tween your situation, and that of those who have but little pleasant, or even needful, and nothing superfluous; for this I will suppose you do not forget, or disregard its benevolent suggestions: but, if the last appeal of the houseless wanderer, exposed to the commencement of a keen, nocturnal frost, or a wet and stormy night, should reach your offended ear, I will earnestly entreat you to lay aside, at such an hour, your suspicions of deception, and let him not return to the barn or outhouse if you can actually afford to bestow on him so small a gift as may for one night enable him to procure a better shelter; for this last appeal may be from real want, and the prayer or blessing he returns you may be that of "him who is ready to perish," and whom you will hereafter meet in the presence of his and your Maker, when the denominations of rich and poor, and every outward distinction now existing between you, shall be finally done away, and that unerring judgment pass on both, which is to decide for ever the state of every human being. W. B.

STATISTICAL RESULTS.

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In Great Britain the number of men, capable of rising in arms *en masse*, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,744,847, or about 4 in every 17 males.

The total number of inhabited houses in England, in 1801, was 1,474,740. In 1690 they were 1,319,215. In 1759 the Surveyors of the house and window duties, returned 986,482; and in 1781, 1,005,810.

In 1801, the proportion of persons to a house in England were five and two-thirds; in Wales, five; in England and Wales, five and three-fifths; in Scotland, five and two-fifths; and in Great Britain, five and five-ninths.

The total of the male population of Great Britain, in 1801, was 5,450,292, and of females 5,492,354, which is in the proportion of 100 females to 99 males.

There are in Great Britain six millions of males, and in Ireland, three millions, of whom 807,000 were (1812) in arms, that is, in the proportion of one to eleven.

In Great Britain there die every year about 332,700, every month about 25,592, every week 6,398, every day 914, and every hour about 40.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men is 50 to 54.

There are about 90,000 marriages yearly; and of 63 marriages, 3 only are observed to be without offspring.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

In country places there is, on an average, 4 children born of each marriage. In cities and large towns the proportion is 7 to every two marriages.

The married women are to all the female inhabitants of a country, as one to three, and the married men to all the males as three to five.

The number of widows is to that of widowers as three to one; but that of widows who re-marry to that of widowers as 4 to 5.

The number of old persons who die during the cold weather, is to those who die during the warm season, as 7 to 4.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations, than in those which are lower.

Half of all that are born, die before they attain 17 years.

The number of twins is to that of single births, as 1 to 65.

According to the observations of Boerhaave, the healthiest children are born in January, February, and March.

The greatest number of births is in February and March.

The proportion of males born, to that of females, is as 26 to 25.

From calculations founded on the Bills of Mortality, only 1 out of 3,125 reaches 100 years.

The small pox in the natural way usually carries off 8 out of every 100. By inoculation, one dies out of 300; but according to Dr. Willan, 1 in 250 dies of inoculated small pox.

In the sea-ports of Great Britain, there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns 113 females to 100 males.

According to the Population Returns in 1811, the number of males in proportion to that of females, within the walls of the City of London, is as 100 to 138.

In the City of Westminster the proportion is 100 males to 117 females. In 1801 the proportion was as 100 to 115.

In the Borough of Southwark, the number of males to the females is as 100 to 114. In 1801, the proportion of this part of the metropolis was as 100 to 111.

Taking the whole population of the Metropolis, according to the recent enumeration at 1,099,104, the proportion of males to females is as 100 to 128.

During the first thirty years of the eighteenth century, the number of deaths in London, from small-pox, was 74 out of 1000.

In

In the last 30 years of the same century, the deaths from the same cause were about one-tenth of the whole mortality, or 95 out of 1000.

Inoculation for small-pox has therefore actually multiplied the disease, which it was intended to ameliorate, in the proportion of 5 to 4.

It is estimated that, of the number of persons who are blind, one in four lose their sight by the small-pox.

Out of more than 40,000 cases, which had fallen under the observation of an eminent Physician, he never met with one in which a person with red or light flaxen hair had the small-pox to confluence.

Since Vaccination has been fully established, *no death* has in any instance occurred from *small-pox* after *cow-pock.*

In most of the cases in which Vaccination has failed, the small-pox has been remarkably mild, and of short duration.

It does not appear that failures in the Vaccine pock, including mistakes, negligences, and mis-statements, have occurred more than as 1 to 800.

According to the most unfavourable estimate that has been drawn, only 1 in 3000 vaccinated, dies.

The Clergy of the Church of England, including their families, form about one-eightieth part of the population of England.

In the County of Somerset, the number of males to that of females, is in the proportion of 87 to 100—and in the four Western counties of England, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset, the number of males is to that of females as 88 to 100.

It appears from tables from 1772 to 1787, that nearly one in eight, of all the cases of insanity, are imputable to religious fanaticism.

According to Dr. Simmons, 6000 insane patients have been admitted into St. Luke's Hospital in the course of the last 30 years, half of whom have recovered. Out of 6000 patients, 78 were aged 79 years and upwards, only 1 in 5 of whom were cured.

Additional Results.

According to the Population Returns of 1811, taking the integral number at 20, there were in England 7 employed in agriculture, 9 in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts, and 4 who lived either on rentals of lands, or houses, or on the interest arising from accumulation of money. In Wales the farmers are to the manufacturers as 2 to 1, or the three [illegible]e mentioned classes in the proportion of 8, 4, and 2.

The population of England and Wales compared with 1811, was in the [illegible]n of 54 to 104.

According to the Parish Registers, there is one baptism in England and Wales to every 34 persons, and one marriage to every 122 persons.

In the County of Somerset, there is one baptism to every 35 persons, one burial to every 52 persons, and one marriage to every 129 persons.

In the County of Somerset, there are 202 persons upon every square mile; in Devon and Cornwall, 160; in Dorset, 114; and in Wilts, 156.

The number of deaths in Middlesex is as 1 to 36 of its population, which is much greater than that of any other county of England.

In 3176 patients afflicted with rupture, 2702 were males, and 474 females, or in the proportion of nearly six males to one female.

Of the whole male population of Great Britain, one in eight is afflicted with rupture. In manufacturing districts the proportion is greater. Weavers are more subject to this complaint than others.

In Sweden the proportion of inhabitants living in towns, is to that living in the country, as 1 to 9. In France and Holland, more than half the inhabitants live in towns.

The average number of deaths in Sweden is 1 in 43—whilst in England it is 1 in 49, and in Wales 1 in 60.

One ninth part of the whole population of Great Britain die without acquiring any learning.

At Hull, from the year 1650 to 1750, not one inhabitant in 100, was taught to write; in the year 1812, one half of the inhabitants of that populous sea-port could write, and two-thirds read.

The population of Ireland consists of 6,200,000 souls, of whom 4 in 25 are males between the ages of 17 and 40, and capable of bearing arms.

A Nation, without being exhausted, can annually afford to employ the one-hundredth part of its population in the profession of arms. The quota which England can afford, according to this proportion, in addition to its present military and naval establishment, without exhaustion, is 170,000; of which 70,000 would suffice for the Navy, and 100,000 for the Army.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 26.

THERE is to me scarcely a more ridiculous spectacle than that of persons who endeavour to attach to a character a dignity to which it has no claims, that they may recommend their own sagacity by exposing its weaknesses and imperfections. Such appears to me to have been the conduct of

of your two late Correspondents* in their strictures upon Gilbert Wakefield's assertion, "that the Poets never used *nec*, but always *neque*, before words beginning with a vowel." They both agree, though in a different way, in considering that eccentric character as an eminent Critic. The difference is, that the School master, as might be supposed, thinks such a personage entitled to his veneration, and the Schoolboy supports the character he has assumed, by treating him as a tiresome or laughable species of animal. For my own part, I agree with neither. For, on the one hand, I have always entertained considerable respect for that class of men, which, being endowed with strength of memory, soundness of judgment, and acuteness of perception, has thought fit to employ these valuable qualifications upon the illustration of those precious relics of ancient Literature which time has suffered to come into our possession. But, on the other hand, this is a society to which G. Wakefield cannot be said to belong. He possessed activity, patience, and perseverance; but there are two other qualities indispensable in forming a genuine Critic; *viz.* Taste and Judgment. They were *desiderata* in the character of Wakefield. I cannot, therefore, concur with the former of your Correspondents in ranking him among "great wits," nor with the latter, in giving him the epithet "celebrated." Celebrity, Sir, is the reward of learning, when it is guided and animated by taste and genius. He who has attained, *invitâ Minervâ*, an eminence due only to the possessors of these two endowments, by labours which have not been influenced and directed by them, must rest contented with the humbler acquisition of Notoriety. So much be said of the man; now for his assertion. A great deal, perhaps too much, of your room has been occupied by discussions upon the rejection or admission of a syllable; and I should, perhaps, have felt little inclination to renew the subject; but there is something so disgusting in the triumphant tone of supercilious misapprehension, upon the supposed detection of an imaginary error, that I was induced to take up my pen for the purpose of rescuing Wakefield, although without professing for him the slightest veneration, from the imputations which have been cast upon him, of gross ignorance, or flagrant inattention. Your Correspondents have searched indexes, and transcribed passage upon passage, to prove a fact, which I conceive no man moderately versed in the Latin Poets ever doubted, and of which I cannot bring myself to believe that Wakefield himself was ignorant or forgetful at the time of making the assertion; *viz.* that there are editions of the Poets extant, the editors of which have thought fit to publish *nec* before words beginning with a vowel. I could, I believe, with little trouble, add to your Correspondents' lists as many more examples to the same effect. But does this decide the question, or refute Wakefield's assertion? I must beg leave to doubt it. I conceive the question to be, not whether it is, but whether it ought to be, so published; not whether modern Editors have so printed, but whether the Authors themselves so wrote? This is a topic, the discussion of which I leave to scholars superior to myself, and, permit me to add, to your two Correspondents. I am content with fixing the question upon its proper basis. I cannot conclude, without illustrating my sentiments by a familiar, and I think, apposite instance. Porson, a scholar with whom Wakefield scarcely deserves to be mentioned in the same line, lays down, in his invaluable preface to the Hecuba, several canons, the fruit of erudition and discernment, tending to correct several errors which had crept into the text of the Attic writers. He, for instance, observes, that the Attic writers did not say τύπτομαι, τύπτηι, but τύπτει, and that in the crasis of κἄπι, κἂν, &c. they did not subscribe, but omit the iota. But is there any one, who can imagine, that this learned man was not aware that there were editions of the same authors in which these rules were uniformly violated? No! he says even, "In his rebus nulla *codicum* est auctoritas." Now, Sir, if, after the publication of this work, a country Schoolmaster had started from his desk, or a Schoolboy from his form, to admonish the great Scholar of the fallacy of his assertions, and in a tone of affected humility, to remind him, that there were instances in

* Vol. LXXXIII. ii. pp. 307, 434.

in which ν was written for ε, and in which the iota, which he rejected, was subscribed, my feeble voice need not have been raised to cry down the efforts of ignorance and presumption. I will add, that in the last number of the Classical Journal, is a review of Herman's edition of the Hercules Furens, in which the learned editor of the Heraclidæ, Mr. Elmsly, gives a view of the critical attainments of Wakefield, which his admirers would do well to peruse. C. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 19.

THE inclosed case of Mr. Grosvenor, of Oxford, the celebrated Surgeon, has excited considerable curiosity. He has published it himself in the form of a handbill, to save the trouble of replying to the numerous enquiries addressed to him. Several hundreds have been given away. But an insertion of it in your Magazine will still more widely extend its circulation. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Count Orloffe, who, about three weeks ago, called upon Mr. Grosvenor to consult him respecting his Lady, observing how exceedingly deaf he was, recommended the use of *Tobacco Smoke*, which had cured a Russian Gentleman in three weeks who had been deaf twenty years. The remedy being so very different from any that had ever been recommended to Mr. Grosvenor, induced him to make the experiment; which is, to fill the mouth with the smoke of the strongest tobacco, and instantly to close the mouth and nose, and make all the effort possible, as if you meant to force the smoke through the nose, which must be prevented by holding the nostrils very tight; this forces the smoke through a back passage (the eustachian tube) into the ear. The efforts must be repeated till one or both ears give a crack, when the hearing returns.

The first night Mr. Grosvenor made the trial: after the third effort, the right (his best) ear gave a violent crack, or pop; and, to his great astonishment, he heard immediately. He repeats the process every evening till the right ear regularly cracks, when the hearing improves. About three evenings ago the left ear cracked, for the first time, and he now hears tolerably with it; before it was scarcely possible to make him hear, even with the assistance of a trumpet. He observes, that, as he continues the practice, it is longer before the effect takes place; so that he now smokes, and uses the efforts, from a quarter to half an hour before the ears crack. He means to pursue the plan every night; for, in addition to deafness, he was troubled with an incessant noise in the ears and head, which he finds decreases as the hearing improves. He can now hear the clock tick, which before he could not hear strike. *Nov.* 19, 1813.

CURE FOR CANCER.

IT appears unnecessary to apologise for offering to the notice of the publick an account of some curious and well-authenticated facts relating to the use of Clivers (called commonly Goose-Grass, and scientifically *Galium Aperine)* in the cure of that most terrible of all maladies to which the human frame is subject,—the CANCER. The process was recommended by the minister of a parish in the country to a poor woman, who had been for many years afflicted with a Bloody Cancer, and who was then thought to be in so hopeless a state as to have but a short time to live. After giving her an aperient medicine, advising her to abstain from salt meats, and to live on the most simple diet, he advised her to take, twice a day, a quarter of a pint of the Juice of Clivers, the plant having been well pounded and squeezed; he ordered that the juice should also be boiled, and mixed with hog's lard, for an ointment to the wound, laying the bruised Clivers over it, and keeping them constantly applied and renewed. The amendment to be expected is so very gradual, that it requires steady perseverance in the use of both the internal and external means. In three months the poor woman was cured, and the wounds perfectly healed; and she now repeats the regimen every spring and fall, for prevention. The same benevolent Clergyman recommended the process to a gentleman who had a troublesome eruption, somewhat like a leprosy; and he, in addition to the rest, mixed Clivers with his salad. In a few months he was perfectly well. It was also given to a poor man in Herefordshire, who had a Cancer in his face to a dreadful degree, and he was completely restored by it. It is also said to be frequently beneficial in Consumptive cases, as well as in other Scorbutic complaints.

Encouraged by the account of the benefit derived from the use of this plant, a lady was induced, last January, to send the particulars here related to a person in Kent, who, she understood, was labouring under that sad disease, and suffering exquisite pain from it. She has persevered in the remedy, without

out intermission, for three months; and writes word now, that she hopes, by the divine blessing, to be entirely cured of a disorder which had afflicted her fourteen years. The tumours are healed, except one, which is reduced to the size of a pin's head: she feels no pain, and says that her health and spirits are excellent. This report may be relied upon as perfectly authentic. *June* 2, 1814.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

FOR the information of your Correspondent Alfred, I annex the references to his book, "*The Doctor and Student*," as authority in the trial of Hampden.

Sir Edward Littleton, Solicitor General. The King is as much lord of sea as land, Æque Dominus maris ut telluris. Selden, Mare Claus. 6 R. 2. Doctor and Student, lib. 2, 51.

Judge Crawley. Admit, I say, there were an express Act that the king (were the realm in never so much danger) should not have aid from his subjects but in Parliament; it were a void law. Will any man say such an Act shall bind? This power is as inseparable from the Crown, as the pronouncing of war and peace is. Such an Act is manifestly unreasonable, and not to be suffered,— saith Doctor and Student: to follow the words of the law, were in some cases against justice and the good of the commonwealth; wherefore, in some cases, it is necessary to leave the words of the law, and to follow that which reason and justice require; and to that intent equity is ordained, which is no other than an exception of the law of God, or the law of reason, from the general rules of the law of man, which exception is secretly understood in every general law. Again, those Acts bind not: for a favourable construction in case of the King is to be had. Doctor and Student, 27. It is not possible to make any general rule of law but shall fail in some particular case *(Cases cited.)*

Justice Crooke. The book called Doctor and Student, fol. 8, setting down that the law doth rest the absolute property of every man's goods on him, and that they cannot be taken from him but by his consent; saith, that is the reason that, if they be taken from him, the party shall answer the full value thereof in damages. And, sure, I conceive that the party that doth this wrong to another, shall, besides the damages to the party, be imprisoned and pay a fine to the King, which in the King's Bench is the tenth part of as much as he payeth to the party; so then, if the King will punish the wrong of taking of goods without consent between party and party, much more will he not by any prerogative take away any man's goods without his assent particular or general.

Lord Chief Baron Davenport. Doctor and Student saith, It is the old custom of the land, that the King shall defend the sea. True; against whom? against pirates and petty robbers, but not against a sudden invasion, at his own charge.

Sir John Finch, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas. Doctor and Student says, both a trespass of lands and goods is punishable by indictment and trespass at the King's suit as well as the subject's; and this is by reason of the public interest that the King hath in every subject's goods, for the common good.

Sir John Bramston, knt. Chief Justice, Court of King's Bench. In Doctor and Student, cap. 51. it is the ancient custom of England that the King is lord of the Narrow seas. Speaking of the Writ, he says, it is *secundum legem et consuetudinem Regni Angl.* as appears, 20 Edw. III. n. 21, and also in Doctor and Student, cited before, that, when necessity doth require, the King may compel his subjects to this public charge; though the King be the sole judge, and his certificate is not traversable, and cannot be denied: yet there must be matter apparent within the record, to satisfy the conscience of the Court, or else we cannot be judge of the case at all. If the danger be general, the defence must be general; but, if ordinary danger, as robbing of merchants by pirates, &c. it must be at the King's charge; and we do see, by the petitions of the Commons in many Parliaments, that they never conceived themselves subject to the charge of ordinary defence. H.

Mr. URBAN, *E. R. April* 30.

THE perusal of Alfred's letter, page 126, on the interesting subject of trial by Jury, has induced me to examine my copy of "*The Doctor and Student*," printed by *Thomas Wight* in 1604 (19 years *cartier* than the one quoted), not indeed with any expectation of discovering the Author's name, but in the hope of finding something worthy the

the notice of the publick. Whether the extract with which I shall close this address will be deemed such, I shall leave to others to determine; and shall premise, that the edition of 1604 is a well-printed book, in black letter, stated to have been "*newly corrected, and eftsoones imprinted with new additions*," and that I should entirely have agreed in opinion with your Correspondent Alfred, that the work was originally composed in Latin, not only from the expression which he has observed upon, but also from the title itself beginning with the word "THE" Dialogue, &c. if both the Prologue to the *second* part of the same, and the introduction thereto, had not put it quite out of dispute. The *Prologue* has the following observation upon the second Dialogue:

"In the beginning, the Doctor answereth to certain questions which the Student made to the Doctor before the making of his Dialogue concerning the Laws of England and Conscience, as appeareth *in a Dialogue made between them in Latine*, the 24th Chapter."

The *Introduction* begins thus: "In the latter ende of *our first Dialogue in Latine*, I put divers cases, &c."—and proceeds throughout in correspondent expressions, "*Our* first Dialogue in Latin,"—"*The* first Dialogue in Latin,"—"the *said* Dialogue in Latin," &c. previous to giving some reasons *why* the second Dialogue was *neither* in Latin nor French, as the *substance* of the law then was."

The extract which I shall conclude with, is *Chapter* 13 of the first Dialogue; the same being preceded by a question of the Doctor (at the end of the 12th Chapter), *of the Law of England and Conscience*; on which occasion the Student requires from him a brief declaration of the *nature* and *quality* of Conscience, previous to *his* answering that question. The Doctor replies, "To the intent that thou maiest the better understand that I shall say of Conscience, I shall first shew thee what *Sinderesis* is, and then what *Reason* is, and then what *Conscience* is, and howe these *three differ* among themselves." [N. B. Chap. 13, is intituled "What Sinderesis is;" Chap. 14, "of Reason;" Chap. 15, "of Conscience;" and Chap. 16, "What is Equity."]

Now because I cannot find any *derivation* of the word Sinderesis in any Clavis, Lexicon, or Dictionary, that I am acquainted with, and after reading the whole of Chapter 13, cannot discover the precise meaning of the Author, I have made a copy of the entire Chapter, that I may have the chance of being assisted by some of your learned readers. INVESTIGATOR.

"*What Sinderesis is.*" Cap. 13.

"*Sinderesis* is a naturall power of the soule, set in the highest part thereof, mooving and stirring it to good, and abhorring evil. And therefore *Sinderesis* never sinneth nor erreth. And this *Sinderesis*, our Lord put in man to the intent that the order of thinges should be observed. For, after *Saint Dionise*, the wisdome of God joyneth the beginning of the second things to the last of the first things: for Aungell is of a nature to understand without searching of reason, and to that nature man is joyned to *Sinderesis*, the which *Sinderesis* may not wholy be extincted neyther in man, ne yet in damned soules. But neverthelesse as to the use and exercise thereof, it may be let* for a time, eyther through the darknesse of ignorance, or for undiscreete delectation, or for the hardnesse of obstinacie. First by the darknesse of ignoraunce *Sinderesis* may be let that it shall not murmure against evill, because hee beleeveth evill to bee good; as it is in heretikes, the which when they dye for the wickednes of their errour, beleeve that they dye for the verie truth of the fayth. And by undiscreete delectation *Sinderesis* is sometime so overlayde, that remorse or grudge of conscience for that time can have no place. For the hardnes of obstinacy *Sinderesis* is also let that it may not stirre to goodnes, as it is in damned soules that be so obstinate in evill that they may never be inclined to good. And though *Sinderesis* may be sayd to that point extinct in damned soules, yet it may not bee sayd that it is fully extinct to all intentes; for they alway murmure against the evill of the paine that they suffer for sinne, and so it may not bee sayd that is universally, and to all intentes, and toall times extinct. And this *Sinderesis* is the beginning of all thinges that may be learned by speculation or studie, and ministreth the generall grounds and principles thereof; and also of all thinges that are to be done by man. An example of such thinges as may be learned by speculation appeareth thus: *Sinderesis* saith that every whole thing is more then any one part of the same thing, and that is a sure ground that never faileth. And an example of thinges that are to be done, or not to be done: as where *Sinderesis* sayth no evill is to be done, but that goodnes is to be done and followed, and evill to be fled, and such other."

* Hindered.

HINTS

HINTS ON SLAVE LABOUR AND WEST-INDIA CULTIVATION.

(Continued from page 569.)

ALTHOUGH Sugar is neither so good nor so cheap in any other part as in Cochin China, it may in general be considered that, after being highly clayed, it may be imported from many places in the East to Europe at less than 50*s.* per cwt.; whilst the West India Planters, to receive a fair remuneration for capital, and the cost of slave labour, cannot (as already shown) afford Muscovado sugar in a gross state at less than 70*s.* per cwt. ex. duty.

It is therefore obvious that the supply of sugar to Europe will be lost to the West India Planters unless the expences of production are considerably diminished; which, in point of labour, they have it in their power to accomplish, by engaging Chinese to cultivate canes, and manufacture superior sugar, for a remuneration *proportionate to the produce of their labour*, which taken at 10*s.* per cwt. for sugar, that commodity might also be afforded from the West Indies at 50*s.* per cwt.: thus, by putting a shoulder to the wheel, the West Indians would be enabled to extricate themselves, instead of applying from time to time to Ministers and to Parliament for relief. It is also for the West Indians to reflect that they should not propose monopolies, and to shut other British subjects from an open vent for their commodities, when they so strongly oppose it in the productions of their plantations: the only rational and effectual mode to insure a preference is to supply the market at the cheapest rate.

The most obvious and immediately beneficial effect which would result from the introduction of Chinese cultivators into the West Indies, would be the acquisition of a most useful class of labourers, without the enormous and unprofitable employment of dead capital, heretofore necessary for the purchase of slaves; which of itself forms a most weighty and important consideration. For those Planters who shall have sufficient discrimination, spirit, and good sense, to think and act for themselves, and surmount the prejudices which this material change of system might probably in the first instance have to encounter, will, by engaging for a term a sufficient number of Chinese labourers of a proper description for the cultivation of their plantations, be enabled to convert their unproductive capital of slaves into a fund, to be appropriated, either to the discharge of their debts, to the necessary improvements of their estates, or the more active purposes of commerce. By this means a supply of slaves will be provided for those planters, who (till they feel convinced by the successful example of others) may continue attached to the former system of cultivation.—Sugar, although a valuable production, is by no means the principal object of cultivation in the East; where, in the common course of husbandry, 1 man, with 1 plough and 4 buffaloes, or 5 bullocks, cultivates five acres per annum.—and if for want of means a Chinese husbandman is confined to the spade and hoe, he cultivates in a garden-like manner 2½ acres per annum; and as the productions are varied, the ground well pulverized and kept in good heart, as well as clear of weeds, and having no fallows, two crops are generally obtained in a year.

Now as the soil in some parts of the West is superior to many places in the East, it must be evident that, were the valuable productions, artizans, and cultivators of that country, successfully established in the West, not only the growth of sugar, but other productions, would be proportionate to the demand, and various valuable commodities supplied from those Colonies, to the great profit of the planter, and to the increase of the comforts and convenience of the Colonists, and of the trade, commerce, and manufactures of Great Britain.

The following form only a part of what might be advantageously introduced, and used for *general purposes*:

Rice	Oryza	Of Japan, Java, & Bengal
Sago	Cycas circinatis	Of the Moluccas
Melory		Of the Nicobars
Dates	Phœnix dactylifera	Of Arabia
Batatas	Convolvulus edulis	Of Japan

Millet	Holcus Sorghum	Of Japan
Durra		Of Arabia
Pea	Æschynomene Grandiflora	China
Swamp Pea	Ditto Aquatica	Ditto
Gram Vetch		
Cocoa Nut	Cocos Nucifera Borassus	Of Guam and the Maldives Of the Maldives & Nicobars
Coffee	Coffea Arabica	Bulgora
Tea	Thea	China
Nutmeg	Myristica moschata	Of Banda
Clove	Caryophyllus	Of Machain and Hative
Clove Bark and Sassafras		Of Amboyna
Cinnamon	Laurus Cinnamomum	Of Ceylon
Cassia	Laurus Cassia	Ditto
Cardamom	Amonium repens	Malabar Coast
Pepper Shrub	Tugara piperita	Malabar
Mango	Mangifera Indica	Mazagon in Bombay
Mangesteen	Georcinia Mangostana	Bantam
Nancas or Jaack	Artocarpus Integrifolia	Java
Durio		
Kirambola		
Namuams	Cynometra Cauliflora	Java
Bilimbing	Aventroa belimbi	
Amona		
Rambutan	Nepheelium lappaceum	Java
Li-chea	Sapindus Edulis	China
Quince	Cretua Marmelos	Bengal
Pasuringa		
Catappa	Terminalia Catappa	Java
Jamboo	Eugenia Malaccensis Eugenia Jambos	Ditto
Kishmish		Sana
Benjamin	Styrax Benzoin	Japan and Sumatra
Wax and Insect		China and Cochin China
Tallow Tree	Croton Sebiferum	China
Varnish ditto	Rhus Vernix	China, Cochin China, Japan
Camphor ditto		
Teake ditto		Of Malabar
Tar Tree ditto		Pulo Condore
Damma (Pitch) ditto		Phillipines
Gumooty Avacca.. Cordage		Ditto
Sandal Tree		
Sapan ditto		
Dragon — Gum ditto Blood ditto	Artragalus Tragacantha	
Red Sanders ditto		
Aquila ditto		Cochin China
Firtam		China
Rose ditto		Ditto
Bambus	Arundo Bambus	Cochin China, China
Ratan	Rotang	Borneo
Ko-ling	Jatrofa clartica	China
Salac	Calamus Rotang Zalacca	Ditto
Cajeput	Melancuca lincadindra	
Boa-ati		
Betle		
China Root		
Cinnabar		
Calambar		
Japan Earth	Minora Catechu	
Areca	Arecha Catechu	Cochin China
Kyapooti		Moluccas
Rhubarb	Rheum palmatum	China
Gin-sing		
Scammony	Convolvulus Scammaria	

Senna

Senna	Cania senna	
Saffron		
Turmeric	Curcuma Longa	Of China
Safflower		
Colombo Root		
Asafœtida		
Gamboge	Stalagmites Gambogioides	
Gum Senegal	Mimosa Senegal	Of Arabia
Gum Arabic	Mimosa Nilotica	Ditto
Balm of Mecca		Medina
Gum Lac	Croton lacciferum	Ceylon
Olibanum		
Liquorice		
Cam-wood		
Coculus Indicus		
Gum Ammo		
Caoutchouc	Elastic Gum	
Copal		
Opoponax	Pastinaca Opoponax	
Musk		
Shell-lac		
Galls		
Myrrh		
Galangale	Kempferia galanga	
Opium-poppy	Papaver Somniferum	Bengal
Grass-nettle	Urtica Niva	Of China and Japan
Soy-bean	Dolichos Soja	Japan
Seed Oils:—Cadjan		Ditto
Scramium	Seasmum Orientale	Japan and China
Mustard	Sinapis	China and Bengal
Cole	Brassica orientalis	Japan
Rape		
Linseed		
Tsubaki	Camalia Japonica	Japan
Sugar-cane	Saccharum Officinarum	Of Malabar, Batavia, and Cochin China
Madder	Rubia tinctorum	
Hemp		Of Salsette
Flax		Of Magindanao
Sugar, Manufacture of		Cochin China
Arrack		Goa and Batavia
Soy		China
Ko-lui		
Nankin cloth		China
Canton ditto		Ditto
Grass ditto		Ditto
Shark fins		Malabar Coast
Ditto Maws		Ditto
Turtle oil		PuloCondore,CochinChina
Seals skins		China
Hide jars		Hindostan
Buffaloes*		
Bullocks		Of Surat
Yah		Of Thibet
Sheep		Of Cashmeir
Mungose, for destroying rats		

* Buffaloes are admirably adapted for the culture of common rice, not only from their immense strength and docility, but as they delight in a muddy swamp, and prefer rank vegetation to cultivated pasture. Captain King, (in Cook's Voyage) speaking of the powerful strength and docility of the Buffaloes he purchased at Pulo Condore for seven or eight dollars each, says, "They sometimes broke the trees to which they were fastened; but they had not been twenty-four hours on board, before they became the tamest of all creatures. Thinking that a breed of animals of such strength and size (some of them weighing when dressed seven hundred weight) would be a valuable acquisition, I was inclined to have brought a male and female to England; but my intention was frustrated by an incurable hurt that one of them received at sea."

Withou

Without attempting to enumerate the valuable properties of many of the preceding articles, it would be unpardonable not to notice a few, which are either unknown or totally neglected in the West Indies.

In any endeavour to meliorate the condition of a country (particularly the West Indies) the primary object of cultivation should be an ample production of food, in the knowledge and use of which the ingenuity of the Chinese and other Natives of the East is most conspicuously displayed.

The Libby or Sago-tree is perhaps the most valuable of all the productions of the East. It grows at the Moluccas; and to the inhabitants of the Spice islands it is of much greater utility than their rich productions of cloves and nutmegs, being, at Amboyna and the adjacent islands, the universal article of food. This valuable tree will yield a greater quantity of sustenance than any other production. An acre will contain 300 sago trees, which, at seven years growth, will produce, one with another, 3 cwt. of flour; and 9 cwt. is sufficient for the maintenance of one man for a year, therefore an acre would maintain 100 men for the same time; or, if one-seventh part were cut in succession, an acre would yield subsistence for 14 persons annually. Five people can, in a short time, prepare a sufficient quantity of sago bread for the consumption of 100; and as it will keep several years*, by continually having twelve months stock, the inconveniences of want, arising, in the West Indies, from the effects of hurricanes, famine, or other casualties, might, by this means, be effectually guarded against. Yet, strange to relate! although the sago-tree thrives as well at Jamaica as at the Moluccas, the Planters are totally ignorant of its use. Although sago is now selling in England at 70*l.* per ton, it might be prepared in the West Indies and brought to Europe for less than 20*l.* per ton.

The Melory tree is another most useful production of the East, and is a native of the Nicobar islands. A loaf made of this fruit will keep pure for a week: this gives it, in some respects, a preference to the bread-fruit, which, although a valuable production, and sweet and pleasant to the taste when fresh, if kept above 24 hours becomes dry and eats harshly. Nor is it computed that an acre of the bread-fruit will subsist more than 11 persons for 8 months, which is the time it is in season.

The Date-tree is well known to be preferred by the Arabs to any other species of vegetable production; and the Writer, having travelled through an extent of 700 miles of country where dates were the universal article of food, has no hesitation in giving it as his opinion, from the healthy appearance of the Natives, that it is a most nutritious food. The Negroes in Arabia are particularly fond of this fruit: as an article of profit, the tree is very productive. At Alexandria dates are found the most profitable thing that the owner of the ground can cultivate.

Rice: The extensive and almost universal cultivation of this valuable grain in the East, has produced numerous varieties of two species, adapted to almost every circumstance of soil, climate, and seasons, from the lowest swamp to the summit of the highest mountain. It forms the common and favourite food of the Chinese, and other inhabitants of the East; and it is to be remarked, that those countries which abound in this grain, and where it is consequently cheap, are much more populous than any others in the world. — The mountain species is planted at the commencement of the rains, and the common sort (Oryza sativa) at the beginning of the dry seasons, by which two crops are produced in less than a year.

The mountain rice is the driest, most nutritive, and the best keeping grain, and is sold at a higher price; but, not being so productive as that grown upon low land, it is not so profitable, or so much in general use, as the common sort, which might be cultivated in the inundated lands and swamps in the West Indies, which are fit for no other purpose.

Rice, exclusively of its importance as a production for food and commerce, would be a profitable article for distillation, for which purpose the still-houses in the West Indies might be employed, instead of being above half the time idle.—On poor and sandy

* Sago bread, if properly baked, fresh from the oven, eats just like hot rolls, and will keep several years; but, when hard, it requires to be soaked in water before eaten.—FORREST.

sandy soils might not only be grown the coloured Cotton of Nankin and superior Coffee (as in the neighbourhood of Moco) but the planting of the cocoa-nut extended, as it succeeds best on barren sands overflowed by the sea, such as the keys, &c. of the West Indies. For though the nuts there are not so big, yet this is no loss, for the kernel is thick and sweet, and the milk or water in the inside is more pleasant and sweet than the nuts that grow in rich ground.

The unaccountable ignorance or prejudice which could occasion the almost total neglect of the valuable uses of this tree, as well as that of the Sago, in the West Indies, can only be imputed to the present system of Slavery, which deadens all the powers of invention. The various useful purposes to which this valuable production is universally applied in the East, are well known to all who have visited that part of the world, where that bountiful production of Nature is a great source of profit and revenue, each tree being reckoned to yield an annual profit of 2*s.* 6*d.*; which, allowing only 300 trees on an acre, amounts to nearly 40*l.* The properties of this valuable tree are so minutely and so accurately detailed by that most intelligent of voyagers, Dampier *, that it is but justice to refer the reader to the account itself. It will here suffice to observe, that it deserves the particular attention of the West India Planters, as the sugar mills now erected, and which are useless above half the year, might easily be appropriated for the purpose of obtaining the valuable oil from the kernel, to the profit of the Planter, and benefit of our manufactures. On the same principle the still-houses might, without any expence, be employed to distil the toddy† into Arrac. —On better soil there might be produced by cattle culture not only sugar, but cadjan, scramium, mustard, cole, rape, lin and tsubaki seeds and oils. The price of common seed oils, in India, is about 12*l.* per ton. In England they sell for 60*l.* per ton. It is unnecessary to point out the advantage of introducing the seeds, &c. into the West Indies.

Madder, and other dyes, would also be a profitable article of culture, as when madder is dried in the sun, it is well known to be superior to what is dried in an oven. *Kyapooti*, although not an extensive article, is deserving of attention, as it has never sold in England for less than 44*l.* per gallon; and its properties cannot be too well known, as it is the most sovereign relief for that afflicting pain, the rheumatism.—Teas, spices, pepper, silk, gums, drugs, &c. might also be produced in the West, as well as tobacco, to great advantage; for it should be considered that whatever is supplied from our Colonies is so much saved from a trade against us.

In America, the average produce of Tobacco is only 933*lb.* per acre.

In India, the average produce is, by better management, 1108*lbs.* per acre. The cultivation of tobacco in our Colonies is of great consideration to the State as an object of revenue, and yet it is a commodity for which we now depend almost entirely on America‡. With the Chinese might

* At Merton, the happy residence of the Writer's friend, our departed Hero, the ever-to-be lamented Lord Nelson, his Lordship, overhearing him whilst speaking of these Voyages, asked whom he was talking of?—"Dampier's Voyages, my Lord."—"Aye, I learnt more from them than any other book I ever read."—Indeed the Writer is so deeply impressed with a sense of the valuable information they contain, that although aware of his own incapacity for such undertakings, he has, at much expence and trouble, collated and digested those Voyages; which, with a Memoir he has written on Forest Trees and Timber, are at the service of any person who will apply to the Editor and undertake to publish them; the Writer being engaged in preparing the outline of a Naval History.

† The mode of obtaining the toddy without a ladder is very simple and ingenious; as the trunk of the tree is thirty or forty feet to the branches, it would be difficult to climb it in the usual way. The Natives, therefore, by means of a shackle of rough coir between their feet, are enabled to secure the progress they make by the exertion of their arms, which are also sometimes shackled, thus raising and shifting the shackles alternately.

‡ Tobacco is raised in St. Vincent's with very little labour, and might, with skill and attention, be greatly improved. It is of the same kind as that which makes the high-priced macabar snuff of Martinico. The Charib lands would be most profitably turned to the culture of tobacco and indigo.—Lord SHEFFIELD.

also be imported the mode of purifying the Palma Christi oil for food, as well as the art they possess of rendering Caoutchouc (which of all pliable substances is the most impervious to air and water) *transparent*. This in itself would be worth more to our home manufactures than the expence which the whole undertaking would cost, although many other valuable arts would, by proper management, be obtained; amongst which must not be omitted the skilful use of the Bambu; which, like the Cocoa nut and Sago tree, although it flourishes in the West Indies, its properties are almost unknown: another striking instance of the effect of Slavery both on the mind and body.

Of this singularly useful and beautiful cane, the Bambu, there are different species, and from the quickness of its growth, and the lightness, size, strength, pliability, elasticity, durability, and fibrosity of its stem, it is applied in the East, more *particularly by the Chinese*, to a greater variety of useful and elegant purposes than any other production of the earth.—The largest and thickest species, commonly called the male bambu, is used for building houses; the whole stems serve for the sides where the greatest strength is required; for roofing, it is divided into two equal parts, which being placed, concave and convex, into each other, form a most simple, tight, and lasting covering; and, being split into several parts, it is used for flooring. Bedsteads, tables, sofas, chairs, stools, every article of household furniture, and cabinet ware of the lightest and most elegant description, are made of a smaller kind of this plant, with the utmost possible ease and expedition *; and the shavings are converted into very good wadding, for beds, sofas, and cushions. It is also manufactured into hats, fans, pencil-sticks, hoops, baskets, and packing cases of the neatest kind; and the fibrous part of the stem, when divested of its wood, is made into cloth of various kinds, into cordage and candle-wicks. The young shoots are also eaten as food, and pickled.

For Maritime purposes, most of the Chinese junks are fitted with sails, cables, rigging, and cordage, and are caulked, all from the Bambu. In small vessels it is used for masts, yards, &c.

In Agriculture, the Bambu is used by the Chinese in the construction of the most simple, ingenious, and useful hydraulic machine in the world, which (except the axis) is entirely composed of this cane, without a single piece of iron; and the making of it, from the peculiar form and lightness of this material, is rendered so easy, as to be performed by the peasants themselves at a very trifling cost: when set in motion, this admirable contrivance will, without attendance, lift to the height of forty feet 150 tuns of water in twenty-four hours, which is readily conveyed to irrigate the fields, or to any other place or purpose that may be required. The introduction of this improvement in the Agriculture of the West Indies would of itself produce most important benefits to remedy droughts †.—The Bambu is also used for carts, wheelbarrows, shafts, ladders, fences, and for almost every implement of husbandry.

By the introduction of these industrious Colonists, with the foregoing useful commodities, not only a plentiful subsistence would be furnished to the Islands, and, thereby, the means and stimulus of an increasing population, but the value and resources of these Colonies would be highly improved.—Should the proposed change of system be adopted upon a sufficiently-extensive scale, the new settlers would very soon produce sufficient provisions in the West Indies for the subsistence of the Islands.

And when we consider the ingenuity and resources of the Chinese in the

* Of the expedition with which a house may be built and furnished with this useful production, a modern traveller of great estimation, Dr. Thurnberg, when near Tund-ang, in Java, says—"We had a hut built for ourselves. This was completed with such incredible dispatch, that before we could alight from and unsaddle our horses and unpack our things, not only our house was entirely finished, but it was likewise furnished with a couch, three stools, and a table, all which was manufactured on the spot. I stood quite astonished at this new edifice, and entered with the greatest amazement under its friendly shade."

† Since this hint was first given, the Americans are said to have availed themselves of its utility, and introduced it into those States. A Print of it is given by Staunton.

manufacture,

manufacture, and economy in the use, of materials for buildings; their uncommonly compact and superior packages for ships' cargoes * (which are always lashed with split rattans) with the numerous useful purposes to which, as it has already been shown, they appropriate the Bamboo; those Colonies would be rendered independent of America for any supplies; and the present unproductive and expensive establishments of white persons to oversee forced labour would be rendered totally unnecessary. Thus not only a considerable saving would take place in their salaries and maintenance; but these people might be made much more useful to themselves and the State, by becoming Planters on their own account, which they would be enabled to do, as many of the things alluded to would require but a very trifling capital to cultivate†. In short, it is scarcely possible, by any statement of political arithmetic, to estimate all the good which would result to this Country, and its Western Colonies, from a judicious establishment in the latter, of a skilful and industrious Colony of the Agriculturists and Artizans of the East, in a selection of which the Chinese are very much to be preferred, from being the most robust and skilful, exclusive of having much less religious prejudices than any other of the Natives; which, together with the introduction of the useful productions, would, if properly managed in the West Indies, not only meliorate the condition and security of those Colonies; but would tend to increase, in an infinite degree, their commerce and resources, and proportionably to enhance their value to the mother country; as the English market would be supplied with many articles from the West Indies, for which we are now principally dependent on the American States, whose frowardness frequently induces them to lay on an embargo.

Amongst other advantages there could also be introduced, the Malabar teak, tar, and damma trees; gummooty, avacca, and other cordage for naval purposes, with flax for canvas.

Having endeavoured to point out the advantages which would attend the introduction of Chinese Colonists into the West Indies, as far as relates to the cultivation of them, Compared with the evils attending the present system; it now remains to offer a few observations upon the further benefits which would result from the proposed plan, as connected with those Colonies.

With the example of the French Islands before us, and what we have, and are now, in some degree, experiencing in our own, it is not to be doubted but the spirit of freedom is implanted in the breast of every human being, be his complexion what it may; and that, whenever degraded and oppressed by slavery, although fear may repress the open display of his feelings, he will still have recourse to cunning, to supply the want of power; and assume a veil of dissimulation, to hide those indignant workings of his mind, which meditate in secret the destruction of his task-master, as the only means of recovering his freedom. This is human nature, and what every Englishman would do were he a Slave; and yet, when practised by the oppressed Negro, it is called ungrateful, cruel, and perfidious conduct.

It seems scarcely possible not to feel a conviction, that the sanguinary horrors and devastations, which stained and laid waste the fertile plains of Saint Domingo ‡, originating in principles and opinions which there is but too much reason to fear have taken root in many of the neighbouring Colonies, and which, ere long, may blaze out in a most ruinous and destructive flame, to be extinguished only with the blood of its victims, are of themselves a sufficient warning, that a radical change of system is most devoutly to be wished for; and

* The Writer has seen various cargoes of ships in different countries; but by far the best he ever saw, in point of quality, package, and stowage, was in a ship laden with sugar, indigo, &c. at Manilla, and bound for Hamburgh. The cargo was principally manufactured and packed by Chinese. The sugar of a fine quality, like that of Brazil, cost 24*s.* per cwt.

† Those who are commonly distinguished by the appellation of managers, overseers, and plantation book-keepers (and they constitute a numerous body of people) are composed of men of all countries and characters.—*Bryan Edwards.*

‡ In 1806, it was stated by Mr. Fox in the House of Commons, that at Saint Domingo there were a less number of *imported* slaves in proportion, than in any other part of the West Indies, which is a severe example against breeding them.

cannot

cannot but form the most reasonable grounds of apprehension in the mind of every man interested in, or connected with, our Western Colonies. These apprehensions are not likely to be done away by its being proclaimed to the Negroes by a legislative decision of the British Parliament, (however indisputable may be the truth of it,) "that the condition of Slaves is altogether contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and policy."

To avert the evil of rebellion or revolution, and prevent the dreadful effects which may arise from a sudden transition from slavery to freedom, from dependence to authority, is an object well worth the consideration and attention of the Legislature; and cannot, it is submitted, be effected with such certainty of success, and safety of execution, as by the proposed plan of introducing a race of free Chinese cultivators. The Chinese husbandman, indeed, seems fitted by Providence to be the humble means of qualifying the hitherto ignorant and oppressed African for the enjoyment of rational liberty, by setting him a practical example of the blessings to be derived from the application of free and honest industry; and of leading the West India Planter, by that strongest of human motives, *self interest*, to a full conviction of the policy of granting to his slave, at some future period, when thus *fitted* for the inestimable boon, that liberty for which God and Nature designed him.—With a view to the attainment of this most important object, so necessary for insuring the security of the Colonies, the interest of the Planter, and the happiness of the Negroes, it would be advisable, as Sunday is, proverbially, a Negro's holiday, that the owner should be considered as entitled to but six days work in the week.

Every Slave to be publicly registered, with his value; and whenever he shall be enabled to raise one-sixth part of such value, the Planter to be compelled to accept it, and to grant and insure to him by law a remission of one day's work, or one-sixth part of his liberty, upon condition that he should continue to work on the estate on the same terms as the Chinese, *viz.* in proportion to the value of their labour; and so on till his whole freedom should be redeemed: thus every Negro's liberty would be within his own reach, but to be attained only by means of habitual industry and economy, and, consequently, by a course of life which would render him worthy of the precious purchase.

This flattering prospect of freedom, with the comforts and enjoyments of the Chinese before them, would be such an excitement to labour, that the most indolent would soon be roused to activity. And thus the population of these Colonies, instead of being as at present composed of Owners and Slaves, jealous and distrustful of each other, would become a band of freemen, all interested for the welfare and security of the society, of which they formed a part *.

Exclusive of the force of good example which a proper description of Chinese would hold out to the Negroes, they would, from continual importations, and the means of increase, soon form a material part of the population distinct from the Slaves; and, from their general character for subordination, they would always be disposed to resist and discourage all attempts at insurrection. The introduction of the variety of valuable productions from the East, and the consequent extension of cultivation, would be the means of clearing the hitherto impenetrable woods, which have always proved a shelter and protection to the runaway and insurgent Negroes, who would thus be deprived of their fastnesses, at the same time that the country would be rendered more healthy; whilst, from the increase of population (with the opportunities which would be afforded for the present overseers becoming proprietors,) there would be a constant and perpetual increase in the number of small and independent settlers; thereby adding to the force of the Militia and the strength of the Colonies, and tending to supersede the necessity of employing a military force for internal security, which is a measure not only radically bad in principle, but expensive and ruinous to the planter, as well as attended with dreadful mortality to European troops †.

* Upon this principle of reciprocity, it might be desirable to bring about the civilization of Africa—where the good example of skilful, free labour, in acquiring the comforts of life and property, could not fail of producing the best effect.

† From 1796 to 1802 inclusive, out of 19,676 European soldiers in the West Indies, there died 17,173.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

74. *The History of the Town and Port of* Dover, *and of* Dover Castle, *&c. by the Rev.* John Lyon.

(Continued from page 578.)

IN digesting the particular history of Dover, Mr. Lyon has collected all the scanty materials relative to this important position, from the arrival of Julius Cæsar to the present period. His views and opinions, where fancy has too often supplied the place of facts, are judicious and rational. Perhaps, indeed, he scarcely allows the aboriginal Britons a sufficient rank in the scale of civilization, because they were ignorant of naval architecture, their boats being formed of osiers covered with skins. The vessels of Ulysses were constructed in like manner; and it is difficult to say how far they were inferior to wooden vessels of a later date. We have seen wickerwork used with great advantage and ingenuity as scaffolding for the lofty spires of churches; and if better suited to such a purpose in the present age than timberwork, it remains to be determined, whether wickerwork boats, or small ships, were not equally advantageous when no cannons were used. The Britons had an ingenious war-chariot, with which the Romans, Germans, and Gauls, were unacquainted; they had also spears, swords, shields, breastplates, and helmets, which furnish other proofs of their mechanical skill. As to the notion that they went naked to display their ornaments, and exhibit the figures painted on their bodies, the author observes, "if there be individuals in polished societies who are such votaries to fashion, as to forfeit their health, to display their embellishments to the best advantage before the publick; yet it would be a hasty conclusion to suppose that a whole tribe of uncultivated barbarians would endure the chilling blasts of a Winter's sky to gratify their vanity." The fact of being really naked is very questionable, and stated to be so only during the heat of battle or the moments of flight, when any clothing must have been cumbersome, and perhaps even fatal: a foreign soldier, on first seeing our seamen on board a man of war all stripped during action, might be tempted to conclude that English sailors wear only trowsers and shoes; as the Indians supposed that all Englishmen wear red coats, from observing our soldiers dressed in that colour.

The consideration of the state of Britain at the Roman invasion naturally leads to that of the works which those warriors left behind them. The first cohort, above 1100 strong, was stationed at Dover, where a bath was erected near the stream of fresh water in the valley of Dover. By the appearance of the remaining fragments, it is conjectured that this edifice was raised with the materials of a more ancient structure, from the quantity of tophus in the foundations of the walls. The Roman masons well knew the use of this substance, which is often found in the ancient buildings near Rome.

"If the tophus was imported by Aulus Plautius at the time of building the octagon tower in the castle, it is then evident that the Romans had erected some edifices in the valley, on their first forming a settlement here. The bath originally covered a considerable part of the site of the West end of St. Mary's church and the church-yard: but the few remains which Time had left us, have all been destroyed within the last fifty years, for the purpose of interring the dead."

From the several parts of the foundations which the author has seen demolished, with much labour, at different times, he concludes, that there were at least four rooms on each floor.

"The floor of the Sudatorium was supported with rhomboidal pilasters of tiles, twenty inches high and nine inches on the sides, with a space of fifteen inches between each pilaster, for a free circulation of the heat under the floor. The pilasters were placed in rows, and upon them were laid tiles made of fine clay, of a reddish colour, two inches thick, twenty-two inches long, and sixteen inches the mean width, for their ends were unequal. Upon this course of tiles was spread a strong cement four inches thick, in which were pieces of bruised tiles, which gave the mortar a reddish tint. This formed the floor of the Sudatorium. The pilasters and floor of the

the Hypocaustum (when I saw them opened) were covered with ashes, wood-coal, and soot. In the wall of the Sudatorium, about twenty inches above the floor, there was a course of tiles, of a yellow cast, laid in mortar, nearly as hard as Portland stone. The tiles were made exactly as wide as the thickness of the wall, and folded down on each side of it, which rendered it impossible for them to slip or move. Upon this course of tiles was placed a row of funnel-bricks, forming a communication with another row in the wall of the Hypocaustum, and they were cramped together with iron bands. The next apartment, paved with yellow tiles, was probably the Balneum, as there were ducts seemingly designed for the conveyance of water. Another apartment might have been the Tepidarium; for I found in the angle funnel-bricks, placed in an oblique direction, reaching from the bottom to the top of the ruin, evidently for the conveyance of heat. One side of this apartment measured twenty-five feet: the lengths of the other sides have not been discovered. The remaining room I name the Frigidarium, but its dimensions have not been traced. There was a narrow passage leading between the Balneum and the Tepidarium, to the other rooms. On the tiles which supported the floor of the Sudatorium were stamped four letters (C I B R), which may be read *Cohors Prima Britannica*. By this inscription it appears that the bath was built by the Britannic legion after it was removed to the coast of Kent, and before the final departure of the Romans from the kingdom: it may therefore be considered as one of the last edifices raised by them in this valley. A small part of the ruins are still remaining under ground, after a lapse of 1400 years."

Several of the tiles are of a very peculiar form, having two corners grooved, and two eared, or with small projecting arms; about nineteen inches long and fifteen broad in the middle, with four holes in them at equal distances from each corner. Others resemble pan-tiles.

"It is probable," says Mr. L. "that Dover remained a ruinated heap after Hengist demolished the Roman buildings, until Alfred encouraged his people to collect themselves into bodies, to defend their own habitations, which was the means of giving energy and strength to the people; and from that time a town rose again by degrees to importance and political consequence in the state. The annual rental of Dover, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, under its feudal vassalage, was valued at 18*l.*; of which the king took two thirds of one half; Earl Godwin one third of the moiety; and the Canons of St. Martin the remainder."

At the Conquest the town was destroyed by fire; yet, eighteen years after, its burdens were increased, and rental estimated at £.54. As fires were very destructive, "every inhabitant was required to have a tub of water at his door during the night, under a fine of 20*d.*" Dover being a frontier town, it and the remainder of the Cinque Ports were subject to piratical incursions of the French; and they as often inflicted signal vengeance on their enemies. The fishing, says Mr. L. "which was once a source of wealth to our ancestors, has for many years been much neglected on this coast; and there is but little probability of its being revived again, to that extent it was when the barons of the Cinque Ports were of such great importance in the Nation."

But we must omit the general history of Dover, to notice that of the Author's own parish, St. Mary, which "includes within its boundaries the sites of the Collegiate and five of the ancient Churches, the Maison Dieu, a part of the Priory, and the Harbour."

The Collegiate Church of St. Martin, whose canons founded that of St. Mary, was built by king Withred, who reigned from 685 to 725. The canons were accused of great dissipation and licentiousness; and the monks of Christ-church, Canterbury, obtained authority over them, which they exercised with merciless rigour. Even the Suffragan Bishops of Dover were annoyed by them, and their office rendered very disagreeable. Ecclesiastical fairs being held on the days of some Saints who were very popular with the people, the utmost disorder and indecency took place at those anniversaries of their local godships; and it required all the efforts of power and the laws to put a stop to such proceedings. But many very extraordinary customs still exist in the Author's Church; such, for instance, as the election of mayors, members of parliament, &c. at the communion-table, the pews of the mayor and jurats at the altar, and above the communion-table, and where the

the credence-table and commandments should be written. The perseverance of the mayors and corporation in occupying such a situation, furnishes the most unequivocal proof of their being persons of weak minds. Men who persist in violating the reverence due to all public worship, of whatever denomination, betray equally bad heads and hearts. Much unchristian feeling has been evinced by the parishioners at various times to their ministers; happily the present here gives an honourable testimony of their actual liberality and pious spirit. But we must notice the building, which the Author, deeply read in the history and antiquities of his country, pronounces to be of Saxon architecture.

"The Parish Church of St. Mary may be considered as one of the three religious edifices built by the Secular Canons of the Collegiate Church (of St. Martin) towards the close of the reign of our Saxon kings. Though Time has swept away the records of the foundation of this ancient structure; the bases, columns, capitals, and arches, are all striking proofs that they were either designed and executed by Saxon architects, or were close imitations of their buildings designed for religious worship *. Plainness and simplicity, solidity and strength, are the leading features observable in churches built prior to the eleventh century; and they are the principal points to be observed in this church. The Tower fronting Biggin-street bears evident marks of its antiquity; and if the workmanship be not a demonstrative, it is a strong presumptive, proof of it. The entrance into the church, through the tower, is a low semicircular arched door-way, which has been disfigured by a modern frontispiece. The roof of the building is supported by two rows of massive pillars, some round, and others of a parallelogrammic form, with demicolumns at each side, and they vary in their circumference from six to fifteen feet. There is a considerable variation in the bases, capitals, and columns, as well as in the width of the arches. In the original state of the church, the distances between the pillars were from seven to thirteen feet; and the arches dropped towards the West end, like the arches from the centre of a bridge. The capitals of two of the columns were slightly ornamented with Saxon foliage, and others with an indented stone, or only a bead. The two arches at the East end of the church are a deviation [deviate] from the semicircle, and the columns which support them are slight when compared with the other; but there is very little proportion between the base, the shaft, and the capital of them. The arches at the entrance on the South side were originally a small departure from the semicircle; but one of them has been altered in our time. The Antiquary may object to the supposed age of this building, as the arches are not all semicircular; and Authors of credit have thought that the first departure from the semicircular arch in England was by the Norman Architects; but it may be very difficult to prove it. The blunt-pointed arch was used in the oldest remaining ruins in this town, and also in this church; and it has been said that palaces with sharp pointed arches were built in Italy in the ninth and tenth centuries †. There is a Roman elliptic arch, which supports a bridge in Catalonia, Spain. If Pointed arches were the invention of the Normans, what people built the palace of Charles the Great, with arches deviating from a semicircle? By the style of the architecture, and other collateral proofs, there can be but little doubt of the antiquity of this church, and that it has a Saxon origin."

Mr. Lyon is evidently not one of those who are determined to sacrifice truth and reason, to bestow on the Normans the merit of inventive genius in architecture: his acquaintance with original writers, and his freedom from the puerile affectation of novelty, are much too considerable to suffer him to fall into such frivolities. — This church was taken from the Canons not long after the Norman invasion, and afterwards devolved to the Crown. Many papal ceremonies were retained in it some time after the Reformation; and in 1537 it appears that 3*s*. 6*d*. were charged for wax for the tapers; 2*s*. for the pascal-taper; 4*s*. 2*d*. "for grace, obiit, vespers, dirge-masses, and offering-pence, according to custom," in the churchwardens' accounts. From 1522 to 1560 all the ministers who officiated in this parish had the title of "Sir:" the Rev. Thomas Turpin was the first who declined the use of it, in 1562.

* "In 1804 two arches were turned into one, and a very large column was taken away."

† See Gent. Mag. Sept. 1801, p. 791.

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The history of Dover Pier, and the works erected to form a harbour, has occupied the author's critical powers, which are aided by plates; it is a valuable addition to our historical knowledge of embanking, and merits the attention of engineers and projectors.

The ceremony of electing the mayor indicates its great antiquity. The burgesses were summoned by blowing a horn early in the morning of the 8th September, the festival of St. Mary, and they assembled in St. Peter's church. The old chief magistrate, whose year expired at noon, was obliged to be present, to bring the town-box, seal of office, charter, and their records; and, while their privileges were generally known, the contents of the box were carefully examined, to see if every thing was safe. They then proceeded to elect a new mayor by vote, being too jealous of their liberties to trust power in one person's hands more than a year. If the person elected was not present to take the oath (to be true to the king, maintain the liberties and franchises of the town, and do justice to the rich and poor), they did not discharge the old mayor. If the new chief magistrate was present, and refused to take the oath, they claimed the privilege of pulling down his house as a punishment. At Rye the same punishment was adopted; at Romney, Winchelsea, and Hastings, the family was only turned out of doors, and the doors and windows sealed up with the seal of office. The mayor elect breaking the seal without taking the oath, or any of his family so offending, were imprisoned till he complied. A similar punishment was applied to conspirators, and persons giving false testimony. In case of an incapable person being chosen in these popular elections, the old mayor of Dover could cancel their choice, and oblige them to proceed to another election. When the King's Bailiff or Collector of Duties was sent to the Cinque Ports, he had to be furnished with a commission sealed with white wax under the great seal, and a letter sealed with green wax; the colours being always indispensable points, without them he could not be received. In 1526 the limitation of the freemen's right to elect their mayors began, and has been increasing ever since. But of all the laws or regulations which ever prevailed in the Cinque Ports, those introduced by the Admiral and his court, in consequence of a manly petition from the Corporation of Sandwich in 1629, complaining of enormous impositions and oppressions, far surpass even modern belief.

"A new code of laws," says the author, "soon appeared, but without date, to prevent any further trouble with claims of rights and privileges; and some of the sections of it would have disgraced a Goth or a Vandal in the rudest times of a dark and barbarous age; but it was received, as far as we know, without any opposition; although it imposed the most abject and horrid punishment on the delegates of the Cinque Ports, who were members of the Admiralty-Court, which would have been invented by any of the uncivilized tribes of the desert or the forest. As presenting petitions might keep in remembrance old claims, and mentioning the proceedings in the Admiralty-court might excite the Barons to oppose them, the learned steward (a kind of attorney-general to the Admiral) gave it in charge that, if any magistrate, after having been sworn to take inquisition in the Admiralty-court in any cause, should declare any secret, he should be taken to the next port, where his offence should be proclaimed, and from thence he should be conducted to the sea-shore, where the sea ebbed and flowed, and there he should be bound hand and foot to a stake, and have his throat cut, and his tongue drawn out of his mouth through the wound!!"

We regret extremely that any such sanguinary and horrid regulations should ever have existed in the English language; and still more that such things should have appeared in our island within a century and a half. Mr. L. has humanely concealed the names of the admiral and his executioner in this work of iniquity, the whole of which was occasioned only by the admiral's lawless rapacity, to secure all ship-wrecked goods or found property to himself. By these Dover decrees it was highly dangerous to find anything whatever that was cast on the sea-shore, lest the admiral should suspect that it had originally been more valuable, and that the unfortunate finder should be compelled to make it equal to the admiral's expectations or fancy. Greater tyranny or oppression than this hath no man seen.

seen. Only one of these ferocious laws is tolerable in its principle, although detestable in its execution; we mean that which prohibits hiring a foreign servant when an English one could be had; the penalty was, "*fine and imprisonment at the pleasure of the Admiral!!*"

The history of the origin and progress of the court of Lodemanage, or Corporation of Pilots, which is considered as a branch of the Admiralty Court of the Cinque Ports, contains much new and curious information, almost wholly unknown to the great part even of the literary publick. This alone confers a peculiar value on Mr. Lyon's work, as the question of the Dover pilots is discussed, either directly or indirectly, almost every year, in Parliament. Many remarks have also been made on the whole system of pilotage to the port of London, in several of the periodical publications printed in London in foreign languages, particularly the *Correio Braziliense*, in which the expense of pilotage to Portuguese ships has been repeatedly complained of, and perhaps not always without cause. It is the interest of Britain that all such charges should be clearly defined and established, so that foreign nations should know and be able to appreciate their public utility, and not consider them as regulations devised merely to take an unfair advantage of strangers, to support English establishments at the expence of foreign traders.

The above extracts shew that our author's style is clear, nervous, laconic, and generally correct; it is truly that of History, grave, easy, and natural, neither redundant nor deficient. It does honour to the talents and noble rectitude of its author, who, we hope, will soon finish his second volume.

75. *Authentic Documents relative to the Miraculous Cure of* Winefrid White, *of* Wolverhampton, *at St.* Winefrid's *Well, alias* Holywell, *in* Flintshire, *on the 28th of June*, 1805. *Third Edition.*

IN a prefatory advertisement the reader is informed that,

"The author has the satisfaction of declaring that he has not met with, nor heard of, a reader of any description, who has controverted either the facts or the reasoning contained in it*; and that the mode he has pursued has met with the approbation of his R. R. brethren. Should any other person object to the publication of these facts and reasonings (which are presumed to be equally incontrovertible), the author replies, 'That they are highly curious to the Naturalist, instructive to the Theologian, and important to the Christian. They decide that weighty question which was so long and so warmly contested amongst the learned half a century ago, and clearly point out that body of Christians amongst the rival communions which the Divine Founder of Christianity sanctions'."

76. *Animadversions on a Pamphlet, entituled, 'Authentic Documents,' &c. By the Rev.* Peter Roberts, *A. M. Rector of* Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceriog, *and Vicar of* Madely. Stockdale.

WE take a singular pleasure in recommending this excellent little work to the attention of our readers. The author's abilities, and his zeal for the Protestant religion, are too well known to need to be emblazoned in our pages. He himself shall state his motives for setting pen to paper:

"There are few circumstances (he says, in the Introduction) in the history of Christianity of more importance to its credibility, or to its influence on the mind, than the evidence given to its truth by the miraculous powers of its Divine Author, and by those which he conferred on his Apostles, and, by their hands, on others. But, in proportion to their importance, it is to be lamented that, from a not uncommon propensity to look upon extraordinary circumstances as miraculous, especially if such an opinion of them promote a favourite object, so many have been deluded by pretended miracles; whilst others, astonished and indignant at the influence of imposition and credulity, have been tempted to reject their faith, and give up their confidence in the reality of the miracles recorded in Scripture. Such, then, being the dangers arising from misrepresentations of circumstances, or events, as miracles, which are not so in fact, these dangers are sufficient motives to a careful examination of the

* It may be allowed us to refer to our Review of the First Edition, in vol. LXXVI. p. 730.—The subject is well pursued in vol. LXXVII. p. 513. And in vol. LXXVIII. p. 16, is a defence of the Miracle by Dr. Milner.

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facts and evidence relative to whatsoever is brought forward as miraculous. There is also another motive, which renders it a Christian duty. We are warned by St. Paul, that, in the latter times, there shall arise one, whose characteristic is, *The wicked one* *, whose working shall be *after the working of Satan, with all power, and signs, and lying wonders;* and as these times are certainly very distant from the time of the Apostles, and have many symptoms of the latter times, any account, stating an event to be miraculous, ought, before it receives credit, to be subject to the most exact scrutiny.

"Such are the motives for the following animadversions on a pamphlet, the title of which is 'Authentic Documents,' &c. and of which Dr. Milner, Roman Catholic Bishop of Castabala, is the acknowledged author. . . . . Appeals of this kind, by Roman Catholics, have been so numerous, and in so many other instances have proved fallacious, that, however ready those of their communion who know little of the subject, may have been to wonder and believe, it might have been hoped that these Bishops would rather have taken pains to prevent delusion in this. If, on former occasions, such attention was more particularly expected from Protestants, expectation has been amply gratified by the most decisive refutations of narratives of pretended miracles; and hence, it may be presumed, it has scarcely been thought necessary to notice this pamphlet. Yet, as credit is claimed because the facts and reasonings have not been, as the author says, objected to, a further silence might be productive of evil, by being considered as acquiescence in the correctness of both, and in the approbation bestowed upon them. My own mind being impressed with a very different idea of both the facts and reasoning advanced as proofs that the cure of Winefrid White was miraculous, I have thought it a duty to lay my sentiments before the publick.

"In the course of the investigation, the origin of the absurdities which, to the disgrace of religion, are so abundantly exhibited in the legends, appeared to be a question intimately connected with the subject; and it is to this investigation that the discovery of what I believe to have been their real origin is owing, which, not having hitherto, as far as my knowledge extends, been noticed, is the more fully detailed in the ensuing account of the legend of St. Winefrid."

Dr. Milner we know to be an able and an acute reasoner; but from the way in which he is handled by Mr. Roberts, it will be evident how much his enthusiastic persuasion has impaired his judgment †.

77. *Indifference not Christian Charity: a Sermon preached in St.* Mary's *Chapel*, Penzance, *Wednesday May 26th* 1813, *at the Annual Visitation of the Clergy, and published at their Request, by* C. Val. Le Grice, *M. A.* 8vo. *pp.* 32. Rivingtons.

From Matth. xiii. 18. "Hear ye, therefore, the parable of the sower," Mr. Le Grice takes occasion to offer much salutary advice to the Clergy assembled at an Annual Visitation; and he also observes,

"This appeal is made not only to you, my Reverend Brethren, to whom the seed, which is the Word of God, is peculiarly intrusted, as dispensers of the wisdom which is from above, but to all who are present in this congregation; for every man is a labourer in some portion of the vineyard, and every parent especially has some plants which are his peculiar care. Cleanse the way of the young man. Prepare the soil. If you sleep, the enemy will sow tares, and such tares as I have described: but, if you watch, and if you plant at the beginning of the season, you may render the soil incapable of receiving such weeds. Fix the principles of the young child. Lead him in the good old paths. If you do not, it is more than probable that on his death-bed he will have his Creed to choose. Let not this be thought the extravagant assertion of declamation. — 'After all, I do not know when my Creed will be fixed,' was the undisguised avowal of one, who styled himself, and is styled by his followers, a Philosopher, a rational Christian, a professor of pure Christianity, a great foe to 'the education of children in the trammels of any Religious Faith,' or, according to the phrase of the present hour, *with reference to any particular Ecclesiastical System:* by his own confession, an Arminian at eighteen, at twenty-one an Arian, at twenty-four a denyer of his Saviour, and a disbeliever in the inspiration of the Scriptures. The progress of the master to the wilderness of doubt is bad enough; but the pupils of this new Light, as might be expected, went beyond their teacher: they reached the goal of Deism, and, in some instances, of direct, avowed, and un-

* 2 Thess. ii. ver. 9, 10.

† Protestant Advocate for May, p. 342.

unqualified Atheism. If I were fully to detail the conduct and issue of the mode of education followed at the seminary as directed by this 'rational' Christian, his admirers and disciples, the relation might be instructive as a warning against 'education without reference to system,' but it would perhaps excite such feelings of derision and contempt, as might be unmeet for the solemnity of this Sacred Temple."

An Appendix of Notes, much longer than the Sermon, is introduced by a remark, that

"Of course the Clergy, at whose request this Sermon is published, are not pledged to the approving of the matter contained in the following notes; I can only express my hope that it will meet with their approbation."

78. *The Proofs of the Spirit, or Considerations on* Revivalism: *a Sermon, preached at St.* Mary's *Chapel,* Penzance, *on Sunday April 24th,* 1814, *by* C. Val. Le Grice, *M. A. Perpetual Curate of* Penzance. *8vo. pp.* 36. Rivingtons.

"The observations in this Discourse (from Ephes. v. 9, 10.) were occasioned by a process denominated a *Revival,* lately introduced into this town among the people called Methodists. For the propriety of the allusions in it, the Author contents himself with referring to the earnest wish of his congregation for its publication, and to their voluntary and liberal offer towards defraying the expence*; and forbears from entering into a detail of circumstances, which have given offence to very many respectable persons among the Methodists themselves."

Having stated the object of this Discourse in the Author's own words, we shall only add, that it is illustrated by notes; in one of which it appears that the Revivalists are a peculiar sect of Methodists, who have published their distinct rules and doctrines. We are likewise told, on the authority of Nightingale's "Portrait of Methodism, that "Dr. Whitehead (fellow-labourer with Wesley) did not approve of Revivalism. He informs us that 'the Revivalists are those who are more particularly partial to noisy meetings. They claim as a Christian privilege, a right to indulge their propensities to prayer and praise even during the time the Minister is preaching†; and indeed at any other time when they think themselves called upon by the motions of the Spirit. They are a simple, harmless, well-meaning body; but enthusiastical and ungovernable to an extraordinary degree. In Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, they are numerous'."

79. *A Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones, including their History, natural and commercial. To which is added, some Account of the best Methods of cutting and polishing them. By* John Mawe, *Author of Travels through the Diamond District of* Brazil, *&c.* Longman *and Co. 8vo.*

THE subject of this work cannot fail of recommending it to the notice of those who feel interested in the wonderful operations of Nature, which, in the dark and hideous recesses of the earth, forms substances the most exquisitely beautiful, tinged with unequalled colours, and when brought into the rays of the sun emitting a degree of brilliancy hardly tolerable to the sight. Mr. Mawe has had the singular honour of being permitted to dedicate this and his former work on Brazil to two Prince Regents: the present is laid at the feet of our Monarch *pro tempore,* by permission, under the impression that a treatise on Gems and Precious Stones, which are more exclusively appropriated to the service of the great, would with peculiar propriety be inscribed to a Prince whose acknowledged taste renders him the natural Patron of the most rare and beautiful productions of the Mineral Kingdom.

The Author informs us in the Preface, that his object has been to present the Amateur of Gems and other precious Stones a simple yet useful history of those valuable and pleasing substances. Hence he has not only selected from systematic works of high authority the most important technical characters, by which each species is distinguished; but has added from his own experience and observations, as well as from various other sources, such "particulars, relative to their commercial history, and to their employment in jewellery, for the purpose of personal decoration, as he

* Several subscriptions of two guineas; few under half a guinea.

† An attempt was lately made by one of them to interrupt the service in a neighbouring *church,* but the Churchwardens led him out.

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conceives to be generally interesting." As the dealers in, and the wearers of, these precious articles consider the purity of their colours as essential characters, he has annexed a few plates, tinted, to shew that, though certain suites of colours belong to particular species, yet each species admits only certain varieties of tint. "Thus red, yellow, orange, blue, and white, occur both in the sapphire and the topaz; notwithstanding which, the corresponding colours of each mineral are sufficiently distinguishable, by a marked difference of tinge or of intensity. So it is with regard to the other characters. All the gems, when compared with other minerals, are hard; the amateur and jeweller can only, therefore, by a careful comparative examination of gems, be certain of their genuineness; and when (Mr. M. observes) the value of these substances are considered individually, and the vast sums vested in them collectively, it is surprizing to observe the gross mistakes committed in this respect by those who, from interest, and from a familiar acquaintance with them, ought to be the least likely to fall into error. Different species are actually bought and sold for each other; such as tourmaline for emerald, garnet for ruby, and aquamarine for topaz; and even doublets, pastes, &c. too frequently to pass current for the genuine production of the mine. It is in the particulars above adverted to that Mr. Mawe hopes to make his treatise useful; and he declares he shall think himself well repaid, if he can contribute to secure the honourable dealer in gems, and the liberal purchaser, from the arts of the unprincipled; and at the same time induce those in whose possession they chiefly are to regard them above the class of expensive baubles. He concludes the Preface by saying, "Much of the original information contained in this treatise, is the result of the Author's recent travels in Brazil; a country, rich beyond comparison in its mineral productions; and which, the protection of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has enabled the Author to explore under advantages never before conceded to any one."

The different sections and chapters of the book treat on the general estimation and value of the diamond, the knowledge possessed by the antients of that gem, the chemical and physical characters of it, its chemical properties and analysis, and localities and geological situation. Particular diamonds are then noticed, their commercial history, and the art of cutting and polishing them. The oriental ruby, sapphire, oriental amethist, topaz, ruby, spinelle and balais, emerald, chrysoberyl, topaz, and a variety of other precious stones, are accurately defined, and occupy the rest of the volume.

The extreme rarity of large and pure diamonds is apparent from the shortness of the sixth section, which enlarges on them. That mentioned by Tavernier as in the possession of the Great Mogul seems to be acknowledged as the largest of undoubted diamonds, and was found in the mine of Colore, not far East of Golconda; the weight 860 grains, and the form a semi-oval. An Oriental diamond, which belonged to Nadir Shah, Sultan of Persia, the size of a pigeon's egg, came into the hands of Catharine of Russia, who gave 90,000*l.* in cash for it, and an annuity of 4000*l.* The rough Brazilian diamond found in the river Abatio, possessed by the Prince Regent of Portugal, is the next in size. The Pitt-diamond, well known by report in England, sold to the Regent Duke of Orleans for 130,000*l.*, still supposed to be in France, was valued in 1791 at 12,000,000 of livres. This is considered absolutely faultless. "Perhaps," observes Mr. M. "one of the largest and most beautiful coloured diamonds, is a rich sky-blue brilliant, belonging to the crown-jewels of France: it weighs 67 carats and 2-16ths, and is estimated at 3,000,000 of livres." The supposed great diamond of Portugal is omitted in this account, because it is the prevailing opinion that the substance is a white topaz.

Mr. Mawe mentions two successive periods when there was a great influx of diamonds into England, which was on the first finding them in Brazil, and at the time of the French Revolution; but, as the really valuable diamond bears an enormous price, and the purchasers are necessarily very limited in number, they are slow of sale. We cannot but add, we think this a very entertaining and necessary supplement to the Author's Account of Brazil.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, April 27.—Lieut. Lord George Lenox arrived last night at this Office, bringing the following Dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington.

Toulouse, April 19.

My Lord, On the evening of the 12th inst. Col. Cooke arrived from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that city to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Col. St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France to apprise Marshals Soult and Suchet of the same events.—Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional Government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities, to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in his desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion. In the mean time I concluded (on the 15th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and 17th instant towards Castlenandary.—I sent forward on the 16th another officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France. I therefore authorised Major-Gen. Sir G. Murray and Mareschal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to arrange with General Gazan a convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy. This convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.—This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangements of the convention with Marshal Soult, has in the mean time sent here Colonel Richard, of the staff of his army, to treat for a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command; and I have directed Major-Gen. Sir G. Murray and the Mareschal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen to agree to the same articles with this officer, as I had before agreed to relating to the army under Marshal Suchet with Comte Gazan. No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report. It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship, the enclosed reports from Major-gen. Colville and Major-gen. Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne, on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse shot under him, was made prisoner. I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all. I sincerely lament the loss of Major-gen. Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice. By a letter from Lieut.-gen. W. Clinton, of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into effect my orders of the 4th and 8th of March, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet. Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieut.-gen. W. Clinton, and of the troops under his command since they have been employed in the Peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war, as their brother officers and soldiers on this side the Peninsula; but they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding, and with them. I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-camp Lord G. Lenox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c. WELLINGTON.

[Here follows a dispatch from Major-gen. Colville to Lord Wellington, enclosing the subjoined account of the sortie made by the Enemy from the entrenched camp before Bayonne.]

Camp near Bayonne, April 15.

Sir, In consequence of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the Enemy on our position in front of the Citadel of Bayonne on the 14th instant. Yesterday morning, a considerable time before day-break, the Enemy made a sortie and

and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major-gen. Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by piequets of the 2d brigade of guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of guards. Major-gen. Hay was the General Officer of the day, in command of the line of outposts, and I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just before he was shot given directions that the Church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The Enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 38th regiment, under Capt. Foster of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-gen. Hinuber, with the 2d line battalion, King's German legion, under the command of Lieut.-col. Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village. The Enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the Enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts re-occupied as before. Major-gen. Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Guise. In consequence of the Enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Col. Maitland found the Enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3d battalion of 1st guards, commanded by Lieut.-col. the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads; and Lieut.-col. Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascended the hill at the same time: by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the Enemy, and re-occupied all the posts which we had before possessed; and from the time the Enemy was dislodged, he did not shew the least disposition to renew the attack. Col. Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieut.-col. Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the movements above-mentioned. It was towards the right that Lieut.-gen. Sir John Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say, that, from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, (arm and thigh,) but in neither of them dangerously; you will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant-general's misfortune. The Enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers; but, whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which, from being within 300 yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the Enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major-gen. Hay, who was well-known to you, his Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the Enemy must however have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the Enemy possessed of retiring under the guns of their works.

[The dispatch concludes with acknowledging the services of Major-generals Hinuber and Stopford, Colonels Guise, Maitland, Upton, Dashwood, M'Donald, and Burgoyne, Royal Engineers.]

K. A. Howard, Com. 1st Div.

[The Total British and Portuguese Loss was 8 officers and 142 privates killed; 36 officers and 421 privates wounded; 6 officers and 230 privates missing (prisoners).]

Names of the British Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing, April 14.

Killed.—General Staff, Maj.-gen. A. Hay. Permanent Staff, K. G. L. Capt. Baron F. Dreschell (brig.-maj.). Coldstream-guards, 1st batt. Capt. and Lieut.-col. Sir H. Sullivan, Lieut. and Capt. Hon. W. G. Crofton. 2d line batt. K. G. L. Maj. P. Chuden, Capt. H. Muller. 5th line

line batt. K. G. L. Lieuts. J. Meyer, C. Kohler.

Wounded. — General Staff, Major-gen. Hon. E. Stopford, Lieut. and Captain H. Dawkins (brigade-major), sl.—23d light dragoons, Capt. G. E. Battersby, aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Howard, sev.—Artillery, K. G. L. Major and Lieut.-col. G. J. Hartmann, sl.—Royal Horse Art. Lieut. H. Blackley, sl.—Royal Engineers, Capt. T. Dickens, sev.; Lieut. J. C. Melhuish, sl.—1st Guards, 3d batt. Lieut. and Capt. J. P. Percival, W. Vane, sev.—Coldstream Guards, 1st batt. Capt. and Lieut.-col. G. Colyer, Lieut. and Capt. W. Burroughs, sev.; Lieut. and Capt. J. V. Harvey, sl.; Ensigns F. Vachell, sev.; W. Pitt.—3d Guards, 1st batt. Lieut. and Capt. C. L. White, sev. (dead); Lieut. and Capt. C. A. West, sl.; Lieut. and Capt. J. B. Shiffner, sev. (since dead); Lieut. and Capt. L. Mahon, Adj. F. Holbourne, sev.—Royal Scots, 3d batt. Capt. W. Buckley, sl.—38th foot, 1st batt. Major and Lieut.-col. J. T. F. Deane, Lieut. R. Deighton, sl.—47th, 2d batt. Lieuts. J. H. De Burgh, and W. Kendall, sl.—60th, 5th batt. Lieut. J. Hamilton, sev.—1st light batt. K. G. L. Capt. F. Hulseman, sev.; Capt. C. Winecke, sl.; Lieut. H. Wollrabe, sev.—2d light batt. K. G. L. Capt. F. Winecken, and Lieut. L. Behoe, sev.—2d line batt. K. G. L. Lieut.-col. A. Beck, and Lieut. E. Fleish, sl.—5th line batt. K. G. L. Capts. J. Bacmistier and G. Notting, sl.—13th reg. of the line, Capt. Clare, sev.—5th Cacadores, Capt. Doub, sev.

British Officers Missing.—General Staff, Lieut.-gen. Hon. Sir J. Hope, K. B. Capt. W. L. Herries, dep.-assist. quarter-master-gen. severely wounded. — 52d foot. Lieut. G. Moore, aide-de-camp to Sir J. Hope, sev. wounded.—1st guards, 3d batt. Capt. and Lieut.-col. the Hon. H. Townshend, sev. wounded.—3d guards, 1st batt. Ensign T. W. Northmore.—2d light batt. K. G. L. Capt. George Wackerhagen.

Foreign-office, April 29. Earl Bathurst has notified, by command of the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, that measures have been taken for the blockade of the ports of Norway.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, May 8. Captain Milnes, Aide-de-camp to Lieut.-general Lord W. Bentinck, K. B. has arrived at this office, bringing the following Dispatch, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst.

Genoa, April 20.

My Lord, My dispatch of the 6th instant will have made your Lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period. Upon my arrival at Leghorn, I learnt that there were only 2000 men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state: not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezia, from whence I might advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po.—Upon my arrival at Sestri, I found that the Enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between 5 and 6000 men. The roads in the mountains being very bad, and the means of transport, as well by land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th. On the 8th the Enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri. On the 12th, Maj.-gen. Montresor's division drove the Enemy from Mount Fascia and Nervi; and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturla. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition. On the 16th, dispositions were made for attacking the Enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa; his left upon the forts Richelieu and Tecla, his centre occupying the village of St. Martino, and from thence extending to the sea through a country the most impassable I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow land between high walls. On the 17th at daybreak the attack began. The 3d Italians under Lieut.-col. Teravignac attacked with great spirit a height in front of Fort Tecla, drove away the Enemy, and took three mountain guns. A part of the 3d Italians moved up the hill towards Fort Richelieu, while Lieut.-col. Travers, descending from Mount Fascia with the Calabrese and Greeks, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, and some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered. Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, and the greater part of the Enemy's force made prisoners. The fortunate possession of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the Enemy's left, which in consequence retired. The attacks upon the Enemy's right were made in three columns by Major-gen. Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieut.-general Macfarlane. The troops advanced with great vigour; and although the intersected state of the country enabled the Enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town. The impossibility of making use of artillery, and the cover everywhere afforded both to the attackers and defenders, prevented any serious loss on either side. At noon the

army