

The following is an accurate list of appeals from the COURT of SESSION in Scotland, that have been heard this Session of Parliament, by the HOUSE of LORDS, with their determinations generally:

1. *Duff versus Henderson.* Tutors declared jointly and severally liable for their management, and liable in damages for acts of misconduct. *Affirmed* with 200*l.* costs.
2. *Sir A. Ramsay v. Valentine* (respecting a lease of lands.) *Affirmed* in part, *reversed* in part, and remitted to the Court of Session.

3. *Geirdner v. Middleton*, (respecting certificates granted for muslins sent to London, which were seized by the customhouse there.)—*Affirmed*.
4. *Duff v. Skene*—NOMINAL and FICTITIOUS VOTES. *Reversed*. By this decision no qualification can be challenged, that has been four months on the roll, without an alteration of circumstances in the title. This corresponds with the later decisions of the Court of Session, and former decisions of the House of Lords.
5. *Lord Daer v. freeholders of Kirkcudbright*—Whether the eldest sons of Scots Peers can vote in Scotland for, or be elected Members of Parliament—The Court of Session found they *could not*.—*Affirmed*.
6. *Balfour v. Scott*. *Dismissed*. By this decision it was determined that the personal property of a person dying intestate, wherever it is situated, is distributable according to the law of the country where the deceased had his *domicile*.

During the last *nine* sessions of parliament, *one hundred and five* appeals from the Court of Session have been determined, only *twelve* of which have been totally *reversed*, which reflects great honour on the Court of Session, many of them being causes of great intricacy, doubt, and difficulty.

Robertson and Berry petitioned to be heard against a sentence of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, imprisoning them for publishing and printing the Political Progress of Great Britain. The House of Lords found that there could be *no appeal* from the High Court of Justiciary in any case either *civil or criminal*.

We cannot close this article without observing, that Lord Thurlow, the late Lord Chancellor, took a leading part in determining the Scots Appeals this session, as he has done for thirteen years past. His lordship has investigated those intricate questions with the most patient and indefatigable assiduity, and his decisions and opinions have given general satisfaction.

A General Court of Proprietors was lately held at the India House, when the Chairman called the attention of the Court to the annuity of 5000 l. proposed to be granted to the marquis Cornwallis—He said, it would be unnecessary for him to say one word on the eminent services the noble marquis has rendered the company, they were all acquainted with them; he therefore made no doubt but that the greatest unanimity would prevail. He should only have the resolution of the Court of Directors read, and submitted for their approbation.—Mr Henschman moved an amendment, *viz.* to leave out the words, "To the Marquis Cornwallis and his son lord Broome for the term of twenty years," "To the marquis Cornwallis, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, for the term above specified."

The motion, with the amendment was put, and carried unanimously.

An Edinburgh Gazette has been established by authority of Parliament, the first number of which was published yesterday, and is to be continued every Tuesday and Friday. The new bankrupt act, requires, among other articles, that all advertisements respecting sequestrations are to be inserted in this paper, otherwise the whole proceedings to be null and void.

Extract of a Letter from Athy, Ireland, June 19.

Last night Captain Ormsby, of the 44th regiment arrived here from Dublin with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men, who with three troops of 4th dragoons marched this morning under the command of colonel Grad-

clock, attended by some of the justices of peace for this county, to the coal-eries of Castle-comer, to disperse a number of coalliers assembled there for a riotous purpose;—and after marching twenty miles, did not come up with any of them. By accounts there were more than 3000 of them well provided with fire arms, pikes, &c.

On the 12th ult. the King held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, when the three vacant stalls of the order were filled up.—The dignity was conferred by his majesty on

The Most Noble James Marquis of Salisbury. The Right Hon. Frederick Earl of Carlisle. His Excellency John Earl of Westmorland.

Accounts from Lisbon, dated May 23d, state that there has been a violent shock of an earthquake in the neighbourhood of Oporto and Vienna. It happened about midnight, between the 1st, and 2d of this month; and on Friday last the 17th instant, a very smart shock was felt there at about half after ten o'clock at night. This alarming circumstance is attributed to the uncommon dryness of the late winter and spring.

Accounts have been received at the Cape of Good Hope, from the indefatigable M. Vaillant, who is now on his fourth expedition into the interior parts of Africa. When last heard of, he was in Caffraria.

Dumourier, the French General, lately arrived in London, and immediately sent notice of it in a letter to Lord GRENVILLE, which was delivered by his valet de chambre and aid de camp, BAPTISTE.

To this letter Lord GRENVILLE returned for answer on Sunday last,—“That he trusted General DUMOURIER would himself be aware of the inconveniency which his stay here might occasion, and that he recommended that he should depart the country as soon as possible.”

In consequence of this hint, DUMOURIER will leave London immediately. He came over under a passport, from Prince CHARLES, the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands, and during his stay in London, lodged at a French hatter's in Piccadilly.—He assumed the name Lacaste.

General VALENCE having received a second order to quit the kingdom, is about to follow his friend Dumourier back to the Netherlands.

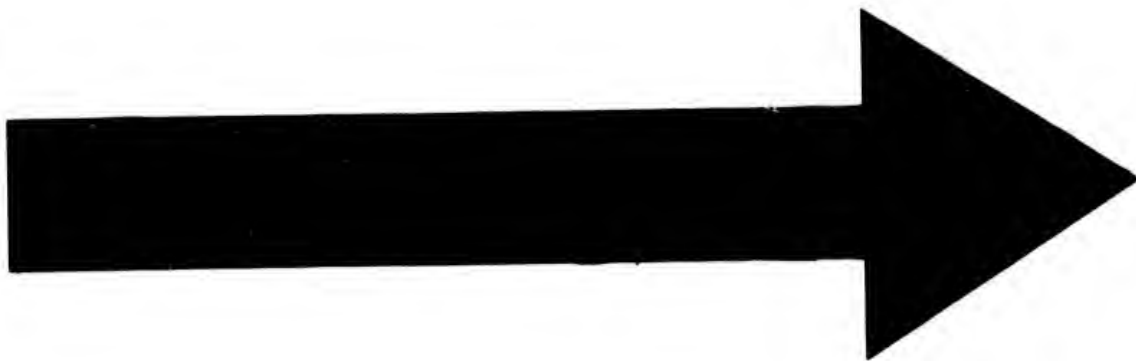


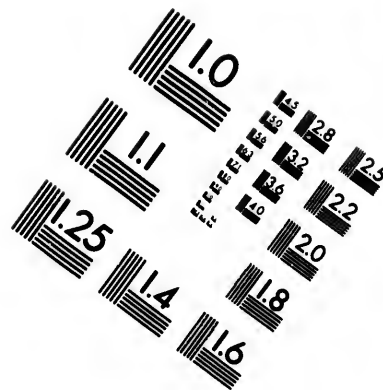
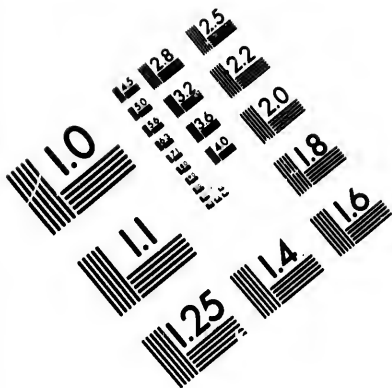
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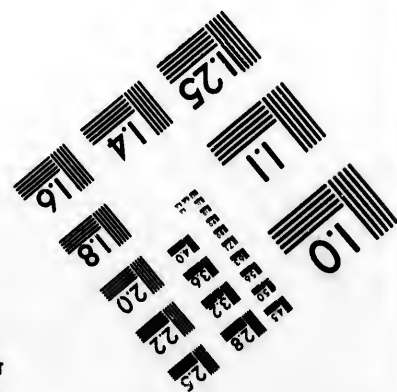
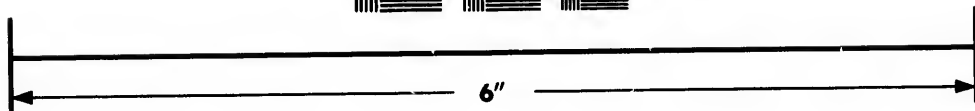
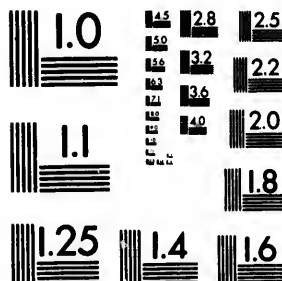
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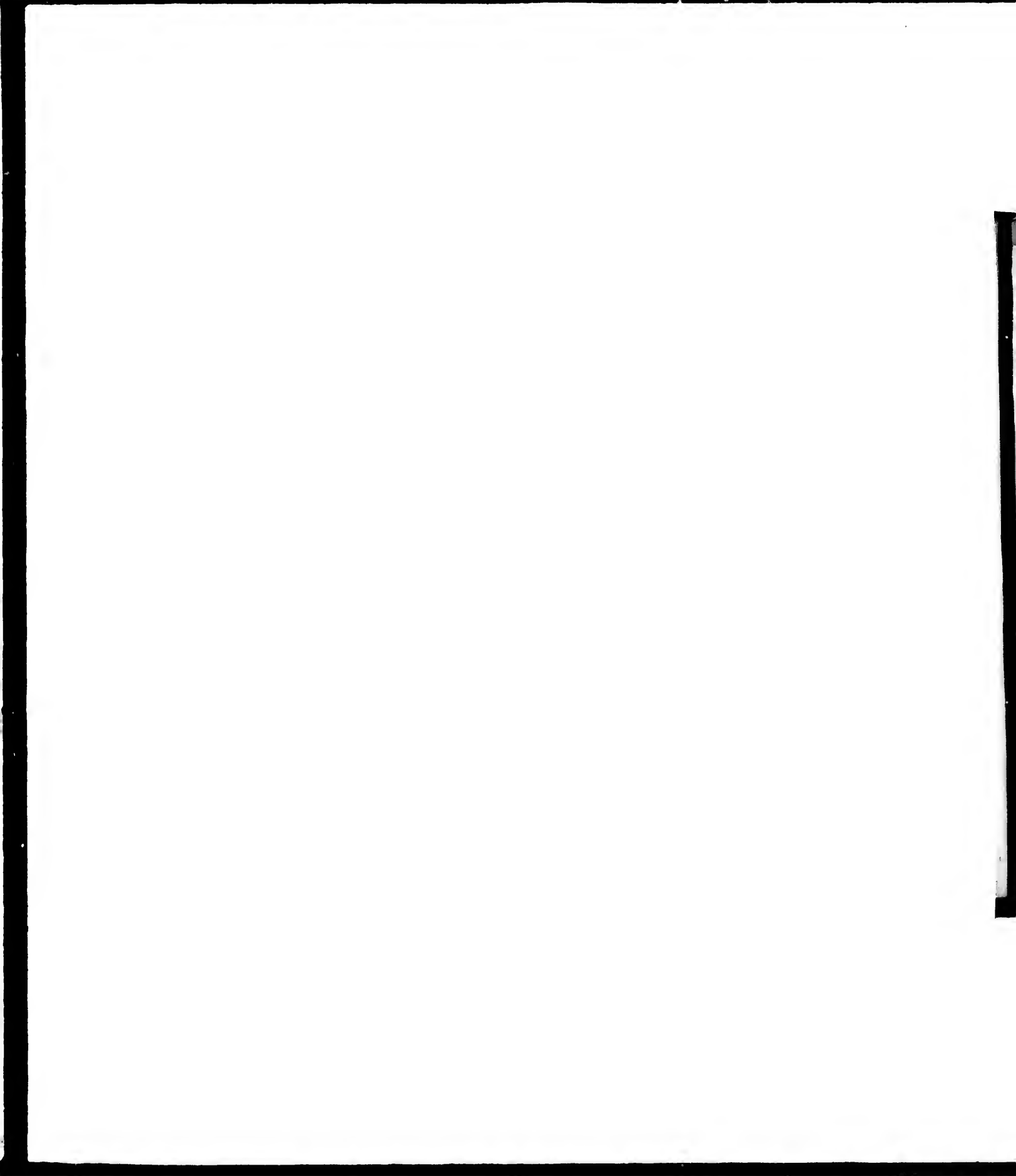
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