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YEAR IN EUROPE,

COMPRISING

A JOURNAL OF OBSERVATIONS,

IN

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, THE NORTH OF ITALY, AND HOLLAND.

In 1818 and 1819.

BY JOHN GRISCOM,

Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the New-York Institution; Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York, &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

SECOND EDITION,

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1824.

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Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixth day of August, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, *John Griscom*, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"A year in Europe, comprising a Journal of Observations in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, the North of Italy, and Holland, in 1818 and 1819. By John Griscom, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the New-York Institution Member, of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York, &c. In two Volumes."

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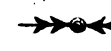
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THE first edition of this work having been for some time wholly disposed of, the Author is encouraged to commit it a second time to the press. In this decision he has not been governed so much by the ready sale it has obtained, as by testimonials of approbation, from persons, both at home and abroad, whose authority as writers, travellers, and philanthropists, few would be disposed to contest. The merits of his journal (whatever they may be,) consist, he is fully aware, in fidelity of description, and not in the graces of composition; for in a work of so desultory a character as the diary of a traveller, in which facts rather than speculations have been the chief object of his details, not much room is afforded for indulging the imagination in the luxuries of language. At the suggestion of a number of readers, whose wishes he could not well disregard, the sentences in French have been translated at the bottom of the page; and the names of many individuals, represented in the former impression only by asterisks, have, in the present, been given at length; a liberty which, in the cases alluded to, will not, he trusts, on full consideration, be regarded as a departure from a just perception either of delicacy or correct taste. Various typographical errors, which were overlooked in the first edition have been corrected.

New-York, 12th month (Dec.) 1, 1824.

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PREFACE.



THE relations between America and Eu
becoming every day more interesting and n
The unexampled rapidity with which the co
agriculture, and arts of the United States are e
and increasing; the extraordinary facilities n
to the social intercourse between the new an
world; and the unabated spirit of enterprize a
try, which prevails in many parts of Europe;
to render these relations a concern of the
moment,—as tending, in no inconsiderable d
influence the tranquillity and happiness of a large
of the civilized globe.

Under such circumstances, it must be consid
persons conversant with human nature, as ex
desirable, that the people on each side of the A
should become more intimately and perfectly a
ed with each other; for it may, perhaps, be sta
political, as well as social axiom, that the gre
intimacy, the greater probability of a pacific and
union;—that many of the rancorous jealousi
deep rooted prejudices, which are so apt to
between nations, as well as sects and neighbou
would soften into kindness, were opportunities a
of studying the bright as well as the dark sides
other's character. And it requires but little ing
to perceive, that were there between nations
vading sense of each other's merits, and a just
for each other's prosperity, it would be infinitely
difficult for the disaffected to bring about that co

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things, which is the most disastrous to human improvement, a state of open warfare,—and infinitely more easy to suppress the evil when it did prevail.

From these considerations it will be admitted, that books of travels, when written under the proper qualifications, are among the most useful kinds of literature; —that they furnish the principal means by which distant communities and nations become acquainted with each other's peculiarities, by which the useful arts are extended, and morals and manners, rendered more diffused and impressive.

It will be admitted also, that however beaten the track over which travellers may have passed, it is impossible to exhaust the stores of useful illustration, or to overcharge the picture of national and local representation, as long as truth and feeling guide the hand and qualify the pencil. It can never be said of the describer of nature, and more especially of human nature, as it may of the orator who confines himself to some particular topic, that he has left nothing to be desired. So vast is the field of humanity, and so infinite are the shades which diversify the moral condition of the human race, that it is scarcely possible for two individuals to follow each other in the same precise track of description. Not only do different observers see the same thing in different points of view, but each one has his particular sphere of observation, and will almost unavoidably throw some new light upon the subjects he attempts to elucidate. Hence every person who visits a foreign country will at once perceive, that, how diligent soever he may have been in studying that country through the medium of books,—a continual variety of undescribed peculiarities will claim his attention and that a small part only of the whole has been laid before him.

But notwitstanding these obvious truths, the Author cannot assure himself, that, even by the most reflecting

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A YEAR IN EUROPE.

LETTER I.

Ship Pacific, at sea, 4th month (April) 7th, 1818.

MY DEAR ***** AND ****,

By the pilot, who left us about 10 A. M. yesterday, I transmitted a short account of our progress from the time of leaving you, on the preceding afternoon. We had just finished our breakfast, and were beginning to experience that agitation of the ship, which generally proves so distressing to novices at sea. We took our dinner, however, at 4 o'clock, (the regular hour on board our ship,) and remained nearly all the afternoon on deck.

The wind was easterly, but not so much ahead as to prevent us from proceeding directly on our track. Sandy-Hook, and the adjacent shores of New-Jersey and Long Island, were gradually vanishing from the sight; but the high land of Navesink still continued within our horizon when night closed upon us. The wind, you may recollect, had blown strongly from the east for several days before our departure. The ocean had been wrought by it into an irregular, broken kind of movement, the effects of which, upon my system, I at length found it impossible to resist. I sought repose in my state-room at an early hour, and passed a tolerably comfortable night.

Upon coming on deck this morning, I found that we were fairly launched on the rotund surface of the mighty deep. The wind had veered so much to the northward, as to enable us to lay our course, and to advance at a rapid rate. Several vessels left the Hook nearly at the same time with ourselves; one of them was bound to the same port; but the superior sailing of our ship, especially during a steady and strong breeze, was soon observable.

The painful and most distressing sensation of sea-sickness continued throughout this day, so as to deprive me of all real enjoyment of the majestic scenery of sky and ocean. The night was to me restless, feverish, and trying in the extreme.

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8th. I was confined to my birth most of the da
wind was strong, the weather cloudy, and the moti
ship very great; pitching sometimes with tremend
downward, as if plunging directly into the bos
mountain wave, and then darting upward with the
of a bird, and rearing her bowsprit to the skies. T
of habit upon the body is wonderful. So novel wa
sensations to me, and so distressing to my whole fra
as I lay in my birth to-day, under the effect of
and irremediable nausea, I felt disposed to conde
merce altogether, as a revolt against nature and Pro
and almost to wish I could have it in my power, o
ashore, to put a stop to navigation, and to confine p
terra firma, where they might enjoy their appetit
while I was thus harassed and enfeebled by a most
ing sickness, our sailors were not only alert on t
but, when occasion required it, even when the
most violently tossed, would run to the topmast, sp
upon the yards, reef or unreef, without experienc
emotion of the stomach, except, perhaps, that whic
ens the desire for food and drink.

9th. The wind continues fair, and our motion
but the weather still cloudy. I was unable to e
society of my fellow-passengers, from continued and
ted sickness. I spent much of the day on deck, sittin
ped in a thick coat, and fur cap, indulging the almos
hope that things would mend.

10th. Still proceeding with a fine breeze. A
night; though not much relief has been obtained fr
still predominating distress of the stomach. Its d
power seems to be lost; and whatever is taken, app
ferment, filling the mouth with a taste like that of
vinegar.

This afternoon we spoke a French brig from Ha
Grace, *sixty-one* days out, bound to New-York. T
the first incident of the kind, and it served in some m
to relieve the monotony of sick days and nights.

11th. The wind not quite so high as it has been.
ship has rather less motion; but food has little, or
lish. We have been floating for two or three days
gulf-stream, in which the temperature of the water
have proved by trial, is 30° higher than it is just bey
limits. That such a vast current of water should pe

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ally flow from the gulf of Mexico, and spread itself so far toward the north and east, appears accountable only on the position that the trade winds are as constantly driving into that immense basin a body of warm water from the equatorial region of the Atlantic; which, there accumulating, finds an outlet round Cape Florida, and sets to the northward until it mixes with the water of the Arctic sea. The warmth of the air over this stream, corresponds with that of the water. Our thermometer has been at 70°, a heat which increases the unpleasant effluvium of the ship, relaxes the system, and retards recovery.

12th. We had a fierce gale of wind in the night, accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy rain. The sea broke over the ship with prodigious force, and appeared as a continued shower, or rather storm, of fire; as if sparks and burning cinders, from a neighbouring chimney or house on fire, had blown directly across the deck. This was owing to that quality in the water of the sea called *phosphoresence*; which, it is known, is produced by various marine insects, of different sizes and species, affording light of various degrees of intensity and colour. In the midst of the storm, a phenomenon occurred, which drew the attention of all on deck; and which is so seldom seen, that our captain does not distinctly remember that he had ever before fairly witnessed it, though he has been a seaman more than twenty years. This was the appearance of balls of fire, resting on the top of one of the masts, and on the ends of one or two of the yards. The sailors call them *corposants*.* They exploded, shortly after their first appearance, with a most vivid splendour. This is doubtless an electrical effect, analogous to what is produced in a small way, by fixing points to the prime conductor of a machine well excited; or, by presenting a pointed body to the conductor, when the machine is at work in a dark room. On such occasions as this, it demonstrates a highly electrical condition of the atmosphere.

Notwithstanding the violence of the storm and wind, the motion of the ship was not so much increased as I should have expected; but this was owing to her being kept steadily before the wind, which happened to come from a quarter favourable to our direct progress. All the sails were taken in before the storm arrived at its height; but not until one of them, (an old sail,) had been split to pieces.

* *Corpo Santo.* Ital. A holy body; from their being formerly considered as an omen of a prosperous voyage.

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Being myself too ill and enfeebled to leave my
witness the sublime appearances of this storm, I am
to my very intelligent friend and fellow passenger, D
who remained on deck during the whole of it, for a
of the principal phenomena. I was awake while
but felt, as it regards personal danger, a calmness a
dence for which I desire to be thankful.

The storm blew over, and the sails were again s
sun rise. This being the first day of the week
weather having cleared up pleasantly, it was pr
the passengers assembled on the deck, that one sh
aloud for the benefit of the rest. This being r
sented to, the last of Dr. Chalmer's discourses was
Scotch gentleman, who informed us he was pres
they were delivered. We were proceeding to reac
sermon by the same author, when a man at the n
cried out, "An island of ice on the lee bow." I
great change we had experienced in the temperatu
air and water, we had reason to expect the exis
floating ice at no great distance; and a good look
maintained for it. Mounted on the windlass, I c
tinctly see this island, like a white mass in the hori
a short time we approached it within a few miles.
parent height was forty or fifty feet, and its bas
water, perhaps three hundred feet in length. It r
a beautiful hill or prominence, covered with sn
sides appeared to be perpendicular, so that the im
could easily transform it into a castle of white mar
its towers and turrets on the summit. It appeared,
we could judge by the eye, to be immoveable, b
no doubt subject to the agitation of the waves. Th
ing of the sea against it, produced a spray, which
great height, and exhibited a splendid appearance.
course of a few hours, five or six other masses a
some of which we approached, much nearer than
There was something of the terrific mixed with th
in the emotion produced by the sight of these p
piles of moving ice, the greater portion of which
beneath the surface and be out of sight. Several ves
been destroyed by running against them in the ni
the moon shone till midnight, and the wind was r
the captain thought it safe to keep on his course, b
different circumstances, he would have taken in sail
to. If proper attention were always paid by navi

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the indications of the thermometer, it is probable that all danger from floating ice, at least in the passage between Europe and America, would be entirely avoided. The diminution of temperature, both of the sea and air, in approaching those large masses, affords a sufficient warning of their proximity.

About 2 o'clock to-day we met and spoke the ship Jane of Philadelphia, out sixteen days from Liverpool. I do not know that I was ever more surprised at my own involuntary emotions, than at the moment when the name and destination of this ship were announced to us, from the trumpet of her captain. Cut off, as we were, by a waste of waters, from the social endearments of country and home, and all the tender sympathies of friends and children; wandering in a solitary and trackless way, where all around us was an utter blank in relation to human beings; and with sensibilities unusually excited by the novelty of our situation, and uncertain of the extent of its duration—to meet with others in the same circumstances, and they our countrymen! I can only appeal to those whom experience has instructed, whether the sympathetic tear, which I found it almost impossible to restrain, was nature or mere weakness. The secret hope too, that you would hear of us by this ship, was not without its effect, in the impressiveness of the moment.

13th. The wind has been very high most of the day, but directly in our favour. At 12 o'clock we had made, by our log, 250 miles in the last 24 hours. The sea has been very rough, and the pitching and tossing of our frail vehicle excessively great; but I have so far recruited as to enjoy the magnificence of this grand conflict of winds and waters. We have but one female in the cabin, and she, like myself, was never at sea before. Her illness has been of longer continuance than mine, as she is not yet able to sit up. There are five women in the steerage, one with two children, and another with three, two of the latter being twins about seven months old. This poor woman left Europe with a husband, whom she had married against the advice of her parents, to try their fortunes in America. Under pretence of seeking employment in Canada, he left her in New-York, a short time before the birth of her twin children, and, associating himself with worthless and dissolute company, abandoned her to the world. She is returning

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to her parents; and, as if a life of trouble and
were a guarantee against temporary and incidental
takes care of her children, and appears to be les
with the confinement and agitation of the ship, t
of the other passengers.

14th. We have been at sea eight days; and,
to our reckoning, we have accomplished more tha
journey! The variety of the table begins to
attractions, and we have an abundant supply of
and other fresh provisions. One of our hogs
jumped out of his pen, (the longboat, fixed in the
the deck, serving both as a pigsty and sheepfold,
about the deck. One of the men endeavoured
him back; but, with blind perverseness, he ain
port hole, and plunged into the sea. The poo
continued swimming on the tossing waves as long as
see him.

16th. We were accosted this morning by a Fr
from Cherbourg, and requested to wait ten minut
sails were backed, and the French captain came
in his boat. His object was to send two letters to
to which we had no objection. He was bound to
of Newfoundland after fish.

17th and 18th. The wind for these last two
been ahead, and has blown with much force. Tir
pass tediously, but for the inexhaustible enter
which books afford.

19th. In the course of this forenoon, the ca
deck cried out to the passengers below—"Fish! t
of fish!" As I had not seen even the gleam of a
ring the passage, I hastened on deck. It was a
porpoises. The sea ran in lofty billows, and, as f
eye could distinguish objects, they were seen sp
the tops of the waves, and chasing one another as
as kittens on the hearth. They played thickly ar
ship. Their glossy brown skins, (appearing green
low the surface of the sea,) their graceful and rap
ments, and their great numbers, rendered the sig
pleasing. They were, at a medium, about 5 feet l
has rained most of the day, the weather is cold,
tossing of the ship very great. We are steering i
rection of the western islands, rather than for Eng

20th and 21st. Weather and winds still unfav

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The confinement even of a dungeon might be endured, if the night could be uniformly spent in refreshing sleep. But how can a person be expected to sleep, when constantly rocked in a great cradle, the top of which sweeps over one third of a circle? Wakeful in one's birth at the midnight hour; when nothing is heard but the raging of the storm above, the creaking of the masts and joints of the ship, and the hollow groaning of the surge as it dashes and rolls along the sides within a few inches of the pillow on which one's head reposes—there is a solemnity in this which is not merely poetical. It would never fail to awe the boldest mind into an humble sense of human frailty, and of the benignity of that Providence, which, at such an hour, supports and preserves him, had reason and feeling their due empire in the soul.

22d. No material alteration in the winds and weather. Had the gales continued with which we were favoured during the first week, we should doubtless have been in sight of the green fields of Erin before now. But with our present winds, another week, and perhaps another, must elapse before we hail the sight of land.

23d and 24th. It is almost impossible to remain on deck on account of rain, and the violent agitation of our vessel. What sympathy is not due to the poor sailors! Wet or dry, through storm and tempest, they must be at their post, at least one half of them at a time, and occasionally the whole. The very great exposure which they have to sustain, and the absolute necessity of their being on the alert, ready to ascend to the topmast, or to run out upon the rigging to the extremity of the yards, let the ship be pitching or rolling ever so furiously; make it necessary that they should be kept in good spirits: hence a resort to the stimulus of *grog* is conceived to be requisite. They have their regular allowance granted them by the captain, beyond which they cannot go while on board the ship: but is it a matter of surprise that so many sea-faring men should become addicted to strong drink and confirmed in habits of intemperance? It is really a melancholy consideration, that, of the thousands of this class, that devote their lives to so arduous and important a service, there should be so small a proportion that preserve a character of moral respectability. I speak of common sailors. The number I fear is very small, who save from their wages a sufficient sum to enable them to

spend much time on shore, in a situation of c
improvement, or to secure a decent competency
and declining age. The demoralizing tendency o
life is truly to be deplored. That they who
most exposed, the most toilsome and dangerous
in the wide range of human pursuits, and who h
fore the greatest reason to recognise and invok
tection of an overruling Providence, should be in
most regardless of that Providence, and by the i
of their lives, so generally bring upon themselv
proach and neglect of the world, is a considerati
to humanity. There are two causes which
operate in this process of degradation,—the free
in intoxicating liquors, and the habitual use of bad
Is it not quite impossible, that the sentiment of
for the Deity should be cherished by him, who p
associates the name of his Maker with the most
as well as the most passionate impulses of the mi
practice of swearing, I cannot but consider as *ine*
moralizing. Greatly is it to be desired, that th
lent spirit of improvement, which is so conspicu
ture of the present times, should be directed to
of the community. If a moral debt be due from
of society to another, I cannot but believe that
enjoy the blessings of ease and knowledge, and a
of the benefits of religious cultivation, ought to
themselves bound, as far as practicable, to alleviate
dition of sailors, more especially in relation to t
gious improvement. It is a great mistake to supp
ship cannot be conducted and governed without a
violation of the third commandment. Experienc
ply proved the reverse. Many of the whale shi
annually sail from Nantucket, are commanded by
of the society of Friends, who will suffer no
vulgar language to be used. Captain Allen, who
thirty-two months on one of these perilous voyage
on his return that he had not heard an oath on bo
ship. Marine Bible Societies may do much good
sociations for conferring the advantages of a virt
enlightened education on young men destined to
mates and captains of ships, would, in my opinion
ductive of the greatest benefits.

25th and 26th. The wind still blows heavily

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same opposing quarter, with frequent squalls of rain. I have tried to console myself with the reflection that, though adverse to us, this wind is as much in favour of our New-York friends as against them. Our captain thinks the Amity has arrived by this time at New-York. How frequently does it happen in the voyage of life, that the same course of events which seems to thwart our purposes, promotes the prosperity of others, and advances the general good. This reflection ought to soften the edge of our complaining.

27th. We have had a blustering night; very high wind, accompanied with hail. The motion of the ship more violent than ever. On ascending the deck, before breakfast, I found the wind had shifted to the northward, and that we were steering pretty directly for the Channel; so that we indulge the hope of getting into soundings to-morrow. The sea, "curling its monstrous waves" nearly half mast high, and splashing across the ship at mid-decks, involves, in the comforts of a cold salt water shower-bath, all who happen to be in that part of the vessel.

28th. After sailing for weeks under reefed mainsail and topsail, and frequently no canvass at all at the mizzen-mast, and the wind blowing *from* England, it was cheering to learn this morning, that we were going directly forward with a fair wind, and with top-gallant and studding sails spread to the breeze. The sun sometimes appeared, and gladdened us with his beams. I do not think he has risen once without clouds during the passage. At 1 P. M. sounded, and struck the bottom at 85 fathoms!

29th. A fair wind all night—Weather hazy, with showers of rain. 10 A M.—No sign of land, though by our reckoning we must have passed Cork: but the weather is too misty to see far ahead--55 fathoms of water this morning. *Noon.*—Spoke a small sloop bound to Waterford: they tell us we are but a few miles from the Irish coast—Very misty with showers. 1 P. M.—The mountains of Ireland are now in full view through the haze.

Our reckoning has been surprisingly correct, considering that we have been obliged to depend almost entirely on the log. There have been very few opportunities for observation.

Half past 2.—Came up with and spoke a ship from New-York, bound to Dublin, which left her port as the Pacific entered it. The captain spoke her at Sandy-Hook, going

out as he was going *in*. In order to clear the r
Irish coast, we have been obliged to steer out int
nel, and have lost sight of the land. Half past 5
of the Saltees, large masses of rock, like islan
hundred feet in length, at some distance from
We passed within gunshot of a rock, which ap
above the surface, like a large porpoise. The
the waves against it, raised a prodigious spray
for miles. It is extremely dangerous, but it is wel
in the charts. 7 o'clock.—In sight of the lighth
Tuscar rock. This rock is about 5 miles frou
Point, on the Irish coast, and opposite St. David
Wales. The Channel is here about 40 miles w

30th. The mountains of Wales were disti
skirting our eastern horizon this morning, whil
hills of Wicklow, in Ireland, were still more con
the west.

9 A. M.—We are now between Dublin and Hol
two principal places between which the packets
from Ireland. A land bird, fatigued in its passag
alighted on the deck. Considering the weathe
really made an extraordinary passage; twenty
from land to land, and twenty-five on board
There have been nine passengers in the cabin.
friend and room mate, J. B. Smith, bas, like m
shared in the distresses incident to a first sea vo
has borne up under their depressing effects w
patience and firmness. Dr. F. has proved an
companion. We have an English captain retu
his wife from Canada. He is good-natured, but s
strongly of the camp. F. a Scotch passenger.
telligent man, and evinces in his deportment the
of a Scotch education. G. a young Englishman
nada, is a modest and decent young man. The
are Irishmen, one a resident of Pittsburgh Pennsyl
other a traveller, trader, or *Je ne sais quoi*.

9 P. M.—The wind has been so much ahe
strong, we have done little more than double the
Anglesea. The day closes with mist and rain.

5th month 1st. 8 A. M.—Heavy rain in the nigh
cloudy. No land in sight, but the wind has chan
favour, and we are going on briskly. We have
a pilot on board, and as he is the first person we

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immediately from the "land of promise," he has to undergo the keen inspection of our sea-beaten company, and to submit to a multitude of questions. The Courier is to sail this day, and we hope to meet her and forward our letters. The tide will not serve to pass up the river Mersey, till toward dark. As the hour of debarkation approaches, our mental excitement increases. The land we are to set our feet upon,—is it different from our own in appearance? Do the customs and manners of the inhabitants resemble those of our own country? Shall we meet with a kind or a cool reception? While curiosity was thus excited, we could not but feel the impulse of joy and gladness in the anticipation of being so soon relieved from the dull monotony of the sea, and confinement of the ship, and left to the free exercise of our limbs, in a country where variety and novelty would conspire to interest us.

12 o'clock.—The clouds are dispersed, and the sun shines as it does in America. The scenery along the coast is finely variegated. Penmanmaur exhibits its bold and rugged front fully to our view, the snow covering its top and lodging in numerous hollows on its sides. Cultivation has spread its charms to the very summits of the hills. Houses thickly scattered, hedges, fences, and green fields, are distinctly seen, giving us within the same grasp of the eye, the dreariness of winter and the smiling verdure of spring. The mouth of the river Dee is before us. We are under good way, expecting to reach the town about 8 or 9 o'clock.

5 P. M.—We are informed by a pilot-boat, that the Courier tried to get out, but was arrested in the river by the tide. We shall probably soon meet her; and therefore I can add but little more. We are going in with the ship —— of Philadelphia, after a passage of forty-six days; nearly double the time that we have been out. We have been remarkably favoured by that hand which guides the movements of the winds and waters; and while the Atlantic rolls between us, I desire that the feelings of sincere gratitude may pervade my bosom.

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LETTER II.

Liverpool, 5th month (May) 8t

MY DEAR ***** AND ****,

OUR arrival at this port, on the 1st, seemed
comed by vernal smiles and a serene sky.
gleamings of a May-day evening, floated around
doubled the *rock* and ascended the Mersey. T
of the Courier boarded us in his boat, took our l
shortly after hoisted his sails and pursued his voy
anchored abreast of the town before it was dark.
dozen large windmills in motion, and the movemen
ber of sloops, or lighters, with large *red* sails, st
features of peculiarity. We were boarded by sev
in which were the head servants of some of the
presented us with cards, and solicited our compa
captain took us ashore in his boat, and abandoned
use of our legs on the soil of old England. B
with *rectitude* in our new situation, was an affair
difficulty than we had anticipated. So habituated
to the vacillating movement of the ship, we co
avoid thinking that the ground ought to move up
and sideways, as we placed our feet upon it. We
if intoxicated with wine. Our progress was soo
by a large canal which connects one dock with
The bridge was hoisted to admit the passage of
but the officer, with singular politeness, had it lo
our accommodation, and immediately raised it ag
took lodgings at the Star and Garter, in Paradise-
inn, which, though not the most fashionable, w
mended to us as inferior to none in comfort.*

In vain, during the first night, did we court the
Morpheus. The watchman called hour after ho
sounded *three*, and then it was broad daylight. T
the passengers were quartered in the same hous
found, upon mutual inquiry in the morning, that n
us had slept a wink the whole night. Like childr
take us some time to get used to the absence of o

Every American who has never before been i

* The Waterloo is now the best inn in Liverpool, and inferior to few i

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must be struck, on landing at Liverpool, with its sombre streets, its dark looking houses, its smoky atmosphere—in short, with its great inferiority, in point of pleasantness, to most of our seaport towns. These repulsive sensations by degrees subside, and entirely lose their influence, as the society, the institutions, the public improvements, the wealth, and the taste of some parts of the town, become known. My letters introduced me to C. B. & Co. and R. H. & Co. whose houses are among the first, in commercial influence and respectability, in this place; the wealth and trade of which are inferior, I believe, to none in the kingdom, except the metropolis. Business is conducted here, by some of the merchants, on a scale which, with us, would be called gigantic. C. B. & Co. have about forty persons regularly attached to the counting-room, and ten or a dozen more engaged in out-door work. Sometimes the concerns of the house require one or two hundred men to be employed about the ships and docks. In the second story, they appropriate a room to the purpose of treating their friends occasionally to a good dinner, (though there is no one that sleeps in the house,) and they do it very genteelly. It gave me pleasure to be introduced, the next day after my arrival, to B. R****, the son of our venerable New-Bedford friend, who was accidentally here. He has been long settled in England, and is well known in the higher circles of society. His manners possess that frankness and kindness which characterize the family, with the ease and polish that result from an acquaintance with the world. He accompanied me to the custom-house, where I was on the point of being subjected to much difficulty and expense. My friends had furnished me with a good stock of letters, mostly introductions, and many of them sealed. These the officer seized with the avidity of a harpy, listening to no remonstrance, and informing me, that I should have £5 to pay for every sealed letter. I followed him into the custom-house, quite indisposed to yield to his demands, or to give up my letters. After a long expostulation, he resigned to me those that happened to have my name on the outside, and carried the others to the post-office. Thither we followed him, and, on explaining the case to the postmaster, he kindly restored to me all those that I assured him were of consequence to me personally, and let the others go into the mail. One of the clerks of R. H. & Co. who assisted me

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in obtaining my clearances, said he had never
officers so severe in their scrutiny as on this occ
my friend R****, who is intimately acquainted w
lector, explained the mystery. An inspector h
rived here from London, to inquire into the sh
of this town, and had found that one of the offi
defaulter to a great amount, and that a considera
of ships were altogether unaccounted for by h
The officer would no doubt be displaced and pro
the deficiency. This had produced a great stir a
and fully explained the rigour with which our t
examined. Having got through this first and unpl
of a foreigner's concern, B. R***, accompanied m
mates, (J. B. S. and Dr. F.) and myself to the
the blind; and we were conducted through the diffe
ments of that interesting charity. About on
pupils, or patients, are here fed and instructed
mostly of children and women, with but few me
first apartment, the women were spinning and se
asked one of the girls if she could thread her ne
answered, "Yes, I will show you,"—and puttin
of the needle with the thread into her mouth, she
out immediately, completely threaded. She guid
of the thread to the eye of the needle with her t
pushed it through. In the other apartments they
king ropes, cords of silk, as well as window cords
carpets and rugs; making baskets of willow, sacki
knit shoes, packthread, sail cloth, tarred mats, &c.
of their articles are manufactured with great neat
the musical performances surprised us as much a
of their exercises. A dozen pupils are taught
gether; one on an organ, and each of the others c
The perfect agreement with which their fingers
the keys, and the exact concord of tones produ
many blind musicians, were truly surprising. I
of the boys what they had been playing. He re
hallelujah chorus." The whole number of pupil
into this asylum, from its establishment, in 1791,
mination of the year 1816, is 465; of whom 134
deprived of their sight by small-pox, 120 by infl
57 by cataract, and only 7 by imperfect organizati
ty-nine had been born blind. The other cases
various accidents and diseases. Forty pupils

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charged in the course of 1816; of whom more than one half were capable of maintaining themselves by the skill they had acquired in the school. Two thousand pounds worth of goods manufactured in the institution, was disposed of during the same year.

Having a letter to W. Roscoe, Esq., a gentleman well known in the literary world, and deservedly esteemed, here and every where, for his learning and philanthropy, a friend accompanied me to his office, where he received me with great urbanity. He is a banker, and a man of business. The coldness and reserve of the mere scholar, are completely worn off by his business habits, while the contracted "single aim" of the merchant, is softened, dignified, and expanded by letters, and an extensive intercourse with literary men. He has been a member of parliament, and as such was an active and enlightened prompter of measures calculated to advance the interests of general humanity. His person is tall, his figure manly and prepossessing, and beginning to assume the aspect of venerable from the influence of age. We had but little time for conversation in this our first interview. We thence went to the Exchange, a spacious range of buildings appropriated to the concerns of trade. In the centre of the open area, where the merchants assemble, is a monument erected to Lord Nelson. It is a costly and finely executed piece of work; but the style, or rather the design of it, really appeared to me to deserve the epithet of barbarous. Nelson is leaning back in an uneasy posture, with one foot trampling on the carcass of a dead man. Death is seen with his marrow bones peeping from behind a shroud, and, reaching out his arm, is grasping at Nelson's heart! Beneath are four figures, representing different powers of Europe, sitting round the monument in a forlorn posture, with their hands chained to the stone near the feet of the conqueror. There are many other figures in the group indicative of the triumph of victory, and grief for the loss of the victor. In short, this group of statues, of recent execution, and which displays exquisite skill in the artist, appeared to me to breathe a spirit, which would better befit the capital of a nation of which a Cortes or a Tecumseh was the ruling chief. The triumph of a Christian nation ought surely to be differently exhibited.

On the 3d, I accepted the invitation of my friends R. to dine at Green Bank, the residence of their mother, about four miles from the town. The vehicle in which we

rode, is called a *car*. It is managed by one hor
easily accommodate four persons besides the dri
latter has an elevated seat in front: the body o
ascended from behind, and contains two side sea
sengers sitting with their backs to the wheels.
we were joined by Dr. Traill, a gentleman who h
rank in Liverpool as a physician, and equally so
learned for his scientific attainments. After
Roscoe came in, and we spent the afternoon and
a lively and interesting conversation; the first w
partaken of, in genuine English society. We we
ing to listen to R. and Dr. T. The subjects we
but among them, the probability and utility of a
passage to the Pacific Ocean, the means of ar
the penal code, asylums for the insane, &c. we
nent topics. The opportunity was to me highly i
and I have seldom spent a day more pleasantly.

The mother of our friend is the daughter
Richard Reynolds, of Bristol, so distinguished
nevolence; but, to our regret, she was not at ho
husband was a gentleman of education and wea
great respectability and influence in the mercan
of the town. Their country residence at Green
us a very favourable impression of the rural ta
English. A mansion with something of the G
structure, and very neat; a lawn in front, sloping
to a fishpond, and ornamented with a variety of sh
a fine garden, containing a small but pretty cons
gravelled walks, verdant grass plots, and borde
ers, all gave a smiling air to the exterior of this ab
the neatness of its interior arrangement, evinced
share of enlightened taste.

We met by appointment, the next day, Rosco
Traill, at the Liverpool Institution: a fine establis
the promotion of literature, arts, and science. It
ed about a year ago, by an eloquent discourse fro
mer of these gentlemen, who is justly considered
siding genius of the place. It comprehends a spa
ture room, a library, or reading room, a collectio
ral history, a gallery of paintings, a laboratory,
liberally supported by subscriptions and donation

* The origin and progress of this institution afford an incontestible ev
liberality which here prevails in the promotion of literature and science.
A prospectus of it was first laid before the citizens, at a public meeting
pool Arms, in March, 1814. A committee was appointed to collect subs

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institution had just received an accession of fine casts from ancient sculpture, recently taken from the ruins of Phygalia, in Greece. They were deposited in the institution by —— Foster, Esq. of Liverpool, who is one of those that brought the original sculpture from Greece. I had the pleasure of attending a lecture, by Dr. Traill, in this institution. He has been engaged during the winter in giving a course on natural history, to an audience of both sexes, a large proportion of whom are females. The number which usually attends is nearly three hundred; such being the taste here for literature and science. Many of them are proprietors in the institution. Dr. T. is a pleasing lecturer, and quite a favourite with his female auditors. His style is clear and plain, his manners open and modest, and he evinces an extensive acquaintance with the different departments of natural history.

It gave me pleasure to find, in a conversation with W. Roscoe, at his office, that the subject of an amelioration of the penal code of England, had engaged his active attention, and aroused his warm and generous sympathies. He wished to obtain further information relative to our penitentiaries. I freely communicated what I knew; and put him in the way of receiving from New-York, a farther account of them. He almost despairs of any important change in the British laws within a reasonable time, on account of the strong prejudices of the nation, and the fears of the government in the adoption of alterations in their long established usages. As an evidence of the severity of the present laws, and the arbitrary manner in which they are executed, he stated to me, that some time ago, a man was taken up for writing a song which was thought to have a dangerous tendency, tried, thrown into prison, and kept more than *two years*, in a narrow miserable place, where he could use no exercise. When finally liberated, he was emaciated, feeble, and scarcely able to walk. R. knowing him to be a man of talents and education, and destitute of support, procured for him a situation as tutor to the children of a gentleman; which duty he fulfilled to satisfaction.

A town meeting was called, some time ago, to celebrate the fiftieth year of the reign of the present king. It was

in June following, they reported to another meeting that 20,200*l.* had been subscribed. An appropriation of 1000*l.* was also made by the corporation in furtherance of this interesting object.

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proposed, that the money raised on the occasion
employed in an illumination ; but R. moved that
wasting it in a blaze, it should be employed in li
the prisoners who were confined for debt. T
though much opposed, prevailed, and the priso
seventy in number, were discharged. There wa
left of £800 sterling. This was invested in sto
interest goes to the employment of a solicitor,
it is to inquire into the detention of every prisone
and to see that no frauds are practised upon him
number of unjust exactions, and vexatious proce
doubtless prevented by this salutary and humane

On the evening of the 4th, I went to hear a
astronomy, by an itinerant, who has acquired s
tation in the country, by the use of a large trans
rery. The apparatus was clumsy, and the meas
ods and cadence of the lecturer were nearly as
the wheels of his machine.

From what I have yet seen of the society
here, I must infer that there is rather less scrup
spect to the furniture of houses and the style of
amongst us. The men dress more neatly than w
the costume of the females strikes me, I must
being less conformable to the principles of co
than that in our cities. The deep projection o
net, seems to give an air of uncouthness to the
son :—but I am aware, that on these points, our
are greatly influenced by custom and habit. Th
thing in the conversation and manners of the
justify any unfavourable impression from their dr
are polite, sensible, amiable, and exceedingly well

The commerce of Liverpool is surprisingly
Several of the warehouses are ten stories high.
are not stationed along the river, as in New-Yo
ken into the docks to load and unload. The
prodigious excavations, occupying from two or
eleven or twelve acres each, and communicating
river and with each other by canals and gates.
tity of shipping which they contain is astonishin
Liverpool, within the last 40 years, has been c
regenerated. Prior to that period, its princip
dence was upon that abominable traffick to Afri
has entailed so much misery, oppression, and

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upon the inhabitants of the western world. Its population, since the abolition of the slave trade, has increased about 25,000. It is now a place of great wealth; and an admirable spirit of liberality prevails in the creation of funds for any laudable purpose, whether it be the establishment of a literary institution, or any object of charity or of public good, which has utility and expediency to recommend it.

After breakfasting with Dr. T. on the morning of the 6th, and enjoying a lively conversation with him and his wife, who is a Scotch lady, possessing a great deal of taste for the liberal sciences, he accompanied me in a walk to Everton, a range of buildings erected on a high ridge east of the town. From this ridge we had a charming view of the town, the harbour, the river, the opposite county of Cheshire, and the mountains of Wales in the distant perspective. Many of the houses and gardens at Everton, are in a style of considerable elegance. If the lower and more commercial parts of Liverpool appear unpleasant to an American, as they undoubtedly must, in comparison with New-York or Philadelphia, he will have to acknowledge, that these defects are, in a great degree, compensated by the newer parts of the town: and there are not many points, in either of the two last named cities, which exceed Everton in beauty of prospect. The bricks, of which the houses are all constructed, are of a brownish yellow, which is soon changed, by the smoke of the coals, into a dark and disagreeable hue.

We visited the Athenæum and Lyceum, places of literary resort, where the newspapers and journals of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, may be found on the tables. Each of these institutions must have cost, at its first establishment, from £6 to £10,000 sterling, and must require for its support at least 500 subscribers, at one or two guineas each per annum. The prosperity of these several institutions, as well as the general tone of the society which has fallen within my notice, convinces me that those persons are greatly mistaken, who imagine that commercial industry and success are incompatible with an habitual attention to objects of literary taste, and to scientific improvement.

An order from W. Roscoe procured us an admission to the public botanic garden. It is a charming establishment.

neatness of the garden, must strike every Ame
with surprise, because we have nothing to b
with it. The garden contains about six acres
and the proprietors have been very successful i
a gardener, who joins to an extensive acquai
botany, the greatest enthusiasm in the pursuit
withal, a man of pleasant, affable demeanour. H
keeping a little shop in one of the narrow stre
chester; where, without much learning, with
den, and in a crowded city, by yielding to the
inclination and genius, he had become a gre
He is now transplanted into a genial soil, and f
satisfaction.

A considerable part of the town is lighted
I visited the factory, and found it superintended b
ler, son to the celebrated aeronaut. He inf
that he himself last year crossed the Irish Ch
Dublin to Holyhead, in a balloon, and gave me t
ing pamphlets descriptive of their aerial voy
arrangement of the gas machinery is very sim
described by Accum in his treatise on gas light.
therefore undertake to describe the process, e
I may have an opportunity of observing it in ot
and under different modifications. This conce
ged by a company. The cost to families, for
the light, is from £3 7s. to £4 16s. per annum
argand lamp, according to its size, with permissi
it burning till 10 o'clock. If it burn longer, the
increased. The company are at the expense o
pipes as far as the entrance of the house.

The dinner hour at Liverpool, at which we
invited, is five, but it is frequently half past five
fore the company is seated at table. The ente
are ample and excellent; and if I may venture a
I should say, there is rather more of easy dign
the gracefulness and simplicity of true social f
hospitality, than is commonly to be met with on
the Atlantic: yet, on the whole, I have been
observing the close resemblance in manners, of
rank of society in both countries.

To-morrow we intend setting out for Manches
shall leave Liverpool under impressions of grat
the kindness of those to whom we have been intr

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LETTER III.

Manchester, 5th month (May) 10th, 1818.

MY DEAR ***** AND ****,

My last left us in preparation for our departure to this place. A little after twelve, having paid our landlord's bill, and added something to the pockets of the head servant, the chamber maid, the boots, and the porter, we mounted the *top* of one of the fourteen or fifteen stage coaches which daily run between Liverpool and Manchester. I had secured for myself the best outside seat—that alongside the driver; the coach was nearly full, that is to say, about twelve on the top and six inside. The distance is 36 miles. Thus commenced our first journey in old England, and in a style perfectly novel to us. The coaches are very handsome, generally containing four seats on the outside, and two within, and the roads are so good, that eighteen persons do not appear to be an over load for four horses. Every coach has some particular name painted on it, like a ship; and many of them, of course, have royal or princely titles. The horses are much like our own.

Except a slight shower, the day was fine, and the ride to us all, very interesting. Features of novelty and curiosity constantly present themselves to a stranger's eye. The country, through which we have passed, is level, and cultivated with the greatest attention. The thatched cottages of the poor, with small latticed windows, and generally a little enclosure in front, containing flowers, which, in this moist climate, exhibit their bloom to great advantage; the splendid seats of noblemen and gentlemen,—the boats, with expanded sails, moving along the canals,—the Mersey, contracted to a narrow stream, meandering through green meadows, and serving as a wide canal,—the pasture fields *richly* enamelled with daisies,—the furze, a bushy shrub, covered with bright yellow flowers,—the green hedge rows, nicely and evenly trimmed, sometimes with a round top, and sometimes a flat one,—the antique churches,—and the high hills at a distance,—all conspired to keep our eyes on the stretch, and our fancies on the alert. Prescot, Warrington, and Eccles, were the principal towns through which we passed. The two former are considerable places,

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with narrow streets and old-fashioned houses, by their antique and sombre appearance, a great our more recent American towns. Numerous ma particularly of small files and watchmakers' tool tered along the road from Liverpool to Prescot. ton is noted for manufactories, particularly o Eccles, an old uncomfortable looking village, is for good cakes. On stopping at the inn, they w to us at two pence each, and we found them to be palatable. They consist of a kind of pastry, termediate layer of fruit. These cakes, it is said by travellers to all parts of England.

The approach to Manchester is marked by smoke, and by numerous columns which are se out of the tall chimneys of the immense factori in all parts of the town. We drove rapidly th row and crowded streets, with high houses, to t water Arms; where we were courteously met by lady, and accommodated with tolerably good roo persons to whom we were recommended, by le Liverpool, living a mile from the inn, we employ maining day-light in walking through several of t This town makes a better appearance than though the bricks have the same dark and roug The houses are high, and the streets and paveme modern parts of the town, are of an agreeable wi foot-walks are here made of broad flag stones; verpool, they are mostly of round stones or which renders the walking unpleasant and painful

12th. The persons to whom we had letters, hav all that kindness and attention which so greatly the pleasure one receives in visiting a new place by conducting us to manufactories, institutions, & introducing us to other persons of character and d The celebrity of Manchester, as a manufacturing t ticularly of cotton goods, naturally excites a stran sire to visit the establishments, where so much mechanism is employed; and to witness the proc which so many fine fabrics of every variety ar are produced. Such exhibitions of human indu talent, are certainly calculated to give an elevati tional character, and to inspire the observer wit exalted opinion of the intellectual powers, with

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has pleased Divine Providence to furnish his kindred race. It seems therefore to be regretted, that the interests of individuals and companies should in any case be considered as incompatible with such liberal admissions to their factories, as tend to gratify an enlightened and rational curiosity. In this respect there is a great difference in manufacturers, depending in some degree on their different views of individual interests; but more, perhaps, on the temper of the man. The opinion, I believe, is gaining ground in England, that the advantages that have been conceived to arise from keeping their processes concealed, are more imaginary than real; and accordingly a more liberal disposition prevails than formerly, in the admission of visiters and strangers.

The first factory we entered, was a glazing house; that is, a place where calicoes are glazed. All the machinery in these factories, (or nearly so,) is propelled by steam. The process of glazing is a very curious one, varying in its nature according to the quality of the stuff, and the degree of polish to be given to it. The first thing is to cover the stuff with a very thin coat of bees-wax. This is done by causing the calico, chintz, or whatever it may be, to pass between two cylinders or rollers, which are longer than the breadth of the stuff, in one of which are grooves filled with long cakes of bees-wax, that project a little above the surface of the cylinders. These cakes are perhaps an inch thick, and placed five or six inches apart. The upper cylinder contains the wax, the lower one is kept warm by steam, which circulates through it by pipes. The cloth passes between the cylinders, and becomes in that manner slightly covered by the wax. Another process is to pass the stuff between two cylinders, one of which is of polished steel, and the other of paper; the former being kept hot either by iron heaters, placed inside of it, or by the introduction of steam. The glazing material is applied to it by a sponge. The cloth enters very smoothly into the aperture of the two cylinders, and is pressed with prodigious force as it passes through. This gives a fine and beautiful polish to the stuff, as well as the stiffness observed in well glazed calicoes. Another mode is to place the stuff, after it has been waxed, in a machine, where a very smooth rubber of flint, about four inches wide, passes over it crosswise, rubbing it backward and forward. The cloth is moved along under the rubber, by the motion of the machine.

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We next visited a printing factory; that i
house where calicoes, chintzes, &c. receive
which, in the estimation of the fair purchaser
their relative degrees of beauty and value.
vance of new and handsome figures is an obj
solicitude to the manufacturers: and so scrup
each one guard his own devices from the inspe
rival neighbours, that they transport their go
the streets in vehicles entirely closed and fa
locks. The invention of new designs, furnishe
a great number of ingenious men. I never bef
just conception of the manner in which calicoe
ed. I was witness to the process in which a pie
muslin, forty-nine yards in length, was con
printed calico, with a beautiful figure impressed
the lapse of four minutes. The operation is
simple. A hollow cylinder of copper, as long
is wide, is previously engraved with the inter
This cylinder is placed over a trough, into wh
louring matter is poured, and becomes partly i
it. A long sharp-edged knife, which they call
is so adjusted to the cylinder as to cleanse it, du
volution, from all the dying substance, excep
lodged within the cavities of the figure formed
ver. The cloth is passed under the engraved cy
pressed during its revolution, into its cavities,
cible action of a smooth cylinder below. In this
coes impressed with one colour only, are ex
printed. When more colours are to be put on
monly done by a block. A piece of wood, about
and six inches wide, is carved with the figure to b
ed. The cloth is firmly stretched over a har
the block is placed on a piece of woollen clo
with the dye, a portion of which adheres to it
then laid with accuracy on the stuff with one h
gentle thump is given to it by the other. It is
ped in the ink, and the figure is further extended
way, they go on, till the whole piece is covered
this way, by going again and again over the piece
fill it up with a variety of colours. Thus chintze
duced of the gayest forms, with large and brill
ers, birds, animals, and landscapes. The factory
in, is one of the best in the town.

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We visited several neat factories at Ardwick, in the suburbs of Manchester: in one of which, the wool, as taken from the raw fleece, is converted, by various successive and ingenious processes, into Manchester cord; a pleasant and valuable material for men's wear. The engine in this factory, of about fifteen horse power, is the neatest I have ever seen. In another extensive concern, we saw again the printing of calico, and the borders of shawls; and in another apartment, the process of singeing cords and fustians. This curious process consists in passing the stuff hastily, from one reel to another, over a red hot iron. It goes several times backward and forward over the iron, before it is sufficiently singed. This is necessary to give it a smooth surface. The colour produced by the iron is afterward bleached out.

Much of the mere manual labour of Manchester, such as weaving, is conducted by the workmen at their own houses, under the employ of the manufacturer. We saw in one room thirty or forty pieces of tape, woven by one motion of the hand; each piece having a shuttle of its own, and all of them driven simultaneously by the same movement. The cutting of fustians and velvets, by which the nap is formed, was another interesting process. The stuff is woven so as to form successive rows of elevated threads or loops. The cutter stretches it lengthwise over a frame, and, inserting a long slender knife, somewhat like a rapier, under one row of threads, and dexterously pushing it along, cuts the upper part of the threads or loops, and thus produces the shaggy surface.

After visiting another factory, in which a kind of cassinet is manufactured, Dr. Fearn and myself were conducted to the rooms of John Dalton, so well known for his acute and extensive researches in chemical science. We found the philosopher at his desk, surrounded by his books, his boxes, and his apparatus, chemical and philosophical, all in "delightful confusion." He is a member of the society of Friends, of plain unaffected manners, and highly esteemed in social life. His apparatus is very simple, and chiefly employed in experiments of research. So profound have been his investigations, and so high is his reputation as a chemist and mathematician, that the literary and philosophical society of this place have elected him their president; and he has been recently chosen an honorary mem-

ber of the Academy of Sciences of Moscow, Royal Institute of France. He is a bachelor, of

I breakfasted on the 10th, at Dr. William Henry pany with Dalton. The Doctor's family being boiled the eggs for us himself, and treated us ease and kindness. The conversation of two me vedly distinguished for science, could not but be teresting. It turned upon certain points of chem —chlorine, acidity, alkalinity, &c. They are them entire converts to the new doctrine of chlo H. with whom I afterward dined, conducts a chem factory, celebrated for the purity and perfection ticles it produces. He very justly noticed, in th conversation, the reprehensible practice pursued ca, of counterfeiting, not only the products of Bri facture, the containing vessel, the label and dire also the signature and seal. If this is unjustifia case, it is emphatically so in relation to medical pr upon the purity of which depends not only the re the manufacturer, but the health and life of the p Dr. H. is remarkably clever in his particular d He is now preparing for the eighth edition of his on Chemistry, a work which has greatly contribu tend the science wherever the English languag It has also been translated and published at Paris

Accompanied by Dr. C. of this place, I visite firmary and lunatic asylum, both of which appea extremely well conducted. The infirmary is entirely by donations and legacies, but the maniacs own way. New patients are admitted only onc (except in cases of particular urgency;) when the attend to read their recommendations, and inquire claims upon the bounty of the institution. We the ceremony of their introduction. The applica twenty-two in number, were seated in a semicircl ed to their names when called, stated their occup by whom recommended. A large proportion were *wavers*. One man said he was a *slubber*

* I understand that the British manufacturers are beginning to retalia adopting a similar practice. Several varieties of American fabrics hav superior texture, grown into extensive demand, goods of the same appear same fold and stamp, are now sent from England, and sold here at than the American.

† The ninth edition of this excellent work has been for some time in c

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found was a technical name for part of the operation of calico-making. The buildings of the infirmary and asylum are neat, but plain specimens of architecture; three stories high above the basement, and pleasantly situated, in a wide place, called Piccadilly with a gravel walk surrounding a sheet of water in front, margined with grass, and partially planted with trees. The benefactors to this charity have been very numerous. The names of the benevolent individuals, with the amount of their contributions, are neatly exhibited in tabular frames, attached to the walls in one of the large rooms. Upwards of four thousand pounds have been given by unknown benefactors. The interior of those buildings evince the greatest attention to the comfort and recovery of the patients, and to economy in management. The bedsteads are of iron, which, besides the advantage of durability, more effectually secures them from vermin. The rooms of the women are designated by different scriptural female names, as, "Mary," "Ruth," &c.; while those for men are distinguished by masculine names from the same book. This mode of designating rooms I noticed also at the inns. At the Bridgewater Arms, the names are taken from the ancient mythology. Thus we read over the doors, the words Morpheus, Aurora, &c. In another inn, my companions and myself dined with several American acquaintances, whom we met here, in a room styled the "Philadelphia;" and the other apartments of the house received their titles from the same quarter of the globe. The surgical wards of this infirmary are numerously supplied, as might be expected, from accidents which constantly occur in the manufactories. In one year the number of these has amounted to 1381, while, during the same period, the number of patients of every description was 10,670. Adjacent to the infirmary, and under the management of its trustees, are excellent public baths, which, while they afford a great accommodation to the town, add to the revenue of the house. They consist of *hot*, *tepid*, *vapour*, and *cold baths*. The patients of the infirmary are not permitted to use these baths, as separate ones are provided for them within the hospital.

We were conducted to Chetham's Hospital, more commonly called the college. This is a charity school, founded about the year 1650, by Humphrey Chetham, a wealthy individual of Manchester. The building which it occupies, formerly belonged to the collegiate church, and is curiously

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antiquated in its appearance, both within and with
eighty poor boys are here lodged, fed, clothed, a
ed. They are to be the "children of honest,
and pains-taking parents, and not of wandering
gars, or rogues." They are clothed unif
costume extremely *outre* in its appearance, an
in its form. Instead of pantaloons, they wear
petticoats, a yellow under petticoat, blue worste
and blue cloth caps. The little fellows are fed
but wholesome diet, and have a very healthy an
look. The building contains also a library, four
same benevolent individual, "for the use of sc
all others well affected, to resort unto." None of
were to be taken out of the library, but "fixed or
well as may be." This library has become ver
and now contains 18,000 volumes. In the galler
ral specimens of natural history, and other cur
way of museum. These were explained to us
the boys, as a matter of course, in a tone and m
might have done credit to a well trained parrot.

The COLLEGIATE CHURCH of Manchester produ
our minds sensations, to which we had, till then,
tire strangers. It was the first example of the g
cient ornamental gothic we had ever beheld. I
ance is truly venerable. In viewing its curious
windows, its remnants of stained glass, its antiquat
its lofty ceiling, its numerous carved ornaments
playing upon different musical instruments; and e
the grotesque figures that project from under th
the form of four footed beasts, (but of what species
ralist could tell;) the mind is carried back, as by
to a period much more remote in the history of ou
than any which the monuments of our own co
possibly suggest The feeling thus produced is
solemn, than it is novel and delightful. This c
about 350 years old. The whole length of the e
the outside is 252 feet, and its breadth 132. Th
dations of time are every where visible upon it;
are taken to repair its breaches in the style of the
structure.

The present week is a time of annual relaxation
chester, the factories being generally abandoned, a
ness suspended. The tide of population in the s

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astonishingly great, and continues so till ten o'clock in the evening. Genteel persons are frequently accosted by beggars, some of whom are very miserable in their appearance. Various are the contrivances to attract attention, and excite the charity of strangers. Children are met, singing in the streets, with papers in their hands for sale, such as advertisements of shows, songs, and trash of various kinds. We met a woman playing on a fiddle, and capering through the street, to gain a few pence. In many of the wide streets and open parts of the town, machines are erected to furnish amusement for children, and to gain their pence. Large swings, in the shape of a boat, in which twelve or twenty can be seated, are suspended from the centre of a great tripod, and pushed backward and forward. Small wooden horses are mounted on a circular platform, and pushed round a central post, with children seated on them at a penny a ride. During two or three days of this *Whitsuntide* week, horse racing, and even bull baiting are practised, and the people assemble in the suburbs to view and attend these sports in excessive numbers. 50,000 are supposed to be sometimes collected at once.

Manchester is an ancient place, having evidently been a settlement of the Romans. It is built upon the river Irwell; into which empties, upon the border of the town, the river Irk, both very small streams. The population and size of the town have increased surprisingly in the last forty years, in consequence of its growing manufactories. In 1773 it contained but 41,032; in 1788 the number had increased to 50,000; in 1801 to 84,053, in 1811 to 98,571 without including the adjacent suburbs, which every stranger would consider as forming one undivided mass of buildings. These would swell the population of that year to 108,460; and it is believed that, at present, the whole number would amount to at least 130,000. Notwithstanding the great population and importance of this town, it is not incorporated, and has not the privilege of sending a single member to parliament; a privilege which is enjoyed, or rather abused, by many a borough in the kingdom of not more than 50 or 100 inhabitants. Manchester is governed by a head officer called the borough-reeve, and two constables, chosen annually from the most respectable of the inhabitants. The population is thought to be intelligent. Science is cultivated on account of its connexion with the pursuits

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of the inhabitants. The portico, an institution su
donations and subscriptions, is an elegant buildi
and opened in 1806, for the purpose of a librar
room, at an expense of £6000. There are, besi
large libraries in the town, belonging to distinct
The literary and philosophical society deserve
high reputation. Six volumes of their transactions
published, and many of the papers have been
into the French and German languages. The La
school here is considered as inferior to none i
dom. The house will contain about 1200 schol

Manchester is distinguished by its charities,
especially that noblest of all charities, a liberal
of the children of the poor. This town was
first to adopt the plan of the benevolent RAIK
organization of Sunday schools. Nearly 8000
attend the schools, supported by members of the
ed church, and about 5000 those for other deno
What an aggregate of charity is here presented to
This benevolence goes far to remedy the evils ar
the severe tasks imposed upon the children in
factories, and which are so justly condemned by S
the letters of Espriella. There is no doubt, how
a farther melioration of the condition of these
bourers, is still called for by the soundest dictat
manity. The subject is before parliament, and
entertained that a law will be passed, giving eve
right to a certain portion of education, and restric
to ten or eleven hours of confinement in the manu
instead of fifteen or sixteen, as now practised.

There are several peculiarities of accent and
which cannot fail to arrest the attention of an
who has proceeded no farther into England than
The frequent use of the expletive, "*you know*,
remarkable, and appears to be almost universal.
pression of the *h*, when it begins a word, and its
ment when not necessary, is a practice equally rem
"This is the place, *you know*," said a very gentee
in showing me an improved fire-place, "where w
the *hirons*." This pronunciation finds its way,
tain degree, into very respectable society. The
u like *oo*, is frequent, but this is perhaps peculiar
cashire. "*Wul*, Betty," said our Liverpool coac

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a woman who offered us some flowers, "how art *thoo* my *loov*. *I'm coomin doon* to *gie* thee a kiss." There is also a peculiar inflection of the voice, at the conclusion of a phrase, whether long or short, which conveys the impression of softness and kindness, and strikes my ear agreeably. It cannot be represented by the pen.

My companions wishing to make an excursion into Derbyshire, and being desirous myself to reach London by the 15th, I shall take leave of them to-morrow—and pursue my journey.

LETTER IV.

London, 5th month, (May) 16th, 1818.

MY DEAR ***** AND ****

ON the morning of the 13th, I took an inside seat in the Birmingham coach, and, proceeding rapidly through Stockport, Macclesfield, Leek, Cheadle, Uttoxeter, and Litchfield, arrived at Birmingham about eight in the evening. The fare was twenty shillings; distance, about eighty miles.

The towns and villages through which we passed, are marked, to an American eye, by their aged appearance. Many of the houses, even those in considerable towns, are covered with straw. The churches are mostly in the ancient style of architecture, and greatly contribute to the novelty and picturesque beauty of the scenery. In passing even hastily through Litchfield, the size and venerable appearance of the cathedral strikes the eye with delight. The house in which Dr. Darwin resided, was shown me by one of the female passengers, who had lived in the town. It has a modern appearance, and would be considered any where a very respectable mansion. Neither the house in which Dr. Johnson lived, nor the schoolhouse in which he taught David Garrick, was to be seen from the road. Litchfield is a pleasant town, and the country around is rich, and in a high state of cultivation. We dined at Uttoxeter; and I observed, on this and other occasions, that rather more attention is paid to the decencies of form, than is generally practised by stage companies among us. Some person is desired, by the rest, to take the head

his orders for wine, or any other additions to th
and to him the bill is presented for settlement.
do not choose wine, are not obliged to pay for
be called for by the others. Our dinner, inclu
rate portion of wine, was four shillings and six
My company in the inside, consisted of two f
were social and intelligent, and a clerical gentl
name I did not learn. In England the cleng
guishable by the size and form of their hats.
tained us with anecdotes relative to Bishop
Deacon Paley ; with both of whom he had been
The attachment of these distinguished men to
ing religion, he did not seem to estimate very
he spoke of their talents, their writings, and th
ters with great respect. In entering Birmingha
a large mansion with very extensive grounds,
by a high brick or stone wall. It appeared to b
of opulence, but I was told it had been for some
the grasp of the sheriff. The coach stopped at
called the Hen and Chickens, but the kindness of
to whom I had letters, prevented me from o
room in it.

14th. Having but one day to spend here, I r
find, this morning, that it was the time of an ann
which occasion many of the manufactories are
workmen devoting themselves to relaxation and a
Some of the wider streets and open places, ar
with exhibitions of wild beasts, dwarfs, giant w
learned monkeys, in sufficient variety. The sh
a brilliant exterior ; and a vast variety of curio
mostly the workmanship of this great " British
are skilfully arranged in the windows to attract a

By the kindness of several of those to whom
troduced, I visited some of the factories, and ha
opportunity of witnessing their operations. The
for cutting and fashioning the shanks for butto
by steam, and is exceedingly ingenious A manu
tea-trays, snuffer-trays, ink-stands, snuff-boxes, &
much dexterity, and in a striking degree, the pe
art. The large trays are made of sheet iron, sta
proper shape by a dye, then varnished and pu
ately into a large oven or room with shelves arou
heated by flues. The smaller trays are made
as are the snuff-boxes, ink-stands, &c. The pap

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coarse brown kind, made for the purpose. A block of wood is chosen, of the size and shape of the intended box; the paper is pasted upon it, in successive layers, until it acquires the proper thickness; it is then put into an oven, and when thoroughly dried, an incision is made around it as deep as the block, and the two parts are slipped off. It is then turned in a lathe, till perfectly smooth; the parts are nicely fitted to each other; and finally, it is varnished, and painted with various devices. In so great a snuff-taking country as this, the elegant finish of the box, and the finely wrought classical device on the lid, are matters of luxury and importance. We were politely conducted into a large button manufactory. The cutting out of the piece from the plate of brass, stamping it with the impressions, trimming the edge, soldering on the eye or shank, and the final polishing, afford employment to a great number of persons, a large proportion of whom are women. The button is polished in the lathe by applying to it a piece of blood stone. Several chemical manufactories, particularly one of sulphuric and nitric acid, and of some of the salts, which were shown me, are conducted on a large scale; but as the processes do not essentially differ from those usually employed, it is unnecessary to describe them.

A very intelligent friend conducted me in the evening to the Birmingham institution for literature and science. The building contains a commodious lecture room; an apparatus room, in which was a good collection of philosophical instruments; a laboratory, well provided with furnaces, &c.; a room containing an assortment of chemical apparatus; and another room especially appropriated to galvanic experiments, and supplied with a large battery of the most modern construction. There is also a library pertaining to the establishment. Such an institution as this, supported by private liberality, speaks volumes for the energy and intelligent industry with which the useful arts are prosecuted, and enables us more fully to appreciate the character of a people who have carried those arts to such a wonderful degree of perfection.

I did not ascertain, whether, in Birmingham, a stranger is recognised as such within a very short time after his arrival, as in Manchester. In the latter town it is said, that within a few hours after the appearance of a stranger, his name, place of residence, business, and all other particulars, as far

nication, are known throughout the place. Th
the caution which is conceived to be necessa
to their manufacturing privileges.

The streets of Birmingham are of a good w
side walks are mostly, as in Liverpool, paved
stones instead of bricks or flags.

I ought not to leave this place without an
ment of the kindness received from several frie
ticularly those by whom I was so hospitably e

15th. After an early breakfast, I took leav
host and family, and set out in the coach for O
previously secured an inside seat, but as the
ple asant, I placed myself on the driver's box.
side passenger has a right to do whenever a
seats are not taken up; and when they are, h
rally find some one to exchange with him. On
mediately behind me, and on the very *top* o
were four genteel females. There is nothi
their safety, in this very aerial position, but a
railing, about a foot high, extending round the b
of the seat. Those who sit at the extremities
have scarcely any thing to rest their feet upon.
felt very apprehensive of my own safety, the
ventured to ride in this lofty style. Custom, ho
reconciles it, and nothing is more common in stag
than to find ladies preferring a seat on the top.
great are the advantages it affords with respe
prospect as well as cheapness, it is no unusual
the top seats full, while the inside is entirely v

We passed through Solihull, but the coun
very attractive till we came to Warwick. This
a name to the county. Its greatest curiosity is
one of the oldest, largest, and strongest in th
It is built upon the margin of the river Avon,
pearance is truly venerable. The extent of it
the size of its tower, give one a most unfavoura
the state of society, which could require so mu
and labour to secure the safety of its possessor.
ington we were transferred to another coach. T
whom, from his neat dress and bustling air, I too
owner of the hotel, and generalissimo of all the
tached to it, proved to be the coachman. But,
these coachmen are rather to be considered as
of a particular rank. They are well dressed

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the liberty as they pass along, to speak and bow to people of respectability, and receive the same notice in return. We passed through Bambury and Deddington to Woodstock. Near this place the extensive grounds and park of Blenheim, the seat of the duke of Marlborough, appeared in sight, and the monument erected in commemoration of the victories of the duke over the French forces at Blenheim, rose fully into view. It is situated in the park, and attracts the attention of passengers at the distance of several miles. The park was seen from the road, like a long range of wood, and had more the appearance of an American forest than any thing I had observed in England. It is eleven miles in circumference, and is said to furnish one of the finest rides imaginable. Blenheim-house was not in sight from our road, and my time did not admit of a digression, though it is certainly an object of rational curiosity to a stranger in England.

We arrived at Oxford at half past six; and the evening being pleasant, I immediately engaged a guide, and spent two hours and a half in exploring the curiosities and beauties of this ancient and renowned seat of learning. If any thing in art and antiquity, in Great Britain, can strike an American eye with delight and surprise, it will here be met with, probably, in its greatest perfection. The exterior of the colleges, presents an imposing aspect of antique greatness. The massy structure of the buildings, the number of the statues, and quantity of carved work within and without, would seem to require the labour of ages. Every thing I saw was in a style of neatness. The yards, the gardens, the interior of all the apartments, are kept in the greatest cleanliness and order. The walks are highly beautiful. A broad gravelled pathway, with rows of high and majestic elms on each side, extends, in some cases, a mile in length, winding along the margin of a river or canal, and surrounding a beautiful meadow. The rooks build their nests on the tops of the trees, and fly about the college buildings, in great numbers, unmolested. The painted or stained glass in the chapels, the tesselated pavements, the carved ceilings, and the numerous fine paintings with which they have been ornamented, hold the eye and mind long in admiration. I was in the theatre, or rather amphitheatre, in which the emperor of Russia, and king of Prussia, received their honorary degrees, sitting on each side

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of the prince regent. In the library the sover
and on the table of this room, was an engrave
hibiting the arrangement of the seats at dinner
top of this building, I had a fine panoramic vie
The students were seen walking every wh
dress, to a stranger, appears very singular.
a black gown, worn over their other garments
of black cloth, fitting the head closely, and t
which is fastened a flat square board, which
trencher, covered with the same substance as
resting horizontally on the head, with one cor
to which is suspended a few tassels. Its appe
ther picturesque and tasteful.

Of the morality of some of the collegians, I
unfavourable specimen. Four or five of them
evening to the inn where I had taken up my
the principal street in the town. They entere
room, where two or three travellers and myself
engaged in conversation; and after surveying
room for some time, they went out, but short
turned, seated themselves in one of the recesses
one side of the room is divided, and ordered
drink. Their conversation soon assumed a ver
and eventually took such a latitude, as I shou
would set all Billingsgate at defiance. They
waiter, broke a number of things, tore the curtai
close the recesses—staid till near twelve o'cloc
went off thoroughly soaked with wine, brandy, and
I was told the next morning that two of them were
Alas! for such an education as this. What can
Greek, and all the stores of learning and scienc
make amends, in an hour of retribution, for a
praved by such vicious indulgence? I cannot bu
the hope, that this incident does not furnish a
men of the morals of the students. It will doub
pen, that in so large a number as that here collec
various colleges, many will bring with them habits
ly unfavourable to morality and subordination.
the information derived from my guide, who wa
rate man, and certainly well informed with resp
habits of the place, and from the observations w
ced themselves upon me, in my walk through th
and gardens this evening, I am obliged to dec

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lamentable conclusion, that the morals of the nation are not much benefited by the direct influence of this splendid seat of learning.

16th. Breakfasted at the inn, and took the London coach at 9 A. M. The day was fine. I found myself seated on the coach with a person of very genteel manners and address, whose profession, though very common in England, is scarcely known in the United States. They are called *travellers*. Their employment is to be constantly journeying in the service of commercial houses, selling goods, receiving and taking orders, collecting debts, &c. A large portion of the commercial business of the nation, is done through their agency. My stage companion informed me, that he had not remained more than a week at a time at any one place, for ten years. They are under great responsibility from the nature of their charge, and this secures their fidelity. They are generally communicative, and very intelligent with respect to subjects which naturally fall within the sphere of their notice.

I left Oxford with regret at being unable to spend more time at a place which contains so much of the splendour of antiquity, and the pomp of learning and the arts, and more that must appear foreign to an inhabitant of the new world who visits England for the first time, than any other town in the kingdom except the metropolis.

The country, in this morning's ride, became more interesting, on account of the chalk hills, which, in several places, presented themselves in broken perpendicular masses, exhibiting the chalk, stratified with clay and other substances. The nodular flint is extremely common. The roads are paved with it, and it constitutes, in several places, a material for building. The agricultural taste and skill of the country, simply as it appears to a stage traveller, I do not think at all superior to that which is practised in good farming districts in the United States. I was surprised, in the course of yesterday's ride, to find that the fields of grain and pasture, even on the road side, were entirely without hedges or enclosures of any kind. The farms of different individuals were separated only by a narrow strip of untilled ground. Cattle, and other kinds of domestic animals, are, of course, forbidden to run at large on the public highways, as in America. The population increases as we approach the capital; yet there is more waste ground, or

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common, on this day's road, than on any over w
passed. We stopped at Henley, and took a
roast beef, of excellent quality—an article of w
English inn is seldom without a supply. Henl
a neat town ; I mean in comparison with ot
towns ; but it exhibits too much of the wear
age, to be compared, in point of beauty, with
American villages. We here crossed the Thar
bridge. This stream, so famous for the mighty
which its shores have for ages resounded, is a
too shallow for any other craft than large boat
width which would entitle it, in New Jersey, to
lation of a creek. It is however a pretty strea
landscape, after we had ascended the hill on the
site Henley, is exceedingly fine. We passed, in
through Maidenhead, Brentford, Turnham Green
smith, and Kensington, and came into London,
trance of Piccadilly. The three last named vil
to be little more than a continuation of this stree

The bustle and activity we encountered, on e
metropolis, were excessive. Though long accu
the busy movements of the busiest city in our ow
I found on this occasion enough of novelty and
to convince me, had I not known where I was,
entering a much more populous and wealthy
any I had ever seen. The numerous equipages, w
did liveries, some of which had three footmen st
hind them, dressed in white uniform, with lar
hats, and each with a staff in his hand ; the mul
stage coaches, passing in and out, covered, a
filled with passengers ; the trains of hackney
moving in all directions ; and the crowd on the foot
which so great a variety of costume and figure is
able,—all contribute to render the first impress
London makes, very imposing to a stranger. W
down St. James's, and drove through Pall
Strand, Temple Bar, and Fleet-street, to Lud
and into the court yard of the Belle Sauvage.
my quarters at St. Paul's Coffee House, immediat
the yard of the great Cathedral, and under the
its powerful bell. My first concern was to get
the city, and with this to find my way to the res
these friends whom I wished more immediately to

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LETTER V.

London, 5th month (May) 23d, 1818.

WHATEVER excitement of imagination or feelings a first entrance into London may produce, it is soon found to be a bustling, dark looking city, with narrow, dirty streets, and high houses, and with far less of cleanliness and comfort, externally, than in either of our principal towns. It requires some effort of resolution, therefore, to prevent curiosity from subsiding into disgust; and from hastening to a conclusion, that there is nothing beyond the most noted public buildings, and exhibitions, that can compensate for much sacrifice of time, or furnish materials for a protracted stay. But a few days of attentive observation are sufficient to dissipate this error. As the great extent of the city, its various customs, its ramified police, its very numerous and diversified institutions, its monuments of art, and science, and charity, come to be gradually presented to one's notice, it will be found, that month after month may be assiduously employed in researches and inquiries; and that hardly within six months, could a stranger, desirous of availing himself of all the opportunities of studying the human character which London affords, complete his survey of its interesting and almost endless peculiarities. The expedition I must necessarily use, in pursuing the plan I have prescribed to myself in this journey, will enable me to go but a little way in a general description. But in truth, it is not the business of a traveller to write a statistical account of the countries he visits; nor can it be expected that he will enter very minutely into topographical details. His habits must necessarily be desultory, and such also will be the character of his observations.

The American acquaintances I have found here, together with the few letters I brought with me, have introduced me to a great number of the society of Friends, in whom I find a full share of characteristic hospitality and kindness. Most of the time since my arrival has been occupied in attendance of the yearly meeting of the society. Its concerns, upon the whole, are transacted much in the same way as in America. Constituted as the government of this society is, upon principles strictly republican, allow-

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ing to each member the right of attending all
of discipline, as well those which are chiefl
as those which are executive, it was to me a pe
interest, to ascertain whether the style and tem
meetings in England would be found to have
resemblance to the aristocratical tone of Brit
than to the greater equality and more genera
speaking and acting enjoyed under our constit
attentive, and I think impartial observance of t
of the business in this yearly meeting, obliges
clude, that there is nothing in the circumstan
of living under a monarchical government, whic
ges the exercise of arbitrary power, at least o
of the kind I now allude to. Human nature
under all governments; and as far as this experi
I am persuaded there is the same love of pow
same disposition to exercise it individually, in A
in England. I have no where seen a more scru
gard to the rights of individuals in the deliber
religious assembly, than was evinced throughou
ceedings of this meeting.

6th month (June) 1st. At a meeting to-day of
mittee of the British and Foreign Bible Society,
troduced to several gentlemen, who have grea
guished themselves by their zeal and activity in t
important cause which this society has undertake
port. Lord Teignmouth, the president of the
officiated as the presiding officer of the commit
was not distinguished in dress from the other
His manners are plain, easy, and affable, and his
nance is expressive of those amiable sensibilitie
might be expected of a decided advocate of the B
of the excellent biographer and friend of Sir Wi
Although the committee meets weekly, the busine
it has to transact at each meeting is sufficient to
long sitting. Much of it consists in reading the n
letters addressed to the society, from almost all pa
world. The secretaries, Owen, Steinkopf, and
are eminently qualified for the duties which devol
them. The great and successful efforts, which t
other officers and agents of this society have made,
blish and extend its influence, will cause their nam
transmitted to posterity as benefactors of mankind

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in the moral history of England, the establishment of this society must ever form a most brilliant era, and its progress be marked with a lustre cheering and delightful to every friend of religion and peace. There were several foreigners of distinction present at this meeting of the committee; particularly Professors Cuvier, of Paris, and Pictet, of Geneva. Much animated discussion took place, and several able speeches were made, on questions that arose in the course of the business. I noticed, for the first time, the call of *hear, hear*, when any thing particularly interesting was stated by the speaker. This kind of applause is common, I believe, at all public meetings, as well as in parliament.

The Bible Society occupies a large building in Earl-street, near Blackfriar's bridge. In one apartment is a library, composed of all the most noted editions of the Holy Scriptures, in every language in which they have been printed. In the room in which the committee meets, are elevated seats for the accommodation of spectators, who may be introduced by the members. There is generally a number of strangers present; for the business and the debates of this body, often furnish as much interest and rational entertainment as those of the house of commons.

I was early introduced to the weekly levee of Sir Joseph Banks, and have several times availed myself of the advantages of such an introduction. It is a focus, where one may be almost certain of meeting with the most distinguished scientific men of the metropolis, and with learned strangers, not only from different parts of Great Britain, but those also from foreign countries who may happen to be in London. Sir Joseph's house is pleasantly situated at one corner of Soho Square. It is a plain building, and not very large. A stranger must be introduced either by a letter or by an accustomed visiter; but after the first visit, he is at liberty to go as often as he pleases, either to the evening conversazione, or to a weekly breakfast, at ten o'clock in the morning. The levees are held on the evening of the first day of the week, but at so late an hour as not to interfere with the usual exercises of that day. The company generally begin to assemble about nine, and continue to come and go, without ceremony, until about twelve. The front door opens into an anti-room, where are two or three servants in attendance—one of them at least always

in livery. They direct strangers where to leav
and umbrellas, and show them the way to the li
stairs. This apartment forms two sides of a s
Joseph, who, from long and severe attacks o
has been for many years unable to walk, sits
the angle of the library, and receives the saluta
person who enters, and engages in easy conve
those who wish to approach him for that purpos
nerally wears a star on the breast of his coat,
I suppose, of the order of knighthood to which
He is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age
evident marks of bodily infirmity, but is still ch
alive to the progress of science and the arts,
ready to communicate from the capacious store o
ledge. He must, however, ere long yield his
president of the Royal Society, and that still mo
ant rank he has so long filled to the honour and
of British science, as the liberal patron of inge
—as the Macænas of his age and country. His
to be feared, will not be easily supplied, for few
even in London, who can unite to the finest reli
ence, and to the most devoted zeal for the progre
ful knowledge, an income of £18,000 per annu
liberal hand in its distribution! It is by a distinct
kind, that the name of Sir Joseph Banks has be
in the annals of English science, since, in the year
sailed as naturalist with the celebrated Captain
his first voyage of circumnavigation. At my fir
this place, I met with Sir Humphrey Davy, a circ
which I considered fortunate, for he informed me
next day he was to leave London for the continen
he expected to remain a long time. From the j
brity of his name, an interview with him was d
His person is rather below the middle size, his cou
open, his manners lively and animated, and his c
tion flowing and vivacious. He obligingly gave m
which transferred to me, for the time being, his
attendance at the reading-room, library, and lecture
Royal Institution. Having married a lady of fort
no longer officiates as a lecturer,—but his attentio
occasionally directed to chemical research and expe
and from his known ardour, and his being still in t
dle period of life, it may be hoped that the brillian

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of discovery, which he commenced at a very early age, has not yet arrived at its termination. Among the most distinguished foreigners whom I met in Soho-Square, was Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist of Paris. He meets in London with that warm respect which his high reputation, his great attainments in natural history. and his personal merits, entitle him to receive. At the same meeting were two young Persians, who have resided some time in London for purposes of science. Their inquiries, I am informed, are chiefly medical. They were dressed in the costume of their own country, in silk mantles and turbans. They spoke English tolerably, and appeared to be men of some acuteness of observation. The visiters at this celebrated rendezvous are perfectly easy in their intercourse with each other. Each one is at liberty to sit, stand, or walk, to converse, or to read, as he may think proper, and to withdraw without ceremony, when it may best suit his convenience. On a table, at the extremity of the library, are to be found the latest journals, and other recent scientific publications, of England and other countries. Tea is served round, in the course of the evening. The only nobleman who, at this time, appears to be a frequent visiter at these assemblies, is Earl Morton, one of the vice presidents of the Royal Society.

2d. After dining to-day with my worthy friend William Allen, whose residence, in Plough Court, is the resort of science and philanthropy, he accompanied me, with two of my Philadelphia acquaintance. to the house of commons, for the purpose of gaining for us an admission to the gallery. We had an opportunity, in the lobby of the house, of meeting with several members, by whom my friend was well known. We easily obtained a passport to the gallery; but it was so entirely full, that, after remaining some time, crowded and squeezed most uncomfortably, and but just able to catch a glimpse of the speaker's head and long wig, we thought best to retreat; and, rejoining our conductor, we all went to Westminster Abbey, and spent some time in surveying the curiosities of that celebrated mansion, where the remains of the great, the learned, the beautiful, and the brave, repose, in all the sumptuousness of art and affluence. Notwithstanding the vast number of names that are here emblazoned, there is still room enough for future ages. Though my youthful imagination had been

that, in point of antiquity, variety, costliness
powers of the chisel, I found more to admir
anticipated. It is curious, that among monun
ble, and images and statues of the finest scu
should be interspersed wax figures of a great
ages, dressed in the costume of their time and r
are enclosed in glass cases, to protect them fr
Some of them are rather paltry. Queen Eliza
ample, is so black and ugly, she well might, w
of dress, be put into a museum, and called
Endor. Nelson has on the same breeches a
that he wore at Trafalgar; and a pin is stuck int
show the direction of the ball. Of the sta
pleased me so much as that executed by Bacon.
over the mortal remains of Pitt, and Fox, and B
The Poet's Corner can be seen without a fee
farther, each visiter pays 1s. 9d., and is att
guide, who explains every thing, and at the end o
receives his "voluntary contribution," and t
company to another, who, in turn, tells his tal
long series of aisles and chapels, and then turn
with "What you please, gentlemen." The
abbey is that of a cross, which I understand i
of most of the cathedrals in England. Its lengt
to west, is three hundred and seventy-five fee
north to south it is two hundred feet. The heigh
pavement of the nave, to the inner roof, is one h
one feet. It is certainly one of the oldest edif
country. According to a legendary story, the
was consecrated by order of Sebert, king of the e
who died in 616. The bishop of London was
the ceremony, but "St. Peter himself was before
him, and consecrated it in the night precedin
appointed by his majesty for that purpose, accom
angels, and surrounded by a glorious appearanc
venly lights." Wonderful as this was, it did not p
fabric; for the sons of this king, relapsing into
quite deserted it, and it was subsequently reduced
of ruins by the Danish invaders. Edward the
cleared away the rubbish, and erected a structure
cent for that age; but it was not till the reign of H
that the superb chapel now known by his name
ned and executed; the first stone of which was laid
In the reign of Henry VIII. and during the civi

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tions, it sustained great ravages. It became at length an object of parliamentary attention, and Sir Christopher Wren was employed to give it a thorough repair. It is altogether impossible, by any verbal description, to convey an adequate idea of this magnificent pile—solemnized as it is by the tombs and monuments of the great, through so many centuries of English history. Here may be traced the progress of sculpture, from the rude Saxon monument, through the Gothic in all its stages, to the refined and poetic beauty of modern art. There is a curious mixture of the awful and ludicrous in the appearance of the ancient tombs. On a huge stone chest, containing the remains of the deceased, may be seen a sculptured image of him, clad in full armour, lying on his back, and frequently with the hands raised, as if in the attitude of prayer.. A husband and wife are sometimes placed side by side, in this style of solemn formality. Of the recent monuments, that of Newton is considered as one of the finest. His statue is placed in a recumbent posture, leaning his right arm on four folios,—DIVINITY, CHRONOLOGY, OPTICS, and PHIL. PRIN. MATH., and pointing to a scroll, supported by winged cherubs. Over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the path of the comet of 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets. On the globe sits the figure of Astronomy, with her book closed. Underneath the principal figure is a most curious bass-relief, representing the various labours in which Sir Isaac Newton chiefly employed his time; such as discovering the cause of gravitation, settling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The inscription on the pedestal is in Latin, intimating that, "by a spirit nearly divine, he solved, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea; that he discovered the dissimilarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours thence arising, which none but himself had ever thought of; that he was a diligent, wise, and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the Holy Scriptures; that, by his philosophy, he maintained the dignity of the Supreme Being; and, by the purity of his life, the simplicity of the Gospel." The inscription concludes with the exclamation—"How much reason have mortals to pride themselves in the existence of so great an ornament to the human race!"

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The most splendid and admired statue, i
however, is one of Lord Chatham, executed b
erected by order of parliament. The great ora
in his official robes, and is leaning forw
right hand extended as in the attitude of speal
him are figures of Prudence and Fortitude.
is Britannia; and under her are two noble figu
ical of earth and ocean.

3d. Having breakfasted this morning by p
tation, with J. Butterworth, a member of parli
house in Bedford-square, and happening to
disappointment yesterday at the house of comm
ly offered to procure me admittance to-day at ar
On calling upon him again at one o'clock, he c
to the house, and introduced me in the passag
of the members, and, among others, to that c
philanthropist, William Wilberforce. A few r
versation with him was sufficient to convinc
truth of what I have heard from others, that he
amiable in private life. Having a little time
went into the court of chancery, and heard
pleadings before the vice chancellor, by lawyer
powdered wigs, hanging down their shoulders.
ance with ancient custom, the barristers all
wigs, as do the clerks of the court. To my
eye, there is a stiff formality in their appearar
borders closely on the ludicrous.

Being introduced in the lobby to Sir J. Mac
obligingly conducted me to the gallery of the
where I obtained a good seat. There are but
of admission to the gallery,—a personal or wr
from a member;—or a silver ticket, of the weig
of half a crown, deposited with the door keeper.
the latter proceeding be contrary to written la
not: but if so, it is so universally connived at i
that it ceases to be regarded as a bribe. Th
which the commons assemble, is very simple in it
ment, and without ornament, except a gilded coa
over the speaker's chair. The seats are cove
green leather cushions. They are raised one above
so as to make the most of the space. There is n
in the room, except that of the speaker. The
have no desks before them. If they wish to mal

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they must do it on their knees, with a pencil. A flat table stands in front of the speaker, at which sit two clerks. On this table lies the mace, a large gilt club with a crown at one end of it. The members enter and take their seats with their hats on, and occasionally booted and spurred, or with whips in their hands. They generally seat themselves in the order of political fraternity,—the ministerialists occupying one side of the house, and those in the opposition, the other. The speaker and the two clerks wear large powdered wigs, hanging in ringlets down the shoulder, the speaker's wig being larger than those of the clerks, and more in front. The members began to assemble about 4 o'clock. A number of bills were dispatched with great expedition;—the speaker uttering, in a monotonous tone, and without stopping, "those in favour say aye—the contrary no—the ayes have it." The second and third reading of a bill, as they call it, is dispatched in the same half-second style. A message from the lords was announced. The question whether the messengers should be admitted, was put and carried with equal flippancy. The mace-bearer then approached the table, took up the mace, poised it against his shoulder, then went to the door, and escorted to the table two men with large powdered wigs. They were the clerks of the upper house. Having delivered their message, they bowed, retreated backward, keeping their faces to the speaker, and bowing as they retired, till they reached the gate of a railing, which extends across the floor, and thus made their exit. These messages occurred several times during the afternoon, and were managed in the same way. When a sufficient number of members had assembled, Sir Samuel Romilly rose, and moved for farther inquiries into some cruelties that had been practised, in one of the West India islands, by a clergyman, on one of his female slaves. He read a statement of the case, and spoke some time upon it. His manner is plain and clear, but not eloquent. He was followed by Wilberforce, who, in a speech of about twenty-five minutes, advocated, in a style of great animation, the cause of suffering humanity. He urged the necessity there was for that house, remote as the West Indies are from the parent country, to keep alive to the welfare of the negroes, and to be prompt in calling for information, on all needful occasions, relative to their treatment. I was surprised to see so much vivacity

of manner, and such a vigour of thought and
a man whose hairs have long since been bleac
fence of this deeply injured people. The
hand shook with the vehemence of his gestu
expressed his indignation at the cruelties w
exhibited. He is certainly a great orator.
small, and though not prepossessing, its def
overlooked in the glow of intelligence and
which beams around him. You will conclude
gratifying to me, to have an opportunity of
veteran of humanity make a speech, and tha
own long heart-felt cause;—a cause which he
to so triumphant an issue. It was the more g
I am informed he seldom, of late, speaks in
The house agreed to the motion *nem. con.* Th
ject of interest was a motion relative to a parlia
quiry into abuses upon charities, chiefly devot
tion. The subject was introduced by Brougham,
of about an hour. It was a masterly display of
lent; abounding with keen invective against th
Lords, for having stripped the bill of some of
tures;—against the courts, for those reiterate
ments and delays, by which a plaintiff, "with
his favour and all costs paid," is often ruined!
tleman is, unquestionably, a brilliant speaker.
of his eloquence were often interrupted by
in the loud repetition of "hear, hear." His
slender, his manner extremely energetic, but
impassioned to produce conviction. He was f
a speech of considerable length, by Sir Francis
a man of great ingenuity and cunning, fertility
and correctness of diction,—but with an interru
ciation, and a dry unimpressive manner. The subj
to be one in which the house was much intere
it called up in succession, Lord Castlereagh, B.
Lockhart, Vansittart, (chancellor of the exche
Smith, Canning, and some others of inferior n
speeches of these gentlemen were too short to
much exercise their particular powers of oratory.
scarcely have chosen a day more favourable to th
hearing the best speakers of parliament upon s
general interest.

The speeches are taken down by the reporter

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employed for that purpose by editors of the public prints. These men station themselves on the upper bench of the gallery, and so negligent are they in attention to the speakers, and talk and laugh so much with each other, as greatly to annoy those who sit near them, and to excite one's surprise at the correctness of their reports. They furnish a pretty good outline of the argument, but give little or nothing of the spirit, and force, and wit of the debate. A speech of half an hour they will condense into half a column.

The house sometimes continues in session till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and to obtain a good seat in the gallery, it is necessary, when any important business is anticipated, to take possession as early as 2 o'clock P. M. I was relieved from this excessive fatigue, by the member with whom I had breakfasted. About six he came up to the members' gallery, and beckoned me to come out, and to leave my hat as a guarantee for the same seat on my return. He took me to an eating room, an apartment of the Parliament House, ordered a beefsteak to be immediately prepared, and in the interim conducted me to the House of Lords. A small number only of their Lordships had assembled, and business had not commenced. This chamber is not much better furnished than that of the Commons; and is very inferior indeed, in costliness of decoration, to some of our halls of republican legislation. In the eating room were Lords Sidmouth and Kenyon taking their luncheons. The latter is the son of the celebrated Judge, and is a remarkably fine looking young man. After dining, I resumed my seat in the gallery; and in the course of the evening, was again beckoned out by my kind friend, to partake of a dish of tea. This we were served with, in a different room from the former. Several members of the lower house came into the tea room, with whom we had a pleasant conversation, on topics relative to America.

In the course of the debate on the abuses of public charities, I learned that all those under the direction of the Society of Friends, were, by the bill, exempted from inquiry. This is rather singular, and is certainly an exemption not asked for by the society. The house broke up about twelve. We were once or twice, in the course of the evening, turned out of the gallery. This is done on particular occasions, and always, I believe, when the ques-

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tion is taken on a bill. It is effected by the spe
ing out, in a loud voice, "strangers withdraw."

4th. This is the king's birth day: but inste
to St. James's to see the grand parade of the
vancing to the palace, accoutred in the "olde
lords in bag wigs, large sleeves, and long e
waistcoats, and ladies riding in sedan chairs, w
petticoats spread like sails on each side,—an
train of all the stage coaches in London, in thei
niture, extending for miles through the streets,—
my steps another way.

The British and Foreign School Society had
have, on this day, an exhibition of all the scho
tively, that are under its direction. Preparatio
for this purpose at Highbury, about four mile
city. A dinner was to be provided at a large inn
tickets were distributed. The children were coll
the different schools of the society, in London and
bourhood, to the number, probably, of 5000. T
assembled in a green field, adjoining the tavern
form three sides of a hollow square. Each scho
camped in a separate division, under the cont
teacher; and on the other side of the square, a
erected large enough to hold about fifty people, an
were provided in front of the stage, for one divisi
juvenile army, equipped with spelling-books, s
Bibles. The day was almost without a cloud.
of so many children, of both sexes, sitting on the
amusing themselves, or engaged in some of the
exercises; and the great number of people col
witness the exhibition, formed a perspective hig
fying to the benevolent sensibilities of the specta
produced a general expression of delight and plea
little after 12, the arrival of the duke of Susse
nounced, by the sound of a bugle. He entered
without any particular escort, and advanced to th
the stage. The press of the crowd was excessive
anxiety to get on the stage with the duke eq
Through the kindness of some of the managers,
vited to ascend, and was placed at the back of
highness's chair. He is a remarkably fine look
about six feet high, and was not distinguished by

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from others, except by the glittering star fastened to his left breast. He soon showed himself to be a social and jocose kind of a gentleman. As chairman of the day, he commenced an examination of some of the children, but as the exercises were simply those of spelling, reading, &c. they were not particularly interesting, excepting those of a class of Jewish children, who were exercised by their teacher, also a Jew. They repeated the ten commandments, and some of the Psalms, in Hebrew and English. The duke frequently spoke to the audience around him, and seemed very desirous to explain every thing to the satisfaction of his hearers. He proved himself to be a man of very easy address, and by no means unaccustomed to public speaking. After the examination, the company was addressed by H. G. Bennet, M. P., Alderman Wood, and others, and motions of thanks were carried to the managers, &c. The company gradually moved around the field to inspect the children, and then passed through the gates, where they were furnished with an opportunity of contributing what they pleased to the funds of the society. The duke, in his speech, had urged the company to be liberal; and expressed a hope that the ladies, who had volunteered their services in holding the plates, would station themselves at the gates, and allow no gentleman to pass, that did not contribute. Provision and beer were liberally distributed to the children in the field. At the appointed hour, those who were furnished with tickets, passed into the dining room, to the number of about 170. The duke presided at the table, and when the cloth was removed, he rose and proposed, as a toast, the king's health, and made a long, and not an indifferent speech, in relation to the school concern, and to the interest his majesty had taken in it. The toast was drunk with three times three, the company all standing, except the "Friends" present, who kept their seats quietly, the chairman having expressly stated, at the commencement of his remarks, that the members of that society were at liberty, on those occasions, to act as they saw fit. The health of the queen, and of the prince regent, was, in like manner, proposed and drunk separately; the royal speaker, finding something new to say each time, and generally endeavouring to say something calculated to promote hilarity. He next gave the health of his brother, the duke of Kent, and humorously adverted

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to the latter's being about to get married.
chairman showed a decided inclination to ke
pany in good humour; and he carried his purp
peared to me, quite far enough for the dignity
Some one sang a song. The duke then said h
himself,—he began—forgot what was next,—
failed a second time, and a third—laughed at h
ders—and then blundered through a song of
bacchanalian character,—and received the appl
company! As this was the first specimen of
ners I ever witnessed, I have been perhaps too
the description.

5th. In company with Dr. Stevenson, of N
went to the house of our celebrated countryman
West. He was indisposed in his chamber, but o
my letter of introduction from S. Coates, of Ph
he directed the servant to invite us to his room.
him seated behind a skreen, in his gown and
table before him. His stature does not exceed
size; his features are rather small and sharp; b
are very expressive. and give great animation to
tenance. He was feeble from a late attack of i
his voice incapable of its usual pitch. He receiv
dially; and, as the conversation turned upon Ar
improvements in arts and knowledge, and its fut
pects, his voice and manner acquired greater en
he manifested, in the course of an animated con
the highest regard for his native country, and the
tering expectations of its future greatness.

In the drawing-room, adjoining that in whic
ceived us, were a number of pictures, all of th
masters. The gallery containing his own collecti
pies a suit of rooms in the lower story of his
house. It is very extensive, and is open to the in
and gratification of respectable visiters, without
cepting a gratuity to the servant, who is always i
ance, to conduct visiters through, and explain the

In returning to our lodgings, we went into the b
Soho Square. This is a very extensive suit of ro
two floors, (formed by throwing several houses in
in which are collected almost every kind of article
the arts of London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manches
can produce, in the way of ingenuity, delicacy, ar

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They are judiciously exposed to the view and examination of visiters, for the purpose of sale. Each article has its price attached to it, from which there is no abatement. About 200 females are in constant attendance to wait upon visiters, and to receive their money. No person is solicited to buy, nor is any thing said to enhance the value of the goods. This is a new kind of establishment, of which there are, at present, but two in London. The term, as well as the plan, has been imported from India. A new bazaar is building, I am informed, by Lord George Cavendish, which, for splendour and convenience, will surpass any thing of the kind in Europe. In the evening, these shops are all lighted with gas, and present a most brilliant appearance. One side of Soho Square is frequently crowded with the carriages of ladies, and people of fashion, who are visiting the bazaar.

LETTER VI.

London, 6th month (June) 9th, 1818.

I HAVE been spending a few days at the house of a friend, at Walthamstow, six miles from London, the residence of hospitality and taste. It is difficult to conceive of a situation which combines more of the substantial comforts of life with its elegancies and refinements, than the villas and seats of private and independent gentlemen in the neighbourhood of London. Although the country, for many miles around the metropolis, is almost flat, and unvaried by any of the wild luxuriancies of nature, yet so numerous and powerful are the resources of art, and so well understood are all the principles of landscape gardening, they contrive to convert a level piece of ground, of a few acres, into a little paradise. By the magic of shrubbery and flowers, canals and fishponds, artificial mounds and grottos, gravelled walks and majestic trees, added to a noble mansion, with its ample range of outbuildings, its walled garden, its well trained fruit trees, and its lawn of brightest verdure, a residence is obtained where the philosopher or the statesman, blessed with temporal prosperity, may retire, and enjoy his "otium cum dignitate" in the highest perfection.

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In one of my rides with some of the mer
friend's very interesting family, we visite
church, an old, and not a large edifice, of plain
is situated on a rising ground, in the centre of its
yard, and so entirely covered with ivy, as to r
of the most picturesque objects which the re
quities of this island afford. It has been rec
and painted by the pencil of our very ingenious
Leslie. From the hill on which it stands, th
view of the adjacent country, with its villas,
hedges.*

10th. With the intention of calling to pay a
spect to our minister at this court, an American a
and myself proceeded to the house of the secret
tion, who informed us that the minister was p
attend the prorogation of parliament, which w
place in a few hours. As this ceremony was to
with great parade, we drove to a situation wher
witness the procession. The public had been
informed, that the Prince Regent intended, on t
prorogue parliament in person, and, what was u
dissolve it immediately. The concourse of peop
cessively great. Parliament and Whitehall str
mile, were crowded with coaches, gigs, and pe
descriptions. The carriages of the nobility, an
the royal dukes, led the procession. Those of t
had four horses each, and some of the others
richly harnessed, and guided by postillions in fu
the number of footmen varying according to rank a
Lastly came the state carriage, containing the Pr
gent. It is a huge, massive vehicle, full twice a
an ordinary coach, almost touching the ground in th
covered all over with gold, and ornamented wi
work. It was drawn by eight beautiful cream
horses, superbly caparisoned. Beadles or guards
in a curious livery, walked on each side of the h
carriage, and others behind, so as to defend the pri
any interruption from the rudeness of the popula
merous horsemen were likewise in array on each
in every part of the route. The state carriage of
mayor, which I have twice seen, is much like th
royal equipage, equally rich, and equally ugly, ex

* My friend has since sent me a print from this picture.

it does not appear quite so much the worse for time and use. As the ceremony of prorogation was not to occupy much time, notwithstanding the crowd of fashionable ladies and gentry which filled the house of peers, and passages leading to it, we waited at the entrance of St James' Park for the return of the royal procession, placing ourselves at the gate of the horse guards. The whole train passed within a few feet of us, through the gate, into the park; but the Prince sat so far back in his deep carriage, he could not be seen by spectators, without too intrusive an effort; and we did not see him.

There is now in London a company of Seneca Indians, consisting of an old chief and six young warriors, who came to England, in compliance with an engagement made in America, to exhibit themselves before the English populace. They are to be absent one year from home, and are to receive ten dollars each, per month, except the chief, who is to be paid one hundred and sixty dollars. But the bargain is likely to prove unpleasant and unprofitable on both sides. An American Indian is not so great a curiosity here as the contractors had imagined; and as to the exhibition of their customs, their manœuvres are too silly or too unpleasant to gratify any but the lowest class. The Indians are very tired of it, and wish to get home. We found them idling their time away in childish play, in a small upper room in a narrow street. A person has been engaged, by a few benevolent individuals, to attend them as an instructer, and they have made some progress in spelling. A very ingenious and persevering female friend is endeavouring to form a vocabulary of their language, and has succeeded to a considerable extent.*

11th. This morning I visited the British Museum, having previously made some acquaintance with Dr. Leach, the principal director of the department of natural history, and one of the most promising young naturalists at present in England. He had desired me to come on a private day; for three times in the week, the museum is open to the public gratis, and there is usually, on those days, crowds of visiters. On the intermediate days, visiters are excluded, except by

* I have since received from this benevolent individual, a printed copy of her vocabulary of the Seneca language; and also another of the Yaloof, spoken on the coast of Africa. They indicate much taste and talent, exerted in the very laudable desire of promoting the cause of civilization.

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private admission. Dr. L. kindly introduced
seum, but having to attend an extensive sale
that hour, he could not, to my regret, go
apartments with me.

I had probably heard too much of this celeb
tion, to be satisfied with any thing reasonable
appointed with respect both to the *extent* and
contents. In the department of natural histo
exception of *mineralogy* and *conchology*, it is mu
ficient than I had expected to find it. This m
its origin to the public spirit of that distinguish
Sir Hans Sloane, who, by great industry and tas
a collection of natural and artificial curiosities
manuscripts, which he stated in his will had c
ward of £50,000. His will directed that i
offered to parliament for £20,000, and, if not ac
it should then be offered to certain foreign acade
in the will. Parliament granted the amount withou
and thus laid the foundation of this great nation
ment. Various other purchases were made b
authority, especially of books and manuscript
sum of about £10,000 was appropriated to the
them, and to the permanent support of the esta
The direction of it was confided to an incorpo
of trustees, selected from the first characters i
dom, for rank, station, and literary fame. The
the trustees was to provide a building, for the
and display of the valuable collection confided to
A noble mansion in Great-Russell-street, Blooms
about the year 1680, by the duke of Montague,
artists, and in the style of the French palaces, wa
for the moderate sum of £10,000. The arch
Puget, a native of Marseilles, and an artist of
eminence of his time. The grounds occupy a
seven acres. The museum was first opened in
since that period, very numerous and important
have been made to it, by purchase and donatio
most important of these are, extensive collections
scripts, pamphlets, and books, by the present king
predecessor, George II.—a collection of antiquitie
Egyptian, by the present king; in which are two m
the finest perhaps in Europe—a collection of
antiquities, taken from the French in Alexandria in

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the large and very fine collection of antiquities made by Sir William Hamilton, during a long residence at Naples, as British envoy, obtained by a parlamentary grant of £8,400 in 1772—a splendid collection of Greek and Roman statues, busts, and sculptured marbles, formed by Charles Townly, a gentleman of the county of Lancaster, for which parliament granted, in 1805, the sum of £20,000—a collection of manuscripts belonging to the marquis of Lansdown, obtained in 1807, for £4,925—a cabinet of minerals, formed by the late Hon. Charles Greville, purchased by parliament in 1810, for £13,717—the library of Francis Hargrave, Esq. Recorder of Liverpool, for £8,000, 1813, consisting chiefly of law books—an additional Towneleian collection of ancient bronze figures and utensils, of Greek and Roman coins, gems, drawings, &c. in 1814, for £8,200—a series of marble sculptures, dug up at Phigalia in Peloponnesus, purchased by government, and added to the museum, in 1815—a most valuable collection of Grecian Antiquities, formed by the earl of Elgin, ambassador at Constantinople, acquired in 1816, by a vote of parliament, for £35,000, and in the same year a collection of Greek coins, and another of fossils, purchased for the sum of £1430.

Besides the collections made by these munificent appropriations, the trustees, from the funds at their own disposal, have made numerous additions to the general stock in its various departments. The donations of individuals, likewise, have been far from inconsiderable. A collection was bequeathed by one gentleman, of books, coins, prints, minerals, &c. valued at £23,500. Among its benefactors, is Sir Joseph Banks, who has contributed largely, in the curiosities of the South seas, in Icelandic books, manuscripts, &c. He has long been an active and zealous trustee of the institution.

Considerable additions have been made to the original buildings. The principal mansion is two hundred and sixteen feet in length, and fifty-seven in height. The ceilings were painted by La Fosse, whose skill in this kind of decoration was held in high repute. The figures are descriptive of events selected from the heathen mythology. This building, with the two wings and colonnade next the street, forms a quadrangle, which the visiters enter by a large gate in front. The two wings are allotted for the dwellings of the officers.

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Of the particular objects of the Museum, it
worth while to attempt to describe any, for it
several pages even to enumerate those which
in the mind of every visiter either pleasur
The minerals, since the addition of the Grevi
are of such variety and beauty, as to form
nificent cabinet. The polished specimens are
rich and splended. In zoological collections
to be comparatively poor. Two camelopar
lately added, between the two fore legs of o
could stand upright, and the top of the head
from the floor. These animals, while standi
not reach the ground with their mouths. The
upon the leaves and young branches of trees
The collection of the dresses, instruments, ho
nities, &c. of the islands of the Pacific, is very
interesting. The original copy of Magna Cha
hibited, but so defaced as to be unintelligible.
fac simile is placed along side of it.

But, it is in the department of antiquities
seum stands pre-eminent. Since the addition
and Phigalian marbles, and more lately those
the collection I presume has no equal. The c
of Memnon, just introduced into the rooms, str
holder with astonishment, though it is still pro
the sled on which it was drawn in.

In these rooms are artists of both sexes, exer
skill, and improving their talents, in drawing an
from the objects before them. Several quite
and girls manifested great dexterity in this en
copying, with neatness and accuracy, the figures
ted horses, griffins, heroes, &c. with which the
furnished and the walls covered. The Phigalian
is much admired. It consists of bas-reliefs, re
the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the
tween the Greeks and Amazons. They are scul
twenty three slabs of marble, and were found in
of the temple of Apollo "Epicurius," on mount
near the ancient city of Phigalia, in Arcadia.
allowed to be the genuine productions of the Phidi
The Elgin collection was taken from the Parth
temple of Minerva, at Athens. The principal
these interesting antiquities are extensive series

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tures in basso-relievo ; several large statues of admirable workmanship, and various fragments from the same temple. It is generally allowed that Phidias planned the whole of this sculpture, and superintended its execution. A collection of Greek coins, a number of vases, and a set of architectural drawings of various buildings at Athens, also form a part of the Elgin variety.

The very extensive library of this Museum, and the room containing the coins, are not open to visiters without a special order, and I had not time to seek for one.

From the British museum, I went to the Royal Acdaemy of Paintings, in Somerset-house. This academy was instituted in 1768. Sir Joshua Reynolds, was the first president; and from his superior taste and judgment, as a gentleman and a scholar, as well as from his exalted reputation as an artist, did this institution derive a popularity, and receive an impetus, that have not been diminished under the auspices of its second president, our courtryman West! Is it nothing to the credit of native American talent, that the son of a plain Pennsylvania farmer, who commenced his career as an artist, with chalk and charcoal on the doors of *his* father's barn, and who did not leave his country, until he had attained the years of complete manhood, should be found in the meridian of life, at the head of the highest school of painting in Great Britain ? If this were the only instance of extraordinary success in this department of the fine arts by native Americans, it would of itself outweigh a host of common objections. But, while the names of Trumbull, Alston, Leslie, Newton, &c. are found among the distinguished contributors to the Royal Academy, other proof need not be required of the talents of our countrymen, in the prosecution of an art, which, under the guidance of correct principles, may, like its sister Poetry, be made *conducive* to the real interests of humanity.

There are six or seven rooms in this institution open to the inspection of visiters. The annual exhibition commences on the first of May, and the price of admission is one shilling. The number of pieces exhibited, including architectural drawings, is upwards of a thousand ; and the number of contributors about five hundred and fifty. Besides these, there is a model academy, containing a large collection of busts and monumental pieces of sculpture. As I have yet seen very few pictures of the old masters

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I shall not at present undertake to describe which may fall under my notice. It would thing to fill up the pages of a journal, with tions; but, except in some particular cases, n less interesting and instructive to the reade verbal detail of a specimen of art, intended instruct only through the medium of the eye.

Of the forty Academicians, who constitute this institution, it is remarkable, that there only one, female. Lectures are delivered to t the academy, on anatomy, painting, sculpture, and perspective. Fuseli and Flaxman, the painting and sculpture, are celebrated in the departments.

Dr. Stevenson took me to see a collection statues, and ancient paintings, exhibited in an the Royal Mews. They are the property o Esq. who made the collection in Italy, and w great skill in selecting and obtaining such speci tiquity, as are most highly valued by artists.

13th. The pleasure of a stranger, in Lond enhanced by occasional excursions to the neighb and villages, where, withdrawn from the immed of their business, and from the bustle of the c cultivated minds enjoy their evenings and day with their families, and in the agreeable and us ations of science. I returned to day from a vis my friends, L. Howard and W. Phillips, at Totten pleasant village, five miles from London, where cilities of stage coaches, which pass to and fr almost every half hour, and the pleasures of a neighbourhood, they enjoy all the advantages of t urbe." The former is a chemist and meteorologist. tical observations in this last branch of physics, ar dicious and important than those of any other whose registers I have seen. His remarks are published in one of the scientific journals, and indebted to him for the best, and indeed, the on clature of the clouds, adapted to practical use. lishing a work on the climate of London, that much light on this important, but still obscure d of knowledge. Among his instruments is a cloc rious construction. Besides keeping the time

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carries round, *once in a year*, a large circular plate, upon which is fixed a broad paper circle, accurately ruled for every day of the year, and against this paper, a lead pencil is constantly pressed, marking out a line which shows, at any time during the portion of the year that is elapsed, the exact state of the barometer for every day and hour; hence it is a very accurate self registering weather glass. The pencil moves only by the rise and fall of the mercury in the barometer, the plate being entirely moved by the clock machinery. Only two of these clocks were made by the inventor; one for the king, and that to which I now allude.

W. Philips is well known as a scientific mineralogist. His private cabinet is the neatest, and, as it regards species and varieties, the richest, I have yet seen. His publications on mineralogy and geology are deservedly popular, both in England and America.

After looking at a glass house to-day, I called with a friend, at the shop of Rundle and Bridge, jewellers to the royal family, Ludgate-hill, and we were politely escorted through the rooms of their extensive establishment. It exhibits a greater display of jewels, and upon the whole, I should imagine a greater amount of transferable *property*, than any other house in the whole world. Among the articles of cost and splendour, I may notice particularly the following: a sword which a private gentleman, (rather eccentric if I mistake not,) had ordered for his own wear. The scabbard was of gold, and the hilt studded with diamonds. The cost of it was 4000 guineas. Three cut diamonds in a small morocco case, valued at £50,000. The largest of these was the famous Pigot diamond, which was worth £30,000. The next largest was valued at £15,000; and the third at £5000. A necklace containing 20 diamonds, value £10,000. It is a well known fact, that no species of property whatever, has retained, during a long course of years, so uniform a price as diamonds. The value of them is estimated by a fixed standard, rising in a rapid ratio, according to the weight, or as jewellers express it, the number of carats. Other things were shown us, much in the same rank of costliness and splendour. There stood upon one of the tables, a most elegant and complete model of the mole or battery of Algiers, about two and a half feet in diameter, and of a proportionate height. It was of frosted

beheld. It was a present to Lord Exmouth, f
cers of the squadron which attacked and red
and town of Algiers. It was intended, we we
as the central ornament, of a dinner table!

I went in the evening with Dr. Fearn to
Menagerie at Exeter Change. The wild be
ranged around the room in strong cages, which
ted from the spectators by a railing. The
very interesting. There is, perhaps, no colle
animals in the world, which contains a greater
this. Two old male lions, with large flowing mar
ately drew our attention. There is a tranquil m
air and countenance of this sovereign of the fo
seems to bespeak such a consciousness of supre
as to produce perfect composure, and even ge
magnanimity. The lioness has three fine you
harmless and playful as kittens. It is a mistake
to suppose, that this animal never produces mo
or two, at a birth. The Bengal tyger, is a be
mal, but with an untameable ferocity in his air
We were amused with the laughter of the hyena
there were four in the collection. When temp
keeper with food, they break out into a coarse
distinct laugh, but with much less of the hun
than the terrific. Panthers, leopards, lynxes, p
bears, &c. were in the collection. The gnu,
animal from Ethiopia, which has been lately impo
the strong head and horns of the buffalo, with the
and body of the horse. We were there, intention
o'clock in the evening, in order to see the animals
the keeper came in, and announced in a loud voic
of supper, the violence and roaring were inde
and had not the bars of the cages been very str
of the company would, probably, have been the
their ferocious appetites. There is also a great
birds exhibited. The elephant we had not tim
though tempted by the information, that he wa
high, weighed upward of four tons, and consu
more than 700lbs. of food and drink.

15th. I have seen to-day the British Gallery o
in Pall Mall. This institution was first opened in
is patronised by the royal family, and liberally
by the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry.
one half the year, it is a place of exhibition of

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of living artists, for sale: and during the other half it is filled with pictures from the most celebrated masters, ancient and modern, for the gratification of the public and the study of pupils. The present is the second of the latter collection. It contained more than 150 pieces: among the most interesting of which were two of the cartoons of Raphael, *the gate of the temple*, and *Christ giving the keys to Peter*; a Salvator Mundi by Guido; and another by Leonardi da Vinci: the Good Samaritan, and Christ in the Storm, by Rembrant: market pieces by Snyders, and several small pieces by Vandyke, Le Clerc, and Domenichino. The humorous and attractive style of Teniers, Gerard Douw, Jan Steen, and others of the Dutch school, arrested my attention very forcibly. It is the true province of a painter, he seems to me, to seize upon the genuine features of nature, even in her most familiar and unpremeditated attitudes, and to throw into a single picture of the kind a complete chapter of the moral history of mankind. It appears to me, that the merit of pieces of the highest order belongs unquestionably to the class and manner of painting whose performances I should think might command the applause of those who are pleased with the exercise of wit, and truth, and good humour, delivered in the most glowing language of the pencil. In the purchase of this exhibition nothing is more certain than a bargain for the purpose. A considerable number of them are the property of the Prince Regent.

Bullock's Museum. This exhibition contains a collection of natural history, and objects of curiosity, that has deservedly ranked it among the first of the kind in England. The collection of birds and reptiles is very fine; and in quadrupeds I think it equals the British Museum. The skin of the boa constrictor, in great folds, makes a thirty-two feet long. In shells of all sorts, and curiosities from the South sea, and from Africa and America, it is very rich.

The *Panorama* is an exhibition of an entirely new description, intended to display specimens of views and scenes of private residences, or towns, in the form of looking out of a window in the centre of a room. In the present case are disposed sixty species of monkeys. The manner in which the arrangement of this museum contains some resemblance to the above means. Among them is the most splendid specimen of

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iartz crystals (from Dauphiny) that I hav
his Museum is well arranged; though, for
om, its contents are two much crowded. It
e whole, appear to me, that the subjects w
epared and exhibited as those in Scudder's
ew-York. According to the catalogue, it
ards of thirty thousand different articles.

16th. Dr. Fearn and a friend from New
th me this morning to the Westminster gas fa
ere politely conducted through the works; b
g their immediate size, and the curious rot
r, invented by S. Clegg, there was nothing in
fferent from the works at Liverpool and ot
here is probably a greater quantity of gas
an at any other factory in England, as the gre
e very extensive city of Westminster is su
is source. The illumination of the streets,
uses by gas, throughout the whole (or nearly
etropolis, is at once an evidence of the great s
this kind of light to that from oil. The br
any of the streets and shops, is surprising, and su
t be rivalled by oil lamps, without vast expense
e. There are three or four large gas establis
ndon, managed by companies.

Coal is almost as dear in London, as it was in N
the time of my departure, in consequence o
posed upon it by the city, for the purposes o
l revenue. I shall, probably, have occasion
ain to this subject.

We took a boat at Westminster bridge, and wer
wn the river to the Tower, where we found
mittance, and were escorted through the differe
ents of this ancient palace of the sovereigns of
a warder, whose curious cap, and large scarl
ittering with lace, more showy than costly, and
the back with the letters G. R. gave him an i
r, which it seemed at first difficult to reconcile
liteness and humility with which he waited on
s readiness to receive whatever we chose to gi
mpensation for his services. As the Tower h
ell described by other travellers, it need not
uch of this letter. Its extent within the walls is
res. It is situated near the river, just below th

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and is surrounded by a fosse, which divides it from the river; a broad gravelled terrace or wharf lying between the ditch and the river. The entrance to the Tower is by a draw bridge. Within the walls, are numerous buildings, and several paved streets. Excepting the church, the jewel office, and the houses belonging to the officers, the Tower may be considered as a grand arsenal, or deposit of warlike instruments, and a museum of the armorial equipments of the English, in historical succession, from the earliest period in which fire arms were employed. In the horse armory, all the kings of England, from the Conqueror, to George II., are represented on horseback, dressed in the full and appropriate costume of war. The armour of John of Gaunt is seven feet high; and a complete suit, made for Henry VIII., when eighteen years old, is six feet in height. Queen Elizabeth is represented standing beside a cream coloured horse, and dressed in the same armour which she wore in the camp at Tilbury, in 1588. She was a daughter worthy of her sire; and ought, it appears to me, in all those historical representations, to be placed along side of him; while the axe which severed the head of Anne Bullen, which is also exhibited here, should be suspended over the tyrant who commanded it to be used. This room is highly curious and interesting; for whatever ideas we may form from the perusal of history, or from the inspection of prints, the impression is feeble, compared with that which is produced by entering a very large room, where we behold at one view, in figures as large as life, an entire succession of kings on horseback, in the actual dress and armour which belonged to them when alive. Some are completely covered with polished steel from head to feet; others only with breastplates. In the which is kept the trophies of the victory over the armada, a great variety of pikes, axes, and other instruments of Spanish invention and cruelty, a with still repeated triumph. Among others are thumb-screws—instruments of torture, by which the invaders meant to extort the secrets of their hidden treasures from the English. But the room in which the small arms are kept, will, perhaps, surprise the stranger as much as any other. In one apartment, of 345 feet in length, he sees, arranged in the most complete and symmetrical order, and all burnished and kept in perfect condition, arms, for

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200,000 men! This, at least, was the inform
guide. Many of them are so adjusted on the
form fanciful and ornamental figures of differen
were admitted also for an additional douceur o
lings, into the regalia, or jewel office. This is
rior, and dungeon like apartment, illuminated
which the crowns and jewels of royalty, wo
occasions, are shown to visiters, through an
the bars of which are so close, as effectually to
person from suddenly appropriating to himself
glittering treasure exposed to his view. Th
crown, with which the kings are crowned, is
riched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sap
pearls; within is a cap of purple velvet, lined
taffety, and turned up with three rows of er
never used but at coronations, and, of course, h
taken out since the year 1761. There is ano
the *crown of state*, worn by the King on his
parliament, and on other state occasions. It is
rich and splendid. On the top of its cross, i
valued, in the time of Charles I., at £18,000,
the cross is an emerald diamond, seven and a hal
circumference, valued at £100,000. This cr
vately taken to the parliament house, when the P
gent attends there, and put *under* the *throne*, a
hand. After his coronation it will be put on his he
attempts have been made to steal it; one by a C
who, in his struggle with the keeper, broke the
pieces; and since, in 1815, by a female man
thrusting her arm through the bars, seized the cr
tore it in pieces. Nothing, however, was lost,
has been effectually taken, by altering the bars, t
a recurrence of such bold attempts upon the spl
royalty. Besides the crowns, this office contain
golden sceptres, a globe of gold, an eagle, the diad
by Queens Ann and Mary, the c[illegible]n of the latter
the crown jewels worn by princes and princess
coronation, and abundance of curious old plate. T
of the precious stones and plate in this office, in
ently of several of the jewels, is considered as
than two millions sterling. Among the numerous r
a golden *saltcellar of state*, which is placed, at the
tion, on the king's table. It is of the model of on

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buildings in the Tower. We had not time to see the wild beasts, that are kept here; but we less regretted it, in consequence of the general acknowledgment, that the collection is inferior to that at Exeter Change.

17th. My excellent friend, W. A., took me to-day to the Borough-road School, where we spent an hour, in observing the operations of this improved and most important method of conveying instruction to the children of the poor. This school is intended as a model for others, both in the construction of the building, and in the management of the classes. I can only say, that we were highly gratified with the indications of neatness, order, and skill, in its appearance and in the performance of the scholars. The Lancasterian principles of instruction, or the art of managing large schools at a very small expense, is evidently gaining ground, not only in England, but in other countries; and it may doubtless be regarded, as the most valuable practical discovery, in relation to human happiness, with which the world has been recently blessed. Great credit is certainly due to Joseph Lancaster, for the extraordinary ingenuity which he displayed in the mechanism of his system, and the still more extraordinary perseverance with which he urged the adoption of his mode of instruction, throughout the kingdom. Had there been as much discretion in his subsequent procedure, as there was of talent and benevolence in the early part of his career, he might still be entitled to the high eulogium once bestowed upon him by the Prince Regent, that "he was doing more good than any man alive." But, whatever may have been his merits, scarcely less is due to W. Allen, and his deceased coadjutor, Dr. Fox, for their disinterested and noble efforts to preserve the Lancasterian system from sinking beneath the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, in the early stages of its advancement. The former has long served as treasurer to the British and Foreign School Society; and to no individual, perhaps, is the general extension of this invaluable system more deeply indebted.

18th. With several acquaintances, I went this morning to St. Paul's Cathedral, to attend the annual ceremony of the assembling of the charity children. Provided, through the kindness of a friend, with a ticket of admission to the manager's pew, I supposed it unnecessary to present myself with the crowd, two or three hours before the time of

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meeting. But, although we were on the spo
the exercises began, it was with difficulty t
get into the house ; and as to a seat in the pe
tirely out of the question ; for it was impos
approach it, on account of the amazing pres
maining some time in the side aisle, I retreate
bottom of the audience, and watching a suital
made a successful effort to climbt o the top of t
obtained a position, whence the great body of
seated in a large amphitheatre, under the grea
nearly the whole of the audience, were in full
before me. The sight was truly sublime. Th
persons assembled, varied, according to the
different individuals, from seven to ten thou
children were dressed in a simple uniform, w
indicative of the particular school to which th
tached. The principal exercises which came
reach of my ear, were the singing of the childr
sounds of the instruments. When the strains of
were chanted in full chorus, connected, as t
with a simultaneous movement of the body, and
tion of the white aprons of the children, the cere
far more impressive than any thing of this na
ever witnessed. At the distance at which I w
the sounds were full and solemn, and the gene
ment of such a vast assemblage of children, seat
cles, ascending above each other to a great eleva
duced an effect, to which the imagination alone
justice. The sermon could not be heard distinctly
the audience, and indeed it appeared to be but a s
of their concern. The day was warm. Many of
dren fainted, from debility and exposure to the
ed atmosphere of the upper seats ; but they were ta
and recovered. When the ceremonies were ove
were conducted, in companies, to their respective
by the teachers, accompanied by one or more
through the throngs, which crowded the streets
passed, almost to suffocation. The number of childr
lected on this occasion, was about 5000.

19th. A portion of this day has been devoted to
spection of the rooms of the Society of Arts, Ma
tures, and Commerce, pleasantly situated in the Ac
The secretary of the society, A. Aikin, distinguish

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his valuable publications on chemistry and the arts, was so obliging as to attend us through the rooms. It has long appeared to me, that this society, by its premiums for useful inventions, its publications, and its fine collection of models of machinery, and of various fabricated articles, has greatly contributed to the advancement of the useful arts in Great Britain, and throughout other civilized countries. It was instituted in 1753, and has expended upward of £50,000, in pursuance of its plan for bestowing premiums for useful inventions and discoveries. The funds are principally raised by the voluntary subscriptions of members, and by legacies. The room containing the models afforded us much entertainment. It serves in some measure, as a sort of history of British mechanics. It contains many very interesting specimens of inventive talent; but to particularize them, would require more time than I can at present devote to it; and, indeed, it would be difficult to know where to begin or to end. The great room of the society, is ornamented by a series of very fine pictures, executed by Barry, and intended to illustrate the maxim, "That the attainment of happiness, individual and public, depends on the cultivation of the human faculties." These pictures are considered as ornamental to the capital, and very creditable to the English school of painting. They have certainly been executed with a masterly hand. One of them, however, appears to me to carry the privileges, even of poetic license, beyond its legitimate bounds. It is a representation of "Elysium or the final state of retribution." The painter, instead of making it a paradise of honest and ingenious mechanics,—of men, who have benefited their country and the world, by the extent of their inventions,—of philosophers, whose researches have enlarged the domains of art and civilization; has thrown into his group, a strange medley of kings, statesmen, poets, novel writers, bishops, archbishops, popes. &c. Here is Virgil leaning on the shoulder of Fenelon, and the author of the Night Thoughts associated with the authors of Gulliver's Travels and Yorick's sentimental journey! Such an Elysium, would not, I should fear, be much to the taste of the Newtons, or the Arkwrights of the present day. The room, which contains them, is forty feet in height, and lighted by a dome.

In returning from this instructive exhibition, we stopped in the Strand, to see a panorama of Athens, painted by Bar-

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ker. The executions of this artist, in this
rial description, are deemed of a superior ki
tation is high in London, and we were no
The representations appear so natural and e
to bring the spectator, in imagination, to t
whence the view was taken. By giving the e
of the whole horizon, or entire circle of visi
and the pleasure are greatly enhanced.

20th. The city has been in commotion for
in consequence of the election for members o
London sends four members, and Westminster
the latter. the election is popular; that is,
holder who is an inhabitant of that part of th
has the right of voting. But in the *city of*
privilege is confined to the livery; a body of
by the various incorporated companies of m
tradesmen; such as the linendrapers, fishmo
ers, &c. Hence, in a population of more th
there are seldom more than a few thousand
even in the most vigorously contested election
the livery men reside in various and distant p
kingdom, and it is no uncommon thing for them
for, at the expense of the candidate, whom t
their inclination to oblige by a vote. On these
they must be waited upon with some ceremony,
in a carriage from their homes to the metropoli
during the whole of their absence, and be transp
in the same genteel style. To these inducemer
compensation must, in some cases, be added, for
of the time thus employed in discharging one of
vileged functions, as freemen of the great city.
penses incurred by a single candidate, in a stru
seat in parliament, are sometimes enormous. I h
informed that an election in Yorkshire has been
cost a wealthy nobleman no less than £100,000.
didate be a favourite of his party, the expenses of
tion are supported by his political friends. The
bustle, and warmth of a London election, kept u
during ten or fifteen days, cannot but afford grea
ment to one accustomed only to the quiet and regu
cedure of our ballot voting in America. Stage coa
seen flying through the city, decorated with flags, a
printed labels, indicating the persons in whose servi

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are enlisted. These coaches are sometimes filled with men, outside as well as inside, each wearing in his hat, and on his arm, a silk ribbon, or other badge, denoting his favourite candidate. The streets and passages, in the neighbourhood of the election, are generally crowded to excess. Men are employed to carry through the crowd, boards fastened upon poles, and raised above the heads of the multitude, on which are exposed printed papers, containing urgent invitations to the electors to vote for a particular individual. Cards are liberally distributed through the mass of people, for the same purpose. I elbowed my way, to-day, to Guild-Hall, the place of election. Here the crowd and confusion were increased. The large hall is 153 feet long, and 48 broad, and was filled with the populace, in a state of high electioneering excitement. The candidates stood upon a stage, at one extremity of the hall, in their court dresses, while the voters, entering a narrow passage separated by a railing from the open area of the hall, passed up to the stage, exhibited their qualifications, and were asked for whom they voted. They pronounced in an audible voice four names, and then passed on, and made their exit on the other side; receiving the loud thanks and bows of the worthy gentlemen on the stage, whom they had thus distinguished. The elections are all conducted *viva voce*, and in presence of the candidates. When a name was mentioned, by a voter, which was not acceptable to the people in the hall, they manifested their displeasure by groans and hisses, and by calling aloud to the candidate, in terms of ridicule, and not unfrequently of low and vulgar sarcasm. The hall sometimes resounded with these abusive appellations, which were checked by authority only when they amounted to serious and continued interruption. At the conclusion of the poll each day, every candidate makes a speech, congratulating his friends on the prospects of success to their cause, and encouraging them to perseverance; or, if appearances are against them, endeavouring to excite an expectation, that nothing is wanting but increased exertion, to bring them up in the ranks; and concluding with a declaration of the principles by which they mean to be governed in parliament, if successful in the election. The city of London is decidedly anti-ministerial; yet the government, by its agents and influence, has almost uniformly been able to put in one mem-

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ber of the four. The ministerial candidate
*. ******, is likely, however, to be placed
rear, if not entirely to lose the election. He
the object of popular satire and buffoonery ;
cible good nature bears him up against the
and noisy abuse. Should he not succeed, hov
doubtless be some mortification, as he is a we
in the city, and has long had the honour of be
representatives in parliament. But, if he fail
tion, he will probably be returned from some
numerous boroughs of the kingdom, whose vo
more manageable character than those of Lond

The most popular candidate at this electi
mined, both by the applauses of the hall, and
number of votes on the list, is Alderman Wo
been twice Lord Mayor of the city.

Upon the whole, I have been surprised to s
narchical government, and in the very eye of t
London, so much freedom of thought and action,
displayed by the people, during this election.
certainly a remarkable *spirit* of liberty in the g
the nation, which, if not cherished by the gov
not, as it appears to me, repressed by it, on suc
as these, any farther than is necessary to public
order.

22d. I stayed last night at the house of a
Bromly, about four miles from London. In th
was shown a distillery, which pays a duty to gov
£8000 *per week!* What should we think of t
free country, where the government has scarcel
rage to lay a tax on distilled spirits, which afford
siderable additions to the revenue. We are, of c
of the most *drinking* people on earth ; and the e
as a national habit, are but too apparent—especi
villages and cities.

> "War its thousands slays ;
> Peace its ten thousands. In the embattled plain,
> Tho' death exults, and claps his raven wings,
> Yet reigns he not even there so absolute,
> So merciless, as in yon frantic scenes
> Of midnight revel and tumultuous mirth,
> Where in th' intoxicating draught conceal'd,
> Or couch'd beneath the glance of lawless love,
> He 'snares the simple youth."

We went this morning to the West and East In
They are situated at the northern extremity of t

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Dogs, and are nearly half a mile from each other. They are each double—a dock for unloading inwards, and another for loading outwards. The largest of the East India docks, contains twelve acres and three quarters, and the largest of the West India, thirty acres. The whole of the excavations must exceed eighty acres. They are lined, on two sides, by a row of immense warehouses, and the whole is encompassed by a high wall. The facilities they afford to the East and West India trade, must be incalculable. We went on board one of the largest of the East India Company's ships. Its prodigious capacity, the great extent and elegant arrangement and furniture of the cabins, and the order and neatness of the whole, excite one's admiration. The officers' cabin is on a level with the upper deck.

I visited this afternoon, the Surry Institution, situated at the south end of Blackfriar's bridge. The building was formerly occupied as the Leverian Museum; but about ten years ago it was fitted up for literary and scientific purposes, by a company of proprietors, who pay thirty guineas for each share. It includes an extensive library and reading room, a tolerably good collection of philosophical apparatus, and arrangements for lectures on different branches of science. The number of proprietors is limited to 700.

I spent the evening with J. Sowerby, the naturalist, at his house in Lambeth Place, and was much gratified in seeing his museum of natural history. It comprehends a fine collection of minerals, shells, organic remains, insects, reptiles, birds, with various animals and plants, collected and arranged with industry and judgment, and rendered subservient to the promotion of natural knowledge, by the very numerous and elegant graphical descriptions, of which this gentleman has long been known as the author and publisher. I could wish that those publications were more common in the United States; but there are not yet amongst us, sufficient wealth and taste, to encourage to any great extent, works, which, requiring the nicest skill of the draughtsman and engraver, are, necessarily, of costly execution. We have had, indeed, in one interesting department of natural history, a work which would do credit to any country and any age, and it received among us, a merited share of patronage. I allude, as you will easily perceive, to the ornithology of Wilson. But though the birds of our country, have thus been delightfully described, its quadrupeds, its

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insects, its plants, and its minerals, have not
jects of much delineation, except by foreign

23d. With two or three friends, I went t
the Isle of Dogs, to Greenwich. This isla
miles below the city, is formed by a large
Thames, and a canal, which opens at each
West India docks. It is perfectly flat, and is
ted in farms and pasture grounds. It is sev
than high water mark, and is secured from
dykes or embankments. In digging this cana
ago, a subterranean forest, containing hazels an
was discovered, under the bed of mud that for
face of the peninsula. This proves, very cl
the Thames, as well as in our larger America
alluvium brought down by the stream is contin
the bed of the river, and increasing the quant
soil upon its borders.

We crossed the river at a ferry, and direc
attention to the Greenwich Hospital, that famou
wounded and disabled seamen. The building
this establishment consists, make a noble appea
viewed from the river. They are separate
water by a spacious terrace, and have in front a
with a statue of George II. in the centre. A l
nade, twenty feet high, with an entablature an
surrounds all that part which is seen from the
river. We were first shown the chapel, whi
ornaments, are considered as very creditable
arts of the country. It is entered by a flight
steps, through a portal, with large folding doors
ny. It is capable of containing 1000 pensioners
of seats for the officers. Over the altar, is a p
West, of the escape of St. Paul from shipwr
island of Malta. A painting of the Ascension, d
the same artist, in *chiaro-oscuro*, forms the last
of the life of our Saviour, which surrounds th
It contains various other paintings, and several
angels as large as life, by Bacon. Under a la
of one of the four principal buildings, is a h

* There is at present in the United States, a laudable and increasin
natural history. The American Journal of Science, and the Journals of
of Natural Science of Philadelphia, and of the Lyceum of New-York,
to supply the deficiency alluded to in the text.

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same size as the chapel, the ceiling of which was painted by Sir J. Thornhill. This hospital is praised by the English, (with what justice I cannot say,) as the most superb and beautiful edifice in the world, applied to a charitable use. The establishment contains 2410 pensioners, 149 nurses, and 3000 outpensioners. Those in the house, besides their maintenance, are allowed from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, for pocket money. We were conducted through the dining hall, just as they had arranged themselves for dinner. The spectacle of a thousand or more old tars, many of whom were obliged to lay aside their crutches, and feed themselves with one hand for want of another, was rather imposing; and could hardly fail to awaken sensations of renewed horror at the reflection, that, between Christian nations, a practice should still prevail, which throws upon the community so great a number of their fellow-creatures, in a maimed, disfigured, and helpless condition. We had before us, indeed, a consoling evidence of the application of Christian feelings, in alleviating the evils of antichristian customs. A school is connected with the hospital, capable of containing 200 boys; besides which, there is, in the park, a naval asylum, on an extensive scale, which provides for the education of 3000 children of seamen. When of a proper age, the boys are sent to sea, if this be not opposed to their own inclinations; and the girls are apprenticed to service.

From the hospital we proceeded to the Royal Observatory, and were introduced to J. Pond, Esq. the astronomer, and his family. The position of this building is very fine. It stands on a beautiful, and very considerable eminence, in the park, and commands a most extensive horizon; the country around being remarkably level. We were escorted through the various rooms containing the apparatus. From the number, size, and fine adjustment of the instruments, and the care and judgment with which they are constantly applied to the passing phenomena of the heavens, this observatory ought, doubtless, to be placed at the head of those institutions which furnish data for the calculations of the nautical almanac; upon the perfection of which, the safety of navigation so essentially depends. To this great end, the labours of the former astronomer royal, appear to have been chiefly directed. But the science of astronomy has not been so much enriched by discovery from this insti-

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tution, as the convenience of its position, a
tion of its equipment, would authorise one to
admitted, I believe, generally, that nautical a
not, at present, derive much benefit from the
vatory. This defect is not attributed to any
part of the present incumbent, as no provi
made to engage his attention to that special s
as it has been the subject of just complaint, t
cal almanac has, for some time past, been ext
tive, it would really seem to be the appropria
the most expensive and richly endowed astron
lishment in the kingdom, to superintend a
mately connected with the success of British n

The magnetic instruments are kept in the g
insulated from the effects of disturbing cause
sent variation of the needle is 24° 30′ west, ar
On the top of one of the turrets, is a superb *ca*
which produces upon a table of white plaster
elegant miniature picture of the various intere
surrounding the observatory. This was v
shown us, and its effects agreeably exhibited, b
the astronomer. The waving foliage of majest
deer grazing in the park, the river whitened w
all the varieties of a most luxuriant landscape
denly thrown before us in a living picture, upo
a dark room, where a moment before, all was
colourless.

25th. With one of my London acquaintanc
this morning some of the charitable institutions o
side of the river. Our first object was the asy
"Deaf and Dumb." It happened to be the pe
cation, and but a small proportion of the pupils
house. We were, however, kindly received by
son, who has long been at the head of this esta
and whose intelligent efforts to promote the well
unfortunate subjects of his daily care, have re
plaudits of the society and the public. The hou
and convenient. Several of the pupils were exe
fore us, and they furnished decisive evidence
power of speech and articulation, sufficiently dis
understood, as well as the ability to comprehend
motion of the lips, what others say, may be confe
them by instruction. To whatever perfection the

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of signs may be brought, it is impossible that a stranger should converse with a deaf and dumb person, in any way so easy, and with so little effort to himself, as by the motion of the lips: and as the intellectual improvement of this class of pupils, so essentially depends upon the ideas communicated by others, it appears to me important that they should be thoroughly practised in this easy mode of conducting a conversation. I once knew an interesting female, entirely deaf, with whom I could sit and converse with so much ease, that a stranger would not discover, excepting from the peculiar intonation of her voice, that there was any thing unusual in the conversation. She had entirely lost her hearing, if I recollect rightly, about the age of nineteen. Articulation was, of course, more easy to her, than to one who had practised it only by the aid of mechanical instruction. But the facility with which she acquired the power of comprehending from the motion of the lips, was such, that in a place of worship, she could comprehend nearly the whole of a sermon, from the inaudible repetition of it by the lips of a friend who sat near her. In the mode of teaching the deaf and dumb, adopted by the Abbé Sicard, and now practised in America, articulation and the language of the lips, are, I believe, entirely discarded. I have not been able, however, to discover the wisdom of obliging every person who would wish to converse with one who is deaf and dumb, to learn to spell words with his fingers, or to write at full length all that he wishes to say: much of the pleasure and profit of conversation must be excluded from so circuitous and troublesome a procedure.

This highly useful charity is under the direction of a society of which the duke of Gloucester is president.

The school for the indigent blind is situated near that of the deaf and dumb. The pupils are here taught, as in Liverpool, such useful arts as will enable them either wholly or in part to support themselves. They are retained in the school no longer than is sufficient to become skilful in the employments assigned them. Basket and rope making are practised with great advantage. In one room, in which a great number of women were spinning, they began, from a hint given to them by my companion, to sing together in concert, and in a strain of no unfeeling harmony. To see so many blind and indigent human beings singing at their

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work, and with countenances expressive of
to me novel and affecting. This extensive so
ported by donations and annual subscriptions.

I am not aware that any attempts have been
United States to establish schools for this class
so deserving of the sympathy and kindness of
creatures. A prosperous commencement ha
with the deaf and dumb. The blind, it is to b
not long be forgotten.

Our attention was next directed to the buildin
shops of the Philanthropic Society. With th
ment every friend to humanity, who visits it, mu
pleased. The plan of it was first suggested t
by Robert Young, Esq. Dr. Sims, the learned
the Medical Society, was its first chairman and
dent. Its great object is to afford an asylum
dren of convicts, and those who are trained
courses, public plunder, infamy, and ruin. It i
liar distinction of this society, that they seek for
the nurseries of vice and iniquity, in order to
away from farther contamination, and to bring
the useful purposes of life. Prisons, bridewells,
of justice, afford materials upon which this socie
its bounty. They are seldom taken younger th
nine, or older than twelve. Within the building
ciety, are more than sixty different wards. The
of the girls ares eparated from those of the boys
wall, which prevents all intercourse. The boys
sufficient share of school learning, and are placed
admission, in one of the various manufactories
shops, which are conducted by master workmen
neymen. The principal trades pursued, are prin
per-plate printing, bookbinding, shoemaking, tailor
making, and twine spinning. A portion of each bo
ings goes to his credit, and is given to him at his d
Besides receiving those poor juvenile offenders i
establishment, the committee have adopted the pl
prenticing out some of the best behaved boys, t
men of good character, with a sufficient premium ;
are still considered as under the care of the societ
girls make their own clothing, and shirts for th
wash and mend for the manufactory ; and, in sh
educated so as to qualify them for useful and res

service. About one hundred and fifty boys are within the walls, and more than fifty girls. The society has a house, in another part of the town, called the *Reform*, where the most hardened offenders are first introduced, and where they are carefully instructed in the obligations of morality and religion, and in school learning. When out of school, they are here employed in picking oakum. In passing through the workshops of this beneficent institution, where industry and skill were apparent, it was cheering to find that so many wretched children were "snatched as brands" from criminality and ruin, and restored to the prospects of respectable and honourable life. The chapel of the establishment is remarkable for its neatness. It serves for a considerable auditory, in addition to that of the institution.

Taking a boat at Vauxhall bridge, we proceeded up the river to Chelsea, and looked into the large hospital there. This is a royal establishment for invalid soldiers, as that of Greenwich is for seamen. The whole front of the building is 804 feet, and it forms, next the river, three sides of a hollow square. The hospital, with the gardens, (which are laid out in a stiff, bad taste,) covers about forty acres of ground. The rooms of the house contain 500 persons: but the number of out-door pensioners is no less than 50,000! What a tax is this upon martial glory! and what, to an independent and honest mind, is a daily ration of soup and potatoes, in comparison with the loss of a leg or arm, or a constitution physically and morally diseased. How incalculable are the miseries and miseries of war, the deepest of all stains upon the history of *Christians*! The out-door pensioners reside mostly in the town of Chelsea, and its appearances are such as might be supposed to result from such a population,—the reverse of cleanliness and comfort.

We stopped, on our return, at the rooms of Chantry, the sculptor, who, at present, is an artist second to few in Great Britain. His performances are, indeed, exquisitely fine. He is allowed, if I mistake not, to excel any of his predecessors in England, in the delicacy and beauty of his execution, if not in the spirit and poetry of his design. One of the pieces which we saw in the shop, a single statue, was to cost the gentleman who bespoke it, 5000 guineas: and another, of rather more labour, was agreed for at £7000. Chantry has risen, I am informed,

to this pinnacle of distinction in his professi
the efforts of native genius. He was origi
country lad, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield,
pation was to drive an ass to the town with buc
Having evinced a turn for sketching and car
patronised by a liberal-minded individual, so
placed in a situation where he received some
and having reached London, he rapidly rose
nence he now holds.

In passing through Leicester-square, we visi
brated Linwood collection of pictures in worst
are in the different rooms, upward of sixty p
nearly all, executed by the needle of this i
female artist. They consist of imitations of
lected from the works of different masters,
coloured threads of worsted. The resemblan
ing is so exact, that very few persons, at the d
few feet, could make the distinction. The brigh
colours is admirably preserved. In the selec
tures for imitation, this lady has shown great
taste and judgment; and the surprising degree
and industry, as well as skill, which the collecti
must afford no ordinary share of pleasure to ev
She was once offered, it is said, 3000 guineas
piece,—a copy of the Salvator Mundi, of Carlo

26th. I was conducted this morning, by a ge
considerable celebrity in the chemical world, th
London Institution. An elegant stone building
erected by this society, in an open and agreeabl
in Moorfields. It contains an admirable arran
lecture and reading rooms, now nearly comple
collection of apparatus is extensive and costly
library, ninety-seven feet by forty-two, with a
each side, contains a valuable and well selected
books. The lectures have not yet commence
institution is supported by donations, and funds
a subscription stock. It corresponds in its obj
the Royal Institution in Westminster, and bids fai
it in popularity and usefulness; though it must be
fore it can send forth to the world a series of
ries, equally brilliant and important to science,
which were made in the latter institution by Sir H
Davy.

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I gladly accepted an invitation of two of my friends, both fellows of the R. S., to go with them to-day, to a meeting of a committee of the society, which assembles annually at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, for the purpose of inspecting the instruments at that place, and reporting upon their condition. We met there about thirty persons, comprehending the most active and learned members of that body. Among them were Sir Joseph Banks, Earl Morton, Dr. Wollaston, Dr. Herschel, James Watt, Dr. Young, Sir E. Home, W. Allen, W. H. Pepys, C. Hatchett, W. Brande, Sir H. Englefield, Sir B. Hobhouse, and several other distinguished members of the society, with a few other persons of note in the republic of science. After proceeding through the several apartments of the observatory, and examining the instruments, the company adjourned to an inn on the banks of the river, and partook of an excellent dinner. The graver features of philosophy were softened into the ease of social familiarity, and conversation flowed without restraint. It was a union of men of the highest order of intellectual acquirements, and under circumstances favourable to the free indulgence of social sympathies. It would be impossible, perhaps, to assemble an equal number of men, of any one nation, in which should be comprised a greater amount of profound knowledge in every department of science and learning. The conversation naturally turned upon subjects relative to the arts. Rennie, the celebrated engineer, happened to sit near me at table, and by his intelligent and instructive conversation, increased the respect which his tall, fine figure is calculated to inspire. He was inquisitive with respect to the arts in America, and appeared to be influenced by a candid and liberal judgment. The various public works, at present under the direction of this great engineer, involve an expenditure, I was told, of not less than £6,000,000 sterling!

From the age and growing infirmities of the President of the Royal Society, it is scarcely probable that he will again officiate on this annual occasion. I know not whether it was a sentiment of this kind, which induced the committee to propose his health at the table, and to drink it standing, with nine cheers. He endeavoured, with great modesty and firmness, but ineffectually, to prevent it; and afterward jocosely said, that he feared the Royal Society

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was going crazy.* The noise of this cheering general hilarity subsequent to it, did not, perh comport with the character of this learned socie tainly formed a curious contrast with the grave their meetings in Somerset House.

27th. After an agreeable call this morning Esq. our minister at this court, I rambled thr street; formerly celebrated as a lounge for th able idlers, whose object is to display their fig derive an ephemeral consequence from the sk taylors. There is nothing at present in this str the glitter of the shops, that can render it de public promenade. It is greatly inferior to Bro New-York, in width and pleasantness, and has equal it in fashionable and luxurious display.

In the neighbourhood of this street is Dubour tion of models of the most celebrated remains amphitheatres, temples, mausoleums, catacomb Rome, Naples, Verona, and the south of Franc are executed in cork, and are admitted to pos merit in point of fidelity. The proprietor is a Fr who travelled through the south of Europe for th of copying these celebrated remains of Roman He has long been established in London; and visits the collection without being conducted throu the owner himself, will lose no inconsiderable pa gratification.

I called to-day, with a letter of introduction, o quhoun, the celebrated police magistrate, and wri the police of London, &c. He is advanced in years feeble for much bodily exertion, but is still acti books and his desk. We had an interesting conv on the poor laws, and on the best system of admi relief. He condemns the present course of this co relation to the poor, as ruinous both to its morals finances.†

28th. I dined to-day at the country seat of S. C about four miles from London. He occupies the h the late Dr. Fothergill, a plain, but large and genteel

* On adverting to the circumstances of this meeting, at Sir Joseph Banks', s months afterward, he told me that the noise of the dining room occasioned ple about the inn to inquire what company it was, and that they were answere persons who pretended to be very knowing, that it was the *Royal Insurance*

† This worthy magistrate is since deceased.

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sion, in the centre of a considerable domain, entirely enclosed by a high wall of masonry. The grounds are quite level; but so variegated with lawns, gardens, shrubbery, trees, and fishponds, as to furnish, with the conservatory and other buildings, a tasteful and agreeable residence.

I staid last night at the country house of J. F. whose wife Elizabeth Fry, has so nobly distinguished herself in the cause of humanity. The reformation she has produced in a company of the most profligate and abandoned class of human beings, (the female prisoners in Newgate,) has given her a distinction and celebrity which will descend with the brightest lustre to posterity. I had several times seen her prior to this visit, but only with a partial opportunity of estimating her character and worth. Her manners partake in a slight degree of the formality of one who perceives that she is treading in a new, and in some degree an untried path. But impressed with a full consciousness of the vast importance of the principles of which she has undertaken to establish, and relying with entire confidence on the correctness of those principles and on the spirit and motives which animate her in the discharge of those high and solemn duties, she moves on with a blended dignity and sweetness,—a loftiness of purpose, and a Christian meekness combined, which I have rarely, if ever, seen equalled in man or woman. The success and the fame of her efforts, have attracted around her a numerous circle of the highest orders of society, in rank and influence, who are desirous of her acquaintance, and of an introduction by her to those apartments in the prison in which the effects of her labours are so conspicuous. The universal plaudits of her numerous and titled visiters and acquaintance, have no effect upon the simple and plain habits of the "Friend;" and divert her not from pursuing, with patience and meekness, the enlightened path which her conscience approves. She appears to understand too well the emptiness of worldly adulation, to allow it to influence her affections, and to draw her mind and heart from that humility and devotedness, which are the real basis of her success and usefulness. She is a preacher in the society of which she is a member. I have several times heard her, and always to my satisfaction. She has nine children, and performs toward them the duties of a most affectionate and enlightened parent. The secret of her government at home, as well as in her sphere

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of benefactress to the wretched outcasts of soc
tian *love*. Their situation in the country is pl
have a good house, finely cultivated grounds,
winding gravelled walks, a fruit garden, &c. ;
vices in the city require her residence in town
of the year. Her person is tall and dignifie
siognomy, open and intelligent ; and, though it
accounted handsome, it is by no means the reve
is an expression of grace and kindness in it
than compensates for the absence of personal

29th. After an agreeable conversation w
lent friend on the subject of prisons, and the v
of improving the condition of the poor ; I acc
this morning on her way to town, as far as Stra
I stopped to visit a chemical laboratory, upon
scale, for manufacturing purposes. The larg
heated by steam, which circulates through pi
in them. The preparation of jelly, from bon
resting and curious. The bones are brought t
tory at two shillings per bushel. They are bo
tilled, by which they yield oil, ammonia, and
ducts. When treated with muriatic acid, the
solved, and the remaining mass is principally
nutritious quality, and valuable for soups and
poses. The distilled bones are ground and con
ivory black.

After dinner, my friend L. Howard accompa
Coade & Sealy's gallery of artificial marble, o
side of the river. The productions of this manu
surprisingly beautiful. Pillars, columns, bus
pedestals, monuments, &c. are made in the m
and delicate imitation of the various kinds of m
nite, and other species of rock used in ornament
The material is a composition, which, when mo
the desired form, and baked, becomes harder t
I have noticed large pillars of this composition
the public buildings, and had at first a difficulty in
they could be any other than the most elegant
polished marble, until convinced of the contra
touch and sound.

Repassing the river by that new and superb
the Waterloo or Strand bridge, we gained admi
the printing establishment of Bensley & Son, wher

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nessed the power of steam, applied with singular acuteness and ingenuity, to the process of printing books. Not only is the paper adjusted to the types, and the types pressed against the paper, by mechanism kept in motion by the engine; but the ink itself, when once put into a trough, and placed over the types, is spread with certainty, and in the precise quantity required. Surprising as it may appear, 900 sheets, we were informed, are printed on *both sides* in one hour, by a single press of this construction, and moved by the steam engine.

7th month (July) 2d. Having spent several days with my friends in the country, I came to London this morning, and attended a meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, held at Free-Masons' tavern, Great-Queen-street, Long Acre. In the managers' room, prior to the chair's being taken in the large hall, I had an opportunity of seeing the duke of Sussex, more in private than on the preceding occasion. He spoke with much affability to those to whom he was introduced. With Professor Pictet, of Geneva, who was present, he conversed fluently in French. The audience was large and respectable. The duke presided, and addressed the meeting several times, with much force and point. An animated and eloquent speech was made by Wilberforce, in which he adverted to the natural ties between England and America, in terms which were honourable to him, both as a statesman and a Christian. A French gentleman delivered a speech in broken English; but so appropriate, and with so much unaffected candour, as to render even his blunders amusing and interesting. The audience appeared to take a deep interest in the important objects of the society; and every pertinent allusion to the magnitude of its concerns, on the part of the speakers, appeared to excite the liveliest sensations.

3d. I had the pleasure, this morning, of visiting Newgate prison, at the invitation of Elisabeth Fry. A number of strangers, among whom were several foreigners, were also present. The prisoners, upon our being admitted by the turnkey, were as quiet and orderly as are the labourers in a common manufactory. Habituated to the entrance of strangers, almost daily, since the late reform, they are no longer disturbed by it, but attend to their duties without much interruption. In one small apartment, a school was kept by one of the prisoners, in which a number of children, whose mothers were within the walls for various

crimes, were taught to spell and read. The
dest diffidence in the air of their young m
could hardly fail to excite the sympathy of
The prisoners are provided with work, acco
capacity, consisting principally of knitting
Various articles of men and women's wear, be
cushions, &c. very neatly made by them, are
and find a ready market in the company, wh
and curiosity attract to the prison.

At an appointed hour, the women were coll
room, and after being quietly seated, and rem
few minutes in stillness, their excellent benefac
the Bible, and read to them one or two cha
ciously selected for the occasion. The tone o
her enunciation and emphasis, particularly whe
the Scriptures, are so peculiarly impressive, as
the attention of all her auditors. Many pers
and learning, who have witnessed her exercise
occasions, have acknowledged, I have been tol
had never heard the Bible so well read before
quently comments upon the passages she has r
feeling which gains the whole attention of the
class which she addresses. Her exhortations, th
ed and close, are clothed in such a spirit of love
due the obduracy of those hardened offenders
whom, in all probability, had never heard the l
Christian kindness addressed to them before.
meanour, while thus collected, had nothing of
ferocious boldness, and contempt for every thin
which marked their conduct when this humane
was first undertaken. There was a mixture of sh
row, and reserve, in their countenances, which p
better feelings had taken possession of their min
keepers of the prison speak of the reformation
nishment; and every visiter retires with admirati
proof which this eminent example affords, of th
and resistless efficacy of the Gospel spirit, over
corrupt passions and habits of human nature.*

4th. In the course of a walk to-day, through S
and Westminster, I went to Covent Garden, and
my way, but not without difficulty and some danger

* A number of females have united themselves with Elisabeth Fry, in
lent work, and, by their judicious and devoted efforts, have greatly contri
reform, which commands the admiration of every visiter.

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the dense crowd there assembled on account of the election of members of parliament. As there is a larger space here for the mob to assemble in, than at Guildhall, the multitude is much more numerous, and, if possible, more turbulent. The hustings is a rough stage or scaffold, temporarily erected, for the candidates to display themselves upon. From this they make their bows and speeches to the polite audience below, and receive, in return, the most vociferous applauses from one party, and from the other, such simple testimonials as dirt, sticks, and stones, thrown at them in ample profusion. Sir M. M one of the candidates, received from one of these missiles, a wound which confined him to his house, and had like to have been attended with serious consequences. Vast sums of money are expended in courting the favour of this unruly populace. Committees, engaged in support of the different candidates, have each their insignia at the windows of the houses in which they sit. These houses are besieged by the crowd; and it is sometimes dangerous, in case the candidate is very unpopular, for the committee, or their friends, to expose themselves at the windows, or in the streets. Very few indeed, of the thousands assembled to-day, appeared to have any other motive for leaving their homes and business, than the gratification of an idle curiosity. Composed of the lowest orders, and met for no rational object, they appeared ripe for mischief; and I could not but look upon this numerous throng, as containing the elements of discord and revolution; and, like a fermenting mixture in a brewer's tub, restrained only by the firm and powerful bands which encircle it.

In pushing through this crowd, as well as in moving with the dense currents, which are to be encountered in many of the streets, I have been attentive to my pockets, and have thus far escaped the artifices of the light fingered gentry, that are said to frequent this city in great numbers. Nor have I experienced any serious difficulty, in my numerous rambles through all parts of the metropolis, from sharpers or ill disposed persons of any kind. Having generally taken the precaution to carry a map of the city in my pocket, I have seldom been interrupted in my visits, by the irregularity of the streets. There are two great thoroughfares, from west to east, through the town; which, when understood, greatly facilitate a stranger's progress through all the collateral and adjacent streets and squares, while the great dome of St. Paul's, towering over all other buildings,

s a beacon from almost every par
houses and steeples. The back
in number, to 1200, but not much can b
n point of cleanliness; nor are their h
o well conditioned, or so good, as th
These coaches are stationed in the n
when called to the foot pavement, a
, styled the waterman, opens the doo
enger's direction where to go. This p
the horses while on the stand, (when
is attentions, renders it unnecessary fo
his seat. He expects to receive a sm
passenger, but, being under the pay o
is not pertinacious in his demands,—
him. The fare of the coaches is fix
ss a stranger is well acquainted with th
to gross imposition. The fare is the sa
as for one. In addition to the hackn
c conveyances, there are about 3000 v
ying on the Thames for hire. The fa
xed by law, and is very moderate; and
is pleasant, this is the most agreeable w
one end of the town to the other.
n is much better paved that any of our cit
s are of broad smooth flags, and those of
squared stones, well fitted, and inserted
depth in the ground. By this means the
irmer, smoother, and much more dura
n it is possible to produce by water worn

umber of mendicants in the streets of L
reat, nor are they so importunate as I h
There is, it is true, a much greater numb
ooking objects, and of those who plead for
to be found in our cities. But with re
class of intruders, who commence their
y part of the evening, and continue them
ight hour; who force themselves upon th
they meet, and especially of strangers, t
uly appalling. I had scarcely a suspici
extent of female degradation was to be f
of the civilized world, as that which ever
necessity convinced of, by a walk in the e
any of the most frequented streets of L

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That this mighty evil, which is thus suffered to extend itself, like a moral pestilence, through the community, concealing, under the most seductive blandishments, all the bitterness of sin and death,—an evil which nightly allures to almost irremediable depravity and wretchedness, hundreds of innocent victims—is entirely out of the reach of police regulation and prevention, I cannot yet believe. Every precept of religion, and every principle of humanity, conspire to urge the suppression of a licentiousness so fraught with ruin to the character and happiness of society.

From the numerous swindlers that are said to infest the streets, in the shape of gentlemen, or well dressed servants, it is unadvisable to ask for directions of any person in the streets. At least it is much the safer way to step into a shop, to make the inquiry, where one is almost certain of receiving a very particular and polite explanation of all that we wish to know.

The shops make a splendid appearance. In no city that I have ever been in, do they present so much attraction and amusement to the passenger, as in London. Whatever may be their contents, whether dry goods, hardware, candles, books, trunks, or any thing else, they are arranged in the most tasteful and fanciful forms that ingenuity can devise. In some confined streets, and even narrow courts or passages, one meets often with a succession of these fancy shops; and a person must be destitute of common curiosity, not to find amusement for hours, in looking at the almost endless variety of highly finished articles displayed before him; and yet, if he pause long to look, he will, in all probability, soon be recognized as a stranger, and be subjected to the sly or the polite notice of some one, whose motives have quite as much of selfishness in them as of kindness or civility. The brilliancy of the gas lights, both in the shops and in the street lamps, greatly increases the effect of this display, and equally enhances the pleasure of the dealer and the customer.

The general salubrity of London is very much promoted by the plentiful supply of water which every part of the town enjoys. This is derived from various sources. 1st. Advantage is taken of the rapidity of the tide at London bridge, by the erection of five large water wheels, which, during both the influx and efflux, move a number of forcing pumps, which raise the water to large and high reservoirs, whence a considerable part of the city is well supplied. The

e occasionally assisted by an air pum
River. This is a canal, completed
Middleton, by which good water is b
level, from near Ware, a distance of
r with all its windings, is thirty-nin
ssed by 215 bridges. It terminates in
New River Head, whence it is conv
veral large brick cisterns, and from th
s, to the several districts. It supplies
by means of leaden pipes, of half a
Middleton was an enterprising goldsn
er projecting the plan of this very imp
meeting with no co-operation, he resol
nself. But having exhausted all his re
used aid from the corporation of Londo
ve been abandoned, had not the king
ward to assist him. 3dly. The springs

eneral substratum of London, and its v
blackish clay, very tough, and so extre
almost impervious to water. It is cal
, London clay. It forms the superi
ensive chalk basin, except where it is
sand, gravel, and loam. This clay r
pon the chalk ; the lower portion of it, b
l, and of a more plastic nature, is calle
rmation. Very few springs issue immed
on clay ; and, whenever they are found,
, on account of the pyrites, and other s
s. But, in consequence of the dense
um, the alluvium which covers it is full
stance of immense importance to the
icinity. Many of the wells are not de
ium, and the quantity of water which th
ibly great. This water is very limpid, b
Many of the large distilleries, sugar-ho
the breweries, are supplied with astonish
water from these shallow wells. But a n
in London, and very many on its north a
ler, are sunk through the clay to the sand
e afford a remarkably soft water, free fr
adapted to domestic use. Many places, n
pplied by these perforations, were with
ntil within the last thirty years. Some
of surprising depth ; frequently more tha

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dred feet, and in some instances three hundred, and in one or two, more than four hundred feet have been perforated, before a supply of water was attained. But a more singular fact is, that, in almost every instance, when the water *below* the clay is fairly arrived at, it rises to within a short distance of the surface, and remains permanently at that height. A well at Epping, sixteen miles from London, was sunk two hundred feet, and then a hole, four inches in diameter, was bored two hundred and twenty feet farther, without finding water. It was then considered a hopeless case, the boring was abandoned, and the well covered over: at the end of five months it was found that the water had risen to within twenty-six feet of the surface, and it has so continued. The water is limpid, and soft. This well extends eighty feet below the bed of the Thames, and rises three hundred and forty above its level. The rise of water in a new well, sometimes causes a fall in those of the neighbourhood. This has been the case, with respect to wells on the opposite side of the Thames—a fact, which proves that the currents of the river flow over this stratum of clay.

The London clay constitutes the soil of Middlesex, and, in a large proportion, that of the adjoining counties. When wet, it adheres to the shoes, and produces a singular degree of tenacity in the black mud of the streets of the city. Barren as this clay naturally is, it is converted into rich garden mould, by abundant and judicious manuring, but it requires chalking or liming before it becomes well adapted to grain. It is, however, productive of very fine elm, oak, and ash timber.

The mineral contents of this remarkable stratum, are sulphuret of iron, selenite, and occasionally phosphate of iron. Common copperas, is, in several places, manufactured from the decomposed pyrites which the clay affords. Another curious mineral, which the clay produces, is argillaceous limestone, in ovate spheroidal masses. They are traversed in various directions by cracks, which have become filled, partially or wholly, by calcareous spar, or sulphate of barytes, and hence have obtained the name of septaria. This material, when calcined and ground, affords that excellent mortar for building under water, and for stucco, known by the name of Parker's cement.

Since I have fallen, rather accidentally, into the deeps below this great city, I will also remark, that few formations

eserved in them. Among these are those
e and turtle ; several species of vertebral
ıstaceous fish ; of testaceous molluscæ ; m
ra of recent shells, or impressions of the
od, either charred or fibrous ; fossil copal ;
one locality, the (isle of Sheppy,) there ha
:h an astonishing quantity of fruit or ligne
s, as to have enabled one gentleman to sele
:ns, none of which are duplicates, and very
:ee with any seed vessels at present know
:m appear to belong to tropical climates ; su
:s of cocoa nut, and some varieties of spices.
London is thoroughly drained by sewers, not
: general level of the city, and its modera
ove the river. This has been effected by pr
tural water courses, and converting them int
;. Not only is the cleanliness of the town th
t a most valuable convenience is obtained in
commodations that are indispensable to every
pears to me to be highly incumbent on the po
nerican cities, to pay more attention than ha
ne, to the very important object of good draini
'ranean passages, and to supplying the hous
ıple quantity of water. The absence of thos
isite provisions, is productive of great domesti
:nce, and extremely detrimental to general heal
ırk is, perhaps, more deficient in those regula
ıst other towns in the United States.
It is generally admitted, that the population
ceeds one million. This result is deduced, ch
: official returns : but it comprehends such of t
; villages, as form nearly a continuous series
th the streets of the metropolis. Exclusive of
;es, the population is about 898,000. The duk
ĸ, in his speech at the British and Foreign Schoo
:ted, that within a circle of ten miles diameter, th
500,000 souls : an assertion, for which he doub
fficient authority. To furnish an ample supply
ovisions, daily, to such a prodigious mass of inh
ıuld seem to be physically impossible, did not t
ts of London sufficiently attest the contrary. Ve
: plentiful and good, except potatoes, which a
erior to those in the north of England. Pease ar
:y ; but cauliflowers and broccoli are abund

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excellent. The strawberries and gooseberries, I have found, in general, to be preferable to ours, at least in size. More pains are taken in the cultivation of them. London is not very liberally supplied with fish; but the fish markets, or more properly the fish shops, display a fine variety, and are kept in a degree of neatness, well worthy of imitation. The salmon is very fine, and apparently in abundance. The price of it varies from 1*s.* to 2*s.* sterling per lb. The turbot is an excellent fish, rather exceeding in size our sheepshead, and nearly equal to it in flavour. They sell from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* each. The soal, also a good fish, costs from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair. Of meat, the supply is, perhaps, always adequate to the demand; but the prices are considerably higher than in our most populous towns. Beef sells from 9*d.* to 1*s.*, veal 10*d.* to 1*s.*, 2*d.*, mutton 7*d.* to 10*d.* Poultry is still more costly. Common fowls are from 8*s.* to 15*s.* per pair; turkeys each 10*s.* and upward; and geese 6*s.* Rabbits, of which there is an abundance in market, are 1*s.* each. Butter costs from 1*s* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; and eggs from 20*d.* to 3*s.* per dozen. These are the prices in the west end, but in the city they are not quite so high.*

One custom I have observed in London, and in most of the English towns through which I have passed, in relation to the markets, which appears to be exceedingly commodious to the citizens; namely, the establishment of meat-shops, in various parts of the town. It is certainly very inconvenient for a person in business, to be under the necessity of going every day, half a mile or a mile, to market. The sacrifice of time thus required, is a tax upon industry of no small moment. The convenience therefore of a neighbourhood, may be much increased, by permitting a butcher or dealer, to open a shop and expose for sale a variety of meats. These shops are kept perfectly clean. I know of no objection, that could lie against the introduction of this custom into our large towns, excepting, perhaps, that, during the heat of our summers, there might be some danger of unpleasant effects from the neglect of cleanliness. It would be very easy, however, to guard against this, by the appointment of an inspector.

Notwithstanding the high price of butcher's meat in London, and its necessary exclusion, on that account, from the tables of the poor, at least in comparison with some other countries, the annual consumption of the metropolis,

* These are the *sterling* prices.

as stated in the registers, appears to be eno
number of bullocks is estimated at 110,000 ;
lambs, more than a million ; and of calves and
portion. The total value of butcher's meat s
field market alone, is estimated at £8,000,000
he surprising improvements which have ta
e breeding and fattening of stock, may be ju
e fact, that in the year 1700, the average we
lled for the London market, was 370lbs. ; of c
d of sheep 28lbs. ; while at present, that of
s. ; of calves 140 lbs. ; and of sheep 80lbs.
The beauty of the public squares, and the
hich open into them, in the western and no
the town, give an ornament and dignity to this
hich, I fear, our cities will never be able to
e policy with which they have been planned,
rmity to which they are now rapidly extendin
ersisted in. It is, certainly, a narrow-mind
hich converts every twenty-five feet of gro
ilding lot ; and makes no provision for free ai
rubbery, and flowers ; for spaces, into which
g light of the sun can easily penetrate, and
rings of life, health, and pleasure. When I c
entifulness and cheapness of land, in New-York
lvania, in connexion with the plans upon whic
ties of those two great states are built, I blush
mony with which the ground was so entirely ap
streets and lanes, as not to leave even a suitable
r markets. The Dutch were, perhaps, excusa
g out the city of New-York as they did ; accu
ey were, to consider every foot of land as valu
proportion to its convertibility into a street, a c
bbage ground. But in the foundation of Philad
surprising that William Penn should have been s
ss of the healthiness and beauty of the city, and th
ence of its future inhabitants, as to ordain so sm
on of the ground to public use. It is not perhaps
r the municipal authorities, in a great degree, to
is obvious and serious defect in those two cities ;
they are, for ages, to contend in generous rival
e commerce, arts, and elegancies of the western
London contains about seventy squares or ope
ore than twenty of which, include from five to t
ch. In the centre is a large space, enclosed w

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palisades, planted with shrubbery, and ornamented with gravel walks. Equestrian statues in bronze are, in several of the squares, placed in the centre or side of the enclosure. A wide pavement connects this enclosure with the foot walks, which are very broad, and flagged with large smooth stones. The houses around some of the squares, are nearly uniform. Those of the nobility, are, in some instances, magnificent; but in general, the architecture struck me as being remarkable only for its simplicity and neatness.

The royal parks add greatly to the pleasure of an excursion through the British metropolis. The brightness of the verdure, the neat training of the trees and shrubbery, and the canals and bridges, which are introduced for the sake of freshness and ornament, render them the chosen promenades of almost every class. Their extent too, is sufficient for a ride of pleasure. The Regent's Park contains about 450 acres, and Hyde Park nearly 400. In the latter is a fine sheet of water, called the Serpentine River. This park is the favourite resort of horsemen and pleasure carriages, but hackney coaches are not allowed to enter it.

LETTER VII.

Bristol, 7th month (July) 12th, 1818.

MY DEAR ****,

HAVING devoted a day or two, in the city and vicinity of of London, to the pleasing duties of friendship, I left it on the 6th, with my friend L. Howard, of Tottenham, who kindly offered to accompany me on my journey as far as Windsor, a distance of twenty miles, in his carriage. Stopping at the French ambassador's to procure my passports for the continent, we proceeded through Kensington, Hammersmith, Turnham Green, and Brentford, and rested at Hounslow to dine. We were supplied with a cold, but uncut rib of good roast beef, bread, cauliflower, currant pie, cheese, and beer; for which, with the horses' feed, the charge was but six shillings.

The road to Hounslow, (ten miles,) may be considered as a continuation of Piccadilly; one village succeeding another with but a very short interval between them. The roads were dusty, and the grass was parched for want of rain. There has not been, according to the register of my friend H., (whose merit as a meteorologist I have before noticed,)

more than a quarter of an inch of rain, in the
I have been, hitherto, much disappointed in
England. Instead of almost daily rains, fog
we have had nearly a constant succession of
There has been more sun since my arrival, than
enjoy in twelve months. The thermometer, i
occasionally risen to 80°, and great complain
made of the heat; but a breeze has general
which has much alleviated the oppressivenes
vated temperature. It is admitted on all han
that the season, thus far, has been unusually w

Leaving Hounslow, we passed along the nor
the heath, so famous for the exploits of gentl
turf. It is an extensive barren, without tree o
ducing only a coarse grass. The surface is
rising into coarse knobs, which it requires mu
level. The upper stratum of this heath appea
vel to the very top, with little or no loam or m
large portions of it have, within a few years, be
enriched, and cultivated, and are now, as we
under good grain, pease, beans, &c. But, of the
of enclosing the whole of these wastes, notwiths
redundancy of population in England, there are,
doubts. An act of parliament must first be ob
leave to make an enclosure, even of the smalle
This, it is said, would not cost less than 5 or £
expense of levelling, putting in order, manurin
&c. would be so great, as, in many instances, t
an unprofitable and losing speculation.

Hay making was going on briskly, and in aln
field there were women at work with the men.
female work is much more common, throughout
try, than with us; except perhaps in the Gern
ments. Vast quantities of goods are transported
part of the country to another, in large wagons,
in size the Conestoga wagons in Pennsylvania.
drawn, generally, by eight horses, two abreast. W
children are sometimes seen on the top of the good
they in America, we should say they were going to
countries.

The wheat is beginning to change its colour, and
signs of approaching harvest, which, it is probable
much earlier than usual.

We reached Slough (21 miles) about 7, and drov

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door of Sir William Herschel. His house is of plain appearance, standing immediately on the road between Slough and Eton. He received us very politely, recollecting our interview at Greenwich. The conversation soon turned upon astronomy. He invited us to stay to tea, to which we assented, and sent the carriage to the inn. The appearance of the great telescope quickly drew our attention. It is erected in the yard, immediately back of the house; the country all around for many miles, being nearly an entire level. The large and ponderous frame, by which the telescope is suspended and moved, rests upon wooden rollers, on a circular wooden beam or railed way; and, although its whole weight (including the instrument) is thirty tons, the mechanism of its movement is such, as to enable a man to turn it easily. Sir W. told us, that his son moved it when only eight years old. A stage, or gallery, is adjusted to the object end of the instrument, and moves up and down with it. The ascent is by steps to a platform, and thence by a ladder. The tube of the great instrument is of sheet iron, surrounded by bands of metal, and painted, as is the whole frame, of a leaden colour. A tube is attached to the under side of the telescope, about one inch and a half in diameter, extending along its whole length, open at the object end, and at the other, uniting with a larger tube, which is conducted along, under the frame many feet, and then branches off into two small houses, which stand, one on each side of the mirror end. This tube is for the conveyance of sound. It is the speaking trumpet, through which this veteran astronomer has so often conveyed the result of his observations to his sister, who, seated in one of those houses called the observatory, has registered his angles and distances, with so much benefit to science. The other branch of the tube conveys directions to the manager of the wheels and pullies which move the instrument. This great telescope has been erected thirty-two years, and is still in good condition. The mirror is four feet in diameter, and weighs 2500 lbs. It is an alloy of copper and tin. The Doctor informed us, it was then in the instrument, but we did not see it. He introduced us to his sister, a nimble old German lady, of plain unaffected manners, and much alive to astronomical improvements. She went with us into the observatory; showed us her seat, and said that the Queen had once occupied it. Her brother told us, that Sir Joseph Banks once ascended to the top of the frame, which must

be at least thirty feet high, and laid himself fla
on the beam which connects the two main s
that, as he lay there, the Queen happened t
saw him.

The great telescope weighs 8500 lbs. It i
prehend, from the advanced age of its inventor
used. His son, whom I had also met at Gre
from home, or we might probably have had an
of looking into it; but Sir William told us th
sphere was in a very unfavourable state, on ac
dry weather. In the same yard is another
twenty feet focus, and about eighteen inches ape
machinery by which it is moved, is very simi
the large one, but less strong and bulky.

In adverting to his theories of the sun, of luna
of nebulous matter, comet making and plan
processes, Sir W. said, that he had stated
as they were actually presented to him, and dra
clusions from them; but if any one could exp
pearances better, they were very welcome to
had not seen the objections to his theory of the
Brewster's Encyclopedia. He is entirely of o
the asteroids were once united, and said, that if
planet, prior to the explosion, was as large as
there must be 30,000 pieces each as large as th
themselves still unseen. He thinks some of the
have parallax, and probably those of the second

His opinion that there are volcanoes in the
founded on an appearance of a bright light equ
of the fourth magnitude, on the dark side of
where it is known that there is a cavity. He ha
light several times, and also an appearance like lav
ing it once to a gentleman of Bath, the latter
with vehemence, that he saw not only the *fire* but
He thinks the satellites of the Georgium Sidus ca
with no instruments but his own, for there is an
difference between the magnifying power of an in
and the *space penetrating power*. The latter re
condensation of light, and of course a large aper
examining small and indistinct objects, such as th
he tries first his seven feet telescope, then his te
that will not do, he resorts to the twenty feet, an
the forty feet instrument. He has one in his yard
five feet in length, with a large aperture, which he

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comet hunter. Sir W. Herschel must now be nearly eighty years of age. There are about seventy papers of his in the Philosophical Transactions. We left this worthy couple, much pleased and well satisfied with our visit.*

7th month (July) 7th. We passed this morning through Eton and over the Thames to Windsor. These two places, the former celebrated for its school, a large Gothic building, and the latter for the royal castle, which has been the favourite residence of the present king, and in which he has remained during his affliction, are on opposite sides of the Thames. Windsor is a pretty large town; Eton is of less size. The castle is on a hill, which overlooks the two towns and the country around to a great extent. Our coachman, understanding his business, drove directly through the castle gate, (the armed centinels making no opposition,) and stopped in the spacious yard, where it was suffered to stand. A porter opened the way for us into the castle, and conducted us to a large hall, where a servant soon appeared to escort us through the rooms and explain the pictures. This is done almost every where, and serves a valuable purpose. By repeated practice they can explain the subject of each picture, tell its age and the name of the painter, with great volubility and correctness, always calculating on a suitable douceur for saying their lessons so well. We were conducted through a great number of rooms, the walls of which were ornamented with pictures, mostly from the old masters of the Italian and Flemish schools. There were two which particularly pleased me in this fine collection. One, of the present queen, with two of her children, the prince of Wales and duke of York, both very small, standing beside her; and the Misers, by Quintin Matsys, the blacksmith of Antwerp. In one of the apartments is a great number of

* This great astronomer died at his house at Slough, on the 25th of August, 1822, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His father was a musician. Sir William was the second son, and was placed at the age of fourteen in the band of the Hanoverian foot guards. He came to England when he was nineteen, and obtained a livelihood, during many years, by his musical talents; but also devoted himself, from the bent of a strong inclination, to mathematics and astronomy. Unable to purchase a telescope, he succeeded, after encountering numerous difficulties, in constructing one for himself; and in 1774 first saw Saturn in a five feet reflector, made by his own hands. He then attempted larger instruments, and succeeded in completing a seven, a ten, a twenty, and finally a forty feet reflector. He laboured at one time with such perseverance as to have actually finished 200 object mirrors, before he could satisfy himself with the performance of one. In 1781 he discovered the new planet, which he named *Georgium Sidus*, and in consequence of his great merit as an observer, the king settled upon him a handsome salary. His large telescope at Slough was completed in 1787. His numerous discoveries, and the bold and sublime inferences he has drawn from them, are well known in the scientific world. He married the widow of John Pitt, Esq. and with her enjoyed great domestic happiness. He has left one son, whose talents and acquirements surpass even those of his father.

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fire arms, of the reign of Edward VI., tastefully
the wall. This room is at present used as a
another apartment, our guide told us that the
diately under the adjoining one, was the kin
where he was at that moment. A sight of
would probably have been preferred by the con
of all the pictures; but it would doubtless ha
most unpleasant and melancholy picture in
and it is, of course, for the best of reasons, ex
the eye of all but those who are engaged about
I learned afterward that the king is quite blin
beard has extended to his breast; that his cons
is playing on the piano; that he is seldom spoke
on subjects relative to his personal comfort, as c
more than any thing else, excites and disturbs h
said to be particularly averse to the Prince Rege
not suffer him to be in his room. The prince
in to look at him: the king said he was in the
ordered him out. The prince stepped just w
door, and the waiter said: "Your majesty is mi
prince is not in the room:" the king insisted th
for, said he, I *smell* him. This was probably th
consequence of the perfume of the prince's dress
not afford an additional proof that the loss of on
followed by an increased acuteness of some othe

We walked round the court, in which is an
statue of Charles II., and ascended to the top of th
tower, whence, according to a statement on a boa
seen twelve counties. The perspective is very
country so extremely flat as is that in the neighbo
London. From this tower, it is asserted, the b
Paul's cathedral is sometimes heard to strike, tho
distance of twenty miles; a circumstance which is
once to have saved the life of a sentinel. He was
of having fallen asleep at his post; but alleged tha
not asleep, but listening to St. Paul's clock, and
heard it strike thirteen times. This, upon his t
proved to be the fact, and it saved his life A cons
body of the king's life guards were on parade at th
we passed out. I remarked that many of the m
were black, and dressed like Turks. The whol
of Windsor castle, from east to west, is 1480 feet,
area which it covers, exclusive of terrace walks,
twelve acres. The terrace on the north side, on

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most beautiful walks in the kingdom, is 1870 feet long. It was made by Queen Elisabeth.

Parting here with my kind and worthy friend Howard, I passed through a beautiful avenue, with double rows of majestic elms, to the park; and made a circuit of about four miles through it. The number of deer which appeared in the course of this ride, could not be estimated at less than 300. They are very tame, and by long domestication, lose much of that delicacy and beauty of form, which are possessed by the same animal in a wild state. But their colours here are very various, brown, spotted, and some quite white. They grow to a large size. The park of Windsor is very extensive, containing, it is said, 3800 acres; and a little park, on the north and east side of the town, contains 500 acres.

I left Slough about half past six P. M., in the Bath coach. At Hungerford we entered Wiltshire, remarkable for the extent of its downs. These are barren tracts, rather hilly, and too sterile to produce any thing but grass for sheep and geese. The upper stratum is chalk; the white surface of which is covered only by the green turf. An evidence of this is exhibited, rather curiously, to the passenger, a little to the west of Marlborough, a handsome town, through which we passed at four A. M. The figure of a horse of gigantic size, was marked out on the side of a hill, facing the road, and about a quarter of a mile distant. The grassy surface being taken off within these outlines, so as to expose the chalky stratum, there remained the whole figure, perfectly white, and in such an attitude, as to appear erect; and, at the distance we viewed it, quite in relief, as if almost detached from the hill. I saw two of these figures.

The day opened upon us almost without a cloud, and in a part of the country cultivated to the highest perfection. As the sun rose above the horizon, I thought the freshness and beauty of the landscape superior to any thing I had witnessed. The hills, on each side of the road, were verdant with a shower in the night; their contour had a regularity and symmetry, which art had impressed upon them; the hedges were unusually neat; and beyond them, the "timid hare," was seen leaping over the field,

"And frequent
Turning, stopp'd to gaze at early passenger."

It was a scene which only the pen of a Thomson could justly describe.

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The horse bean is cultivated in large qu
part of England, for cattle and horses. Pota
growing, as if planted at random, over the fie
blossoms, in the morning, give to the fields a
gayety not witnessed on our farms. Between
and Chippenham, the road passes through a par
Wood, belonging, as I was told, to the marquis
The deer were grazing in the park ; a turnpike
side, securing them within its bounds. The fie
crops upon them, are in many places, entirel
the road, without hedge or fence of any kind.
of this morning's ride, we passed several of tho
conical elevations, called barrows. One of th
judge to be 200 feet in diameter, with an eleva
They are generally supposed, I believe, to
erected over the slain, in a very early perio
history : in this respect, therefore, they corr
the ancient mounds. which still exist, in some of
and northern states ; and respecting which, the
of aborigines, are quite as ignorant as the new
One of these mounds, near Wheeling, on the ri
250 yards in circumference, with a perpendic
of about 70 feet. Trees of very large size,
thickly upon it.

We arrived at Bath, about eight A. M. After
spent several hours in walking through the town
letters, and intending to make but little stay i
city contains about 40,000 inhabitants. Its
must strike every stranger, both as more m
more elegant, than English towns in general : I
none to equal it. The material of the houses
stone, quarried in the vicinity, and which, when
is of a fine cream-colour. It is that kind of
called by mineralogists, *oolite* or *roe-stone.* T
part of the city is of modern structure ; and m
have been taken to produce an architectural eff
town is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills ;
ings in some parts extending considerably up th
A fashionable mode of building here, as well as
parts of England, is to erect a considerable n
houses together, in the form of a crescent.
these are built upon the sides of the hills, and mak
appearance. Great-Pultney-street, about a qua
mile in length, appeared to me to be the handson

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ever seen any where. Sydney Garden and Hotel, at its extremity, is a fashionable resort. They were making preparations for an illumination of the garden, with fire-works, &c. this being the day of the public races at Bath. The garden is laid out with much taste, and the trees were hung with lamps, in a variety of fantastical figures. The extent and improvement of this city, have been chiefly produced by the celebrity of its waters. These are thermal springs, arising near the river Avon, which runs around the south and eastern sides of the town. Extensive baths are erected, for the convenience of visiters. The company that resort to the springs, as well as the citizens of the town, have the liberty of assembling in the great pump-room; a spacious building eighty-five feet long and forty-six wide. Over the door of this room, upon the architrave, is a Greek inscription, from the opening of the first ode of Pindar,—ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΥΔΩΡ—"Water! of elements the best!" The warm water of the spring is here constantly ready, for all that choose to drink it. The public season at Bath, is during the winter. It is a hot place in summer, and is very much deserted. The streets, at this time, appeared to me, after escaping from the bustle of London, to be silent and solitary. The cathedral or abbey church, is a famous specimen of that style of architecture, (venerable for its age, and for the time and labour expended on it,) which distinguishes the ancient churches of this country. It was founded in the year 676, by king Osric; and is supposed to be built on the spot where stood the Roman temple of Minerva. The present pile was begun in the year 1495. Dissenters are numerous in Bath; as are also its charitable institutions. A literary and philosophical society was instituted in 1815; and a bank for savings was established in the same year. In lieu of hackney coaches, the citizens and visiters of Bath are transported from place to place in sedan chairs. The chairmen have regular stands, and their prices are fixed by law.

In the afternoon I took the coach for Bristol. The distance between these towns is about 12 miles, over one of the best roads I ever travelled. It is quite smooth and so hard, as in some places to have received a real polish from the iron of the wheels. It is formed of a hard lime stone, which is broken into small pieces by hammers, and ground into powder gradually by the wheels. The superior excellency of the English roads is doubtless owing to the broad wheels of their large wagons. These are generally hooped

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The horse bean is cultivated in large quantities in thi part of England, for cattle and horses. Potatoes are see growing, as if planted at random, over the field, and thei blossoms, in the morning, give to the fields a richness an gayety not witnessed on our farms. Between Marlboroug and Chippenham, the road passes through a park, called Bo Wood, belonging, as I was told, to the marquis of Lansdown The deer were grazing in the park ; a turnpike gate on eac side, securing them within its bounds. The fields, with fin crops upon them, are in many places, entirely exposed t the road, without hedge or fence of any kind. In the cours of this morning's ride, we passed several of those prodigiou conical elevations, called barrows. One of them, I shoul judge to be 200 feet in diameter, with an elevation of 150 They are generally supposed, I believe, to be mound erected over the slain, in a very early period of Englis history : in this respect, therefore, they correspond wit the ancient mounds. which still exist, in some of our weste and northern states ; and respecting which, the present rac of aborigines, are quite as ignorant as the newest settlers. One of these mounds, near Wheeling, on the river Ohio, i 250 yards in circumference, with a perpendicular heigh of about 70 feet. Trees of very large size, are growin thickly upon it.

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ever seen any where. [illegible] tremity, is a [illegible] paration for an [illegible] &c. this being the [illegible] garden is [illegible] with lamps [illegible] and imperceptible [illegible] by the [illegible] arising near the [illegible] and eastern side [illegible] for the convenience [illegible] to the springs [illegible] liberty of [illegible] bathing apartments [illegible] door of this [illegible] tain [illegible] ment from the [illegible] MIS [illegible] water of the spring [illegible] choose to drink [illegible] the waters [illegible] season. The [illegible] escaping from the [illegible] ary. The [illegible] men of that [illegible] and for the use [illegible] guishes the ancient [illegible] in the year [illegible] on the spot [illegible]

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with double tire, and are from eight, to ten in
broad. Being heavily loaded, they grind th
and at the same time prevent the formation o
or gutters, which so much disfigure and injure
United States turnpikes.

The approach to Bristol is announced by clo
issuing not only from the houses, but in heavy
the tall cones of numerous glass factories. W
wide canal, or new river, and entered the town
and uncomfortable street, the houses being o
lower than the surface of the street, and the s
projecting over the first.

The coach drove to the *Bush*, a large inn, an
one of the best in the town; but Bristol, I bel
remarkable for good inns.

At the house of J. Waring, in Queen Square
had a letter, I met with a truly hospitable rec
found, in the kindness and intelligence of this
of other friends, a happiness which rendered a
days in Bristol exceedingly interesting. This
tains many edifices and institutions, well worthy
tion of a stranger. Several of the churches
ancient, and exhibit some of the finest specimens
architecture. The most striking of these is Redcl
the foundation of which was laid in 1274. Ha
damaged by lightning, it was completely repaired
prior, of course, to the discovery of America.
sions are 239 by 117 feet. The interior makes
impression, by its loftiness, its pointed architectu
various ornaments. Over the altar is a large pa
Hogarth. The subjects are the ascension, the s
the tomb, and the visit to the sepulchre. The m
are numerous. Among those which most attracte
tention, was one of Admiral Penn, father of the fo
Pennsylvania. It is surrounded with banners and
one of the flags, which he had taken from his op
still hanging in tatters over the monument. I have
ved this in several of the churches, particularly in S
cathedral in London. What a strange perversion
design of a place of worship! as if a Christian, in
resorting to the temple of devotion to learn humilit
in need of having his thirst for glory, or his passion
venge, constantly fed by external excitements! In
ing the turret of this edifice, I was shown the loft

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boxes, in which Chatterton is said to have discovered the manucripts which he published under the name of Rowley. Poor Chatterton was the posthumous son of a sexton of this church. His genius and his fate are too well known, to need a description in this place.

The College Church or Cathedral, is a large structure, originally the church of a monastery of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Fitzharding, a descendant of the kings of Denmark. Nothing remains of the ancient monastery but a gate way, which, as a specimen of Saxon architecture, cannot be viewed without emotions of pleasure. It is a finely carved arch, and richly ornamented with sculpture. Bishop Warburton was once a dean of this church and resided near the arch. It is kept in very neat order, the monumental stones are numerous, the sculpture of many of them, very fine, and the inscriptions, in general, appeared to me more tasteful and elegant than ordinary. The celebrated epitaph of Mason on his wife,

"Take holy earth," &c.

soon claims the notice of a stranger, and how frequently soever he may have read, and repeated it, he will scarcely fail again to peruse it, with renewed interest, on its original marble. The admirers of Cowper will also notice, with peculiar feelings, an inscription to lady Hesketh, who died in 1807. An elegant mural monument, erected by a husband to the memory of his wife, aged nineteen, I thought worthy of particular regard.

"Formed by nature
To attract observation, and invite respect,
Lovely in her person, graceful in her manners,
Amiable in her disposition,
Happy to receive pleasure, and more happy to impart it;
Every one was conscious of her merits
But herself.
The disease to which she fell a victim
Added lustre to the virtues of her mind;
And the submissive piety which prepared her way
To heaven,
Taught the duty of resignation
To her afflicted husband."

The infirmary of this town is a very large building, erected and supported as a hospital by public contribution. We were shown through the wards by the matron, a very respectable woman, who conducts the numerous domestic concerns of this charitable institution, without the aid of any other person than the governors, physicians, and servants.

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The charities of Bristol are very numerous. There is

probably no place in Great Britain, where greater
have been made to relieve every kind of distress by
tous assistance than in this city. An impulse was gi
feelings of this kind, by the extraordinary benevole
the late Richard Reynolds, whose character seems
venerated by all. But that poverty is not subdued by
efforts, is obvious to every one who walks the s
Mendicants are more numerous, and their appearanc
general, more squalid here than in London. The o
of several intelligent individuals, with whom I conver
this subject, was, that the evil is rather increased by
extraordinary exertions, than permanently diminish
them. A vast amount of immediate suffering is do
thus prevented; but how desirable is it that the insti
of society should be so wisely established upon the b
an enlightened humanity, as to prevent the accumula
so much poverty. The Lancasterian school here
much credit to its patrons and supporters. It occu
new and very commodious building; the female apa
being above that of the boys, and conducted by a mis

I spent one night at the summer residence of a
about four miles from the town, and for the first time
life, slept under a roof of straw. But let it not be ima
that, on that account, I was badly accommodated, o
the cottage of my kind host was a mean habitation.
in reality one of the neatest places I have seen in Eng
and England is certainly superior to most countries
style of rural architecture and improvement. All
summer residence could demand of comfort and conven
was to be found in this cottage. A hall of entrance, a
and well lighted parlour neatly furnished, a breakfast
and kitchen, occupied the lower floor, and convenien
rooms the second. The grounds are laid out with
and planted with a variety of shrubbery. Indee
scarcely visits a country house of decent pretensions,
out finding gravelled walks, winding through plantati
shrubbery, in which variety seems to be the predon
feature. The high stone walls (sometimes ten or t
feet) which surround the gardens in the southern p
England, would lead to the conclusion that every
bourhood is infested with thieves. But on inquiry I
that though safety is one motive in erecting these expe
walls, the principal inducement is the cultivation of
Neither the peach, the plum, the nectarine, the ch

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he apricot, succeed well in the open ground, but re- to be trained upon a wall which acts as a defence st the wind, and increases the temperature necessary e perfection of the fruit.

he neighbourhood of Bristol contains many bold emi- es and picturesque views. From a hill near the cot- where I slept, a charming view is obtained of the rn, and a great extent of adjacent country, including ouse and extensive grounds of Lord De Clifford, while mountains of Wales skirt the horizon in the west. ew, toward the S. E. was the house of ——— Miles, a ol merchant, whose country establishment was esti- d by my guide at the cost of £250,000 sterling, being of the fruits of successful trade.

he Hot Wells of Bristol have been much celebrated as ce of resort for invalids. The spring, which supplies water, issues from the foot of a rocky hill, on the margin e Avon. The river in this place, though not a large m, seems to have broken through a high hill, and to laid bare its interior, consisting of a silicious ironstone. rock is almost perpendicular, on each side of the river, rises to the height, I should think, of 200 feet above its l. It contains quartz crystals of considerable beauty, hate of barytes, sulphate of strontian, and other minerals. region around Bristol is, on the whole, remarkable for variety of its mineral productions. A small quantity al is found near the Hot Wells. From the downs, over h we rode on our return, a very fine view is had of the nderings of the Avon, and the adjoining country, to a t distance. The Hot Wells are scarcely entitled to the e they bear, the temperature of the water being but it 74° ; and if they possess any medicinal virtue, it t be ascribed to the absence, rather than to the presence, oreign ingredients, for its analysis proves it to be an sually pure spring water. According to Dr. Carrick, it tains but forty-seven grains and three quarters of saline ter in the gallon, consisting of the salts of magnesia, soda, lime. It is slightly aerated with carbonic acid. The ers of Bath contain double, and those of Cheltenham ut eleven times, the quantity of solid matter that is found he Bristol waters. These springs, though still resorted are in less repute than formerly.

Dr. B*** obligingly conducted me to his lodgings, the use in which the venerable Richard Reynolds lived and

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died. It is a plain, but comfortable mansion, with
sant garden, in a retired, but not a fashionable part
town. This worthy man, it is said, often ackno
that he was not naturally benevolent. His exalte
ness resulted, of course, from considerations of r
duty, combined with the dictates of a sound unders
He was very discreet in his charities. He freque
fused to give when called upon, greatly to the disa
ment and chagrin of the applicant; and, after taki
to reflect, gave more than he was asked for, and i
better suited to his views. He mostly satisfied him
inquiry, before he gave. The life and deportment
excellent man, demonstrate, in a very striking mann
power of Christian principles upon the human mind
an individual in the common walks of life, posse
wealth acquired by successful industry, and natur
tached to that wealth,—that a mind by no means pe
favoured by *nature* with the attractive virtues, sho
the bare consideration of Christian duty, and the h
influence of Christian motives, become so raised
others by the extent of his benevolence, and an ob
such universal affection, is a phenomenon, even in t
tory of private worth. So common is the opinion
measure of that love of worldly distinction which
cally ingrafted in the human mind, must operate as a
lus to extraordinary exertions of every kind, that
perhaps, with difficulty be believed, that a private
dual, the loss of whose humane exertions was so se
felt, that it was deemed expedient to form a soci
pressly to supply that loss, could have been unmin
the motives of future fame. But the life and chara
Reynolds were sufficient, I believe, to satisfy all wh
him, that his views were inseparably connected wi
love of his fellow-creatures, which had its foundation
love of his Creator—and with those exalted motives
arise from a prospect of the "life to come."

I took tea with J. Reynolds, a son of the philanth
who has recently settled in Bristol. He has a nun
and very genteel family.

At the house of Dr. Pole, a countryman of ours, I
much to interest me. He is well known by his m
publications, and also by a valuable account of the
progress, and importance of the instruction of adu
Sunday and other charity schools; as well as by other

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useful subjects. He is a person of much private worth; rooms contain a pretty collection of minerals, and other ects of natural history, drawing, &c. He possesses, elf, a fine taste for drawing, especially in taking the les of his friends, which he executes with uncommon ness.

his city contains a polished and truly respectable soci- in which are several persons of considerable eminence ience and learning. Dr. Pritchard, respecting whose ts and research I had formed a favourable opinion from perusal of his work on the "Physical History of Man," ot by any means lessen in my estimation from personal aintance. His mind is at once excursive and discrimi- g, and if his genius and industry shall be aided by time ealth, he bids fair to become, not only an ornament to medical profession, but to the literary ranks of his try.

ristol has been distinguished as the second commercial in the kingdom: but this glory appears to have past its th; and unless its manufacturing industry shall com- ate for its declining commerce, it must gradually expe- ce the fate of other cities, which, in the fluctuations of and fortune, have sunk by degrees from their meri- elevation.

he city stands upon the Avon, a few miles above its tion with the Severn. The Avon scarcely deserves the e of a river, as in some places, below the city, it is lly wide enough for two ships to pass each other; and ow water, the bottom is left nearly dry. Yet, as the rises to the astonishing height of more than thirty feet, fords an easy passage, at high water, for ships of 1500 ; and the extraordinary enterprize and industry of the chants, and other citizens, have, by turning the river a new bed, cut expressly for it, and forming a large n at the town, in which ships float with freedom, nearly nounted the difficulties of this mud creek navigation. not very long since, as I was informed, that a ship, a valuable cargo, was cast away in this little river, by tide's leaving her to rest on the mud, when the strength her timbers, unable to sustain the internal pressure, e way to her utter ruin. The improvements in the navi- on, just mentioned, cost the city nearly £600,000.

The parts of the town near the water, are low, dirty, uncomfortable; but, the ground being very uneven,

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...elevated portions are truly fine. The ... as to the neatness of its buildings, and the ... its prospects, is not surpassed by any place I ha... in England. It is the court end of Bristol. ... is a large and fine opening, surrounded by r... buildings, and rows of majestic trees. In the ... an elegant equestrian statue of William III. ere... in 1736, at an expense of £1800.

LETTER VIII.

Burncoose, in Cornwall, 7th month (July) 18, 1

My dear ***** *and* ****,

The evening prior to my leaving Bristol, my kin... and two of his daughters, proposed to accompany ... Barley Wood, the residence of the justly celebrated H... More. This residence is in Somersetshire, twelve ... from Bristol, on the road to Bridgewater. I could n... feel gratified with such a proposition, as there are few ... in the numerous list of living authors, who writings ar... in higher estimation by the thinking and serious part ... reading community, both in England and America, th... of Hannah More.

13th. The neighbourhood of Bristol is extreme... pulous. In some of the adjacent villages, as I was inf... the pressure of numbers is so great upon the me... support, as to produce a state of society, highly unfa... ble to good morals, and dangerous even to public ... The country around the town is finely cultivated; a... heights over which we passed, on the side of Bedm... or that part of Bristol which is west of the Avon, a... charming view of the city, and circumjacent co... The ancient churches, with their numerous turrets... vast size of some of the manufactories; the numero... tall chimnies of the glass-houses; the cheering verd... the gardens; and the trim aspect of every rural spot ... reach of the eye, give to this view, a character very di... from any thing which the traveller in America will b... to find in the scenery of our new world for ages to c...

Bristol is situated on the line between Glouceste... Somerset. It was erected into a distinct county by E... III., as a reward to the loyalty of its inhabitants. A... sent, the votes are almost equally divided between th... porters and the opposers of ministerial measures.

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iod of an election is, of course, a time of bustle, and often of turbulence and riot.

Ve arrived at Barley Wood, about noon, and were kindly politely received by Martha More, the only sister, and nestic companion, of the author. Their situation is de-tful. The cottage, as it is called, though covered with ch, is exceedingly neat, and tasteful; and, both within without, wears all the appearance of simple elegance. ccupies a situation, on the gentle declivity of an emi-ce, and commands a view of the village of Wrington, a rt distance below, and a richly variegated country, within extensive horizon. The selection of this spot, the plan he cottage, and the arrangement of the grounds, are due he ingenuity and talent of the two sisters, and reflect highest credit upon their taste and judgment. In the rt conversation we had with Martha More, before her er joined us, the former spoke much of the latter, and eared as much interested in the reputation of her works, as highly to enjoy their celebrity, as the author herself ld do. The latter soon came in, and took us by the d, with great ease and urbanity. She congratulated my nd W. as an old acquaintance, whom she had not seen a considerable time. A table was placed in the middle he room, around which we all seated ourselves, and, as as introduced to them as an American, the conversation ed upon that quarter of the globe. The charitable and gious institutions of our country were inquired after by nah, with the zeal of one who feels a lively concern the good of mankind, in every part of the world She wed us a letter she had received from a deaf and dumb d of Dr. C. of Hartford, Connecticut, accompanied by explanatory letter from the worthy principal of the in-tion, in that town, for the instruction of the deaf and b. The letters had given her much pleasure. The se of Bible societies she has much at heart, and is deci-ly opposed, though a firm churchwoman, to the re-ctive principles advocated by some of the mitred heads he establishment. She had just given a notable de-nstration of her zeal in this cause The anniversary of Auxiliary Society of the neighbourhood, was held last ek, and she and her sister gave a dinner and a tea enter-ment to the whole company. There were 103 persons o partook of the dinner, and no less than 300 that drank

As many as the cottage would hold, were accommo-

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dated in it; and the rest were served upon the lawn, it. Among them were thirty-seven clergymen, a bishop of Gloucester. Notwithstanding she is at t of seventy-five, and has endured many attacks ease, she went, yesterday, twenty-two miles, to at Sunday school. Her constitution, (or, as she terr her muscular powers,) she said, was very strong, fo carried her, with the blessing of Providence, throu assaults of twenty mortal diseases. She acknow that she had been much opposed to America, duri revolutionary struggle, but admitted that we had man thy characters amongst us. The native strength mind has enabled her to surmount most of the prej arising from political opposition; but it was still ap from the conversation of these worthy ladies, th want of that more exact information, which can o obtained by proximity and intimacy, tends to keep al prejudices, which sprang from the contest for inc dence, and which, not only the true interests of bo tions, but every principle of virtue should induce us press. These two ladies are the survivers of a fa five sisters, who formerly lived in Bristol, and subseq at Bath. Some of them were the managers of a guished female school, by which they increased means of support. They all possessed talents abov diocrity; but Hannah is alone celebrated for her li productions. She was warmly beloved by them all, pr that her talents have been ever associated with a qualities, and with true goodness of heart. Her S after Happiness, and Sacred Dramas, she told me, we juvenile productions of seventeen; and written wit intention to counteract the growing custom of introc into female boarding-schools, plays of an improper dency, and allowing them to be acted by the pupils. views, she thought, had been successful. She, an surviving sister, retired some years ago to this spot, they found, in a state, wild, and uncultivated. They se it, for the beauty and healthiness of its situation; an they surveyed all the south of England, it is questio whether they could have found a situation more trul lightful. The village at the foot of the hill, contains Gothic church, and provides them with all the facilit mere neighbourhood, at a convenient distance. The is large enough for all the purposes of domestic co

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hospitality. The walls of the sitting room, below, are amented with the portraits of their most distinguished nds. On our attention being turned to them, the cha- ters of the individuals, and particularly their most valua- qualities, were adverted to by Hannah More, with a mth and energy, which proved that age had not dimi- ed the force of her early recollections, nor the ardour ner friendship. Among these favourites, I noticed par- larly, the liknesses of Wm. Wilberforce, Elisabeth ter, Richard Reynolds, and —— Henderson, the cele- ed youthful genius of Bristol. In one corner of the n, was a picture, which had been sent her from Geneva. as a descriptive scene from one of the most interesting ages of Cœlebs,—Lucilla in the attitude of prayer at bed-side of her poor sick neighbour. Her bed-cham- , into which we were introduced for the sake of a more plete prospect of the country, contained her library ; ch I should estimate at least at a thousand volumes. It sists of the most select and valuable works upon theo- and general literature. She showed us a letter, from ussian princess, written with her own hand, in broken lish, solely to acknowledge the satisfaction and benefit ch the works of Hannah More had afforded her. We e gratified too, with seeing a translation of Cœlebs, in German language, and a splendidly bound copy of it in nch, sent to her as presents from the continent. Indus- is doubtless one of the habitual virtues of these worthy ers. Besides the numerous literary productions of the r, and the extensive charitable offices in which they engaged, every thing within and about the cottage,—the iture, the needle-work, the flowers, bears the impres- of taste and activity.

Ve pursued the windings of a gravelled walk among the bbery, and reposed ourselves on seats in rustic arbours, n which glimpses are obtained of the expanded valley w. In an open spot, at one of the turns of the walk, a neat, but plain monument, to the memory of Bishop teus, who had been their particular friend ; and in an- r place, a more costly stone was erected to the me- y of John Locke. This was a present to these sisters from y Montague ; and a very appropriate place it is for its tion ; for, in an old thatched house adjoining the church l in the village of Wrington, at the foot of the hill, did great man draw his first breath. His mother, while

travelling, was constrained to take up her residenc
house, until her new-born child was old enough fo
pursue the journey.

We all left Barley Wood, with feelings of much
tion from the visit. Mine was not diminished, by
with me a present of a copy of "Christian Morals
the hands of the author, given as a memorandum of t
and in which she wrote my name, in an excellen
without spectacles. It is rare, indeed, to find s
vivacity of manners, at so advanced a period of life,
ladies possess. They are fond of a country life.
remarked to us, that the only *natural* pleasures wh
mained to her in their full force, were the love
country and of flowers.*

My kind attendants conducted me a few miles fart
Langford Inn, where we took dinner, and where they
till the arrival of the coach which was to take
Bridgewater. I parted from them under those impre
which the reception of genuine hospitality, and the f
of sincere and grateful friendship, are likely to perp

The country between Wrington and Bridgewate
general, very level, except a ridge of ground, call
Mendip hills, which are so high as to have been styl
Alps of Somersetshire. The country below being al
perfect plain, the prospect from some points of these
is very extensive and beautiful. The hills abound wit
of lead and calamine. The latter mineral, obtained
this region, supplies nearly all the metallic zinc u
England, as well as in America. The language of the
mon or labouring classes, of this and the adjoining c
is a sort of lingo, which those unaccustomed to it c
readily comprehend. A number of the men emplo
working the lapis calaminaris, were assembled in th
room of the inn at Langford. While engaged in con
tion, I listened attentively, but could understand noth
all of the subject of their discourse. Scarcely a wor
intelligible. It is doubtless meant to be English, but is s
figured by provinciality of accent and construction,
require translation, to an American ear, as necessarily a
Irish or Welsh.

14th. At Bridgewater I was kindly entertained
friend, with whom I had made some acquaintance in Lo
This town contains about 5,000 inhabitants. It is situ
on the river Parrett, which empties into the Bristol chan

* Her sister has since paid the debt of nature.

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, in common with the other streams connected with that
nary, it has a tide of remarkable height. It comes in, at
water, with what is called a bore ; that is, a sudden
eep from the channel, which at once raises the water of
river about six feet, at least at spring tides. A few such
es bring it to its highest elevation.

Bridgewater is of great antiquity. It was of considerable
sequence before the Norman conquest. King John
le it a borough by charter, in the year 1200. It has a
cious church, with the most lofty spire in this part of
land.

dy friend Ball, having occasion this morning to go as
as Taunton, to attend a meeting, twelve miles on my
, invited me to a seat in his phaeton. We had a pleasant
e through a flat, but well cultivated district. The
ages, by the road side, however, in this county, have
the appearance of much comfort ; and, in many cases,
te the reverse. They are built of mud or clay ; or, as it
alled here, *cob*. It is nothing but plastic earth and gravel,
ed with cut straw. The thickness of the walls, is about
ot. Very few windows are to be seen in them, and the
f is uniformly of thatch. They have a heavy and
omy aspect ; surpassing, I think, in their indications of
erty, the poorest log-houses on our frontier settlements.
Taunton is about a mile long, and contains 7000 inhabit-
s. It is a very respectable and ancient borough, hav-
returned members to Parliament since 1294. Every
abitant of the town *who boils his own pot*, has a right to
e. The voters accordingly receive the curious appel-
on of potwallopers or potwabloners. At the time of a
tested election, it is no uncommon thing for the poorer
abitants to have pots given to them, which they take
into the street, where they boil them in public, as an
dence of their title to a vote. The contents of the pots
, no doubt, sometimes derived from the pockets of the
ndidates.

After attending the monthly meeting, and spending an
ur very agreeably with a number of friends, I took the
ach to Exeter, through Honiton. The county of Devon,
ich we soon entered, is one of the largest in England,
d perhaps the most productive, excepting only York-
re. Honiton, where we changed horses and coaches,
a place of considerable size and antiquity, though infe-
r in extent to Taunton. It consists chiefly of one long,

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but wide and pleasant street. The houses are muc
modern than in most of the country towns; havi
built since a fire in 1765, which destroyed the grea
of the town. Its principal manufacture is lace.
rived at Exeter before dark, and stopped at the old
Inn, a large house, and full of company, as were oth
lic places, on account of the court which was then
15th. An intelligent young man, to whom I wa
duced, offered to spend the day in showing me th
and neighbourhood. We went after breakfast to
thedral, certainly one of the most celebrated and
looking structures in the kingdom. It was begun b
ric, the first bishop of Exeter, in the eleventh century
in 1138, and finally repaired in 1194. Since that ti
still at a remote period, it has received various ad
so as to complete eventually the grand design of t
projectors. The length of the whole church is 39
and the breadth 75. It differs exteriorly from most
ancient structures I have seen, in the great num
statues placed in nitches on the outside of the walls.
of them are sitting, as in a chair, with one knee ov
other. These statues are mostly intended as the
sentatives of royal personages, dignitaries of the cl
angels, &c. Within is a library, fifty-seven feet by t
four, containing a great collection of books. The
is supposed to be one of the largest in England, one
pipes being fifteen inches in diameter. In one of the
or towers, is a curious astronomical clock, given by
Courtenay in 1428. It is still going, and keeps good
though erected sixty-four years prior to the discov
America. It is conformable to the astronomy th
vogue, the earth being in the centre, and the sun re
ing round it in a circle of about three feet in diam
The changes of the moon are also represented by
ticular movements. The great bell of the cath
called the Peter bell, was given by the same prelate
was brought from Landaff; and is said to weigh 12,50
It is about seven feet in diameter and the sam
height. The hammer of the clock struck ten upon
bell, while we were on the tower in which it is
pended. The sound was like thunder to our
From the top of this tower we had an extensive vie
the city, and the hills which bound it on different s
with the windings of the Exe, which discharges its wa

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the English Channel, at the distance of nine miles. The edral contains a great number of tombs and monu- ts. Those of the Courtenay family, hold a conspicu- tation. The present inheritor of this ancient title and e, was lately an inhabitant of the island of New-York, s now in France, exiled, in consequence of his vices, his native country. A gentleman with whom I tra- d, told me he was in court when the indictment of the d jury was read against him; but he had then fled country. There is here a finely executed cenotaph to ate Gen. Simcoe, by Flaxman. We were conducted ugh this cathedral by a female, who explained, with lar dexterity and correctness, the various things rela- to which we wish to be informed.

e next visited the gaol and bridewell of Exeter. The dings of these institutions are quite modern, and are tructed (especially the latter) on principles, intended cilitate the management of convicts, and to promote r reformation. The design appeared to me much e favourable to these ends than that of common pri- , but the rooms are too small for the number of prison- in consequence of which, classification (the basis of rmation) is prevented. In the bridewell, the con- s, consisting of those who are condemned for petty es, are kept at work. Beating hemp and polishing ble are the chief occupation for those who have not es. Vagrants are likewise confined here. All those work receive by law a certain portion of their earn- at the end of the week. Their food is twenty-two ces of bread per diem, and half a peck of potatoes per k. If they choose to lay out their earnings in meat, are at liberty to do it. Many of them, however, re- e nothing but the bread, and yet they appeared to me arkably healthy. Transportation is sometimes com- ed for labour in this prison.

ntending to pass through Exeter on my return, I con- led to pursue my journey without delay, and took a at one o'clock in the coach to Plymouth, distant about y-five miles. We followed the lower road through wton-Bushel and Totness. Within nine miles from Ex- r the road lies in view of the Exe, and passing over Hal- Hill, opposite the mouth of this river, the eye is grati- l, from the top of that eminence, with one of the finest spects I ever beheld. The river Exe, with the town

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of Exmouth at its junction with the Channel, sever
villages along its margin, and an extensive reach o
vated country, swelling into high hills, and sinki
rich vallies, ornamented with woods, and orchards
trees, with the city of Exeter and the tall spire
cathedral in the rear,—can scarcely fail to indu
traveller to abandon the inside of the coach, and
leisurely over the hill. Totness is a considerable b
on the Dart, a river which is navigable for vessels o
or forty tons, as high as this place. The town con
a single street three quarters of a mile in length, a
tains manufactories of serge and other cloths. The
tion of the town is picturesque and beautiful; but t
rowness of the street must very much diminish the c
of those who reside in it. This is a fault very com
the villages of England; at least in those of the w
counties. It is not unusual, as in the case of Totn
pass through country towns composed chiefly of a
street, and that so narrow that two carriages canno
without some risk to the windows of the shops, a
bones of the people who are walking the street.
walks are, in many cases, out of the question. We ch
horses at Ivy-Bridge, a picturesque village on the
Erme, a narrow but rapid stream, which pours its
over a rocky channel, reminding me forcibly of the
lets of our hilly districts in America; the bridge is
gle arch of stone, covered with ivy. I arrived at Ply
about dark, and after spending an agreeable evening
friend for whom I had a letter, and finding that he w
der a particular engagement for the next day, conclu
pursue my journey immediately into Cornwall.

16th. A hackney coach conveyed me to the Tam
broad river, or rather arm of the sea, which forms the
cipal harbour for ships of war. Here the great dock
is situated, around which a town has been gradually
which has acquired an extent equal to Plymouth
They are two miles apart, each containing about 30,0
habitants. The former is called Plymouth, and the
Plymouth Dock; or in common parlance, simply, D
The ground upon which this large town is built, be
entirely to Sir John St. Aubyn. When the present l
expire, the income of this gentleman, or of his heirs,
it is said, be almost beyond calculation. Directly bet
these two towns, another has recently been built, c

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house. The three now form almost a continued con-
n of streets and buildings. A great number of ships
r were lying in the river, at the time I crossed it.
of these were of the largest dimensions now in use.
assed under the stern of the Caledonia, of 120 guns:
e St. Vincent, of the same size, was moored a few
distant. The enormous bulk of these floating vehi-
f terror and death, cannot fail to impress very forcibly
ind of a person not accustomed to behold them. The
on estimate of the cost of a ship of war in England
ormerly £1000 sterling per gun. But several gentle-
with whom I conversed, were of opinion it might now
ted safely at 12 or £1300. Each of the two last named
must, of course, have cost the government £144,000,
to $600,000. What an expensive game is this, which
so often play at!

landed on the west side of the river, where there is
ll town called Torr Point. I took the coach for Truro,
t forty-five miles; breakfasted at Leskard, a borough
of 2 or 300 inhabitants, pleasantly situated, and con-
g a number of genteel buildings; and thence proceeded
y to Bodmin, one of the largest towns in the county
rnwall. An asylum, for the insane of this county, has
een erected in this town, upon a new plan. It is not
pened. The road to Truro is principally over barren
nd valleys, the soil appearing incapable of producing
hing but a little short grass. The few uncomfortable
ottages of the peasants, sufficiently indicate the poverty
ich they live. The weather to-day was very hot: and
oads dusty. It has been about six weeks since the last
derable rain.

ny inquiries are made of me relative to America, and
robable advantage of a removal to that country, on the
of those who find it difficult to obtain a living here. In
plies, I have endeavoured to discourage views of emi-
n, except of those who possess some capital, and enti-
t enterprise and good conduct to manage it prudently;
mechanics and labouring men, skilled in their profes-
, and of moral and industrious habits.

letter to W. Tweedy, at Truro, a respectable banker,
attended with a polite and friendly invitation to his
e, as a home, during my stay there. Refinement, in-
gence, and piety, were blended in the character of this
eman and his family,—materials which could not fail

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to render the entertainment of the evening, as rem
for its intellectual variety, as for the excellence of
pitable board.

17th. Truro, though not very large, is a pleas
busy town. My host conducted me this morning t
pet manufactory, in which every part of the proces
the fleece to the carpet, is carried on pretty largely.
every kind of carpeting, from the most common and
to the nicest Venetian, and the finest flowered Brus
here produced. I had scarcely a remote idea, prior
opportunity, of the manner in which figures and flo
the greatest variety of forms and colours, are woven i
texture of the most durable carpeting. The machi
very complicated; but yet depending on princi
movements so regular, that a boy, in a short time, c
derstand how to perform one of the most essential a
portant parts of the operation. Five yards, I was t
the flowered carpets, is a full days work for a man an
Beautiful rugs are also manufactured here. Those
embossed, i. e. with the figures raised above the s
are executed with great ingenuity and skill. Baize
here manufactured; and I was astonished on being inf
by the manager, that the price for weaving it, (wh
done by women,) is one penny per yard. "How
yards do they weave per day?" "Ten," was the an
Broad cloth is woven double the width which it final
quires, to allow for the shrinking.

We rode a few miles to see the process of smeltin
The ore is mixed with one eighth of its weight of coa
heated in a reverboratory furnace; "and when th
melts," said one of the workmen, "we takes a r
punch, and we taps the furnace, and it run out int
basin, where it cool, and then we lades it out int
moulds.*" The process is very simple. The tin, a
is discharged into the basin, remains in a melted state
hours before it is cool enough for the moulds. A pe
of oxide forms on the top, and when this is removed
stick, the fresh surface has the highest reflecting power
I have ever witnessed. The liquid metal is poured
cavities in stone, in masses of about 314 lbs. each, cons
ting the block tin. These blocks are examined by a
mission appointed for the purpose, weighed and stam

* I give this as an instance of the perversion of one of the rules of syntax, very
mon among the lower orders of people in the southern counties.

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the royal mark, paying a duty to the Prince Regent ıke of Cornwall. This duty is 4*s.* per hundred weight ın; and is paid when the tin is assayed and licensed. process is called the *coinage*, from the French word , a corner; because a corner of each block is chipped ıt the office, and if it be found sufficiently pure, the ks are stamped with the arms of the duke.

he annual revenue, arising to the Prince from the tin his county, is about £10,000. The superiority of Bri- tin, has, it is said, excited the cupidity of dealers on continent, who melt it up with a portion of lead, a much ıper metal, and then renew upon the blocks a counter- British stamp. The common block tin, however, of nwall, is by no means pure. The ore of the tin mines, intimately associated with portions of copper, lead, ar- cal pyrites, and other metals, a small mixture will re- ı in the block tin, unless separated by a nicer mode of ration than that generally practised. Grain or stream ıs the purest tin of commerce. This is smelted from finest ore by charcoal; but the common block tin is lted with pit coal or culm.

ı the evening, my agreeable hostess accompanied me to house of J. Williams, jr. her sister's husband, who re- s nine miles from Truro. Their residence is a country , (Burncoose,) in a retired situation; but the manner vhich they live is indicative of true taste, comfort, and ependence. Being extensively concerned in the mines, himself an excellent mineralogist, I had previously ac- ted an invitation he gave me in London, to make his se my residence while in this county.

LETTER IX.

Southampton, 7th month (July) 30th, 1813.

DEAR *****,

)N the morning of the 18th, mounted on good horses, friend W. and myself set off to view some of the mines, which there are several in his immediate neighbour- d. The face of the country in the mining districts, ars the impression of sterility and poverty. But agri- ture here gives way to the more productive treasures t are profusely lodged beneath the surface. The pro- ious masses of earth and rubbish, brought out of the ıes, and thrown in vast heaps around the pits, give to the

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perspective of this hilly country, an appearance, might suggest the idea of its being the grave yard of giants. We went to the *united mines*, of which my c tor is one of the proprietors and managers. The p of these mines is principally copper, and the ann pense of their operations is about £70,000 sterling friend having business of some urgency at the co room, put me under the care of Captain D., one o to whom is assigned the immediate superintendence operations of the miners. These men have generall brought up as miners, and having attained to this sta their stability and good conduct, they are then calle tains. I did not think it prudent to venture down in of the mines. Some of my friends, who had exper the excessive labour and fatigue, and the great expos dampness, which must be encountered in such a sul nean journey, advised me against it. I could readil ceive, that to descend a ladder, or a succession of la placed perpendicularly, for 500 or 1000 feet; to through passages from which the light, and the pure the hills are for ever excluded; to become thor soaked with water impregnated with copper; to be st with the noise and reverberation of the blasts of gu der, used in splitting the rocks; and, what is worse th to climb up again, must require an effort for which practice, or great strength of muscle, could alone pr Yet had my health been robust, or even unimpaired disposition, curiosity would have prompted me to mak trial. As it was, I thought it best to content myself witnessing the descent, into one of the pits, of a buc which was placed a lighted candle. It continued v until the bucket changed its direction, the light appe like the reflection of a star, as deep in the bosom of a as its position in the celestial vault could possibly ma

The ore is raised from the mines in buckets attach ropes, which, turning over a pulley, wind around a drical box, about fifteen feet in diameter and eight in le placed with the axis of the cylinder in a vertical pos and supported by an upright shaft, at some distance the ground. This shaft, and of course the whole cyli is turned by horses, like the grinders of a cider-mill. are called whims, and are frequently placed at a consi ble distance from the pit, the rope being extended for purpose, and supported by frames and rollers. As

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ket descends, another ascends. The pits, in which the kmen descend to the mines, are generally distinct from se in which the buckets move. The whims are some- es moved by steam, and I believe there are instances, in ch the men ascend and descend by the same shaft or pit ugh which the ore is raised.

The principal metals, for which the mines of Cornwall worked, are copper, tin, lead, silver, and cobalt. The former are by far the most abundant. Others are like- e found; particularly iron, zinc, gold, arsenic, antimony, nganese, uranium, molybdena, titanium, nickel, and bis- h. The metals are found in veins, or, as the miners n them, lodes, or loads. This term is supposed to be old Anglo-Saxon word, implying *lead*, (thus loadstone ans leading-stone,) the miner being *led* by the vein of tal to pursue it in whatever direction it may carry him. ners suppose the term to mean, the burden or *load* of metalliferous vein.

Neither copper nor tin is found, in Cornwall, in layers or ds. The latter, indeed, is found in streams and vallies, in se, detached, and generally in rolled or rounded masses; these are considered by all as alluvial deposits, broken m the original veins, and brought down by the force of ter; whence they acquire, by friction, their smooth and nded surface. The places where this kind of ore is tained, have been called stream works.

The direction of the lodes or veins is generally east and st They are not entirely vertical, but inclined more less to the north or south. This inclination is called the *derlie* of *the load*. When two contiguous veins incline to- rd each other, and meet under ground, they are gene- lly found to be much poorer, at, and after their junction, an before. But when their inclinations are in the same rection, but one of them is so much more rapid than the her as to overtake it, they are found after their junction have increased in richness. They vary much in width, om a few inches to thirty feet, but generally from one foot three feet. Their depth is not known; as few instances ve occurred in which they are not continued downward, ntil it no longer answers the owner's purpose to pursue em; the increased expense, on account of the depth, not eing compensated by the profit. The deepest mine in ornwall (Dolcoath) is about 1360 feet. The extent of the eins east and west, has not been ascertained, and there are

reasons for believing that some of them pervade the c
and probably form continued and connected course
Devon and Somerset. That they extend westward
ocean, and advance to unknown distances under the
well known.

"The mine of Huel Cock, in the parish of St. J
wrought eighty fathoms in length under the sea, belo
water mark; and the sea in some places is but
fathoms over the back of the workings, insomuch th
tinners underneath hear the break, flux, ebb, and re
every wave, which upon the beach overhead, may b
to have had the run of the Atlantic ocean for many hu
leagues; and consequently, are amazingly powerfu
boisterous. They also hear the rumbling noise o
nodules and fragments of rock, which are continually r
upon the submarine stratum, which altogether make
of thundering roar, that would surprise and fearfully e
the attention of the curious stranger. Add to this
several parts of the lode, which were richer than o
have been very indiscreetly hulked and worked withi
feet of the sea; whereby, in violent stormy weather
noise overhead has been so tremendous, that the wor
have many times deserted their labour, under the gr
fear lest the sea might break in upon them."*

One mine, namely, the Wherry tin mine at Penzan
worked entirely under the sea. Even the shaft or de
into the mine, is through the sea, the water being kep
by iron cylinders, from the top of which a platform ex
to the shore, of more than 100 yards in length, over w
materials are conveyed to and from the mine.

The lodes frequently approach the surface of the gr
These metallic veins vary extremely in the nature and
of their products. Besides copper and tin, other metal
found in different parts of the same vein; nor do the
tallic contents of the lode constitute the principal or
vailing part of the mass. Hence the veins are not di
guished, by the miners, by the name of the ore
which they are wrought, as the copper-lode, or a
lode, but they are designated according to the substa
which predominate in them. Hence the miner has a
menclature of his own. The most frequent accomp
ments of metals in the veins of Cornwall, (termed by m
ralogists the gangue or matrix,) are ferruginous or silic

* Pryce's Mineralogia Cornubiensis.

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, of a loose texture, (the *gossan* of the miner,) quartz fluate of lime, (*spar*,) iron pyrites, (*mundick*,) chlorite, *ch*,) a very loose whitish or bluish clayey substance, *can*,) blende or sulphuret of zinc, (*black jack*,) and el, or decomposed granite, (*grouan*.) But the compon and quality of veins vary very much in different parts at different depths; so that, without sinking thirty, or even fathoms, a satisfactory decision cannot be made of the e of the lode. The pursuit, therefore, of a lode, is abtely an affair of enterprise. It may lead to wealth, or to nate and immense loss. The longest experience and greatest ingenuity, are often entirely insufficient or de-ve; so uncertain are the symptoms of a lode. In the t copper mine of North Downs, no less a sum than),000 was lost; and in other instances, a greater sum been gained, by pursuing lodes which have been de-ed, by men of experience, to promise no advantage. the miners are obliged to exercise their judgments; their experience leads them to believe, that certain ls of gangue are more favourable indications of metal n others. In conformity with this experience, it is a mon saying, that "black jack rides a proud horse;" lying that blende is often found to lie above, in a rich n of copper beneath. The first workings of a mine etimes afford a different kind of metal from that which dominates at a greater depth. The mines of Huel ty and Cooks' Kitchen, were at first worked for tin; this was soon exhausted, and gave place to copper: in the latter mine, after working to the depth of 180 oms, tin was found again, and has continued down to depth of at least 210 fathoms.

A mine is only a shaft, or shafts, dug down into the lodes. the united mines, there are twenty or thirty working fts, which descend, within the compass of less than two es, into ten or twelve lodes and branches of lodes. The fts are sometimes nearly perpendicular, but commonly line. They never shift horizontally. Several lodes are netimes connected with one shaft by cross cuts, about ten oms one above another.

To get clear of the water which continually passes into e openings made by the miner, is a work of great labour d importance; and in this his reliance is upon the steam gine. These engines are very large; some of them being ual, according to the usual computation, to the power of

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1000 or 1200 horses. The water is raised from the by the engines, not to the surface of the ground, but terraneous passages, dug expressly for the purpose rying it off to the side of a hill or valley. These p are called adits. As the country is hilly, they are general of any great length, seldom more than half though occasionally much longer. There is one whic veys the water of several mines into the same chann discharges it into one of the creeks of Falmouth ha which, calculating its various turnings and branch about twenty-four miles in length.

Beside the veins of metalliferous ores which take t neral direction of east and west, there are others wh tersect them in north and south courses. These are nically called cross courses, and are seldom valuabl their contents. They vary from half an inch to a fe in width, and in some tracts are of very frequent recur They are filled chiefly with quartzey, clayey, or och substances, accompanied by the *flucan* of the m These cross veins are of use, however, in preventi water of the neighbouring country from troubling a but they often occasion very serious perplexities t miner, by the disturbances which they have produc the metalliferous veins. The latter are sometimes *h* by the cross courses, so as to be found, after the inte tion, several feet, or even fathoms, north or south of regular track, and occasionally they are broken into s or branches. These disturbances of the metalliferous are thus attended with loss and vexation to the operat

The effect of the *heave* is sometimes very remark In the mine of Huel Peever, after losing the direction lode, in consequence of a *heave*, about *forty years* were in searching for it, and it was at length discovered.

Though the cross courses, or north and south veins rarely metalliferous, there are some exceptions. Ti silver, and a few other metals, have been sometimes f in them. In one mine, the silver thence obtained, amou in value to 8 or £9,000.

To facilitate the workings of the mines, passages ar from one lode to another, (for these lodes run parall each other, at variable distances,) so that the interior o mines has a considerable resemblance, as the captain conducted me remarked, to the streets of a town, cros and intersecting each other in various ways. "If you f

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town to be placed immediately over another," said he, u will have a just idea of the workings of the mine."

hen large veins are excavated, it becomes necessary, often, to support the sides or walls, to prevent them falling in. This is generally done, by placing strong ers across the vacuity. But so great is the pressure. me instances, that, notwithstanding the employment of greatest skill, and of vast labour and expense, the frame is found insufficient to resist it. In the mine called Alfred,* one of the veins, which had been hollowed about one hundred fathoms in depth, eighty fathoms in h at bottom, thirty above, and from nine to twenty four wide, gave way, and many thousands of tons came down instant. Seventeen men, who had been working in very place where it fell, had fortunately left it half an before the accident. The whole mass has been sup- ed, and they are now working beneath it. The walls ne lodes, are, however, more generally, perhaps, sup- ed by what the miner calls *deads*; that is, substances ch are not worth removal from the vein.

arburetted hydrogen, or fire damp, is not generated in mines of Cornwall, as in coal mines: neither are the ers subject to any great exposure, from foul air of any . The pyritic substances, consisting mostly of sul- ets of iron and copper, discharged from the mine, and ch go by the general name of mundic, poison the water uch an extent, as to destroy the grass over which it s, and very much to injure the fertility of the soil. miners have to bring the water, used in their fa- es, often from a great distance, in wheel-barrows, over hills. The sorting, sifting, pounding, and washing the are operations performed very much by women. It xceedingly laborious; but they become accustomed to, nd do not hesitate to engage in it. Indeed it is singular, , although the business of mining presents such a contin- d series of the most toilsome, exposing, noxious, and n dangerous operations which men can engage in, the ers are seldom disposed to leave it for any other. They fer it to agricultural labours. The truth is, it brings n together, makes them acquainted with each other, and duces a kind of *esprit de corps*, which is perhaps one of most powerful principles of human action. Besides, se who are engaged in the body of the mines, work but

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eight hours in the twenty-four. There are of cours
sets, who relieve each other as regularly as sailors i
at sea. They perform their work generally by the
or they will do it for a certain share of the produce of
but they seldom work by the day. They are often
to great losses by this mode of working, sometimes
ficing not only the whole of their labour, but incur
actual debt for tools, gunpowder, &c. The same
labour, it is true, yields at other times a much greate
than they could possibly gain in working by the da
such is the hope inspired by occasional success in th
of subterranean lottery, they too often prefer to ma
delusive hazard, than to accept of moderate and
wages. Most of the miners, it is to be feared, live in p
The state of morals among them was, some time ag
low. Irreligion, profanity, and dishonesty, were th
vailing traits of a miner's character; and the neighbou
of the mines could scarcely be considered as a place
curity, for an independent gentleman or farmer. Th
however, is now greatly altered for the better. A v
lutary reform has been produced, in a great measure
efforts of the Methodists, in establishing meetings
them. The introduction of the Bible, and the exten
education, have had their effects, though it is still to be
that the education of their children is too much negl
The miners are considered, in point of shrewdness a
telligence, as superior to the class of ordinary labour

When the defective education of the miner is consi
together with the dark and dismal abode in which he s
so much of his time, it is not surprising that he shou
superstitious. To this source must be ascribed ma
his particular fancies and predilections, connected wi
employment. Some of them imagine that they hear,
employed under ground, another pick at work, and
they refer to the agency of an evil spirit, which they
a *Piskey*, or small man. It is esteemed an omen of a
favourable kind, inspiring them with the full belief, t
good course of ore is near at hand. The illusion is,
probability, referable to a reverberation of sound, from
incidental cavity of the mine. The use too of the div
rod, (*virgula divinitoria*,) in the discovery of veins,
which is still credulously practised, must doubtless be
buted to the same cause.

We dined in company with eight or ten captains o
mines, at the house in which they transact their busi

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n a fine cut of roast beef, and good wine. After visiting
ne mine called Wheal Unity, we took tea at Scorrier, the
esidence of my friend's father. The mineralogical cabinet
f the former still remains here. It fills a large room, and
ertainly contains some of the finest and largest specimens
the metallic kind I have ever seen. They are mostly
om the mines of Cornwall, and the variety which they
xhibit, is truly surprising. This collection, however, is
ch in foreign specimens, and if not quite so general as
me others, it is, on the whole, as a private collection,
nusually extensive and valuable.

In a general point of view, the geology of Cornwall, so
r as it has been well examined, is sufficiently simple. A
oad, but not an elevated range of granite, extends in the
rection of N. E. and S. W. from near the centre of De-
onshire, (the adjoining county,) through the middle of
ornwall to its western extremity. Upon this granite, on
ch side of the central ridge, reposes a stratum of clay
te, the killas of the miner. The granite is, in some places,
a state of decomposition, and thus affords excellent ma-
rials for the manufactory of porcelain. The feldspar
rms two thirds of the mass, in which crystals of quartz,
d scales of mica are embedded, together with crystals
a compact earthy feldspar The clay slate is evidently
atified. On the north side of the county, it yields roofing
te of an excellent quality. It is in those two substances,
nite and clay slate, that the metalliferous veins extend,
ich have contributed so much to the prosperity of
glish manufactures, and which render the county of Corn-
ll one of the most distinguished mining districts in the
rld.

The granite and slate are found, in some parts of the
nty, to alternate with each other, in a very remarkable
nner, so that it is impossible to say in which of these
ne of the mines are situated. But this is probably the
e more particularly with those mines that are at the foot,
in the immediate neighbourhood of granite hills. In
ne of these cases, if not in all, the granite shows an evi-
nt tendency to decomposition. They both vary extremely
hardness. The granite, when beginning to decompose,
o crumbly as to require that the adits or levels should
lined with boards close to each other ; but in other situ-
ons, it has a hardness almost equal to porphyry. And
h respect to the schist, it may be mentioned, that, in sink-

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ing two shafts in one of the most noted mines, abou
fathoms from each other, the pay to the miner, was,
one instance, £55 per fathom, and in the other but

Both granite and schist contain veins or lodes of t
copper. The latter metal, however, is far more com
found in the slate formation. Indeed it was consi
until within the last fifty years, a hopeless case to th
finding a vein of copper in granite, or gouan, as it is t
by the miner; but later experience has proved, that
containing copper, are found in granite. These two
constitute, as I have before mentioned, by far the mos
ductive part of the mineral riches of this remarkable co

Cornwall is, without doubt, the most productive tin
try in the world. It has been distinguished for its mi
this metal from the earliest periods of authentic hi
The Phœnicians, according to Strabo, extended their
merce beyond the pillars of Hercules, and discovere
Cassiterides, or Tin Islands; and, for a considerable
of time, kept their foreign treasure concealed fro
prying curiosity of the Greeks and Romans. In or
stance, the same author states, that the captain of a P
cian vessel, returning from Britain, seeing himself pu
by a Roman galley, chose rather to run his vessel amon
rocks, that the Romans might experience a like fate,
to be the means of discovering so valuable a commer
the enemies of his country. The Phœnicians are sa
have enjoyed this trade for about 300 years. It is unce
what use they made of the tin; but as it is now know
be an important substance in the art of dying, it seems
bable that it was used by them in perfecting the purple
scarlet, for which some of the cities acquired so much f
The manufacture of ancient brass (a mixture of copper
tin) may also have consumed no inconsiderable share.
the conquest of Britain by the Romans, the mines of C
wall became the undisturbed property of that people,
the subversion of their empire in the west. In proc
those ancient operations in the tin mines of this cou
there have been found, it is said, picks and other tools
peculiar construction, together with large pieces of tim
far beneath the surface. But as these old workings w
effected without the aid of gunpowder, and the equally
portant agency of the steam engine, they came vastly sh
of the present extent, productiveness, and importance of
existing system of mining operations.

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e only metal sought after in these mines, until about ommencement of the last century, was tin. The cop- ore, which must, from the earliest period, have been in considerable abundance, was considered as worse useless.

appears, from a statistical account of the mines, that whole quantity and value of tin raised in Cornwall and n, during the eighteenth century, was about 24,000 amounting to £1.240,000. The produce in tin has r declined since the year 1800 ; but this has been more compensated by the rapid increase in the quantity and of the copper. This metal being much more difficult duction than tin, the smelting of it was for a long time e hands of very few companies. Neither the miners, he great consumers of the copper, were the smelters e ore ; and thus was prevented that salutary compe- , which tends so essentially to animate and to foster the ress of the useful arts. So late as 1745, or 1750, er tea kettles, sauce pans, and pots of all sizes, were rted largely into England from Holland and Hamburg. n about forty years after, so great was the spirit of en- ise, in relation to this branch of national industry, the rt of different articles, in which copper formed either whole or principal ingredient, amounted to an extensive ch of trade, even to those countries on which England before depended for a supply. In the year 1791, the e of exported copper, and of brass and plated goods, more than £500,000 sterling. In the last seventy years e eighteenth century, the annual produce of this metal, the Cornish mines, had increased from 750 to 5427 ; and the value of this single article, had augmented £47,350, to about £600,000 a year ; and in the next t or nine years, half as much more was added to the tity, and more than that proportion to the value.

the year 1805, owing to the flourishing state of the ex- trade, the value of copper rose so rapidly, as to reach unprecedented price of £180 per ton, to the miner. onsequence of this stimulus, the mines of Devonshire Cornwall yielded, in that year, more than 7000 tons of copper, amounting to £1,260,000. The price has e experienced great fluctuations, occasioning, at times, ous embarrassments, and great loss to the adventurers. a branch of national skill, industry, commerce, and

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wealth, the value of these mines are of immense impo
whatever may be the partial losses of individual comp
The mines of tin are evidently on the decline;
still sufficient to supply, in abundance, this useful
The principal part, is at present obtained from the w
extremity of the county. When these are worked
is not improbable that the high plains of Dartmoor,
vonshire, an extensive granitic tract, and which ha
much less explored for mines, than Cornwall, may a
seasonable and ample supply.†

21st. I accompanied my friend Williams this morn
Falmouth. This town contains upward of 4000 i
ants. It is situated at the mouth of the river Fal,
near its embouchure forms a bay, that affords one
finest harbours in the kingdom. The departure and
of the packets to all parts of the British dominions, a
trade in timber, iron, &c. for the mines, constitute th
sources of activity and interest at this place. The
consists, mainly, of one long street, which is so narro
two carriages can scarcely pass each other. There
a house in the whole street, in which a comfortable
delphian would wish to live, excepting that of R. W
the American consul, which commands a fine prosp
land and water. With this gentleman we dined. H
ceived his commission, as consul, from General Wa
ton; and is, if I mistake not, the only remaining con
England, who is not an American. He is a member
society of Friends, intelligent, and greatly respecte
though advanced in years, is still very active. He
large and interesting family.‡

23d. I prepared this morning to leave my Cornish fr
whose house had furnished me with an excellent hom
nearly a week, and whose society and conversation
caused the time to pass away most pleasantly and ins
tively. The recollection of my visit to Burncoose
that at Bristol, will ever continue to afford me the

* In the year ending June 30, 1822, the quantity of copper raised in Cornwa
9140 tons, and in other parts of Great Britain, and in Ireland, 1704 tons. The a
price of copper was 106*l.* 15*s* per ton. The ores yielded 8 1-2 per cent. of
In the six months preceding June 30, 1822, the quantity of ore r
mines in Cornwall amounted to 52,125 tons.

† In the foregoing statement of the geolo
have availed myself liberally of the
the Geology of England and
joint production of
‡ This wor
consul

satisfaction. In that spirit of true friendship, which velcome to the coming and speed to the parting guest, furnished with a gig to Truro, and a man on horse- to bring it back. While in this town, I had an oppor- to visit the rooms of the Philosophical Institution established, in company with its two secretaries. institution, though opposed in its interests by another nzance, has made a respectable progress. It possesses d variety of philosophical apparatus, and a handsome ction of minerals. In the cabinet is a single specimen rbonate of lead, from one of the mines of the county, is valued at £27 sterling,—a proof of the great im- nce attached to fine specimens, even in the vicinity of nines which produce them. So well do the miners selves know how to estimate the value of rare or fine es, and so numerous now are the collectors and pur- ers of minerals, even the proprietors and managers of nines, cannot easily obtain from the workmen speci- of particular beauty or interest, without paying well hem.

dined at W. Tweedy's, in company with a clergyman edruth, a sensible man and a philanthropist. He as- d much of the depravity of the lower orders of people e west of England, to the habit of drinking. In the of Redruth, which contains about 6000 inhabitants, he d that there were thirteen tipling houses, which he con- ed as truly enormous. Yet I could have informed him, they might have fifty or sixty of these houses, without eding the number, in proportion to their population, h is known to exist at the present time in New-York. he town of Truro is finely supplied with water. It is ght from an eminence, and is conducted along an open e to the side of the town, where a portion of it is let off the streets, through many of which it flows in a con- limpid stream, affording, in addition to domestic con- ence, great refreshment and coolness in hot weather.

1th. Left Truro at eight, in the mail for Plymouth, by a route different from that by which I came. We ed through Probus, a small village, near which are ral beautiful seats and grounds of men of wealth, and ourse, men of influence, constituted as this governnment nd resting so securely on the basis of pounds, shillings pence. But although the liberality of these country lemen is almost unbounded, when the purposes of a

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borough election call for it, they have not all the repu
of generosity on ordinary occasions. I was informed
respectable looking person in the coach, that on the g
a spacious and elegant mansion, which we had then in
a placard was once fixed with these lines,

A large park, but no deer,
A large cellar, but no beer,
A large hall, but no cheer,
Sir *. ******* lives here.

Grampound, a small village, is a borough town, sendin
members to parliament, and reckoning within its limi
more than twenty-five voters! Cornwall has a prett
share of these rotten boroughs. They must each of
have a mayor, alderman, recorder, town clerk, &c.
mayor of Grampound, I am told, is a shoemaker; but
once raised to this high office, Crispin would, doubtles
as likely as any other man, to think of its dignities;
would be indecorous to address him by any other title
that of "your worship."*

St. Austel, another town on our route, contains
4000 inhabitants. They subsist chiefly by the pil
fishery, by mining, and the manufactory of serges.
great tin mine of Polgooth is in the neighbourhood
one of the principal stannary courts, (the court whic
cides upon the coinage of tin, and authorises the
stamp to be put on each block,) is held here. It i
markable that this mine is so rich in tin, that even the
courses, almost universally, as it is said, produce that n

We arrived at Torr Point on the river Tamar, to
evening, having passed through Leskard, and some
towns of less note. Here I took leave of Cornwall, the
mar being the line of separation between this county
Devonshire.

Notwithstanding the frequent occurrence of exte
downs or barren hills, the ride this day has been ver
teresting. The grain in most places was nearly ripe;
in some fields the harvest had commenced. The co
is very great between the highly improved grounds
stately mansions of the large landholders, and the mi
ble mud cottages of the poor. Some villages are comp
almost entirely of these cob cottages, covered with st
The country being very hilly, and the fields generally s
and intersected by green hedges, the eye sometimes
in, from the most elevated points on the road, a hun

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* This borough has since been disfranchised by parliament, for a gross abus
privileges.

ıese fields. The absence of extensive woodlands, and very numerous enclosures, over which the eye ranges, to some parts of the country, at least in the view of an erican, the appearance of a great garden. I observed eral plantations of small oak trees, and some of pines.

he roads in Cornwall, as well as in Devonshire, are erally very narrow. The fences, in many parts, are e walls, or more generally, a low wall built upon a high of earth. Hedges, however, are numerous, and interspersed as they are with evergreens, they afford an al- perennial verdure; while the flowers, which adorn banks on which they grow, regale the senses of the eller, and beautify the prospect around him.

he antiquities of this county are numerous. Rude uments of large stones, arranged in a particular form, without any appearance of architectural skill, are to be ıd in many places. They are denominated druidical les, karns, or cromlechs. Their origin is unknown. ere are many Roman relicks; and the remains of some the old baronial castles are considered as among the t magnificent ruins in the kingdom. This is said to be fact very particularly with regard to Restormel Castle, he neighbourhood of Lestwithiel, the residence, in very y periods, of the earls of Cornwall; but my time did admit of a digression to this venerable ruin.

ought not to leave Cornwall without an acknowledgıt, that the inhabitants appeared to me, as far as my incourse with them extended, to possess rather an unusual ree of intelligence and hospitality. If personal beauty, be necessarily connected with rosy cheeks and florid ıplexions, the females of this part of England are entitled a pre-eminence in personal charms. Every traveller st be struck with the appearance of almost universal om, even among the inhabitants of mud cottages, the fe- inmates of which, scarcely fail to place themselves at door, from motives of curiosity, (I can hardly think of ity,) when the passage of the stage coach is announced the rattle of the wheels, or the sound of the driver's bu-. Education is an object of pointed attention and zeal, many parts of the county. Sir Humphrey Davy is a na- of the western part of Cornwall, and there received se early impulses which have placed him in so high a k in the science of his country.*

We crossed the Tamar, once more, among the immense

*Now president of the Royal Society.

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floating batteries, which there lie in ordinary, and upo
ting into the dock, I found there was no way of rea
Plymouth, without waiting longer than I wished, but
my feet. A porter slung my baggage on his back, a
walked the two miles through fortifications, over br
and along streets, filled with limestone dust, to the
mercial Inn.

35th. Having breakfasted with a friend, (W. Pride
who, knowing of my intention to be at Plymouth to-da
made an arrangement to go with me to the most inter
places in the neighbourhood, we directed our steps t
Dock Yard. In our way we passed through the mar
Plymouth. Its construction is different from any I had
and it appeared to me to be exceedingly judicious.
space allotted for the market is surrounded by a high
with gates of sufficient width for carts and people. Alo
wall within, are shops for the butchers, with a fire-plac
chimney in each, large enough for cooking breakfast.
wives and daughters assist in the operations of the
weighing the meat, changing money, &c. These shops
an appearance of great neatness and comfort. The veg
market is in the area, either under suitable sheds, or o
open ground. One side of the wall is appropriated to
having a wide roof extending over it, and suitable fixtur
carving and weighing the fish, with seats for the fishmo
The variety of species, which the Plymouth market af
especially of such as are unknown in those of the U
States, excited my surprise. I desired my compani
give me the names of the different kinds which were
on the stalls. The following is the list:—Cod, wh
whiting pollock, bream, turbot, sole, (of which there
three kinds,) hake, red gurnet, grey gurnet, place,
dory, red mullet, ling, ray, longnoses, conger eel, fresh
eel, mackarel, horse mackarel, piper, tub, dab, scollop,
crabs, lobsters, crawfish, cockles, prills, and muscles. T
of course, were only the fish of the season. The size
crabs is much greater than any I have ever seen in
York. One of them, with only one claw, weighed
pounds. The conger eel grows to an enormous
There were several in the market five or six feet in le
and seven or eight inches in diameter. My cond
bought the half of one which weighed fifty-six pounds
price, three halfpence per pound. The flesh is very w
and when properly cooked, extremely savoury, espec
in a pie, as I afterward ascertained at the dinner table

ne market at the dock, afforded the same variety. The
et-house, at that place, for the purpose of economising
, has been made two stories high; and the plan ap-
ed to be really convenient. The steps to the upper
are wide and easy, and the articles exposed for sale,
at part of the market, are of light carriage. Poultry
utter, are sold there, and no where else. My friend
avoured to procure me an admission to the Dock Yard,
special request, contained in a letter to the Commis-
r; but, finding I was an American, he replied by a
that he had no authority to admit me. Thus was I dis-
inted in one of the most interesting objects of a visit
ymouth—an inspection of the vast operations carried
ithin the Dock Yard, conducted, as they are, by the
entrated skill and science of the nation.

his yard is very extensive, but not more so than that at
smouth, at which place I hope to be more successful.
whole area of the yard, except on the water side, is
ounded by a high wall. The gate is fortified, and armed
ries are constantly stationed at it. The workmen were
g to dinner while we were there, pouring through
gate in a dense stream, which continued a great length
me. The number generally employed in the yard, I
told, is from 2500 to 3000.

aking a boat, we crossed the river to Mount-Edge-
be, to view the seat and grounds of the earl of Mount-
ecumbe. The natural advantages of this ancient resi-
ce of nobility, in point of prospect, and beauty of situa-
, can hardly be surpassed by any in the kingdom. The
ns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Plymouth Dock—the
ges of Torr-Point and Saltash—the fleet riding in the
r—the busy scenes in the Dock Yard—the high hills,
the cultivated fields of Cornwall and Devonshire—the
ak Water, Eddy-Stone Lighthouse, and the wide ex-
se of the sea, are all presented to the eye, from various
nts of this delightful eminence. Art has not been want-
to embellish the features of nature. The mansion-
se, however, has nothing remarkable in its appearance.
e park is very extensive, and contains an abundance of
r.

n a retired spot, in these grounds, a favourite pig of the
chess was buried, and a monument erected to its memory.
e coat of arms of the family, happen also to contain a
The King and Queen once visited Mount-Edgecumbe,

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and on coming to the pig's grave and monume
Queen asked the King what it was. "A family
Charlotte, a family vault," was the witty answer
Majesty.

Having engaged the boatman who brought us ov
left Mount-Edgecumbe to visit the Break-Water.
a stupendous undertaking, commenced about seven
ago, for the purpose of checking the violent incurs
of the sea, upon the town and harbour, during the
lence of storms. It was no less a scheme, than
erecting a barrier of stones, in the middle of the bay,
at that place is five miles wide, and at a distance fr
town of about three miles. They have already thr
a quantity sufficient to raise a ridge a mile long, an
brought it, the greater part of that distance, abov
water mark. This pile is 2 or 300 feet wide at the
and thirty feet at top. The stones are quarried abo
miles off, brought in very large blocks, and placed, by
of machinery, in the position desired. The cost
undertaking, which is the business of government, is u
estimated at a million sterling; but one of the best
neers in the country, told me it might more prope
stated at £1,200,000, About 200 men are constantl
ployed upon it, and such is their expedition, that 2
tons of stone, have been removed to the spot in on
night. The appropriation, by government, to this o
is 60 or £80,000 a year. We ascended the top o
pile, by regular steps, and walked upon a broad and s
surface to a considerable distance. The whole mass
limestone, and although no cement is used, it is belie
will become sufficiently solid, by the penetration of
shell fish into the cavities. Its effects upon the water
very obvious. The bay, on the side of our approach
calm; while on the other side, the sea was raging bo
ously.

It costs the British government a vast sum of mone
nually, to prevent smuggling; and yet great numbers,
on the English and Irish coast, depend upon it for a li
hood. The crime, it would seem, does not consist so
in the commission of a clandestine act, as in being ca
at it; for I was informed, that a noble admiral, now in
favour, when he was simply Sir *. ******, and comma
of a frigate, once sent on shore in the night, on his ar
from the East Indies, twenty-seven boat loads of valua

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e last boat, and only the last, was seized, and this hap-
ed to contain some things which he had promised to get
hore, if he could, for some of the young officers in In-
as presents to their sisters, &c. It is not very uncom-
either, as I was credibly informed, when a revenue
er approaches a ship in the evening, to invite the cap-
of the cutter on board of the ship, take him into the
n, and by dint of kindness, and excellent liquor, to put
hors de combat, for the night. The sailors of the cut-
can then be managed in a certain way, and the business
watering the ship," settled to the satisfaction of the *re-
r trader*.

6th. I took a seat in the Balloon Coach for Exeter and
ed through Ridgeway, and Ivey Bridge, and diverging
n the road along which I had before travelled, stopped
shburton to dine. This is said to be one of the neatest
ns in Devonshire. The river Dart runs within a few
es of the town; and at the distance of two or three miles
n the road, is Dartmoor Prison, of so much celebrity as
ace of strong confinement for prisoners of war. The
r, or waste land, called Dartmoor forest, comprises up-
ds of 80,000 acres. It affords only a scanty pasturage
a few thousand sheep and cattle. Efforts are making,
ome places, to bring this barren into cultivation. Con-
rable quantities of peat, for fuel, are obtained from dif-
nt tracts of this moor.

Exeter. Being joined, soon after my arrival here, by my
ner obliging cicerone, we employed the time industri-
ly in walking, and viewing some of the exterior attrac-
s of this ancient city. Some parts of it are delightfully
asant. A high hill, called *North-Hay*, covered with ma-
ic trees, and quite within the town, affords a beautiful
menade and retreat in warm weather, and is quite a ro-
ntic place, on account of its height, its steepness, and
walks along its declivity.

On visiting the house of J. Green, a gentleman who re-
es a short distance from the town, I was invited with so
ch kindness to remain with them, as to induce me to ac-
t their hospitality. We had before met each other in
ndon.

27th. We rode this morning to a mine of manganese,
out three miles distant, and examined the manner of work-
the ore. The process, which is very simple, is per-
med by common labourers, a number of whom are wo-

reduced by pounding, to different degrees of fineness cording to the purpose intended. The neighbourhc Exeter affords large quantities of this mineral, which, its more extensive use in manufactories, has so mu creased in value, that the workmen are now going ov former rubbish of the mine, and selecting portions were before rejected. Returning to town, we visite Literary and Philosophical Institution, which occup very good building; one apartment of which conta handsome library: another is arranged for a lecture r but not much has yet been done to communicate instr by that means. A foundation is laid for a cabinet of rals, and a few curiosities have been collected, as the mencement of a museum. An excellent reading ro also included.

We proceeded thence to the hospital, and went thr the different wards, under the guidance of a clergy who was one of the managers. This hospital has been in ration seventy-one years. It contains accommodations fo patients, and is generally full. Great attention is pa this house to bathing; and for the greater convenien using water freely, there is a well in the cellar, with a fo pump in the basement story, by which water is easily d through pipes into reservoirs fixed in the upper ro This kind of accommodation, which, in warm weathe least, may be considered as a domestic luxury, I have f to be rather common in gentlemen's houses. In a smal cess, in the entry or hall of the first floor, and somet in each of the principal chambers, or perhaps in a pas into which the chambers open, a basin is fixed, in maso with an opening in the bottom, closed by a cork, or o stopper, and over the basin a stop-cock. By the sid the basin hangs a towel. By turning the cock fresh w runs into the basin, and by taking out the stopper the sc water is discharged. The forcing pump below, which dr the water into the upper apartments, can easily be wor by one person.

After dinner we visited the asylum for the insane. house, not having been erected for the purpose, is rat inconvenient. The gardens are spacious, and contain a variety of fruit and vegetables. The number of pati is between forty and fifty, and the expenses of their m tenance, upon an average, is 19*s.* per week. The sho bath is used to coerce the refractory; and one of the me taken to rouse the melancholy, is to place them in an

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r, which, by machinery, is made to revolve round its with an easy motion.

Exeter does not contain many persons of distinction in rature. Dr. Lempriere, the author of the Classical tionary, is the head teacher of its principal grammar ol; and L. Carpenter, one of the authors of a late k on education, and the writer of the essays on moral physical education in Rees' Cyclopœdia, lately resided is town.

eter is a very ancient city, and its early history is involin all the mystery of remote tradition. It has been the of many severe conflicts, especially between the Danes Britons. It was surrounded by a wall at a very early od, a considerable proportion of which is still remainwithin the present town; as are also some relicks of gemont Castle, once the seat of the West Saxon kings. ere are here ten establishments for the education of the r, and a great number of charitable societies. Poverty, ever, is by no means banished from the town. "Both arbarous and more civilized times, (says a short and spid account of the city, which my friend and guide drew t my request,) Exeter appears to have furnished [redacted] e of eminent persons; and can show a copious list of swift and the strong, the brave and the learned, the tiful and the sage. Among these is Sir Walter Ran. It is at present chiefly known for its toryism, its try, its intolerance, its gayety, its dissipation, and its inity; for its politeness, the beauty of its women, its nuous charities, and its liberality to the distressed at home abroad."

8th. After an early breakfast, I left Exeter, in the "subption" coach, for Salisbury.

n leaving the counties of Cornwall and Devon, I cannot acknowledge, that the state of society, upon the whole, hose counties, appeared to me as favourable to human ure, as in any considerable district of country I have r visited. There is rather an unusual degree of intelnce among the middle ranks. The towns, it is true, tain a large proportion of the worthless and the vile; among the middling and upper classes, learning is geney diffused, hospitality is cherished, and the charities and forts of life seem to be interwoven with the texture of estic society, and modelled upon a taste which can only the result of time and experience. It may appear pre-

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sumptuous to speak thus from so rapid a glance as that w
I have taken ; but there are features which may be s
upon, even in such a transit, as indications of the prev
morals and manners of a country, or neighbourhood, w
cannot, I think, be easily mistaken.

The climate is, in general, very mild, which, in
nexion with the moisture of the atmosphere, greatly fa
that clearness and transparency of the skin so comm
observed. The agriculture of this part of England, as
I could judge, by passing rapidly through it, is not sup
to that of the middle states of America. The plou
common use, is extremely heavy, requiring four hors
move it with facility ; at least that number was mostly
ployed in the instances which I observed.

Devonshire is, perhaps, more famous for its cider
any other county in England. But the very best t
tasted would be considered as inferior to that which w
tolerably good in the United States. It is harsh, an
tasted.

Ilchester, a town on our road, is the place which
birth to Roger Bacon, in 1214, and to Elisabeth Si
afterward Elisabeth Rowe, author of the Letters fro
Dead to the Living. Shortly after, passing through M
an ill built and uncomfortable looking place, we came in
of Fonthill, the celebrated seat of W. Beckford, Esq.
seat is admitted to be one of the most remarkable al
of wealth and grandeur in the whole kingdom. It c
pies an eminence, which overlooks the adjacent cou
and, at a distance, appears like a forest, out of which
near the summit, rises a tower, called Fonthill Ab
which the uninformed traveller would take to be a r
Gothic church, but which is, in reality, a part of the e
ordinary mansion of its possessor. The grounds of F
hill are enclosed by a stone wall and chevaux de fri
seven miles in circumference. The space within thi
closure is said to exhibit the most astonishing variety o
that is grand, picturesque, and beautiful in nature and
In the bottom of the wood is a fine pellucid lake, in s
parts of great depth, stretching and meandering so as to
an idea of greater magnitude than it possesses. This
is plentifully supplied with wild fowl. Every animal sp
undisturbed ; and conscious of security, the hares will
at the horse's feet, from the hands of the rider, and
quently associate in great numbers within a few pace

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windows. In one part of the enclosure is an American
tation, containing the woods and shrubs peculiar to that
ter of the globe. The Abbey is supplied with water,
ed through pipes by a wheel twenty-four feet in dia-
er, which is put in motion by a stream, conducted from
ake, through a wooden trough. At another place is a
e, surrounded by a light iron fence, which is called the
ese garden, particularly appropriated to the culture of
arest flowers. The kitchen garden contains eight or
acres, and is screened on the northern side by a wood
fty pines.

he abbey is described as being one of the richest and
magnificent structures in England. The great tower
0 feet in height. The doors of the hall are thirty-five
igh and highly ornamented; the hinges weigh more than
; and yet they are so exactly poised, as to be put in mo-
with the slightest effort. The architecture, the statu-
the paintings, the tapestry, and the furniture of this
ion, all conspire to render it one of the most wonder-
pecimens of skill, expense, and folly, which the island
reat Britain can produce. Of folly, because, notwith-
ing the curiosity which the building of it excited in the
try around, the proprietor has chosen to keep it en-
concealed from the public; and according to report,
ves a solitary and depraved life; taking no pains to
re the esteem of his neighbours, and being despised by
of them. The grandfather of the present owner, was
dered as the richest subject in Europe.

e passed through Hindon, near Fonthill, and Wilton,
celebrated for its manufactory of carpets, and arrived in
vening at Salisbury. The ride, during the greater part
s day, has been highly pleasant; the company which I
n the coach, were very civil, and some of them well in-
ed and agreeable men. It has been the longest day's
(ninety-six miles) I have ever had on the top of a coach,
rom this trial of it, I think it decidedly preferable, in
weather, to an inside seat. The coach stopped at the
ope Inn, which I found to be a good house. This is
ay of the Salisbury races, which are held a few miles
this place; and a great deal of company, male and fe-
appeared to be preparing for the scene of merriment
issipation. The town of Salisbury has been laid out
great regularity. Through a small canal or ditch, on
ide of almost every street, runs a rapid stream of fine

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clear water. The names of streets, as well as of pe
in strange places, are not altogether uninteresting to
veller. In this town I saw the termination of *E*
street; and found, that if I were so disposed, I cou
out not a little of my cash in *Penny-farthing* street. A
which appeared to me very appropriate to the man'
fession, and written in very conspicuous characters
sign, was "CHEATER, *Dealer in Foreign Spirits.*"

The cathedral of this town is one of the most ad
in the kingdom. Its exterior accords better with my n
of taste and beauty than any of the ancient buildings
kind I have hitherto seen. Although it was finished
year 1258, it is in excellent preservation. The spir
supposed, was newly erected in 1423, and the lapse
centuries seems to have made but little change in its
rior workmanship. The outside is decorated with
carving, but so much simplicity prevails in the style
as to add greatly to its elegance. The length of the
dral, from east to west, is 478 feet, including the choi
the whole breadth of the cross aisle, 210 feet. The
the spire is 410 feet from the ground, being nearly se
feet higher than St. Paul's in London, and double the
of the Monument. A singularity in the internal arrang
of the cathedral, is expressed in the following lines b
gers, author of the Pleasures of Memory.

> As many windows you may here behold,
> As days in the revolving year are told.
> Compute the hours that one full year compose,
> As many marble shafts these walls inclose;
> Nor numbers Phœbus in his annual round,
> More months than doors within this fabric found.

The space surrounding the cathedral was forme
grave yard, filled with tomb-stones, and enclosed by a
The tomb-stones have been removed, or levelled, the
filled up, and the space converted into a beautiful
lawn, by the direction of one of the bishops.

The interior contains a number of paintings, so
which are on glass. Two of the large windows are
ornamented in this way, one of which is twenty-thre
in height, and the other twenty-one by seventeen and
feet wide. The monuments are numerous, both an
and modern, and many of them are admitted to be goo
cimens of sculpture. Among the most remarkable is
Bennet, a person who attempted, from religious enthus

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t forty days and nights. In this attempt he persisted
he perished. A sculptured figure of a man, emaciated
st to a skeleton, is placed over his tomb. Harris, the
r of "Hermes," was born in this town; and his monu-
, by Bacon, is perhaps the finest in the cathedral. The
cal conception and execution of the whole piece, chal-
s the liveliest admiration. I ascended to the top of the
, whence a view was obtained of the whole town and
bourhood. The height of this steeple is so great as
visible at the distance of eighteen miles, a fact which
erified in our approach to Salisbury.
e plains, so much celebrated in this part of Wiltshire,
e resort of shepherds with their flocks, were not di-
in our road; but the vast flocks of sheep which we
n the downs, over which we did pass, gave me an ex-
d idea of the pastoral life. Salisbury contains between
9000 inhabitants, and it is noted for the manufactory of
ry and steel goods.
twithstanding that the celebrated piece of antiquity,
l Stonehenge, is but seven miles from Salisbury, yet,
lay directly away from my road, and has been often
ccurately delineated and described, particularly in the
ble journal of my friend Professor Silliman, I concluded
ave it unseen, and to proceed immediately to South-
on.
out three miles from Salisbury, we passed Clarendon
and House, which in 1661 gave the title of earl to the
us Edward Hyde, whose two granddaughters sat upon
English throne. The road was very fine. Men and
en were busy at the harvest. We changed horses at
sey, a pleasant town surrounded by beautiful meadows,
hich is an ancient abbey in whose church several of
Saxon kings were buried. This church yet remains
of the finest specimens of Saxon architecture.
e arrived at Southampton before night, twenty-four
s from Salisbury. The best inn in the place being
ely full, I went to the Commercial Inn, and, as in former
s, took my station in the traveller's room; a particular
tment, which, in most inns in England, is appropriated
at class of commercial agents, who are almost constantly
he road. In the course of conversation with these
ple, I have frequently been asked, how I found busi-
, and whether the times were not rather difficult for
ctors. Upon informing my company this evening,

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that I was not an English traveller, but an America
expressed the greatest surprise ; one of the compa
serted, that if I had not undeceived him, he shoul
been willing to declare that he had met me before a
veller, and that my face was familiar to him. It
that I have been able, when I pleased, to pass for a
lishman ; and as to being taken for a traveller, I cons
no discredit, for most of these men dress like gentl
and some of them possess much literary as well as co
cial information. The travellers' room is furnishe
little more than half the price which those who have
rate apartments are obliged to pay ; and their table,
over, is generally better served, because they unde
what good living is, and the landlord knows well, th
his interest to oblige them.

LETTER X.

Brighton, 8th month (Aug.) 6, 18

MY DEAR *****,

SOUTHAMPTON is situated at the head of a bay al
mile wide, and fifteen miles from the sound which
rates the Isle of Wight from the main island. The t
supposed to have arisen out of the ruins of a Roman s
ment. It was here that Canute, the Danish invade
tained the British sceptre ; and it was on the shore o
bay that he taught the memorable lesson of humility
flatterers, by commanding the waves not to approac
feet. The town contains about 10,000 inhabitants ; bu
number is greatly increased during the summer montl
visiters from the interior, on account of health and ba
The town itself is pleasant, and the environs partic
agreeable.

At 10 I embarked in the packet for Cowes, in the I
Wight, distant eighteen miles. The wind was favou
and the morning delightful. The borders of the rive
ornamented by diligent cultivation, while the seats of we
individuals occur at intervals, and give variety and int
to the passage. But there was one object on the s
which peculiarly claimed our attention, as we passed a
the ruins of Netley Abbey. The foundation of this a
is ascribed to Henry III., in 1232. It has long been a
of ruins, covered with ivy, and embosomed in woods

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are so picturesque and interesting, as to have furnished me for poetical description, and moral precept. Superstition has lent its wizard powers to embellish the history these ruins, and to give a sort of sanctity to the spot. of the purchasers, it is reported, had his scull fractured, tempting to take down part of the wall, of which melan- consequence his wife had been forewarned by a m, of which her incredulous husband was too regard-

We could not obtain a good view of the abbey from river, but the ruins of Netley Castle, built by Henry ., were very conspicuous on the water edge, immedi- below the abbey.

e landed at Cowes, after a passage of an hour and thirty- minutes. This is a small town, built on the side of a and having a pleasant appearance from the water: but anding, the principal street was narrow, and very unin- g. I proceeded immediately to Newport, the capital he island, five miles from Cowes. The harvest was advanced here, than in Devonshire and Cornwall; but vegetation of the island has been almost destroyed by ght. Newport is a town of 6000 inhabitants, on a l river, navigable for large boats. It is pleasantly situ- , and much more regular than common country towns. y extensive barracks, newly and handsomely built, near town, have an imposing effect upon the eye. The tricks nountebanks, and other allurements more licentious, e evidently not wanting even in this insulated place. 1st. Having engaged a gig and a boy to drive it, I left Sun tavern, where I was well accommodated, to make southern and eastern tour of the island, along the sea t. On my right, about a mile from Newport, I passed isbrook Castle, situated on a very commanding emi- ce. This castle is remarkable for its immemorial anti- y, and for its having been the prison of Charles I., and place where his family was confined, after his execution. he Isle of Wight, on the side next the sea, exhibits a t deal of the picturesque and romantic in natural scenery. ocky bluff, in some places 700 or 1000 feet above the mark, and consisting of perpendicular strata of green lstone and chert, rests on a stratum of blue marle. By action of the land springs on this latter stratum, the le becomes of the consistence of mud, runs out, and es the sandstone without support, which, being deprived ts foundation, tumbles down. In this way are produced

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sea, which are called land slips, and which, by a slo
irregular progress, have produced an immense ruin, i
ous places, on the southern coast, forming the most s
feature of the Isle of Wight. So extensive has be
decay of this rocky base, there is now a space of half
between the perpendicular bluff, and the sea bel
space remarkable for the fantastic irregularities of i
face; variegated as it is, by rocks and woods, cottag
fields, and all the luxury of cultivation. A ride ov
singular region, constitutes the principal attraction of v
to this island.

These land slips are ascribed, by the author of "
ana," to the expansion of subterraneous water durin
gelation, thus "forcing the rocks, in a loose soapy soil
their position, on a declivity, and leaving them to
settlement nearer the sea." But I think it very que
able, whether the cold is ever sufficiently intense, o
southern shore, to freeze the water to any conside
distance below the surface. The theory, which as
the phenomena to the gradual influence of subterra
streams, percolating through a loose substratum, appe
me much the most philosophical.

We entered upon this singular tract, just below Ni
village of about 300 inhabitants; consisting of two irre
streets, of thatched cottages, with walls of freestone.

St. Lawrence, a small parish through which we pa
contains only seventy-six inhabitants. The church, w
stands by the road, is acknowledged to be the smalle
England, its dimensions being not more than twenty fe
length, and twelve in breadth. A person in the yard,
appeared to be the sexton, told me it would not accor
date more than ninety persons, with any conveni
I could not but contrast this number, with the 10,000 w
I had recently seen assembled in St. Paul's cathedr
London.

Among the cottages, and summer residences of ge
men, which adorn this romantic road, is one belongi
Earl Dysart. It is a plain, but neat and comfortable
mansion. The rooms are hung with pictures, and
grounds around the cottage can hardly be better descri
than by imagining a small farm, to consist, like a hous
several stories, one over another, each receding from
perpendicular, and the whole suspended between the l

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face of the ocean, and the summit of a high and abrupt
l in the rear. The prospect, from various points of
ese romantic grounds, is singularly fine. Arbours and
its are erected in situations the most favourable for view-
the variegated prospect of sea and land; of gardens,
ves, and water falls; the wildness of nature, and the
quisite culture of art. The furniture and rooms of the
tage, were kept in the nicest order, though I was in-
med by the inmates, that the earl had not occupied it for
ong time past.

dined at Shanklin, a very pleasant village, near which
a deep cavity, produced by the constant rushing of a
eam of water, from the upland to the sea. I was amply
paid for descending to the bottom of this cavity, and view-
, from the sea shore, the high and abrupt bluff, which
rders it in this place.

About two miles beyond "*Steep Hill*," the name of the
t last mentioned, is the parish of St. Boniface, the church
which, is of Saxon antiquity. The entrance to it is
ough a perfect Saxon arch.

The town of Brading has about 500 inhabitants, and
church is supposed to be the oldest in the island. The
owing epitaph, on a stone in the yard, must be admired
every one, for the beauty of its composition.

Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear,
That mourns thy exit from a world like this:
Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here,
And stay'd thy progress to the seats of bliss.
No more confin'd to grov'ling scenes of night,
No more a tenant pent in mortal clay;
Now should we rather hail thy glorious flight,
And trace thy journey to the realms of day.

ly excursion on the island terminated at Ryde, a plea-
t and newly built town, opposite to Portsmouth, from
ich it is distant about five miles. A favourable wind
k us across in about thirty-five minutes, and a letter to
collector of the customs, procured me a very polite re-
tion from him and his family, with whom I took tea, and
nt the evening. He is a man of acknowledged ingenuity
mechanics, his talents having placed him at the head
n important canal concern, designed to benefit the town
Portsmouth. His knowledge of the principles of sound,
exhibited rather curiously in his common sitting room.
ube, opening by an ear-piece, into the room, by the side
the fire-place, passed through the partition into the
hen, and terminated at the ceiling. By speaking in a

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low voice, at the mouth of this tube, orders were e
given to the servants; and by applying an ear to the tube
common conversation of the kitchen could be unders

8th month, 1st. The town of Portsmouth is
strongly fortified. The battery, or side next the sea,
sents an agreeable promenade; Gosport, on the opp
side of the harbour, the Isle of Wight, and the ocean,
comprehended in the perspective. The population is
50,000, and that of Gosport, nearly 10,000.

The son of the collector called this morning to co
me to the Dock Yard, his father having engaged the a
tion of one of the officers of the yard, in favour of m
mission. I was also provided with a letter from Lond
another of the officers. Thus favourably introduc
spent several hours in viewing the very extensive an
genious operations, here carried on. The Dock Yard
tains 110 acres, surrounded by a high wall, and str
defended on the land side. Within these limits, al
every operation, connected with ship-building, is condu
with a surprising degree of energy and perfection. A
2500 men are constantly employed, and in time of
3000. Six dry docks are included, in each of which,
sels of the largest size, can be built under cover;
when finished, the water is let in, they float, and are t
into the stream. The main canal, or opening into the
instead of being closed by gates, is shut and opened
extremely ingenious manner, by means of a boat, constru
for the purpose. This boat is placed transversely, in
opening of the canal, and having a strait keel, and per
dicular ends, it moves up and down in grooves, in the
of the canal, and the keel fits a groove, adjusted to the
tom. When the boat is empty, it swims, and can the
loosened and moved out of the way. When brought
it is filled with water, and then it sinks to the bottom
stops the passage.

The bottom of the dry dock is about fourteen feet
low low water mark; and as it is almost impossible to
vent leakage from the gates, a steam engine is employe
keep them dry. Two engines are used in the yard, o
the power of fifty-six, and the other of thirty horses.
ther of them is sufficient, not only to keep the docks em
but to drive the block-making machinery, the rollers
presses for making sheet copper and sheet iron, b
blowing the bellows for the furnace, &c.

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ıt by far the most ingenious part of the machinery in yard, is that by which the blocks are manufactured. is the invention of Brunel, a Frenchman, whose surng talent, in practical mechanics, has been patronised ne British government, and greatly to its advantage. is the nature of the block machinery, that the saws, augers, the chisels, the planes, the gouges, the polishtools, in short all the instruments by which a large n, or tree, of ash or other wood, a hard stick of lignum-, and a rough bolt of iron, are converted into a block pully, move by steam, and with such velocity and pren, that it is believed, this single manufactory might ly the whole world with blocks, and at a cheaper rate they can be made any where else.

he saws are mostly circular. That which is used for ding a stock or tree of lignumvitæ, into flat sections for wheels or pulleys of the block, is surprisingly ingenious, s adjustment and movement. The saw is placed horitally in an upright iron frame; which frame itself, has a ular movement round a vertical axis. To this axis or re, a stick of lignumvitæ, cut from the natural stock, of and a half feet in length, (a little more or less,) is firmly d, and is raised or lowered by a ratchet, so as to place spot precisely against the saw, which will enable it to off a piece of the requisite thickness. The saw, reing with extreme rapidity, is then pressed against the d by a hand lever, and at the same time, by the slow olution of its frame, it moves round the stick and cuts it in every part of its circumference. By this means saw will cut through a tree of nearly twice its own us, and separate from it a section perfectly flat, and of same thickness in all its parts. Trees or stocks of difent thickness, can be adjusted to the same saw, by the ying grasp of the clamp or chuck which holds it.

The saw which trims the pully to a true circle, is shaped a surgeon's trephine, or the crown wheel of a watch. ey all move with extreme velocity. I was witness to the ion of a plank, about eighteen feet in length, by which assed under a saw and had a slit cut half way through it, m end to end, in ten seconds. A necessary part of the eration, is to turn the blocks in a sort of lathe, so as to e them the requisite oval shape and smooth surface. For s purpose, ten oblong blocks, having the corners roughly ved off, are rapidly adjusted to the hollow circumference

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of a large wheel, which being put into geer, the
move round very swiftly, and are brought at pl
against a tool, which, pressed by the hand, moves at
tion round the corner and sides of the blocks, and
them down, with the utmost precision, in the form req

Copper and iron are taken from the pig in this fa
melted, recast, and rolled into sheets. Bolts are
fashioned by the roller, both of copper and iron.
served that when the sheets of copper come fro
rolling press, they are covered with a hard coat of oxid
separate this, they are heated again to redness, and
plunged into water. This increases so rapidly the
oxide, as to loosen it from the plate. It is then s
rinsed off, leaving a bright metallic surface, and the ox
copper thus collected, is afterward reduced in the fu
The apartment in which anchors are forged, is vastl
tensive, and so highly charged with smoke, fire, steam
noise, as forcibly to remind one of the fabled caves
Cyclops. Many of the anchors which are wrought
weigh from 70 to 90 cwt. each.

I left this yard, (certainly the most gigantic manufa
which sin and death have ever erected,) with more ex
opinions of the intellectual power of man, and more h
liating sentiments of the depravity of his nature. I
same reach of intellect, the same persevering ap
tion of talent, the same national zeal, and a hundredth
of the expenditure, were employed in devices for preve
war, saving life, and promoting the comfort and happ
of nations; how very few years would elapse before
face of the whole habitable globe would be changed.
the general aspect of human affairs be radically and
stantially improved. Is it folly to think that the time
arrive, when *national* strength will be directed to this
object, to the exclusion of warlike preparation? And
presumption to believe, that, through the combined ex
of good men, under the blessing of Providence, this be
change in the feelings and enjoyments of mankind, w
time be effected?

Convinced, from my own observations, and from the
formation I received, that the state of public morals in
town of Portsmouth and its neighbourhood, is none
better for its being the key of England, and the great d
of its naval concerns; I left it in the coach for Chiches
where I arrived in the evening. The country thro

ch we passed is fertile, the grain large, in good condition, rapidly yielding to the sickle. Gleaners are seen in al- t every field from which the grain has been gathered. one field, probably of ten or twelve acres, I counted y-five gleaners. This indicates poverty far greater any that afflicts our poor. The country is generally between Portsmouth and Chichester; the upper stra- is of chalk. I availed myself of a remnant of daylight alk through the town; and finding the church open, I red it, and was guided by the sexton through its aisles among its tombs. The most interesting of the monu- ts, is that erected to the memory of Collins the poet, uted by Flaxman. The workmanship is exquisite, esenting the poet recovering from a fit of phrensy, and ing refuge from his misfortunes in the consolations of Gospel. The epitaph, it is said, is the joint production Hayley and Sargent. Collins was a native of this town. s church contains a great number of paintings.

Chichester is an ancient city, regularly planned and santly situated. A considerable portion of the wall ch formerly surrounded it still remains. In the centre ne principal street is a remarkable fine Gothic cross, ted in 1478.

he charities of this town are highly creditable to the ment and humanity of its citizens. The daughter of a le friend, at whose house I met with a reception which ad my seeking other quarters, in conversing on the e of their public schools, evinced the lively interest ch she takes in the concerns of the poor, especially in tion to their children. She showed me a considerable ary of books, adapted to the understandings of young ple, which she kept to loan out to such as wished to read. also receives from them their little earnings, (not dis- ing even a farthing,) which, when they amount to a cer- sum, she places in the Savings Bank, where they draw nterest. It is almost impossible to estimate the benefit ch may thus be done, even by an individual, in giving ne children of the lower classes correct notions of eco- y and industry, and some taste for books of an instruc- tendency.

passing from Chichester to Brighton, we dined at Arun- a town on the river Arun, where is a famous castle, ch was once considered as one of the strongest in England. rthing is a considerable place, very recently built,

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immediately on the sea coast. The houses are larg
handsome, having been erected chiefly on speculation
a view to the profits arising from visiters who freque
coast, for purposes of health and pleasure.

Dr. Fearn, my fellow passenger, and S. R. Wood, c
ladelphia, had agreed to join me at Brighton, when
were to proceed to Paris. In waiting a few days for
arrival from London, I experienced the greatest hosp
from J Glaizyer, a friend of that place. A very shor
is sufficient to see all that is particularly worth not
Brighton, or Brighthelmston, as it is written on the
The number of inhabitants is increased nearly one h
particular seasons, by the influx of visiters from all p
the kingdom, but more especially from London. M
these are doubtless invalids, but the greater number
merely to pass away their time, or because it is a pl
gayety and fashion. Visiters resort here at all seas
the year, either for sea bathing or the enjoyment of
lubrious air. The greatest number, however, are
during the summer and autumn. Besides sea bathing
ple provision is made for cold, tepid, and warm baths
also for steam and medicated vapour baths. A custo
been introduced, which I never before heard of.
called *shampooing*, and is said to be derived from
To render it more imposing, the operation is superinte
by a person called Mahomed. Whether the practice
introduced by some real believer in the Koran, who
to England for this purpose, or by a crafty adventurer,
assumed the name, I know not. The process of shampo
to be agreeable and effectual, must be performed by p
regularly trained to it. They are called shampoomen.
the body of the patient has been thoroughly suppled b
sea water vapour-bath, the shampooers squeeze the
and muscles with their hands from the extremities t
centre, and conclude by rubbing the skin briskly, w
removes obstructions from the pores, and renders the
as soft and smooth as satin. So highly is this new pra
extolled, that one of the notices which I have seen
states, "that it may fairly be alleged, that the universa
medy, as a panacea, has at length been discovered!"

A great proportion of the houses are built, and h
somely furnished for the purpose of being let out by
week or month. The shore is not very favourabl
bathing, the position, in my opinion, being very infe

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ner to Long Branch or Rockaway, in the vicinity of New-
k. The bathers are taken into the sea in a small
ssing-house, drawn, or rather pushed by a horse. From
house they descend by wooden steps into the water.
The channel is too narrow to admit of a fine refreshing
, and the water deepens so gradually as to afford no
d accommodations at low tide. The shore, a bold, chalky
f, is also so high and steep, that the descent from the
k, on which the town stands, to the water's edge, is a
idable task for invalids.
The houses are very commonly constructed with arched
ts and bow windows, and the material is either brick or
. The latter substance is procured from the chalk beds
reat quantities, in rounded nodules, of the size of a large
to. When broken in two, the fracture is smooth and
sy, and being placed in front of the houses, sometimes
e, but more frequently alternated with rows of bricks,
give to the fronts an appearance very peculiar, and
eable. A particular sort of tile is also used here,
ch, when applied to a rough wall, furnishes a better
t than common bricks, and at the same time excludes
e effectually the moisture of the atmosphere. These
are used also as a facing to wooden houses. They are
haped as to be easily attached to each other, and to the
, by nails and a little mortar, and they give to the wall
tly the appearance of neat bricks. I cannot but think
they are worthy of adoption in other places.
has become much the fashion in Brighton, as well as
ther parts of England, to use asses (or donkeys, as they
called) as a substitute for horses, both under the saddle
for draught. Two or three of these diminutive crea-
s are harnessed to a chaise or gig with very low
els, and driven by a boy, who generally rides as pos-
on. They answer a valuable purpose. It costs but
e to keep them, and they endure labour, and even rough
ge, with a strength and vigour, disproportionate to their
. They are much employed by females and young
rs of both sexes, being more easily mounted, and less
gerous than horses. They might, I should think, be
ntageously introduced into the United States.
ery few trees are to be seen in Brighton, or in its im-
iate neighbourhood, in consequence of the chalky stra-
on which it is built. This is a deficiency which art
not well supply. The Prince Regent has a house here,

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in the centre of the town, called the Pavilion. Its arc
ture is extremely whimsical, if not ridiculous, having
the appearance of a Turkish mosque, than of a Ch
habitation. It has been undergoing almost constant
tions during the last twenty years, and is not yet com
to the satisfaction of its royal owner. But

"Great princes have great playthings,"

and the Pavilion has probably answered the purpos
useful hobby to his Royal Highness.

A packet leaves Brighton almost every day for Di
in France. As there is no quay or dock, approachable
by sloops, the embarkation is very inconvenient,
rough weather it must be extremely uncomfortable,
dangerous.

LETTER XI.

Paris, 9th month (Septem.) 6th, 18

MY DEAR ***** AND ****,

BEING joined by my American friends, and having
tained our clearances for France, and furnished ours
with sufficient viaticum, even for a protracted passag
took leave of those whose kind attentions to us claime
hearty acknowledgments; and at 8 P. M. on the 6th u
we were transported on men's shoulders to an open b
the sea, and conveyed to the packet, a sloop of about e
tons; in which we found about forty others, bound,
ourselves, to France. In this company were Alde
Wood, M. P. late lord mayor of London, his wife
two daughters. At 9 we set sail with a fine breeze.

8th month, 7th. A mat on the cabin floor served seve
us as a bed, on which I slept well, although the violent to
of our little bark entirely destroyed the comfort and
of many of our fellow-passengers. At 6 A. M. the cl
elevations of the French coast, and the steeples of Die
were in view. The shore here, as well as at Brighton
be approached at certain times of the tide, only in
boats. At eight we were boarded by a large French b
and taken out of the packet with our baggage, the tid
serving for the sloop to advance up a small creek to
wharf. On our approaching the shore, we found the
too high for even the barge to land; on which accou
was necessary to procure a smaller boat to convey us t

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e. A number of people were collected to see us de-
, among whom we discovered several gens-d'armes, or
ed soldiers. The loud and continued jabber of the
ch sailors, and the bustle of the people on shore, soon
inced us that we were in a different country and among
ferent nation, from those we had left.

ter landing, our passports were taken possession of
ne soldiers, and we ourselves escorted, *à la militaire*,
e custom house. We were there separately examined,
by feeling our pockets, and in some cases, obliging us
hibit their contents; then by unbuttoning our waist-
, to ascertain whether we had not increased our bulk
me precious article or other, contraband of trade.
tickling our skin a little, this farcical business was
ed, by allowing us to button up and go where we
ed. But I ought not to omit to state, that one of the
objects which presented itself to our notice on landing,
a crucifix, or image of our Saviour as large as life,
d to the cross. This is erected near the dock, for the
notice of seamen and strangers.

e put up at the "Regent's Hotel," kept by an En-
nan; the waiter also speaking English perfectly. Here
ok our breakfast, very much in the English style. We
in hopes of being able to pursue our journey imme-
ly, but were told that neither our passports, nor our
ge, (which was all to be examined in our presence,)
d be ready till afternoon, and then the diligence for
n would be gone. Thus circumstanced, we had lei-
to walk through the town.

ppe is situated in a valley, between high hills, precipi-
next the sea, and composed of white chalk, inclosing
, exactly similar to the formation of the opposite shore
gland. The town contains about 20,000 inhabitants;
e could not avoid remarking the great excess of wo-
in point of numbers. The streets swarm with females,
ge proportion of whom are miserable objects, covered
rags and dirt, and many of them sturdy beggars. Eng-
far exceeds America, in the number of beggars one
s with; but in Dieppe, England is quite out done in the
of mendicity. In short, this *debut* of France gives
very unfavourable idea of the *comforts* of the French.
rue, the word *comfort* has no equivalent term in the
ch language; and an American or Englishman would
ude, from Dieppe alone, that the enjoyment of it was

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equally foreign to their practice. The houses ar
high, and have a clumsy and inelegant appearance.
town is finely supplied with water, which is brou
pipes from the hills, and spouts in constant streams i
ous places in the streets. A very large dock for shi
was begun by Bonaparte, which, having been susp
during the commotions, is now again in a state of ad
ment. On going into a large church, apparently ver
we found a number of people assembled in it at mass.
churches are kept open, for this purpose, nearly the
day. Two large candles were burning, and a marble
of consecrated water is kept near the door. This re
I have no doubt, is wonderfully calculated to gain up
credulity and confidence of the lower classes.

The dress of the women in Normandy, it is said, h
varied during the last century. Its most remarkabl
racteristic is the cap. When the head is newly dr
the cap is very white, plaited with great care, and ex
at least a foot in height from the forepart, and *abou*
feet behind the head.

Having occasion to go into the shop of a barber
shaved, this service was performed upon all of us b
daughter, a neat little girl of fifteen, and we could not b
knowledge, that she handled the razor with much dext

On one side of the town is a large and strong castle,
an eminence, which overlooks nearly all the other
ings. Our American passports were taken from u
sent to Paris and another granted us by the mayor of Di

8th. We hired a carriage with four horses, to conv
to Rouen, distant thirty-nine miles, for which we we
pay sixty francs ; and leaving Dieppe at six, we had a
tremely pleasant ride, through a varied and fertile cou
in which the wheat was as large and fine as I have ever
it at home, throughout a district of equal extent. We
here, as well as in England, in the midst of wheat har
The chief part of the labourers in the field were wo
They were reaping, binding, and loading the wheat.
met them driving carts and loaded asses, going to market
burdens, and indeed, it would seem as if Ceres wer
stowing her favours, almost exclusively, upon the *fe*
of the country. Their complexions indicate as mu
the exposure and hardihood of out-door labour, as tho
the men. The fields, in this part of France, are ent
without fences, even on the public road. Cattle and sh
at pasture, are strictly guarded ; cows, when taken to gr

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a rope tied round the horns, and a girl or boy holds end to guide them.

We stopped at Toste, a small village, to breakfast, where were joined by Alderman Wood and family, who were elling in their own carriage to Paris. The inn was large, but destitute of that appearance which we call and comfortable. The road between Toste and Rouen, nds along the side of a hill. beneath which is a beauti- valley, through which flows the river Cailly, which ties into the Seine. This valley is very populous, con- ng a great number of manufactories, of different kinds ; icularly of cotton and paper.

We arrived at the borders of the Seine, a few miles w Rouen. The road is here lined with a double row of s, ropes are stretched across it, from tree to tree, and ps are suspended in the centre, throwing their light r the whole area of the road, which is at least double ordinary width of the roads in England.

We entered Rouen by the gate of Havre, and drove ough narrow streets, crowded with people and large ons, to the hotel Vattel. We were here introduced, the first time, into an inn truly French. One of the ants spoke a little English, and was eager to show us he understood the language. The floors, even of the rooms, were of brick, or tile, and without carpets. beds are placed in a recess in the chamber, and fur- ed with fine curtains. Large looking-glasses are found very room ; in short, the mixture of splendour, and of taste ; of elegance, and the absence of neatness, struck very forcibly.

With our fellow-passengers from London, who are also rtered here, we walked out to view the town. We t into the cathedral, which is admitted, I believe, to be of the noblest piles of this nature in France. The hic architecture of this building, the statuary, and the tings, render it very imposing. Two old priests, in a ious costume ; two or three boys, and half a dozen kish looking men, were chanting, and performing a va- y of marches and evolutions to, and from, and round the r, and from one part of the area to another, while the ense, which was burned upon some coals in a coarse iron , filled the interior of the building with a strong and ra- r odoriferous smell. Without the pale of the altar, were ozen or twenty poor people, most of whom were kneel-

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remote parts of the church, apparently engaged in religious act by themselves. We thence proceede convent, in which forty or fifty girls are educated, i conformity to the rites and ceremonies of the C church. We were conducted through the rooms abbess or matron, whose countenance and manner cated great complacency and kindness, but evidently with a strong attachment to the principles in which sl educating her flock. The house was a model of clean Each of the girls has a room and bed, barely large e to accommodate her comfortably. These rooms a ranged on each side of a gallery, in the middle of wh a wide passage, extending from one end of it to the The greatest attention, I apprehend, is paid to the habits of these children. In passing through the cha the convent, a sweet little girl, very neatly dressed, teously presented a plate, and solicited a contribution us, for the sick and distressed. In the chapel was a cifix, before which I observed the child to bow, every she passed it.

We dined at the *table d'hote* of our inn, in the true Fr style. Several of the dishes were new to us; the ch were numerous, and the price moderate. Upon the w we were by no means displeased with our first essay a silver fork and spoon, in the land of soups and frica The company at the table was large, and composed of Fre English, and Americans. We were regaled, during th past, with music, by a female performer, on a hand o who placed herself before the door for this purpose, ex ing, in return, a few voluntary sous from each of the pany.

In the afternoon, we all went to the top of mount Catharine, a celebrated eminence, near the city. It w toilsome ascent, especially to our lady mayoress; but, th we had often to stop and renew our strength by a little f breathing, when the summit was once gained, we w amply repaid for our exertion. The capital of Norma with its surrounding wall, its tall spires, its compact stre and its fine boulevards, lay at our feet. The Seine, bracing a number of green islands, displayed its meander to a great distance. Several villages were in sight; a wide extent of country, yellow with harvest, filled up contour of this delightful prospect. The streets w crowded to excess on our return, but soldiers, or g *d'armes*, were every where mingled with the populati

dy to take notice of any impropriety, and to bring offend- speedily to justice. To judge from the appearance of e populace, we should have supposed that a very large oportion of the inhabitants, must be at a loss for the ans of subsistence. Considerable trade appears to be oyed here. The number of square-rigged vessels and bustle along the wharves bespeak much commercial ac- ty.

Rouen, including its suburbs, is said to be seven miles in- cumference, and to contain 73,000 inhabitants. It was birth-place of Fontenelle, of the two Corneilles, and of n of Arc ; the latter was inhumanly burnt here, by order the English general, in 1430. One of the villages, or urbs, on the opposite side of the river, is connected h Rouen by a bridge of boats, having a draw in the ntre, which, when raised, admits the barge underneath to slipped out, and thus opens a free passage to the vessels ployed on the Seine.

9th. Having engaged seats in the diligence, we left Rouen ly this morning, with the hope of reaching Paris before ht. To gain a correct idea of a French diligence, you y imagine four strong wheels, placed at such a distance, to admit of the body of a coach in the middle, holding six rsons, three on each seat, facing each other ; a large aise, with a leathern cover and apron in front, placed be- e the coach ; and the body of a wagon, large enough to ld six persons, on two seats, riding sideways, and facing ch other, adjoining the coach, behind. If these three hicles are supposed to be united into one body without, t entirely separate as it regards the interior, a tolerable tion will be gained of the public stages of France. The nt vehicle is called the cabriolet, and the hinder one the lery. The former, to a stranger, is the best part of the igence, for it admits of the most open view of the coun- . Through the complaisance of a French girl, who lded her place to me very politely, I was admitted to a t in the cabriolet, while two of my companions were in e gallery, and the other (Dr. F.) in the coach, with four five French women. On one side of me, in the cabrio- , was a Frenchman, and on the other a Polish Jew, with ong beard. The road was excessively dusty. We passed rough a great number of villages, and some towns of con- lerable extent. The country is finely variegated on this ute, with hills and extensive plains, cultivated with dili-

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dle states. The chalk formation appeared to reach thr
the whole extent of this day's ride, sometimes appear
abrupt and broken cliffs.

About midway of the distance, between Rouen and I
the crops of wheat began to yield to the cultivation o
vine, and, in the latter part of the day, vineyards, lo
with grapes, appeared in great abundance. The vi
raised in rows, about three feet asunder, each way
grows to the height of four or five feet, bearing grapes
within a few inches of the surface, and is supported
stick driven into the ground, to which it is tied. As
was the first day of the week, we had an opportunity of
nessing the manner in which it is kept by the French
if it be fair to draw conclusions, from as close an obse
tion as it is possible to make, by passing through a g
number of towns and villages, in the course of 100 mil
should say, that it is considered as a day of pleasure. B
ness is by no means suspended, for every where the sh
were open, in considerable numbers; carts and horses w
in motion as usual; labourers were at work in the fi
and on the roads; but the majority of the people appe
to be occupied, principally, in concerns of pleasure;
lected in groups, at the doors, under the trees, and al
the inns. We crossed the Seine several times in the cou
of the day. The principal towns, through which we re
were Louviers, Gaillon, Vernon, Bonnieres, Man
(where we dined,) Meulan, Triel, St. Germain-en-La
and Nanterre; some of them very considerable pla
Hence you will justly infer, that the country, on this ro
is very populous. The horses are managed entirely b
postillion, who rides on the near wheel horse. But anot
important personage is the "*Conducteur*," who has his
tion either in the gallery, or on the top of the coach.
is captain of the whole concern; the baggage is under
care; the postillion is at his command; he regulates
period of stopping; helps the passengers out, attends
their meals, aids in carving, &c. The whole establishm
is under the control of the government. The conduc
and the postillion are officers amenable to the poli
There are, of course, much more regularity and decor
in the conduct and management of these conveyances th
with us, where the stages are the property of individua
or of companies, without any particular responsibility. T

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es in France, at least between Dieppe and Paris, are
neral better than those in England. They do not travel
aps quite so fast, but they are in better condition.
t Marly, ten miles from Paris, we saw the immense
ks that were erected to raise water for the supply of
ailles. Great quantities are, it is true, elevated to the
mmon height of 533 feet; but the clumsiness of the
inery is past description. It has the appearance of a
t of naked timber. Rennie, the English engineer, of-
l to erect steam works on the Seine, which would be
effective in their operation than these works are, for
her reward than the timber he should find on the spot.
ne preference given by the French to Americans, is
fested on almost every occasion which presents itself
howing it. One of the gens-d'armes, at Dieppe, on
ng we were Americans, said to me, "Ah! bon, bon;
Anglais ne sont pas bons." They show their dislike to
and sometimes rather rudely. "Combien, garçon,"
l to the boy, who assisted in changing the horses, at St.
nain, "Combien d'ici à Paris?* Knowing I was not a
chman, and supposing me to be English, he replied,
ici à Paris? C'est cent lieux, Monsieur *Rosbif*."†
Frenchman by my side, upon learning that I was an
rican, very freely indulged himself, in manifesting his
hment to Bonaparte, by extolling every thing he had
; and venting his dislike to the English. As we ap-
ched Paris, his warmth encreased; every thing beau-
or great had been rendered so by the emperor. In
ng Malmaison, he dwelt upon the improvements Na-
on had made there; and when we entered the grand
nue, to the great city, lighted with lamps suspended
the trees, and passed the triumphal arch, into the
ian fields, the poor fellow could hardly contain himself,
reat was his ecstasy, in his eager desire to point out
y thing to me that was curious and interesting, and to
e me understand how much was due to the emperor.
marked to him, at length, that Napoleon had produced
earthquake in Europe, and in the violence of the con-
ion, he himself had been justled to St. Helena. His
ntenance fell, and with an expression of deep regret,
eplied, "Ah! Monsieur, c'est vrai!"‡

* How far from here to Paris?
† From here to Paris? It is a hundred leagues, Mr. Roastbeef.
‡ Ah! sir, that is true.

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The entrance of Paris, by the Avenue de Neuil
the Champs Elysees, especially at an hour when th
ness of the day is over, can hardly fail to make a d
impression on the mind of a stranger, let him com
what country he may. We entered the city just as d
was beginning to yield to the splendour of the lamps
Avenue, including the Elysian fields, must be two mil
It was thronged with carriages, and horsemen, and
women, and thousands of pedestrians, all bent on pl
In many places they were formed into groups, danc
instruments of music. The gardens were illuminate
sports of all kinds in operation. Such was the scen
sented to us, on our arrival in this great metropolis,
evening of the Christian sabbath. If the questio
been asked us at this moment, "What kind of peop
the Parisians?" we should have answered, They are
dling and dancing people, caring for little but the p
hour.

We alighted, where all travellers who come to Pa
the public conveyances must alight, in the Grand Co
Diligences. Every *conducteur* is obliged to report h
and his charge at the office in the great yard, and di
tice of it is entered on the books. We proceeded to
rice's hotel, Rue St Honoré, a house in which 150 be
made up, exclusive of those for servants; yet it was
some difficulty that we obtained accommodations. A
man Wood and family, who arrived a little after us,
obliged to seek for quarters at another inn.

10th. In consequence of a lameness in my knee,
a slight injury, I did not go out to-day. My friend, D
of Philadelphia, who has been two years in Paris, c
to see me. He administered leeches to the swelled p
the knee, which afforded effectual relief.

11th. My first *sortie* in this splendid capital, was
visit this morning, with my companions, to the palac
the Louvre, so distinguished as the great temple of the
arts in France. In passing through the garden of the T
leries, my eyes were completely dazzled with the l
of a brilliant sun, reflected from the statues, the fount
the gravelled walks, and various other elegancies on
one side; and the marble front of the palace on the ot
Nothing can be more imposing than such a *debut* in Pa
On entering the garden from the side of St. Honoré, p
ing through it to Pont Royal, and ascending the river

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t of the Louvre, the most sumptuous and elegant parts he city, burst at once upon the view. And if such an ée is calculated to strike the mind with astonishment, an ission to the museum of the Louvre, will not diminish impression. The statues, busts, and antiques, are in ous apartments on the lower floor; and the paintings, ve. To describe them would require a volume. The effect is astonishment, at the *freedom* of the exhibition. re is nothing in statuary or painting which shocks the le delicacy of the French. In this respect, the En- go much farther than we do; but in France this free- is pushed to greater lengths. The public gardens nd with statues, which, in America, are only placed be- skreens in our exhibition rooms. The most highly ught models of the Venus de Medicis, serve as deco- ns in some of the coffee rooms, and other places fre- nted by both sexes, and yet the dress and manners of French women, are, at least to appearance, quite as rous as those of England or America.

rom this simple view of the case, it might be at first luded, that the style of manners in France, in relation ose denuded exhibitions, cannot be unfriendly to pub- norals;—nor have there been wanting philosophers, of sexes, who have contended, that our common notions ecency are entirely artificial; and that the concealment ruth and nature, is more injurious to purity of senti- t and feeling, than the simple and undisguised habits of Pelew or Fejee islands. But it might easily be proved, conceive, by a reference to the history of those island- themselves, that in proportion to the advancement of an society in civilization, and intellectual refinement, primitive habits are found to be entirely incompatible the preservation of public and private virtue. Nor is actual state of morals in France, any evidence to the rary: but, as I believe, greatly the reverse. Their records publish to the world, that one third of the s in the city of Paris, (amounting to upward of 8000 ally,) are "hors de marriage;" and as to conjugal fide- where could the person be found who would have the age to rank this among their *prominent* national virtues? ifteen apartments in the Louvre, including the vestibule corridor, are appropriated to the antiquities of Egypt, ece, and Rome. The whole number of figures, com- ended in the printed catalogue, is 361. It is impossi-

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ble to enter these halls, at least for the first time, w
experiencing the most vivid impression. The sudde
play of so much elegance and splendour, rouses the
ings to a pitch unknown before; and the admiration
is thus so forcibly excited, scarcely loses any thing
intensity, by a minute examination of the various o
contained in this long suit of apartments If novel
wonder are the first emotions. the mingled feelings
light and astonishment, will be maintained by such a
dence of sublime conception and exquisite skill in e
tion, as the greater number of the pieces so clearly p

The ascent to the picture galleries, is by a wid
sumptuous staircase. The number of apartments is
also considerable. In the one which adjoins the anti
ber, the pictures are mostly very large; but it is n
one enters the grand gallery, that the imagination is wr
upon to the highest pitch, and that the enthusiasm,
animates every Frenchman in speaking of the muse
the Louvre, can be duly understood and appreciated.
may, perhaps, form some idea of the effect upon the
of a person who has never seen a very large collecti
pictures, on entering, at one end, an apartment, about
feet wide, and more than a quarter of a mile in length,
a ceiling beautifully arched and divided into ornam
squares, with its walls entirely filled from one extr
to the other with the finest pictures; excepting, th
intervals, elegant marble pillars are erected at short di
ces from the walls, between which are superb mirrors
reflect the splendours of the gallery in every directio

Although the Louvre has been shorn of much of its
perial glory, by the just retribution of plundered nat
there appears no deficiency whatever, to the eye of a s
tator to whom the exhibition is new. The catalogue
now, indeed, be very different from what it was wher
choicest pictures and statues of Rome, Florence, Ve
and Milan; of Brussels, Antwerp and other cities,
included in the collection But France possessed, wi
her own domain, enough of the productions of the fine
to fill up the blanks by judicious selection:—and tho
some, indeed many, of the paintings, did not strike m
possessing much interest, the collection is altogether
multifarious and splendid, to allow me to venture upon
difficult and delicate task of description.

The Louvre is an extensive palace, now connected

Thuilleries, and forming on the side of the river a mag-
cent line of buildings. Opposite to its central opening
the Seine, a new and beautiful iron bridge has been
wn across the river, expressly for the accommodation
ot passengers. It is the only bridge in that part of the
, at which a toll is demanded. As this bridge connects
Louvre with the buildings occupied by the Royal Aca-
y of Sciences, it is called the "*Pont des Arts.*" It is a
long time since any part of the Louvre has been the
le of royalty. Napoleon had commenced, and put into
in of execution, such extensive additions and alterations,
ould doubtless have rendered it the most magnificent
ce in the world ; and that the fame of its completion
t be connected for ever with his own name, the letter
in large capitals, has been inserted, in numerous places,
ne solid masonry of the front ; and in so substantial a
ner, as to defy the attempts, hitherto made, completely
bliterate it.

e this evening witnessed the ascent of a balloon, from
gardens of Tivoli. The manner of filling it with hydro-
gas, was very obvious. Into a great number of casks,
aining diluted sulphuric acid and iron, were inserted
s, which terminated in the neck of the balloon. Through
e the gas escaped, and gradually inflated it. The silk
g completely expanded, a light car, shaped like the body
small gig, was suspended from a net which covered the
on ; and when all was ready for the ascent, the intre-
Madame Blanchard mounted the car, standing upright in
olding in one hand a white flag, and in the other a lighted
ch. The cords which held the balloon to the ground
e slackened, and she remained suspended, for a short
, just above the heads of the spectators, waving her
; then, at a signal given, the cords were detached, and,
standing upright in her car, she rose with a movement
ch combined more of sublimity and gracefulness, than
thing I ever beheld within the compass of human art.
wind blew very briskly. When she had risen fully
e the tops of the trees, she applied her match to the
vorks, and in a moment she was enveloped in fire, smoke,
thunder ; but at such a distance below her, as to do no
ry to her frail vehicle. These fireworks are inflam-
le mixtures, suspended from the balloon, and communi-
ng by tubes with each other, and by a train of powder to
car. The effect was truly wonderful. To see a hu-

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man being, and that too a delicate female, suspended
air to a ball, and scattering around her fire and thund
then rising, with majestic grace, into the upper reg
the atmosphere, and sailing, with the velocity of an
cannot fail to produce the liveliest astonishment.
ascent, we were informed, was the seventy-fourth fl
this skilful aeronaut. There would seem, therefore
scarcely more danger in making a journey through t
mosphere, by means of a silken bag, filled with inflam
air, than in a voyage at sea!

Two kinds of vehicles are used in Paris, as hackn
fiacres and cabriolets. The former are precisely lik
coaches of London and New-York, except that they ar
in better order than those in London, especially w
The cabriolet is a large and clumsy kind of chair c
with a leathern top, extending forward farther than is
in our topped chairs. It is drawn by one horse, a
wide enough to hold two persons, besides the driver
sits with his passengers. The prices of both of the
fixed by law, and do not vary for any distance withi
walls,—thirty sous for a fiacre, and twenty-five for
briolet.

The palace and garden of the Thuilleries, will excit
notice of a stranger, early after his arrival in Paris.
former is an ancient building, consisting of a large ce
pavilion, and two others on each side, at a distance fro
centre and each other, and the whole connected by
ranges of buildings, forming one grand front of 1000
Every order of architecture has been employed to en
lish this noble front. The roof, however, is very s
and is altogether too conspicuous to please a modern
The front of the palace is open to the garden; the
next the court is ornamented with a portico, decorate
Ionic columns and statues. The front exhibits eighteen
ble statues, of Roman senators, and twenty-two bus
Roman generals and emperors. The garden of the Thu
ries extends about four hundred toises, (half a mile,)
the palace, to "Place Louis XV." and is about a quart
a mile in width. This large space contains, on each si
the main avenue, a most delightful grove of large tr
chiefly of the horse chesnut, planted in rows, and
vistas passing through them in various directions.
branches of the trees are trimmed, or rather clipped
shears, in symmetrical shapes, so that every tree which fa

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venue, has the same shape. The ground, beneath the s, is an entire level; not a blade of grass is allowed to v in it; and the decayed leaves are removed as they

Several *jets d'eaux* play in the garden, in the midst of e basins, encased with white marble, in which swans are rting, as tame as the visiters who observe them. Sta- of marble and bronze, are distributed throughout this nanting place. The garden is open to every decently sed citizen; and in the evening, in good weather, it ains thousands of people, who resort thither after the s of business are over. Two centinels, one always a s, are stationed at each gate. No person carrying a el or bundle, nor any one without a cravat, or long coat, owed to enter. Some of the avenues are lined with ge trees, of a very large size, growing in painted boxes.

Seine flows on one side of the garden; and on this side rrace has been raised, through the whole extent, from h there is a fine view of the river, and the city on the site side. The Thuilleries is the residence of the ent king. Bonaparte sometimes resided here, but fre- tly changed his station to some other palace, for there several others within the walls of the city.

th. I called to-day, with W. Maclure of Philadelphia, ntly arrived in Paris, on the Abbé Gaultier, and found with a class of boys, composed of the monitors of ent schools. This excellent man is a warm friend promoter of the system of mutual instruction, as they call the plan, which, in England, is denominated Lan- rian. The boys were undergoing, in his presence, an ination in grammar. To no person, perhaps, in France, e erection of schools, and the extension of education g the poor, more highly indebted. Besides his exer- , in common with others, to establish schools on the oved system, he has published a variety of books ted to that system, which are now in use in the schools. mildness of his manners, and the benevolence of his tenance, impressed me very agreeably.

e also called on Count De Lasteyrie, who is likewise guished for his philanthropic efforts in the cause of ation, and for his ingenious and persevering endeavours troduce the art of printing on stone. He politely con- ed us to his Lithographic rooms, where we saw the ation of smoothing the stone, putting on the colours, ging, inking, and printing. The process is admirably

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adapted to drawings of all kinds, and may be appl
scrip printing, but has no sort of adaptation to comm
ter press. The stone is a compact carbonate of lim
close texture. After it has received the requisite
the figure or character is laid on with a pencil dip
ink of a particular composition. An actual drawing
effected of the object to be represented. The stone
then placed in the frame of the press, a sponge, *dip*
water, is several times passed over it, and the ink
on, by pressing upon the stone a soft substance, c
with it, much in the same manner as that practise
common types. The ink adheres to no part of the s
which is thoroughly wet, and of course it is only tha
which has been previously covered with the paint tha
the ink, and produces the impression, when covere
paper, and subjected to the press.

14th. Most of this day was devoted to the Gar
Plants, or, as it is now called, "le Jardin du Roi."
King's Garden. The various establishments whic
known by this title, do the utmost credit to the libe
of the government, and to the science of the nation.
sides agricultural and botanical gardens of considerab
tent, adapted to practical, as well as scientific instru
there are, within the walls, green and hot houses of
than 600 feet in length ; a menagerie of wild beasts,
of them within large enclosures ; an aviary, contai
collection of almost every bird known in France, a
neighbouring countries ; a museum of natural history,
than 600 feet long ; an extensive library ; a cabinet of
parative anatomy ; and an amphitheatre, in which
lectures are delivered on all the branches of natural hi
and on general chemistry, on pharmaceutical *chem*
and on the application of chemistry to the arts. M
the professors have, likewise, dwelling-houses withi
garden.

15th. Dr. Price accompanied me to a lecture of Dr.
the celebrated craniologist. He treated, in this lectu
the evidences of different organs in the brain, deduced
its compound structure, and from a comparison of the
and scull of different animals. He reasoned ingeni
upon the points he wished to establish. His manner is
and clear, and it cannot be denied, I think, that his ta
are respectable ; but it will be long, I suspect, befor
principles can assume the form of a regular science, *sus*

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e of much practical application. Several females were is class, and among them two dutchesses. It does not ear to me that his doctrine receives much support from ntific men, even in Paris; though I know there are e persons who consider them as substantially correct. coadjutor, Dr. Spurzheim, has, I believe, been rather e successful in England, in gaining proselytes to their iological theories.

6th. In order to see a little of the neighbourhood of is, we engaged this morning a fiacre, and rode to St. ys, a village six miles distant. In the celebrated cathe- of this town, we were shown the vaults which are in- led as the place of deposit for the remains of the pre- line of kings. The relics of Louis XVI. and Marie An- ette are here, but the vault in which they lie is not ned to the public. We were shown the coffin of the Prince of Condé. Some of the monuments in this ca- dral are more splendid than any thing of the sepulchral I have yet witnessed; not excepting those in West- ster Abbey. This cathedral was almost reduced to a p of ruins by the fury of the revolution, and its nume- relics scattered to the winds. Bonaparte took parti- r pains to restore it to more than its ancient dignity; nding it, I believe, as the sepultural abode of his own ly.

What a lesson to monarchs is contained in the voice which es from the vaults of this cathedral! The bones of he- and the dust of ancient monarchs are torn from them he violence of popular indignation. A new and more erful monarch succeeds, who repairs and beautifies e tombs, and selects them as the final repose of himself his august race: but, before his head is silvered with , he is swept from his kingdom and country, and the ent race is again restored, and has once more begun to ole these subterranean abodes.

rom St. Denys we rode to Montmorency, four or five s farther, where we were shown the cottage which was some time the residence of Jean Jacques Rousseau. hing to view the heights near the village, we were fur- ed each with a donkey; and thus mounted, in a style, ch, to us, appeared truly ludicrous, we ascended the hills, a boy running after us with a stick, to whip our beasts g, and point out the paths. Our feet almost dragged ground, and we could scarcely avoid being convulsed

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with laughter, at the figure which we cut, upon these
contemptible beasts of burden. We enjoyed, however
highly, a ride of an hour or two, in a way quite new
all. The scenery and the roads, during this excu
were interesting and agreeable. The village of Me
rency, and several other places, through which we p
were crowded with visiters, all of whom seemed b
the enjoyment of some sport, and particularly that of
and dancing. On our return, we stopped at Montmar
high conical elevation, just without the walls of Paris,
covered with houses. On the summit are the ruins
church which have been converted into a post of m
observation, and surmounted with a telegraph. Thi
strongly fortified, was the last resource of the Parisia
the approach of the allied armies. It completely over
the whole city, and the extensive champain around it.
keeper of the observatory, who explained to us the sce
informed us. that he was on the hill during the w
of the contest, from the time the allies first appear
sight, to the period of the surrender of the city. H
counted to us, with as much minuteness as we wished
movements of the armies, and the destructive terro
the conflict. The view of Paris, from Montmartre,
compensate any one for the toil of reaching the sum
Information of the birth of the son of Napoleon was
municated, we were told, from this hill, by telegrap
Rome, and an answer returned, in one hour and fi
minutes.

17th. I was introduced to-day, to the Chambers of
Institute, by Count Berthollet, and attended a sitting of
body. They occupy two large rooms, the walls of w
are filled with books, forming a very extensive libr
One of the rooms serves as an antichamber, in which
members assemble and converse, prior to the sound of
president's bell, which convenes them in the other ro
I was struck with the general physiognomy of this lea
body. A stranger. without knowing who or what t
were, would certainly pronounce them to be men of str
sense. I am inclined to think that the French countena
is more expressive of character than the English. A
row table extends along the four sides of the room, aro
which the members sit, facing each other, and in the in
vening spaces are also tables, occupied by members.
president sits in the middle of the room, in a chair sligh

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vated above the rest. Strangers are admitted into the a, outside of the tables. Several papers were read by nbers, who remained at their places, without rising.

1st. The palace and garden of the Luxemburg, though rior to those of the Thuilleries, are very large. The den contains delightful groves and fountains, a great nber of statues, and some jets-d'eaux. It is more ele- d and more rural than the Thuilleries, and commands tter range of prospect. The palace is 360 feet long, 300 wide. Within it are three galleries of paintings, y of which are from the pencil of Rubens, and among most esteemed productions. Several of the finest es, however, which adorned these galleries, have been oved to the Louvre, to fill the vacancies occasioned by restoration of the plundered treasure of other countries; there is enough left in the Luxemburg to afford any son who has the least taste for painting, hours of grati- ion. There is, I think, in this collection, a greater portion of large pictures, than in the gallery of the Lou-

Some of the best specimens of David's execution here exhibited, and they appeared to me to be marked vigour of expression, and a strength and richness of uring, rarely to be seen. Yet there was something in general effect of almost all the productions of this great t, which did not please me; I can scarcely say what it nor can I positively deny, that it may have been the t of a prejudice derived from the uncouth features of painter, as shown in the likenesses I have seen of him; from those traits of his character which the revolu- brought into view.

e met here W. F. R*******, a "Friend" from London, vife, son, and four daughters. It is an uncommon thing "Friends" to greet each other unexpectedly in Paris. . Wood and myself, excite as much notice in the public s, from the slight peculiarity of our hats and coats, as rsian satrap, with his silks and turban, would do in Phi- lphia or New-York. "Voila le grand chapeau!"* is a ark which, in an under tone strikes our ears, as we pass ugh the crowd.

2d. Adet, the former minister of France to the United es, called and took me to see Vauquelin, who, as one of professors, resides in the Garden of Plants. He was at home; but we had a long conversation with two

* Look at the large hat.

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sprightly old ladies, who live in the same house ; them sisters of Fourcroy, the late celebrated chemist of them talked incessantly for half an hour ; giving most remarkable proof of female volubility that I ev enjoyed. Her subjects were all of a domestic natu lating to individuals of their acquaintance ; but her tion and fluency, went very much to confirm me opinion, that the French language is better adapted th own, to the rapid and easy movement of the organs of s The celebrated Abbé Haüy, also lives within the g We found him at breakfast. He received us with the est simplicity and ease, and, without ceasing to eat hi and drink his wine, began to converse about Ameri American mineralogists ; and evinced a very famili quaintance with the peculiarities of the United Stat relation to his favourite science. He took me into his net, and performed a number of experiments on the tricity of the tourmaline, and other crystalline substa He is an old man, bending under the weight of years active and persevering in his department, and of kin affectionate manners.

23d. This being a day in which the public are adn to the French palaces, we rode to St. Cloud, viewe garden, and were escorted, in common with hundreds probably thousands, of others, through the different a ments of the palace. The situation of this palace i tremely fine. The gardens, in point of prospect and local advantages, are much superior, and in relation to and decoration, but little inferior to the Thuilleries. furniture, paintings, tapestry, and other ornaments, far ceed in splendour and costliness, any thing I had be seen. We were both surprised and amused, at obser in one of the long rooms, a beautiful model of the trium column in the Place Vendome, on which the statue of poleon is still allowed to remain. On the real colum Paris, the statue has been displaced by a white flag.

We continued our ride to Versailles, and went through palace and gardens of that distinguished place. The sp dour of St. Cloud is lost in the magnificence of Versail Thousands were conducted, like ourselves, through majestic saloons, galleries, and chambers, of this pal The painted ceilings, the pictured walls, the size and nu ber of the mirrors, the highly finished floors, the tapestry, gilding, the exquisitely wrought furniture, admit of

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ription that can convey an adequate idea of its sumptuous-
. The gardens are proportionately extensive, magnifi-
, and costly. The artificial cascades and jets-d'eaux, are
idered as the noblest in the world. At one basin alone
e are eighty jets, some perpendicular, others oblique,
ng from dolphins, dragons, &c., all under the command
eptune, who stands in the middle, surrounded with his
r gods, pouring forth streams and torrents of water.
number of persons collected around this basin, waiting
he moment when the jets would begin to play, we esti-
d at 20,000. The machine at Marly, which raises the
r that supplies these fountains, must have been, at the
of its construction, an admirable effort of mechanical skill.
fall of the river is but three feet, yet this fall is made to
fourteen large wheels, and these work the forcing pumps,
h lift, or rather propel the water, by three successive
es, to the reservoir which supplies the fountains. The
ine raises about 800 hogsheads per hour, or fourteen
heads per minute. But the water-works at London
ge, with only four wheels, raise thirty-two hogsheads
minute. The machine at Marly, is said to have cost
millions sterling; but I know not with what correctness.
re are steam engines in England, which exert a force
l to this machine, which do not cost more than £10,000.
ery part of this extensive garden, are waterfalls and jets,
tructed in the most fanciful forms, with pavilions, ar-
s, large groves, shrubbery, flowers, and statues, almost
nerable. Toward the lower extremity of the garden is
al, 1690 yards long and 64 broad, with two branches,
of which is 518 yards in length. At the bottom is another
e called the Grand Trianon, through which we were
ucted. The furniture here is also very splendid. I
ed particularly a vase, or basin, about three feet in di-
er, and a pretty large table, formed of malachite or
onate of copper; both extremely beautiful. The
e Trianon is a small palace in another part of the gar-
of much less imposing appearance.

he palace and garden of Versailles, and indeed nearly
whole town, (which contains about 20,000 inhabitants,)
built under the direction of that luxurious monarch
s XIV. It appeared to me very reasonable to conclude,
the two palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles, with the
ens, furniture, paintings, and other appurtenances, as
now exist, would cost more than the whole city of

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24th. Adet called again this morning. We lou
quelin at home, and had a pleasant conversation w
and the old ladies. He has a remarkably mild and
ble countenance. Adet informed me, that Lavoisier'
(one of the darkest deeds of the revolution,) was ver
owing to his holding the station of farmer-general, a
against which the factionists discharged their m
lignant venom. Had he been willing to take the
of his friends, his life might have been saved; but
on his own unblemished integrity, he persisted in a
of action which brought him to the guillotine. It is
that Robespierre would not even give him time to fi
interesting experiment, by which he hoped to ded
important chemical truth.

I attended the Institute again with Dr. P. The
dent for the day was De Rossel. The two perpet
cretaries, Delambre and Cuvier, sit on his right; a
vice president, Vauquelin, on his left. The minut
correspondence were read, and then several papers
members; among which was one by Thenard. Th
tings are well attended. It was very interesting to s
whose names make so conspicuous a figure in mode
ence, assembled at a board, which has done so much
tend the progress of useful discovery and improv
Some of them are very old, particularly Haüy,* La
Lacepede, Berthollet,* and Delambre.*

25th. This day being the grand fête of St. Louis,
it was to be held as such, for the first time in twe
twenty-five years, (having been roughly pushed out
calendar by St. Napoleon,) we were desirous to see
the populace of Paris would conduct themselves, pa
larly as great preparations had been made to celeb
with unusual pomp

In the forepart of the day, the crowd was most num
on the boulevards; and along the river, in consequen
the procession of the king, attended by the military.
procession, which drew a vast concourse of people, t
nated at the Pont-Neuf, where a new equestrian stat
Henry IV. had just been erected, and which was then
installed in its place, in presence of the king and roy
mily. But the principal rendezvous, and theatre of d
sion, was the Champs Elysées. This extensive field be
crowded in almost every part, long before night. At a
sonable computation, there must have been 200,000 pe

* Since deceased.

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assembled. Large stages were erected along the prin- avenue, from which were distributed wine and bread e populace, without cost. Part of the diversion con- d in making the people scramble for the wine. The was so high, and so closely boarded up on all sides, had no means of getting at it but by clambering on others' shoulders, and presenting their mugs, pitchers, buckets to the officers on the stage. For this purpose, rent parties clubbed together to support each other, o oppose the rest. Sometimes the wine was drawn by nen on the stage, who were charged with the distribu- and when a vessel was handed them, by a successful er, they filled it, in whole or in part, and the boy, after ing himself, handed the rest to his companions. On occasions, they bored a hole through the side of the , and inserting a tube through this hole, they connected h the pipe of wine, and allowed it to run through in stant stream. In the struggle to catch it, a good deal ost, but the greater portion found its way into one or of the numerous contending pitchers and buckets.

e same strife was kept up, in endeavouring to seize housands of loaves of bread and sausages, which were n out from other platforms, erected for that purpose. other part of the ground, high poles, like the masts of p, were firmly erected, made perfectly smooth, and ed all over with soap. At the top of each of these a large hoop was suspended, decorated with leaves owers; and to each of them were attached watches, rings, silver cups, and other valuable articles. These the prize of him who should be successful in climbing e top. Around every pole were, probably, a dozen enty competitors. They were allowed to take up le straw or dust with them, to wipe off the grease, cilitate their progress, but no instruments. The effort severe one, and none succeeded until after hours of ated effort. A string of them would sometimes be seen e pole—the upper one would give out, and occasion- lide by the others, but very frequently bring them all with him to the ground. Rope dancing and tumbling, by male and female operators, fiddling, stage playing, et shows, and a variety of other diversions, were in ant operation, upon wide and open stages, erected nd the field. Refreshments of all kinds were to be had. ncrease the effect of this grand fête, (which, it must be

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remembered, cost the spectators nothing but their t
their taxes—things they seem to care not much a
they can but have a *grand spectacle*.) Madame Bla
again ascended, from the centre of the largest ope
We obtained a station very close to the balloon. The
ing was extremely fine, and scarcely a breath of w
be felt. She rose very slowly, frequently emptying
of sand to promote her ascent. Sometimes she sa
in the car, and then rose up to show herself, wavi
flag to the thousands of gazing spectators. The fla
great height, slipped off the rod and fell. She imme
took out her white pocket handkerchief, and fastene
the rod, waving it, as she rose slowly toward the c
She at length applied her match to the train of powd
was immediately surrounded with the blaze of rocke
ing in every direction, and cracking like the noise of
dred pistols. When the fireworks had ceased, the
of a beautiful star appeared under the balloon, and ren
visible, until the balloon, which was itself illuminated
appeared, either in consequence of its great elevati
of the interference of some light clouds which were fl
at a great height in the air. The latter appeared to m
most probable.

We returned from this scene of crowded novelt
gayety, and of nonsense, astonished at the good order w
every where prevailed. Not a single instance of dru
ness, or of quarrelling, notwithstanding the eager str
the very lowest classes, for the wine and the sausages
curred to our notice during the whole day. It is true
d'armes were every where mingled with the crowd, r
at a moment, to check any disorder; yet it is impossibl
avoid the conclusion, that the national temperament o
French, in times of national tranquillity, is more favo
ble to decency of manners, to good humour, and the c
ties of social intercourse, than that of either Englan
America. The illuminations of the whole Champs Ely
the Garden of the Thuilleries, and most of the pu
buildings, produced a splendour not easily imagined;
the discharge of numerous fireworks terminated the *fê*
St. Louis, doubtless, very much to the content of his
cessor, and of his liege subjects in the great city of Pa

26th. I visited, to-day, M. A. Jullien and the Bishop C
goire. The former is a gentleman much interested
schools and other benevolent concerns. The latter

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nerly bishop of Blois, but lost his favour with the domi-
t party in religion and politics, in consequence of the
rality of his religious opinions, and his dislike to oppres-
in every shape. His publications in favour of the
ks, and the general benevolence of his character, are
l known. If his mind is not characterised by the very
ngest traits of genius, it is distinguished by the clearest
lences of Christian kindness, and the love of his fellow
tures; and well would it be, I think, if much of the
genius of the world could be made to give way to qua-
s of such a nature as these. I learned from the abbé,
one of the objections advanced by the Catholics against
general circulation of the Bible, is, that certain parts
t, particularly the book of Leviticus and the Canticles,
e liable to be misunderstood and abused, particularly
young people. The frank and kind reception I met
n, from both these gentlemen, was very satisfactory.
P. introduced me, in the course of this day's round, to
enard, the able professor of chemistry in the College of
nce. We found him in his laboratory, engaged in ex-
ments. He stated to us some discoveries he had just
e, relative to the super-oxygenisement of acids, by
ns of barytes, and the evidence of the discharge of
additional oxygen, by the agency of silver.

7th. I went, with some friends, to see a gymnastic
ol, kept by Amonton. The boys were exercised in
ping, climbing, walking on stilts, and other bodily ma-
vres. A systematic course of instruction, with proper
rcises, on the right use of their limbs, I have long
ught, would be very advantageous to boys. The per-
who gives this instruction, endeavoured, some time
to establish a school at Madrid, on the plan of Pesta-
i; but the effort was not very successful.

7th. We breakfasted this morning at the Caffé Zoppi,
des Fossès St. Germain des près. This coffee-house
formerly the rendezvous of Voltaire, Rousseau, Fon-
lle, and other literary men of the last century. The
spapers, and several literary journals, are taken for the
efit of those who are inclined to mingle politics with
r coffee; but there was nothing in the appearance and
versation of the guests we met there, that seemed to
e any connection with the wit and humour, the poetry,
tics, and irreligion of former days.

With W. Maclure, of Philadelphia, whose generous

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efforts to promote the advancement of science in the
States, have justly obtained for him the presidency
Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. I went
School of Mines, in Rue d'Enfer. We found a rea
mittance to the collections of this distinguished and i
tant school. It occupies the rooms of the Hotel Ven
a small palace, erected formerly for one of the s
Louis XIV., situated in the rear of the Luxemburg.
collection of minerals, in this institution, if not so sp
as that at the Garden of Plants, is more valuable. I
all probability, the most instructive collection in the
The foreign specimens are arranged in horizontal cas
a lower room; and the native minerals, in vertical
in a suit of six or seven apartments, above stairs.
latter are disposed of geographically; that is, the cas
marked with the names of the departments, and within
division are placed the minerals of that particular re
It is thus very easy for the pupils of the school to be
acquainted with the peculiar mineralogical features of e
department in France, without leaving the capital. It
tains also a collection of rocks, presented by Werner
great father of modern mineralogy, at Friburg; and C
and Brogniard's collection of the minerals around P
In other apartments of the building, are furnaces, ch
cals, and all other necessary accommodations, for the
lysis of mineral substances. This school is compose
three classes of pupils; viz. a French class, who are
tained by the government, and whose expenses are p
another French class, who pay their own expenses; a
class of foreigners. Among the latter, are two young
from Philadelphia, whose acquirements in mineralogy
mining, are very meritorious, and whose skill and sci
will, I hope, be employed for the future benefit of t
country.*

29th. The museum of French monuments, is well
titled to the notice of a stranger. It consists of a collec
of altars, and monumental pieces, preserved from the r
of the populace, when, during the revolution, the prop
of the church was confiscated for the use of the nat
They are not very numerous, but many of them are in
resting; some for their antiquity, and others for the d
cacy and perfection of the sculpture. They are arran

* One of these gentlemen, now holds a professorship in Columbia college, S
Carolina, and the other a similar station, in the university of Pennsylvania.

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ls, according to the order of time, commencing with
ouldering altars of the ancient Gauls, and thence, in
ssion, from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.
names of no inconsiderable proportion of the great
cters, who have figured in the political and literary
y of France, are here exhibited in a style of execu-
as various as the lives of those whose names the
led marble is intended to commemorate. This is the
ninster Abbey of Paris; though unlike the collection
t hoary edifice, its relics are not in their original
on, but brought together from various parts of the
nd country, thus constituting a real museum of tomb
and monuments.

the serious traveller, how delighted soever he may be
display of so much of the truly sublime and beauti-
human art, must, on viewing such collections, feel the
of that poetic interrogation,

> 'Can storied urn, or animated bust,
> Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
> Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
> Or flattery sooth the dull cold ear of death?

e "cold ear" of departed heroes and philosophers,
attery is utterly lost. It is only, therefore, from its
upon the living, that such a vast expenditure of time,
lent, and substance, can be justified. But who are
that are thus held up to the admiration of posterity,
hose names and deeds are transmitted, through the im-
ve flow of centuries, by the most laboured efforts of
art? Are they not, very often, those whose pathway
e has been strown with the tears and miseries of
ellow-creatures;—heroes, that have rode "through
ter, to a throne;" and philosophers, whose moral creed
opt poison into the fountains of human happiness?
the court of this "museum," overhung by cypress
illow, are the ashes of Moliere, La Fontaine, Boileau,
rtes, Masillon, Montfaucon, and one or two heroes of
ord.

visited, among other places, to-day, the model of a
in, which is to be erected on the very spot, where
rly stood the Bastile, of direful despotic memory.
fountain is to be a bronze statue of an elephant,
y-two feet high, with a tower on his back. In one of
s, there is to be a stair-case, ascending to an apartment
body, and from thence to the castle. The centre of

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the castle is to form the reservoir, around which is gallery, wherein the visiters may walk, and from they may view the city in any direction. The je is to issue from the end of the elephant's trunk. A of this huge thing, of the size intended, has been n plaister, and is shown to strangers, under a very larg When a foreigner wishes to view objects of this na Paris, he has only to present himself to the proper state his request, show his passport, and leave his a A written permit is afterward sent to his lodgings, gives him leave of admission, without cost. The pe on which the elephant is to stand, has been long comp but the main work, like many others projected under th emperor, remains nearly "in statu quo, ante bellum." the number of improvements which he did effect in the the new works erected, and the plans of improveme gested and commenced, are astonishingly great; and portant are they, generally, not only to the beauty, the improvement of the city, and the real comfort of t habitants, there will not be wanting to the Parisians, fo to come, daily mementos of his industry, and his qua tion to do good, when he was disposed to exert it.

30th. I spent the greater part of this day in the le room of Charles, an old and veteran professor of philos He has been engaged nearly thirty years, in collecti paratus, and in delivering lectures.—Though upwa seventy years of age, he is still an active man, and a lecturer. His collection of instruments far exceed extent, elegance, and costliness, any thing that I had expected to see. Its value was estimated, a conside time since, at upward of 150,000 francs. My opinion, vious to hearing of this estimate, was, that £10,000 ste would not produce such a collection, at the present He has devoted much of his time to the invention o paratus, and improvement of the kinds already in use: optical and electrical machines, are splendid and beat He has three or four pneumatic tubs, with sliding she the whole of which, except the corners and edges, a *plate glass*. They contain, each, about two cubic fe water. He performed a variety of experiments, on and electricity, for our amusement.* Most of this colle has been made in Paris, by Dumotiez, except the op instruments, many of which are from London.

9th month, 3d. The cemetery of Père La Chaise.

* This philosopher died in 1823.

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ut the eastern wall, will hardly fail to gratify the
r. This celebrated burial place, was formerly a
eau, and grounds, given by Louis XIV. to his favourite
ssor, Père La Chaise, who bequeathed it, for the pur-
for which it is now employed. Every citizen, without
ction of sect, may purchase the right of burial in this
tery, including a certain space of ground, which is
ed to him for ever. There is, accordingly, on the
of a hill, within the enclosure, a number of family
s, recently erected, with great neatness. This ceme-
deserves to be visited by every foreigner, who wishes
come acquainted with the character of the Parisians.
questionable whether any two of the monuments or
stones are alike, in the whole of this very large ground,
one of them are similar to those common in America.
are, however, almost universally characterised by
ess and delicacy of taste. Many of them are very rich
ostly. One of the first which attracted our notice, was
e and expensive monument, containing the remains of
se and Abelard. They were removed, not long since,
the museum of French monuments, and deposited in
lace. Almost every grave is surrounded by a neat
g, either of iron or wood, and the enclosure is planted
the choicest flowers; while wreaths of leaves and
rs are seen hanging on the monumental stone. Once
ear, at least, and on a fixed day, the relations and
ls of the deceased repair to the spot, and renew the
onials of their attachment to the dead, by cultivating
care the flowers which had been planted, or by plant-
w ones in the room of those which are decayed, and
ng fresh wreaths on the tombs. Thus, instead of the
rious images of death and desolation, which the ceme-
of other countries too frequently exhibit, these peo-
rive to render their burial grounds subservient to their
of variety and pleasure, and to the removal of that
of our final change, which they consider as too apt
uire, in some minds, a morbid influence.

e prospect of the city, from the heights of Père la
e, is very fine.

our return, we attended an examination of the pupils
chool, entitled "L'Institut Academique des nations
éans." Neither the appearance of the room, nor
ercises of the boys, had much to correspond with this
ous title. A considerable audience of male and female

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of the boys answered questions in logic, and recited portion of a sermon. Several of them construed a two of Greek, Latin, English, and German, and o formed an exercise in mathematics. One of the inst read an address to the scholars, and to the audienc to make it more emphatical, it was written in ver delivered with strong gesture; but a French gent who sat near me, and who is a writer of some not me the poetry was not good. The prizes were th livered agreeably to a written statement of the prog the scholars, read by one of the teachers. They co of books, very handsomely bound. When the boy's was pronounced, he came to the table, the prize was ered to him by an elderly gentleman, a wreath of fl was put on his head, and a band of music then cheere to his seat Those of the boys who had female rel present, went to them and received a kiss before th down.

4th. I visited this morning several persons, prior t departure for Switzerland. Among them were Count teyrie, Bishop Gregoire, and the Abbé Gaultier.* whom I had much interesting conversation relativ schools and to the prejudices of the clergy and peop this country. These individuals are all influenced, lieve, by benevolent motives, and are remarkably from prejudice The two former exert themselves no in the cause, and rejoice in the success, of the syste mutual instruction.

A large proportion of the schools in France, are taugh a fraternity, styled "Les Frères de la Religion C tienne." They assume a peculiar dress, and from custom, consider it their privilege, (as it has become t means of support,) to educate the youth of the cour These men have, of course, opposed the new sys with great zeal. It is nevertheless making its way rapidity, and even the "Frères" find that their cust instead of diminishing, is increased by the general The schools, however, of the new system, are still confi to the children of Catholics. The influence of the pri is so great, it is thought necessary to conform to the pr dice, and the Protestants are, accordingly, obliged to o separate schools for their own youth.

* This philanthropist died in 1818.

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ount Lasteyrie is one of the first who embarked in this cern, and who advised the formation of a society for the notion of education, upon the new plan. If this had been done prior to the king's restoration, it is doubtful ther the system could have gained admission into the ntry; and were it not for the weight and influence of society, it would still have to struggle with difficulties st insurmountable.

h. I called this morning, with a friend, to see Profes- Berzelius, of Stockholm, who has lately arrived here the Swedish minister. He is rather a young man, of and pleasing address, and of social, easy manners. spent an hour and a half with him in conversation, on ects of science. He showed us a portion of the new l called by him selenium, and exhibited to us some of roperties, by the blow-pipe. He carries with him a collection of instruments, for the analysis of minerals e dry way, done up in a folding leather case of small pass. He intends to remain in Paris all winter.

met to day the Rev. J. Owen, secretary of the British Foreign Bible Society. He intends making a tour ugh some parts of the continent, to advance, if possible, cause in which he has so successfully laboured at home. as printed several tracts, in relation to the Bible, since rrival here. Nothing has yet been done in Paris, nor, ieve, in any part of France, in the way of a society to note the circulation of the Scriptures. Jesuitical influ- is too powerful to expect much; yet there is reason elieve that the wedge of reformation has been entered, hat the knotty fibres of opposition and prejudice, may nade gradually to yield to the operation of that Spirit h works by love.

received a visit in my room from Gay Lussac. He is uch younger man than his reputation would have in- d me to expect. His person and manners are inte- ng, and his talents, as a chemist and philosopher, of the order. He appears to be interested in the success of ientary schools. It will require, he observed, 30,000 ols to supply all France, and there is yet established bout one sixteenth of that number.

h. A stranger in Paris will find it more economical, and rally more agreeable, to stipulate with his landlord for ccommodation of his lodging-room only; and to take his s without;—that is to say, his breakfast at a caffé, and

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his dinner at a restaurateur. Nothing can be more
nient than those eating houses, not only to the immer
course of strangers, that now frequent this city, but
numbers of the Parisians themselves. The coffee ro
very numerous. They are open from eight o'cl
earlier in summer) till noon, or perhaps later. I
of a respectable rank, the breakfast rooms are furnish
great neatness, and even splendour Marble colu
adjusted as to produce an *effect*, and other ornamen
reflected by numerous large mirrors, tastefully a
around the room. On one side is an elevated seat,
elegant desk or counter before it, frequently orna
by an impending canopy. At this seat, is stationed a
generally selected for her personal attractions. She
presiding genius of the establishment, repressing
presence, and by the gentle but effectual superinte
of her eye, any irregularity or indecorum among her g
and controlling the servants in the discharge of their
She receives, with singular grace, the money of her vi
and replies to any observations they may make with fi
politeness. The usual breakfast at those places, is a
cup of coffee, a fresh roll of bread, a *flute* or long sl
roll of a sweet and very light kind of bread, with a
tum sufficit of loaf sugar and butter. The latter arti
served up in the shape of a long ribbon, nicely laid in
on the plate. The sugar is brought in a small dish in l
and if there be a superabundance, which is frequentl
case, the visiter assumes the liberty, as we very often
ceived, to put the residue in his pocket—a singular prac
but sanctioned by common usage. The French coff
very superior to the English; and generally better tha
have it in America. The waiter at the caffé enters
two burnished metallic pots, one containing hot coffee,
the other boiled milk. He pours out the coffee, till dire
to stop, and then overflows the cup with hot milk. I
not before aware how much the boiling of the milk ad
the richness and flavour of the repast. The price for
a breakfast is generally one frank, (=19 cents,) which
cludes the privilege of reading the newspapers.

The restaurateurs, or eating houses, embrace a far m
extensive range of solid and fluid comforts. On ente
one of these houses, and seating one's self at a small ta
covered with a neat white cloth, a printed paper is p
sented, containing a list of all the varieties which the ho

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ls; potages, hors d'œuvres, entremets, fricasees, ra-
, patisserie, and desserts, with wines and liqueurs of
nds. The price of so much as an individual ordinarily
ires, is attached to each article. Hence a person may
or just what he pleases, and pay for no more than he
for. My companions and myself have generally taken
inners at a restaurateur, kept within the palace of the
re, by the family of the Swiss porter. The situation
e room was remarkably fine, overlooking the Seine and
pposite bank, with the Pont des Arts immediately in
peopled with all ranks and nations. The guests were
d upon by two grown daughters of the master of the
, always neatly dressed, and, in all their attentions to
ompany, performing their duties with a gracefulness
to be met with, in persons of the same rank, either
gland or America.

e price of a dinner, at such a house, including a dish
ıp, two dishes of meat, bread, vegetables, a dessert,
lf a bottle of wine, may vary from three to five francs,
ding to the rarity or expensiveness of the articles
for.

hose eating rooms, one meets with a great variety of
ny of both sexes. It is no unusual thing for a re-
ble tradesman, or other decent citizen, to bring his
nd children to a restaurateur, for an occasional dinner.
es them some trouble and expense at home, and,
s probably of greater consequence, enables them to
ittle more of the "grand monde." I have not ob-
l in the eating rooms of Paris, notwithstanding the
ariety of character one there meets with, any other
erfect decency of deportment.

e French are very punctilious in the observance of
al civilities. Politeness is interwoven with the na-
temperament and character; and although it may not
l much beyond the ceremonials of behaviour, it is
more agreeable to be treated by a stranger with grace-
e and kindness, how superficial soever the motive,
ıpon equal terms, to experience only the chilling for-
es of indifference or reserve.

e city of Paris is divided into two nearly equal parts
e Seine. This river is here considerably less than
hames in London, both in width and depth. It con-
n island of no small dimensions, near the centre of the
connected with each shore by several stone bridges.

common appellation of la Cité. The quays, or bo
the river, furnish so different a scene from those
York, Philadelphia, and other commercial towns, as
every American with the force of the contrast. In
large ships with their groves of masts, and the n
bustle of carts, cartmen, and porters, in the transpor
bulky wares and merchandise; and tall ware hou
their counting rooms, all indicative of an extended
commerce,—the river Seine contains half a dozen
of large scow-form boats, loaded with hay or c
quietly stationed in the stream: other large boats ar
moored in the current, filled with washer-women,
tongues are in as rapid motion as the paddles wit
they strike the clothes, while numerous batteaux ar
from place to place, on some trifling concern, either
ness or amusement. A thick wall, three or four fe
above the pavement, protects the foot passenger fr
river, throughout the whole length, nearly, of th
The top of this wall, excepting in very bad wea
covered with books, to the extent, probably, of
Numerous shambles are also placed along the w
which are exposed for sale, a most curious variety
cles, old and new, and mostly at very moderate p
and with these are intermingled show-men and show-w
tricks of various kinds, fruit and other eatables, lem
and liqueurs, carried on men's backs, in long tin v
and other etceteras, in a most diverting profusion.
been really surprised at the prodigious number of
that are printed and offered for sale in this city. No
are the book stores large and numerous, but the quay
boulevards, and other public places, are replete with
bles and shelves, loaded with books. Rare and va
works, in almost every department of literature, may
be obtained at those places at very moderate prices.
shops, and exhibitions of prints, are more numerous in
than in any place I have seen. The French delight in
catures; and they get them up in a style of great poi
humour; though it is to be regretted that they are to
dom designed to produce a moral effect. That sketch
this nature may be rendered subservient to serious
impressions, has been proved by Hogarth; and it mig
the occasion of surprise, that so few attempts ha

ly commenced by this great painter, did we not know,
it is chiefly the weak part of our nature,—a taste for
udicrous and the witty,—that derives pleasure from
inferior productions of the graphic art.

he national antipathy to English habits is shown in
rench caricatures. In our boyhood we were taught,
e tales we read, to consider a Frenchman, living upon
ups and frogs, as a meagre creature indeed, compared
the rotund figure of a beef eating subject of John Bull's
ion. But in Paris, they just reverse the picture—
a print now very fashionable on the boulevards, an
shman is represented, coming to France, in the form
all walking skeleton, with an eager and anxious coun-
ce; and after spending some time industriously among
estaurateurs, he is seen, on his return, pushing a
l-barrow before him, on which the anterior portion
s mortal fabric, now so enlarged, finds a convenient
ecessary support.

ry few Englishmen, and still fewer Americans, will
duced to consider Paris, *on the whole*, as an elegant

The gardens and public squares, the palaces and
te hotels of the nobility, and of some wealthy citizens,
n a style of magnificence unequalled, as I believe, by
own or city in Great Britain; and in the United States,
ave certainly nothing that bears any comparison with
. The boulevards, also, combine the advantages of
de and beautiful promenade, with a display of su-
mansions, public fountains, tea gardens, shops, &c.
y consist of a very wide street, which extends in an
ular circle, nearly around the whole city, forming a
mference of almost seven miles. Two rows of majestic
grow upon each side, whose branches almost interlace
other, forming a natural arcade on each side of the
e. The space between them is gravelled, for the
fit of foot passengers. This extended and remarkable
enade, was once the boundary of the city, and at that
was covered with turf, and much resorted to for play-
t bowls; hence the name Boulevard,—an abbreviation
boules sur le vert." This is, in all probability, the
commodious, and most frequented public walk in Eu-
. Here all classes have the liberty of amusing them-
es; and it is here that the gayety of Paris is witnessed
s most variegated forms. In the afternoon and evening,
e walks are lined with a double or treble row of chairs,

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rate so cheap, that the fashionable lounger can so
afford to appropriate five of them to his indulgen
for his body and one for each of his four limbs, w
motley group which surrounds him, contribute not
to his entertainment. In this multifarious assembla
ballad singers; dancers, both children and dogs; con
puppet shows; merry Andrews, and fortune teller
with castles inhabited by white mice, which play a th
antics in its different apartments; fortresses guard
regiment of Canary birds, which perform their ev
with great precision; caricaturists or grimacier
change their faces into a rapid succession of odd and
larly grotesque forms, which no risible muscles c
withstand: these, and many other contrivances, a
formed with unwearied exertions to please, and by p
thankful for the voluntary sous which may be thrown
Intermingled with these tricks, is a display of fruit
and flower girls, musicians, hydrostatic experiment
other allurements, which convert the boulevards of
into a place of daily amusement, highly characteristic
people of this metropolis and nation.

But abstracting these public places and buildings,
has no external attractions to recommend it. The h
are very high, and of a clumsy and antiquated style
chitecture. The streets are narrow, dark, and dirty
without sidewalks for foot passengers. They are e
sively crowded by wheel carriages, and pedestrians
descriptions; especially women and children. The
place to walk, is generally in the middle of the street
it requires no little care and dexterity, to avoid the co
of wheels; or, at best, the mud and dirt that fly
them. The axletrees of the carts, too, project out
to an enormous and needless length, and increase
danger.

The shops are not, in common, so elegantly dressed
as in London; yet those in the Palais Royal, and a
other places, are as sumptuous and attractive as the
splendid fabrics, artfully and tastefully arranged, can
sibly render them.

There is a curious jumbling together, too, of odd circ
stances in France. The same associations do not seem
prevail here, that we find on the other side of the chan
or of the Atlantic. A whole family will live in splend
in the fourth story of a house. A number of gentleme
houses open into one and the same front court, which co

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ates with the street by a massive gate. The stables ten found under the same roof with the owner and his ; so that while the minister or peer is entertaining his in a superbly furnished saloon in the second story, his s are enjoying their repast in the apartments immedi- below.

have seen no reason to believe that the opinions ained in Paris, relative to the Christian sabbath, are ent from those which we were induced to suspect on rst entrance. There are few, very few indeed, who r to regard it as a day peculiarly designed for worship. Catholic churches are open, and a priest is in attend- every day, for the benefit of those who incline to pre- hemselves before the altar; and every person is at y to go at such times as he may feel his mind most ly impelled to the performance of this duty. It is only st days, that the obligation is considered stronger than ary, to assemble in the churches; and those fêtes are ely to fall upon any other day of the week, as upon the This day seems, accordingly, to be regarded as the of a relaxation from business, and a devotion to ement and pleasure. But where there is no actual oition against labour, industry or avarice will prompt to continue their work. Hence, during the forepart day, but little difference is observable between this ther days. The shops are open, mechanics are at employment, and the streets exhibit the usual stir of ess and activity. But in the afternoon, the instru- of labour are laid aside, and instruments of music heir place. The gardens, boulevards, and other pub- aces, are thronged with the giddy multitude. The es are all crowded, illuminations take place, and ng and festivities conclude, at a late hour, the Parisian of observing the Christian sabbath.

e present king has attempted, by special decrees, to nt these excesses; but the current of popular feeling rs to be too strong to be thus resisted.

hat, it will naturally be asked by the sober Christian, result of all this? Can the dedication of one day in to the worship of the Almighty, and to the exercise us contemplation and communion, be dispensed with, ut an obvious dereliction of religious faith and practice, consequent relaxation and abandonment of moral prin- ? What is the actual state of religion in such a country?

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It would, perhaps, be presumption in me, to att
reply to these questions, with such limited opportun
judging, as a month's residence in France must be su
to afford. I can only, therefore, state my impressi
derived from the facts presented to my notice. I have
ral times entered the churches, when I have found
open, as strangers are always at liberty to do. A fe
sons, (and seldom more than a few,) were seen kneel
the pavement, in different parts of the building, eith
tent on the priest, as he moved about the altar, bowir
kneeling before the crucifix, and repeating the dif
parts of his formula; or pondering over the books
they held in their hands, and occasionally reciting pa
them in a low voice. On the countenances of some of t
devotion seemed to be strongly marked; and not u
quently were they wrapt in grief. But by far the gr
number of those whom I thus noticed in the churc
were persons of the lower classes of society, and mos
them females. Never, excepting on some special o
sion, was the number of assembled worshippers very
siderable, and rarely did it comprehend people of gen
condition. That persons in the higher ranks of society,
not at all in the practical performance of public worshi
by no means assert. My means of information have b
too limited to enable me to form a judgment. But from
that has appeared during my stay in Paris, I might saf
draw the inference, that a single large place of worsh
would be sufficient to contain all the devoted Christia
who punctually attend to that duty, in this great city. W
regard to the general morality of the people, I may be pr
pared, perhaps, to form a more correct judgment hereafte

LETTER XII.

Geneva, 9th month (Septem.) 17, 1818.

MY DEAR ***** AND ****,

HAVING agreed with my friend and fellow-passenger
J. B. S. of Philadelphia, whom I met here after our sepa
ration in London, to accompany him to Switzerland, we
took our departure from Paris, on the 8th, in a neat travel-
ling carriage, which he had obtained at Brussels. We were
joined by a gentleman of Boston, journeying like ourselves,
for health and information. We have also a Flemish ser-

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hich my friend S. had engaged at Brussels ; one of onest and handy creatures, who are in the practice g themselves to travellers as servants, interpreters, neers, through the different countries of Europe. s of this class, when they have acquired an esta- reputation for honesty and fidelity, prove extremely able to those that engage them. They acquire, in rious journeys, a great deal of local and general in- n, which it is their interest and pleasure freely to icate. It is of the utmost importance to a traveller, reviously well assured of their integrity ; for it is lly in their power, if they are so disposed, by col- with innkeepers and attendants, to defraud their rs. There are, besides, many things that will ne- be entrusted to their discretion, which involve, the pecuniary interest, but the comfort and safety aveller.

rriage being a calash, and fitted with a shaft, it comes e denomination of a "Limoniere," and we are per- go with three horses, one in the shaft and one on , driven by a postillion, riding the near horse, and with a pair of boots, into which a small man might n the height of several feet. The structure of ts, it is presumable, has not varied since the time of Gros. They are more clumsy and heavy than any d believe who had never seen them, and yet they generally by the postillions in France. Our horses bad, and being well adjusted to our elegant new vith *strong ropes*, we cleared the city by the Bar- lie, and flattered ourselves that the dust of a pro- ought, had been effectually laid by a smart shower in the city before we left it ; but we found that ad not reached much beyond the walls, and that dust must be our portion. This road was very d wide, with a broad pavé in the middle, and d with rows of elms, trimmed nearly to the top. are entirely without enclosures, and appeared n, from the long continued dry weather. I re- owever, that the lucern was very green and Whether this grass always sustains a drought bet- ver, is a question of some importance in practical d which I cannot at present solve. The country is level, and well cultivated. Numerous chateaux

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alive. We passed through Ville Juif, Fromenteau, Ponthierre, and Chailly ; at each of which place a post royal, and a relay of horses. We pay for t horses six francs per post, and to the postillion th equal to one and a half francs. Occasionally, for e nary driving or cleverness, we may pay more. allows them but fifteen sous per post, but custom h the liberty to double it, and her dictates are much r perious than some of the royal mandates ; that, for e which enjoins the good citizens of Paris to keep the shut on the sabbath day. Essonne is a handsome of 1500 inhabitants. In its immediate neighbourh several manufactories of printed calicoes and woolle with some chemical establishments. A little beyond we entered the forest of Fontainebleau. In order t the rough pavement, and the sand on each side, we by-road among the trees ; and, for the first time since been in Europe, could I easily have fancied myself in our native woods. Nature indeed has been but little dis in this forest for ages. The trees, when stricken with symptoms of much decay, are cut down, and convert fire-wood. They are large and majestic, consisting princ of beech and elm. This forest is twelve leagues in ci ference. It has for ages been a favourite resort French monarchs, for the pleasure of the chase. wild boar has still its haunts in its shades, and the same have extended their branches over the forest parti Louis VII. and Louis XVI., of Henry IV. and of Napo In some places, as if to remind us still more of home wood, which had been felled, was cut into lengths, and or corded just as in our woods. The surface of the f is very broken, and its geological features appeared di ent from any thing I had ever seen. Very large r cover the ground in some places, in rounded masses, ceeding in size any of the boulders I ever saw in Ameri They give an aspect of grandeur to the forest landsc The chalk hills, which so much prevailed on the other of Paris, have not appeared in this day's ride.

We arrived at Fontainebleau, fourteen and a half Fre leagues from Paris, at 6 P. M. This town, containing ab 9000 inhabitants, completely surrounded as it is by forest, may be considered as a royal exotic, planted he

* I since find that there are rocks of this description even within the limits of city of New-York, probably quite as large as those in the forest of Fontainebleau.

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purpose of gratifying the senses of majesty, in its
f pleasurable indulgence. The chateau, or palace,
n built at various disjointed epochs, and by monarchs
different fancies; and hence the architecture of dif-
arts is extremely dissimilar. It is a large palace,
t to contain, I should conjecture, several hundred
allowing to each as much space as a common dwell-
e. The gardens, in which we walked, are extensive,
in good order. They contain no statues, nor did
ny jets-d'eaux; but there are several beautiful
, large, and of various shapes, in which swans were
vith their accustomed grace and beauty. In one
a brood of young swans, nearly grown, accompa-
ld ones. Their plumage was a dusky brown, that
d ones perfectly white. We put up at the Hotel
le Lyon, a neat and tolerably decent inn, and I
ne most respectable in the place.
every well furnished bedroom in France, which
en, there is a neat and very convenient secretary,
case of drawers for clothes. An Italian princess,
ne, and her attendants, were our inmates at the
y were travelling in two carriages, drawn by black
The forest continued for some miles south of Fon-
. At a league distant, we passed a cross, erected
ot where Napoleon met the Pope, in his journey
e, to attend the consecration. How fit an emblem,
t, of the instability of worldly things!
s, four leagues from Fontainebleau, is a town of
itants, on the river Loing. I was pleased to see,
through it, in large letters, on a neat building,
enseignment mutuel :"* it affords one evidence, at
this system is beginning to spread through the
To Croisiere, three leagues. The billy, and
arance of the country about the forest, has
a level and fertile champain. To Fontenai, two
d thence to Puits-le-Laude, two more. A beau-
borders the river Loing, and is fed by it. To
two leagues. We passed two very large manu-
paper, on the Loing, established by Duperron.
contains 6 or 7000 inhabitants. This town was
lled the cradle of France, because, on account of
of its climate, the queens resorted to its castle,
their accouchement. This castle was built by

* School of mutual instruction.

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Charles V., but it is now in a state of dilapidation. tained a hall, 135 feet long, with various ancient pa fresco, and among them the famous dog of Montar the revolution destroyed the castle and the picture climate of this region, is said to have become much brious, since the canal was erected. To Briare, six The country is uninviting and sterile, till we appro town, when the beautiful valley of the Loire open view. It is here, however, a narrow stream, with an extent of flat sandy bottom on each side. The whol wide bed, is no doubt covered by the river, when the are raised by continual rains. At this place, the cana joins the Seine and the Loire, opens into the latter b ral locks. It was the first undertaking of the kind in and was worthy of the great Sully, by whom it was pl Through Boni to Neuvi, four leagues ; and from N Cosne, three and a half. These are towns containin 1500 to 4000 people. Cosne is a place of consid manufacturing industry. We arrived here about 6 and as soon as we could disengage ourselves from the of females that surrounded the carriage, urging us vehemence to buy some of the articles made in the which they exhibited to our notice, we went to vie anchor forge, at which the largest anchors in Europ said to be manufactured. The superintendant, (as he peared to be,) complied immediately with my request t the establishment, and conducted us to several shops, taining forges, tilt-hammers, &c. and explained the ma in which the prodigiously large masses of wrought i which compose the body and branches of the anchors, firmly united together, so as to form a solid and com whole. He showed us a great number of anchors, eac which were stamped with the weight of about 5100 ki grams=11,350 lbs., or five tons nearly. My questions ing rather particular, he looked at me earnestly, and marked, "Vous êtes Anglais sans doutes." "Non, n sommes Americains."* At this his countenance brig ened, he expressed his surprise, and redoubled his atte tions ; remarking, that he had before "had the honour conversing with Americans." Cutlery is made here of fine quality. Cosne is immediately on the Loire. Fro thence to Pouilly, three and a half leagues, and to La Ch rité, three leagues farther. We arrived at this last plac

* "You are doubtless Englishmen." "No, we are Americans."

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nine in the evening, in a shower of rain ; and found, large kitchen of a good inn, a cheering wood fire, , with the shape of the fire-place, reminded us of an hioned New-Jersey farm house. The hostess and mestics were very civil. They soon prepared for omelets, and some boiled milk ; placing, as is always ary in France, a bottle of wine on the table. At all s we have been at, the female is the principal mana- In almost every department of active life, they know direct and manage without the interference of men. ed, on the road to-day, a young woman driving a ith a load of wood. The country through which e just passed, abounds in grapes, which are now eady for the vintage.

We left La Charité before six. This place derives e, it is said, from the numerous alms which were distributed in it, from a convent in the neighbour- ts population is about 4000. After passing Pougues, nded toward Nevers. Here the aspect of the changed greatly for the better. Instead of a land- ather sterile and uninteresting, we had before us rich in grain and fruits, with hills on each side with vines. Nevers is seated at the confluence of re and Loire. It is an old town ; the streets are and the buildings, like most of those in France, hing of that air of neatness and comfort, to which ccustomed at home. A new and splendid crucifix, oup of figures, representing the women standing body of our Saviour, just taken from the cross, our notice on entering the town. There is some ce of commerce at this place ; and our guide in- there are several kinds of manufactories carried particularly earthen ware, glass, and enamel. Of we had a convincing proof in the importunate n of a genteel woman, who, at our breakfast table, efore us two boxes of ware of very nice work- and with great insinuation, urged us to buy. e also various operations connected with the work- on ore, which is obtained at no great distance. as a population of 12,000. Magni, St. Pierre, er, St. Imbert, and Villeneuve sur Allier, are sta- re we changed horses. They are villages of dif-

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men, women, and children, uttering, in a doleful voice, "Votre charité messieurs, s'il vous plait, pauvre miserable."* Mendicity in France is a regul fession. A gentleman in Paris informed me, that, course of an investigation in which he was concerne years ago, they discovered that a certain family of mec which occupied an upper room in one of the obscure of the metropolis, had depended upon begging, *as a resource*, for 100 years. The business had descend gularly from parents to children through several g tions.

The next town which we entered was Moulins, ably situated on the Allier, a river which joins the just below Nevers. Moulins contains 13 or 14,0C habitants. It is famous for its cutlery: of this the t ler is generally informed immediately on the arrival carriage, by a score of women, young and old, who their boxes and ply him with the most pertinacious dexterous intreaties to purchase their wares. Knives, sors, razors, &c. of the most curious and delicate cons tion, are offered at double their value, with an intentic take what they are really worth. It being a rainy day had to contend with only two or three of these blacke suitors. The streets and houses of this town, though w and better than those of Nevers, are crooked and inc venient. This town is the capital of the Bourbonn Upon leaving it, we proceeded along the Allier, thro the villages of Bessai, and Varennes, to St. Gerand, wh we concluded to abide till the morning.

The country through which we have travelled to-d more especially since we left Nevers, has been as beauti and smiling as any part of the world I have been in. heavy rain during the day did not prevent us from indu ing in frequent terms of admiration, of the prospects hill, valley, cultivation, fertility, and beauty, which we continually apparent. It is remarkable for the excellen of its fruit, the beauty of its women, the curious figure their straw hats, shaped like a boat, and their wooden shoe These clumsy, clogging shoes, are still in general use many parts of France. They make a very unpleasant nois on the pavement and floor, but they have the recommen dation of durability and cheapness. Perceiving a decen man with a better pair on than ordinary, I asked him th

* Your charity, gentlemen, if you please, for a poor miserable being.

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he replied ten sous, (= 10 cents.) They are also drier
shoes of leather. The females wear caps from their
hood, without discontinuance. The male peasants in
art of France, carry very broad brimmed hats, some
m, I think, two feet in diameter. They appear to be
, polite people. Great quantities of nuts, of the kind
ll English walnuts, are cultivated here. The tree
ns Regia) is ornamental as well as useful.
ch of this day's ride has reminded us of America,
the width of the road, the general features of the
y, and the better style of farming which prevails.
are used in ploughing. I observed three pair attached
plough, where the soil was such that, in New-Jersey,
orses would be considered as an ample team. The
raw by the head and not by the shoulders. A mat of
is placed on the forehead, and a band of leather or
e is put over it and made fast round the horns to the
which rests on the neck. This yoke is fastened to
or tongue, chains not being used. Upon our arrival
Gerand, we were recommended to the Maison de
as the best inn. An active and polite little landlady
ed her rooms with brick floors, her beds, and her
manger, assuring us, we should be "bien content"
er fare. Some pigeons that were on the spit, and a
bbit that the "bon homme" was skinning, so
ned our appetites, that we determined upon having
supper, before we had stipulated for the price.
. After a breakfast on genuine French coffee, which
ys good, and paying a bill of thirty-five francs, from
enormous as it was, there was no appeal, we pursued
rney through the post towns of Palisse, a consider-
lage, with an old chateau ; Droiturier, a poor place ;
rtin d'Estreaux ; Pacaudierre, and St. Germain
asse. None of these are places of much importance.
me general want of neatness and attention to exter-
earance, which prevails in the northwest of France,
l here. The country becomes more hilly as we ad-
At the last mentioned town, hills appeared that
e the name of mountains ; and before we entered
, our next post, the lofty summit of the Puy de
covered with snow, made a magnificent appearance
outhwestern horizon. Roanne is one of the finest
ve have seen since leaving Fontainebleau. It has a

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Loire, near the head of its navigation. A vast numb
boats were stationed in the river, all without sails, an
peculiar construction. Many of these are employ
transporting pit coal from mines situated higher up.
market was full as we rode through; but many
women than men are to be seen on all such occas
Among the objects to which our attention is somet
drawn, as we ride through these country towns, are
shoe stores, in which a piece of leather could nowbe fo
These *sabots* are in general demand.

The female peasants in this part of the country, ha
mode of spinning which enables them to perform the
ration as they walk the streets and roads. The distaff,
ing a long handle, is held under the left arm. The sp
terminates at one end in an iron pin, pointed and made rou
so that, with the thumb and finger of the right hand, a ra
twirl is easily given to it, which draws out and twists
thread; the spool hanging loose as it runs round. T
thread is then wound up, and another twirl is given in
same way. They spin hemp, in this manner, with facili
as they watch their goats, sheep, or cows, grazing in the fiel

Leaving Roanne, the country becomes mountainous. W
changed horses at St. Simphorien, and immediately beg
to ascend Mount Tarare. This mountain has been cel
brated by Sterne, in his account of the horse-shoe and th
peasant's family. It has an elevation of 22 or 2500 fe
above the sea. We crossed it about four o'clock P. M., i
as fine an afternoon as the summer has produced. The per
spective on all sides, was delightful; cultivation ever
where smoothing the rugged features of nature. The snows
of Puy de Dome were visible at a distance, while the valleys
under our feet were clothed in a lively verdure. The air
was remarkably clear; and towns, villages, farm houses, and
chateaux, gave animation to the scenery. The descent of
this mountain is rapid, but the road is remarkably good.
The waters which flow into the Loire and its tributary
streams, are here divided from those which empty into the
Soane; thus separating the Atlantic from the Mediterra-
nean currents. At the foot of the mountain, is the town
of Tarare; where we had concluded to seek quarters for
the night. This town is in a situation the most unfavoura-
ble to the ordinary means of human support—in a narrow
valley, a barren soil, and remote from any navigable stream.
It is a place in which one could at best suppose there would

ut a few indifferent huts, and a bad tavern ; but it has
ired, within a few years, a population of about 3000,
contains some of the best houses we have seen (cha-
x excepted) since leaving Paris. This prosperity is
g to the introduction of manufactories, principally those
otton weaving, and of calico printing. The brook
h moves the machinery sometimes becomes a formida-
orrent ; but such has been the extraordinary drought
e present summer, the stream has not only been en-
dried up, but they have been obliged to send their
to a great distance to water. This, they say, has
the case for three months, until the copious rain of
rday gave them relief.

om the experience of last night, we thought it best, this
ng, to make a bargain with the landlady for our accom-
ion ; and after looking at the rooms and finding them
bly good, I asked the price. This she declined to state,
we might give what we pleased To this I objected,
ft her to make farther inquiry ; but while I was gone,
fered the rooms to our servant at a reasonable price,
t being more successful in my bargain at the next inn,
cepted the terms offered This trait in the French
ns, is one of the most unpleasant which a traveller
encounter. They appear to think that all the money
an get for an article is fairly acquired, and will often
uble or treble the sum, at which they will afterward
. Without a previous bargain, one is scarcely ever
t from such a liability to imposition ; and yet nothing
s more remote from their intention than to cheat.
are scrupulous with respect to the money given in
, and would scorn to take advantage of any mistake
calculation With respect to the principle of honesty,
er of its opposite, dishonesty, it is questionable whe-
roperty is any where more safe, or a traveller less in
of thieves, than among the French.

After breakfast, and paying a bill comparatively
ite, we left Tarare in a delightful morning, and dis-
ng ourselves by degrees from the narrow valley, the
y opened into an expanded landscape, embracing se-
arge chateaux of more modern structure than those
Paris. The recent rain has set the ploughs again at
I observed that, in several instances, the furrow was
to the left, instead of the right, as it always is. I be-
n America, excepting perhaps among some of our

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foreign settlers. Passing through Bully, we arrived at brélle, where we suffered our carriage to go on to the post, and hired a carriole to conduct us to the copper r of Chessy, about a league to the north of the road. though it was the inn-keeper himself who was to drive and with his own horses, it was his wife with whom bargain was to be made. With her husband at her elb she decided upon the price, and off we started in a n singular kind of vehicle, the seats of which would se for a bed or couch if placed in a chamber, but which filled the carriole, as to render it extremely awkward. rived at the mine, we found the works were stopped want of water. The shafts extend about 250 feet in perp dicular depth. The ore appeared to be principally pyrit with the green and blue carbonate. The latter variety a very fine and rather a rare mineral. This copper is fou in a rock composed of quartz, and a talcy steatite. Th operations of the mine are conducted by horses, steam n being used. The bellows of the foundery are of woo the lower part sliding into the upper. This mine is ver small compared with those in Cornwall.

We resumed our carriage at La Tour, a village thre and a half leagues from Lyons. The country increased i interest as we approached this ancient capital of the south It is considered as one of the most delightful regions o France. The maisons de campagne are so numerous, a to appear like villages scattered upon the hills.

The dome des Chartreux of Lyons, announces the posi-tion of the city between the Soane and the Rhone, neither of which is crossed by the road we have travelled. The remains of a Roman aqueduct claimed our attention; one portion of it being in a valley, and another on a hill. They are doubtless the oldest specimens of masonry, which our eyes have ever beheld. The Soane is a stream, quite as considerable at Lyons, as the Seine at Paris. We crossed it on one of the seven bridges, which connect its opposite banks within the town, and took up our quarters at the Hotel de l'Europe, in rooms which overlook the river, immediately in front of the heights on the opposite side; upon which is a number of large buildings, gardens, shrub-bery, &c.

We repaired to a restaurateur for our dinner, and were well served, for two and a half francs each, including a bottle of vin ordinaire, which we found very good, though it

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marked on the carte at only one franc. It is cheaper, of
se, than bottled cider in America. In the evening we
a delightful walk on the banks of the Rhone. The
moon shone with brilliant effulgence on the water, as it
ed with majestic rapidity through the arches of the
ge, upon which we placed ourselves, to enjoy the
ery. The Rhone is by far the most noble river I have
in Europe. It inspired me with the most pleasing re-
ctions, from its resemblance to the streams of my na-
land. We returned along a fine quai, upon its borders,
with boats, which convey to the city coal, wood, salt,
ther commodities.

h. Seated at my escritoire, to note the particulars of
rday, a singular sound from a person in the street,
me to the window. It was a juggler, attracting a
l around him, in order to exhibit his tricks, and to col-
he sous they might have to spare. He succeeded in
g a large audience of both sexes, who, passing *par*
d, formed a ring round him, and laughed heartily at his
lemain. Thus began the first day of the week, in this
f the town. We breakfasted well at a caffé, for less
ne and a half francs, and had the newspapers in the
n. The one I took hold of was a Paris Moniteur,
ning an account of the promised relinquishment of
cola by our government—a piece of intelligence that
not but gratify our feelings, from the persuasion that
an act of moral justice, that would do much for the
of our government. Upon our return, the necro-
r in the street had given place to a company of
s.

quet, a merchant and banker, of some eminence in
to whom we had letters, called to see us, and offered
vices, with the ease and politeness of a true gentle-
Having accepted his invitation to dinner the next
ve engaged a conductor, a modest and intelligent
and commenced a little survey of the town. The
m was opened to us. It consists chiefly of Roman
gyptian antiquities, and paintings. The former are
onsiderable, a great portion of them having been
in the town and neighbourhood of Lyons. The
gs are numerous, and some of them large and fine.
collection are the celebrated bronze tablets, dis-
d in 1758, containing the harangue, which the Em-
Claudius made in favour of Lyons. These curious

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and interesting monuments of antiquity were dug out
hill near the town, and are still in good condition, th
scription being quite legible. We were shown the a
ments of the school of drawing; an institution which
pears to be conducted with great spirit and science.
passing through the hotel du ville, or city hall, two
large bronze statues, emblematic of the two rivers wh
bathe the town, are presented to our notice. They
fine specimens of this kind of workmanship. This h
fronts the Place de Terreaux, which was deluged with
blood of the citizens, after the surrender of the city to
revolutionary army, about the year 1794.

We crossed the Soane, and went to the top of Les Fo
vieres, where there is a church, called Notre-Dame
Fourvieres. The people were assembled in it at the ti
of our arrival. This church remained shut during t
whole of the revolution, and was not opened until the la
return of the present pope from France. In passi
through Lyons, he performed a pilgrimage, as his devote
followers have termed it, to the top of mount Fourviere
in company with the archbishop, and reopened this churc
He was followed by an immense multitude of people; an
after the ceremony, the poor old father was carried dow
in a chair, by two priests, to the Hospital Antiquailles
followed by the acclamations of the crowd; and when h
descended, his faithful adherents eagerly endeavoured t
kiss the ground where his feet had been placed. It would
seem therefore, notwithstanding the very unceremonious
style in which his holiness had been treated by the great
emperor, that he had lost nothing of his sanctity in the
opinion of the greater number of the Lyonnaise.

When the ceremonies were over, we found no difficulty
in gaining admittance to the interior of Notre-Dame des
Fourvieres. It is a very plain building. We ascended to
the steeple, and enjoyed a perspective of greater extent
than any I had ever before beheld. The city of Lyons,
the two rivers, and the country bordering the town, lay at
our feet. The abrupt mountains of Dauphiny appeared in
the southeast, and farther north the Alps reared their ma-
jestic heads. Mount Blanc, though at the distance of sixty
miles, often presents its snowy peaks. Our guide said he
distinctly saw it, though the evidence to me was not so clear.
When the atmosphere is such as to afford a distinct view of
it, rain, it is said, may be expected.

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re are other places of worship of considerable note
side of the Soane. One of them is the chapel of
t, respecting which a curious story is related, and
neans creditable to the early inhabitants of this city.
man, having committed a great many disorders in the
cended the Fourvieres, and sought refuge in this
The enraged citizens followed him, demanded
should be given up, and threatened, in case of re-
reduce the church to ashes. St. Just, who was at
e Bishop of Lyons, was deaf to their entreaties,
e principal persons among the pursuers had bound
ves in a solemn manner, that when they had obtain-
riminal, they would only put him in irons. Utterly
ss of this promise, as soon as they had the man in
ssession, they tore him in pieces, before the eyes
ishop. St. Just, accusing himself of rashness, de-
y condemned himself to a state of penitence in the
of Egypt. His people endeavoured in vain to
n back to his church. He died in his retreat, and
was brought to Lyons in great pomp, and placed
hurch, which was afterward dedicated to the ca-
bishop.

ardens rise one above another, on the Fourvieres,
ny terraces in the air. In one of them we plucked
the most delicious grapes we had ever tasted, and
em till we were cloyed; our guide paying to the
only a few sous for the privilege. Upon the same
e is a hospital for the insane, in a building which
erly a convent. This building stands on the site,
as once a palace of the Roman emperors, and in
e Emperor Claudius was born, and Caligula, his
sor, had lived. It is now called L'Hôpital Anti-
in consequence of the numerous antiquities, that
en, and are still found in that quarter. Into this
we gained admission, and were shown the apart-
d cells of the insane. The treatment of them ap-
o be mild; the accommodations, though coarse,
erable; and if beauty of prospect or position, can
e to the relief of mental disorder, this asylum must
very eminent advantage. In the insane depart-
ere about 60 men, and more women. The national
is by no means obliterated by derangement. The
we saw on entering, was one of the male patients,
n the fiddle to another, who was dancing merrily

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before him, in obedience to the music. But, to t
credit of the supporters of this institution, the bui
made subservient to another purpose, which must
direct tendency to retard the recovery of lunatic p
It is a place of confinement for disorderly and disea
males. They have possession of the upper rooms,
look immediately into the yard of those whose
malady is, or ought to be, the subject of moral trea
The funds of this institution, are insufficient to mainta
the desired order, and it is on this account, probabl
the building is appropriated to such incongruous use

In descending the Fourvieres, we went into the C
dral, or Metropolitan Church of St. John. This is
cient building, the architecture of which is in the M
style. It is not very large, nor is its interior half s
pressive as the church at Rouen, and many others. It
tains one of the two very curious and ingenious clocks,
by Lipsius, of Basle, in 1598, and described in Hut
mathematical recreations, and by other writers.

14th. The first salutation from the street this morn
were the sounds of a hymn, from a number of voic
chorus. It was a procession,—first of men, headed
priests in their robes, walking in two rows, at some dist
from each other, and bearing a large silken banner, or f
then of females, all drest in white, with a white veil o
their heads, the foremost bearing a crucifix of ivory, en
cled with festoons, from which several cords were exte
ed, and held by those who led the band. Every fem
in the procession, carried an open book, and joined in
chant. After these followed a great number of other
males, habited in their usual style, and then a corps of m
formed the rear of this march, quite new to us, but I su
pose very common in Catholic towns. Our guide inform
us there were not more than four hundred Protestants
Lyons, and but one place of Protestant worship. The e
ternal observances of the Catholic church, appear to be a
mirably calculated to hold the common mind in subjectio
to its dogmata; a subjection, which I have no doubt, how
ever, is often seasoned with sincere devotion. But ho
deeply is it to be regretted, that this devotion is so ofte
intimately connected with superstition; and that, in con
sequence of this, so many of those who have intelligence
enough to perceive this connection, run into the opposite
extreme, of cold hearted infidelity.

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vent, after breakfast, to see a manufactory of silk
or tissue. It would be difficult to form an idea of
ness and splendour of this stuff, without seeing spe-
of it. Gold and silver thread, and silk of all colours,
en into any form or figure, which an artist may be
to designate. Flowers, birds, animals, and men,
represented by the operations of the loom, as ef-
as by embroidery, and with all the brilliancy of the
t, and all the luxury of gold and silver. Some of
ffs are made, (as we were informed by one of the
dealers and capitalists,) expressly for the Grand
and court of Constantinople. Those destined for
ons and hangings of the French palaces, are less
d gaudy, and more conformable to modern Euro-
e. The mechanism of the loom, by which this
made, resembles, very closely, that used in the
of figured carpets, alluded to at page 132, but re-
reater nicety of management, and much more time
plish a given length The workmen at the loom
us, that an ell was the labour of three or four
ibands are woven with the same richness, and
figure. The gold and silver thread, we had also
unity of seeing manufactured. The gold thread
ded silver. It is drawn to the requisite degree of
y passing the wire between two exquisitely polish-
llers, pressed together by weights. The metallic
lk thread are then twisted together, by a kind of
t in such a way, as to wrap the metal effectually
silk.

braced the invitation, given us by the woman in
ral yesterday, to visit the clock again, and to see
ents. It was wound up for the purpose, and per-
st or all of the operations, mentioned in the de-
hat has been given of it It is in the form of a
er, terminated by a dome, above which is an ar-
k. When the clock was wound up, the cock,
s a half grown chicken,) fluttered its wings, and
ice or thrice; a dove descended from the clouds;
ppeared to Joseph as an emblem of the annun-
he virgin; other angels appeared, and, by strik-
produced something like the sound of a hymn.

balcony, which crowns the dome, is a figure of
or porter, who, as soon as the chime begins,
lowly toward the bell, raises his hammer, and

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strikes the hour, turning his head round at each
then, moving round the dome, repairs to his post,
he remains till the next hour. On different dial pla
rious astronomical events are represented, such as th
nal progress of the sun and moon, the days of th
with the civil and ecclesiastical calendar. One of t
plates, which indicates the hours and minutes, is of
or elliptical form, and the hand or index which moves
the centre of the ellipse, lengthens or contracts itself, a
volves, according to the varying semi-diameter of the e
This was certainly a most extraordinary piece of mech
for that period. It was repaired in the last centu
Nourisson, a very ingenious workman of this city
present, however, it might be executed in a differen
very superior style.

The woman took us into a private apartment, ope
drawer, and showed us the vestments worn by the p
on special occasions They are as gaudy and splendi
the richest gold and silver embroidery can make them.
much more of the Mosaic ritual and of the Levitical spir
there in all this, than of that dispensation they profess to
low, whose Author was clothed in a garment without a se

We dined to-day with Bosquet. The dinner was in
true French manner, and certainly very excellent. Var
was its distinguishing feature. The fruit was uncommo
fine His wife appears to be a pleasant and interes
lady. Seated between her and her mother, my Fre
faculties were put to the test; but how well I acquit
myself, it would be difficult, through the veil of French
liteness, to discover. There were several gentlemen at
table, and among them, le grand père, father of our ho
a remarkably agreeable and venerable looking gentlem
After leaving the table, we were conducted into anoth
room, where coffee and liqueurs were immediately serve

Leaving this agreeable family, we walked about a m
and a half to witness the confluence of the Rhone and Soan
The promenade is a delightful one, along the margin of t
Rhone, between two extended rows of Lombardy poplar
The rapidity and depth of the river, afford the means
erecting mills upon it to any desirable extent. This is don
by anchoring to the shore at a distance of twenty or thirt
feet, by heavy chains, two large boats placed abreast, wit
a large water wheel adjusted between them. The body o
the mill rests on one or both the boats. They have a nea

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blance to our steam ferry-boats. Flour and fulling are thus constructed, in sufficient numbers, in the immediate vicinity of the town. The current, always in one ion, is so rapid as to turn the wheels with facility.

e view which we obtained from the bridge which s the Soane near the junction of the two rivers, is lingly fine. A village on each side, and a populous y on the east of the Rhone, with the bold shore of the capped with large buildings and gardens, delight the y their variety and picturesque beauty. We re- in a carriole crowded with citizens, but mostly fe- and paid four sous each for our ride.

The streets of Lyons are very narrow, paved with pebbles, and without footwalks. The houses lt of stone, and generally five or six stories high. he light of the sun in some of the streets, (lat. nearly must be a delicacy during six months of the year. ops make but little display. It is considered, never- as the richest commercial town in France, next to at metropolis. The populatoin, in 1806, was less ,000, and it has not, I should presume, varied much The most considerable houses here, as well as in re built with a hollow square or opening in the cen- ch is common to all the mansions around it. One large stone staircases open into this court, which common to a number of families, who occupy dif- partments and different stories, in the building. A avy gate, closes the court of these houses from the At this the visiter gives a lusty knock, the gate is by the porter, who directs him to the story and the he inhabitant whom he seeks.

to see a piece of ancient mosaic, recently disco- nd considered as one of the most interesting relics kind in existence. It is carefully preserved, by coarse wooden house erected over it. I should to be about fifteen feet square. It represents the the circus, with the judge seated at one end, in de of deciding the prize among the different com- It has suffered some injury, but still exhibits, at distinctness and beauty, the taste of the remote hich it was executed, and the skill and labour em- n that species of work.

ably to the invitation of Bosquet, le grand père, ne of the administrators of the institution, we visited

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"La Charité," the public establishment of the city f
sisting the poor. It is a very extensive concern. I
room there are 250 beds appropriated to females, eac
having an *armoire*, or clothes-press, appertaining to it.
bedsteads are all of iron. Each of the occupants app
to have some employment, chiefly spinning and kni
Another room of rather less size, is appropriated to

This institution has three distinct departments. A
pital for the aged and indigent poor, a foundling hos
and a *maternité* or lying-in hospital. About 400 aged pe
find in this hospital an asylum during the rest of their l
None can be entered in the books for admission to this
partment who are not seventy years of age. Their situa
and claims to the charity, are carefully inquired into, be
the question is taken on their admission. When four
cancies are to be filled, a preference is given, first to
three "septuagenaires" who have been longest on the
of applicants, and secondly the fourth is chosen from
"octogenaires" that have been at least three months in
mination. These old people are dressed in a uniform, a
have the privilege of going into town once a week, but th
are forbidden to b·g on pain of expulsion.

The whole of this large establishment appeared to be a
mirably conducted. The infantile department was the fi
of the kind I had yet seen, for in the United States we ha
nothing of this description. In one room were twenty cr
dles, for the use of these little outcasts from the warm
and tenderness of parental affection. The cradles wer
suspended in rows, on a frame, of a height sufficient to mak
them easy to manage. Children are received at the earlie
period of infancy, put out to nurse in the country, returne
when old enough to derive benefit from instruction, taugh
in the school of the establishment, put out to trades, an
kept under the notice of the administration until their ap
prenticeship expires. The children dine separately from
the old people. We observed a train of them marching
from table, and singing in chorus, as they passed from one
part of the building to another. They were returning
thanks, as our venerable and polite attendant informed us,
for the meal they had just partaken of.

They showed me the list of children received since the
commencement of the present year. It amounted to 1007!
Can a more decisive proof be wanting of the ultimate ten-
dency of such an institution? They remain generally but

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days in the house, the application for children being
ensurate with the demand for nurses. They are bap-
named, and sent abroad. One of the sisters who at-
to this department, has stood godmother for many
nds. This very extensive establishment is supported
by voluntary contributions and legacies.

ether the eventual tendency of such an establishment
be to diminish or to increase the sum total of human
ess, there can be no doubt, that the administration of
rds the most sincere gratification to the benevolent
of those who are actively concerned in it, and annu-
eserves from untimely death, hundreds of human lives.
ery extensive institution took its rise in the year
when the country was afflicted with a grievous famine.
nds resorted to the city of Lyons from the adjacent
, and after being sustained by the generous exer-
the citizens, until the return of a new harvest, the
of the fund raised for their relief was appropriated
undation of this charity. The buildings are large and
tuated, between the place Bellecour and the Rhone.
next visited the general hospital of the city, which
dered as the best in France and perhaps in Eu-
On application to the porter, we were directed
of the matrons who have the general charge of
blishment, and on informing her who we were,
at was our object, a guide was immediately as-
s,—a man thoroughly versed in all the details
ouse. After passing through and examining the
apartments, we could not but acknowledge that
es the reputation it has acquired. To this hospi-
ell as to one in Paris, the French have given the
on of *Hotel Dieu*. The practice of familiarizing
ed name with worldly objects, as in this instance,
onceive, extremely reprehensible ; and still more
frequent—I might say perpetual—and almost uni-
bit of introducing it in the way of ejaculation, on
rivial, as well as important occasions. I am aware
t is thus employed by many persons, it is by no
signed to express irreverent feelings ; for I have
rd the term, Ah mon Dieu ! from the lips of per-
n I sincerely believe to be of a religious and pious
ind. Still I think it impossible that the habitual
on of a term, which is meant to apply exclusively
rome Being, into common and trivial conversation,

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can be unattended with a diminution of reverence fo
best and most sacred of all the objects of our contempl
and that, of course, such a practice, when it becomes ge
or national, must tend to lower the moral tone of the pe

The situation of this Hospital, as well as that of *La Ch*
is remarkably fine. It fronts the Rhone, with a nob
çade, while its majestic dome gives it an air of architec
magnificence, not often surpassed in buildings of this na
It is singular, however, that there is no admission int
building by any door or opening in front. The entran
in the rear, and by an unpleasant and awkward passag

At the time of my visit, the hospital contained about
patients. Last year there were 1400; but, notwithstan
this great number, the building is not crowded. Each
tient has a bed to himself, the wards are large and airy,
kept in very commendable neatness. The whole organ
tion and management appeared to me to be admirable—
ceeding any thing of the kind that has yet been adopte
our country. It is however an organization *à la Catholiq*
A priest is regarded as an indispensable part of the econo
of the house, and the daily celebration of mass as an
portant part of the duties due to the patients. Hence th
are two altars in the house, the principal of which is in
chapel. It is ornamented with a costliness and splend
that astonished me, and which ill accord, either with t
regard to economy, which is inseparable from the wise
ministration of charity, or with the simplicity of that fa
which cheers the dying Christian. It is decorated wi
sculpture, and mosaic, and verd antique, with a sumptuou
ness and vanity, that would better befit the chapel of
palace, than the altar of a house for the sick, supported
public bounty. But in a religion which consists so much
display, it is considered as a work of great merit, to ador
with costly materials and elaborate workmanship, thos
places where men are to kneel and confess their sins, to ren
der homage to the Creator, and to be forcibly reminded o
the emptiness of worldly things! Accordingly, on a ston
near the altar, there is the following inscription:

Cet autel est un nouvel hommage
De la piété et de la bienfaisance
De nos concitoyens.*
1808.

Four of the largest rooms, or wards of the patients, have,
taken together, the form of a cross: two of the wings are

* This altar is a new homage of the piety and beneficence of our fellow-citizens. 1808.

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appropriated to women, and two to men; the whole being easily inspected by a person in the centre. They are lighted by a central dome; beneath which is a small altar, at which mass is said for the benefit of the patients in all the wings, most of whom can see the movements of the priest, and hear the service, as they lie in bed; and cross themselves, and unite with the ceremony, as they may feel inclined.

It was here that I witnessed, for the first time, the excellent effects of that extraordinary band of females, denominated, in France, "Sœurs de la Charité." This is a distinct sisterhood, or religious order of females, whose whole business is to relieve the distresses of their fellow-creatures. To this they devote their lives. It is doubtless the unwearied activity of this truly benevolent sisterhood, which gives to the hospitals of France, a superiority over most others in the world. Their fidelity, their patience, intelligence, neatness, skill; and above all, their tenderness and sympathy with human affliction, qualify them, in an eminent degree, to discharge the various duties of hospital attendants, with superior effect. Surely, if there is true religion to be found in the country, it exists in its brightest form, in this amiable sisterhood. What but a pervading sense of the nature of Christian obligation, can induce a young and accomplished female, to abandon the various pleasures of fashionable life, and devote herself to a service, which, in its nature, can have nothing to recommend it but the inward consolation of doing good? They are found in all the hospitals of France, performing the duties of nurses, chamber-maids, and cooks. Some of the elder sisters fill the higher and more elevated office of apothecaries. I was surprised to to find the "pharmacie" of this great hospital, entirely in the keeping and management of the sisters: and its appearance bears testimony to their skill and neatness of arrangement. The apartment is large, and not only supplies the house with medicine, but serves also as a dispensary to the out-door poor. The hospital contains, besides, a large laboratory, well supplied with furnaces, stills, and all other requisites for the preparation of medicine in a large way The administration of this extensive concern, is under the direction of a council composed of the archbishop, the prefect of the department, the mayor of the city, and twenty citizens, appointed by the minister of the interior, at the suggestion of the council. Four or five of these are renewed every year. There are attached to the house, a

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priest, (or "maitre spirituel," as he is called ;) fou
moners ; eight physicians, and six assistants ; a surgeon
jor, a surgeon's mate, and eleven assistants ; a stew
eighty-one sisters, and seventy-three candidates ; thirt
brothers, (frères hospitaliers,) and thirty-six candid
The bedsteads in this hospital are of iron ; with top
which curtains are appended. A shelf rests on suppor
the frame immediately over the patient's head ; on w
his medicine and food are placed within his reach.
important addition to the cleanliness and comfort of the s
was effected by a special subscription, in 1787 ; and was
couraged by the example of the king, Louis XVI. T
noble institution receives considerable support from gove
ment, but it depends very much upon legacies and priv
donations. I have been more particular in this account
it, as it is the first institution of the kind I have visited
the continent ; and is regarded as inferior to few, if any,
Europe, for the perfection of its administration.

There are several private associations in Lyons, for t
relief of the poor. Madame Bosquet told me she was
member of a large society of females, whose labours we
very important in finding good places for children, assis
ing servants, &c. A school for mutual instruction has bee
commenced, and is now flourishing ; but it was the time
vacation, and I did not see it.

The college of Lyons, which bears the name of La Tri
nité, like all the principal establishments of the city, suf
fered extremely during the revolution. The chapel wa
pillaged and mutilated ; the pulpit torn down ; the obser
vatory destroyed ; and the paintings in fresco, which orna
mented the class rooms, entirely obliterated. But what still
more strongly marked the violence of these modern Sara
cens, was, that the noble library, enriched by the gifts of
successive kings, and other valuable donations, and filling a
room one hundred and fifty feet long, thirty-three wide,
and forty high, was despoiled of the treasure of ages. Many
of the books and manuscripts, if we were correctly in
formed, were employed by those reformers of the govern
ment, as fuel, in cooking their victuals. These devasta
tions have, since the revolution, been repaired to a great
extent, and it is now estimated to contain 120,000 volumes.
This library is situated on the quay of the Rhone, with a
balcony extending along its front, and opening into the room.
The entrance, however, to this famous store of learning,

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the rear, through a single door, in one corner of the
, narrow, obscure, and difficult of access. I know not
eason for such a perversion of taste and convenience.
busts of the Abbey Raynal and of Voltaire, and an
air of globes, about six feet in diameter, are the only
ients which the revolutionary enthusiasts allowed to
n; and none have since been added.

ould not leave Lyons without feelings of respect for
blic spirit of the citizens, and of solemn pleasure in
seen a place, the history of which contains so much
tragically interesting. It is a very ancient city, be-
unded, according to the best accounts, about forty
before the Christian era.

aqueducts, whose ruins I have noticed, are ascribed
c Antony. From a learned and very interesting ac-
of them, read before the Academy of Lyons, by M.
ne, it is evident, that these aqueducts ought to be
among the most distinguished efforts of Roman
d enterprise, in this kind of engineering. The ob-
s to introduce a plentiful supply of water to the top
Fourvieres, an elevation of many hundred feet above
el of the Soane, where the palace, baths, and foun-
the emperor were situated. For this purpose, they
bliged to seek for springs on ground still more ele-
These were found in sufficient abundance, only at
ance of twenty or thirty miles, where, on the tops
ntains, they collected the waters of the Geis and
on, tributary streams of the Loire. Hence the
l aqueduct had a great number of branches, extend-
different mountains. The elevation of the main
is computed to be 360 feet above the Fourvieres.
ual and regular slope was given to the principal
nroughout the whole distance, and to effect this,
re obliged to conduct it along the sides of the val-
suing their various sinuosities, and frequently cross-
on bridges or arcades, piled one above another.
ne depth of the valley was so great, as to render
ur and expense of a bridge too formidable, the
was continued along the slope, until a more con-
place for crossing presented itself. But, in some
, they were obliged to convey the waters over val-
profound to admit of the construction of a conti-
el of masonry. In these cases they resorted to

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in a large and substantial reservoir on each side of the and these reservoirs were connected by numerous leaden tubes, which, having their extremities inserted opposite reservoirs, descended toward the bottom of valley, and were supported throughout their length, by the sides of the hill, or by solid walls. The leng the principal aqueduct, (for there were evidently se which brought water to the city,) comprehending its ings, is estimated at thirteen leagues, or about forty Er miles. The trench, or canal, was dug five feet wide about ten feet deep, with a regular depression of one (French) in 100 toises. The walls contracted this s to a channel for the water, of two Roman feet in width four and a half in depth. The floor was covered with ment, six inches in thickness, and the walls, an inch a half. The arch was not cemented. The angles of floor were filled with cement. The perfection and d bility of this great aqueduct is ascribed by Delorme, to use of small fragments only of stone, from three to inches thick, in the formation of the walls, rejecting pie of larger size. This facilitates the consolidation of wall by a more intimate junction of the stone and the mor The strength of the mortar, on which much also depen was increased by the use of coarse sand from the mount streams, which is considered as incomparably better th fine river sand. When they were obliged to use the latt they mingled with it pounded bricks. Delorme is of o nion, that the Roman mortar was composed of the b quick lime and coarse sand, in the proportion of one-thi of the former, and two thirds of the latter. The ceme which covered the walls inside, was composed of pulv rized bricks, containing portions as large as peas, and ev (in the finish of the floor) as large as walnuts or small egg It consisted entirely of lime, newly slaked, and pounde bricks, excepting, as Delorme supposes, that the mixtur might have been completed by pouring on wine or vinega It is obvious, that the composition of these Roman walls wa in some important particulars, very different from that a present employed, for they have resisted the shocks o nearly nineteen centuries, and are still sound, even i places where they have ever been exposed to the weather

In the reign of Claudius, Lyons was destroyed by a dread- ful conflagration.

"Una nox interfuit inter maximam urbem et nullam."

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rebuilt by Nero, and became the residence of a great
r of Christians, 19,000 of whom, under the reign of
us Severus, were inhumanly slaughtered.
city, in the stormy period of the French revolu-
emained faithful to the king, and suffered heavily
a siege, which it maintained for a long time against
ublican army. When reduced to capitulation, dread-
ed was the rage of those pretended friends of liberty
rights of man. The blood of its citizens streamed
e horrid axe in the Place de Terreaux ; and, as if
ations were too slow for the vengeance of the con-
, hundreds were arranged before the mouths of can-
swept from existence, on the heights beyond the
Bonaparte took pains to efface the recollection of
astrous events, by rebuilding the houses that had
troyed, and adding many spacious edifices, which
rnament and beautify the city ; insomuch, that his
opular in Lyons. The person who conducted us
of the institutions, in referring to his expulsion,
that nothing had gone right since that period, and
the *seasons* and *weather* had evidently changed for
e!
ad extended along the Rhone, for a considerable
after leaving the city. The sky was very serene,
atmosphere so clear, that the snowy summit of
anc, and much of its ridge, were distinctly in view.
Mont Luel, Merimeux, and Bublanne, were post
rough which we passed, changing horses at each
The road, after leaving the Rhone, extends along
considerable stream, which forms a branch of the
At Pont d'Ain, we crossed the latter on a hand-
e bridge, and almost immediately after, entered
vallies of Mount Jura. The moon shone brightly,
cluded to avail ourselves of so favourable an even-
nce in our journey. The road lay between moun-
h reared their heads to a greater elevation than
d yet encountered. We passed through Cerdon,
c, and about half past one in the morning arrived
where a tolerable inn gave us accommodations
remainder of the night.
The town of Nantua contains about 4000 inhabit-
situation in the bosom of some of the highest ele-
he Jura, renders it sublimely picturesque. The
are extremely wild and irregular in this passage,

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rising with an almost perpendicular abruptness ov
town, to an astonishing height, and frowning upon it,
physiognomy terrifying to one not accustomed to fe
of such an alpine character.

Before our departure this morning, our luggage w
amined by the officers on this station. They came in
inn yard, to save us the inconvenience of transportin
trunks to the gate, and seemed disposed to give us as
trouble as possible. I entered into conversation wit
of the most respectable of them, and questioned him
regard to the feelings of the people of that district, in
tion to the ex-emperor. Finding that I was an Amer
and that he would run no risque in avowing his opin
he candidly acknowledged that the affections of the pe
were decidedly in favour of Napoleon. So common
this feeling among the lower classes, they were unwi
to believe that the emperor had actually been transpo
to St. Helena. They thought it more probable, tha
was concealed either in England or France ; and migh
ready, at a suitable juncture, again to make his appear
on the theatre of action and contend for his empire.
officer himself partook of this opinion, and seriously as
me, where I thought it was, that the emperor was actu
concealed. On my assuring him, that there was not
least doubt of his being in reality, where public report
placed him, he appeared surprized, and was evidently
willing to believe it.

We left Nantua about half past eight, and began imme
ately to ascend the mountain. The road over which
travelled, made with great labour and expense, extended
miles along a precipice, with a prodigious gulf on one s
and an almost perpendicular wall on the other. At Bel
garde we stopped to view "La perte du Rhone," or t
spot where the waters of this river entirely disappear, b
subterranean passage. It is no more than a great sluice
rocks formed by nature, in a rapid stream. The river
confined in a narrow channel, and must be very deep. T
rock which conceals the water, lies much lower than t
surface of the ground, and when the river is full, the wat
overflows it, and conceals the bed of the river for abo
sixty paces. This shelf has doubtless been formed by th
fall of rocks from the adjoining mountains. We were a
prised of our approach to this spot long before we reach
it, by a boy who came running to us without a hat, a

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g himself as a guide. We engaged him, but upon our
g, the poor boy was joined by a dozen other people,
f them women, with children in their arms, and all
g, in spite of our remonstrances, to show us the way
perte du Rhone," and help us up and down the hills.
uming our carriage when the show was over, we
bliged to give them all, at least a sous apiece to ap-
heir clamour. Having descended the mountain, the
became level; and as we approached the borders
zerland, the appearance of the houses and farms
l materially for the better. The fields were en-
vith hedges, and the habitations and the people had
f greater comfort. There is no natural division be-
he canton of Geneva and the French territory.
crossed the line about four miles from the town.
ne appearance, on our approach, of an ancient place,
ally is; the houses are mostly of stone, but dis-
l by time. We drove to the "balances d'or," and
l lodging rooms in the fourth story. Geneva has
full of strangers for some time, that several persons
nd it difficult to procure accommodations. In the
f our journey from Lyons, we have noticed for the
e in Europe, the cultivation of Indian Corn. They
é de Turquie, or Turkey wheat. It is however, a
agre crop in this part of the world. With the top
s we generally saw it, the stalks are about a foot
l bear each one small ear.

On calling this morning to deliver my letters of
tion, I found but one person, out of six or seven,
This was Dr. Berger, who offered his services
t politeness. At Professor Pictet's I was informed
aid up with an attack of rheumatism, and could not
his bed. but sent a request that I would call at
ock. Moulinier, a clergyman, (or as he is termed
pastor) at whose house I had left a letter from
regoire, called to see me. I found him an exceed-
lligent, kind, and, as I think, a worthy man. He
much useful information respecting Geneva, and
node of proceeding, so as to see Switzerland with
e; and kindly interested himself in procuring the
our visiting without delay, the valley of Chamouny.
nuch conversation on the subject of war, and he
to perceive its spirit and tendency, and to deplore
with a truly Christian sensibility.

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I learned however, from this worthy man, that th
great division in the town, on the subject of religio
want of that mutual charity among different sects,
which, it is questionable whether the genuine fr
Christianity ever can be produced. How grievous
the cause of truth suffered, from the want of that
"which thinketh no evil, which is not easily pro
which suffereth long and is kind, and without which a
fession is as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal ?"
devastations has Christendom not endured, from th
dominance of an anti-Christian spirit, among its wa
professors ?

We dined to-day at the table d'hote of our inn.
dinner was served much in the French style ; soup,
ous dishes of meat and vegetables, wine, and fruit.
tuneful propensities of the Swiss, were evinced by a
of the entertainment. This was the abrupt entrance
the dining-room, of a man with a violin, and a woman
a guitar, who, placing themselves in a corner, and wit
saying a word, commenced playing, the woman accomp
ing her instrument with her voice. At the request of
of the company, they gave the national or Swiss air, ca
the "Rans de Vache," which is said to produce so g
an effect on those who are absent from their country.
note is soft and tender, and I doubt not, produces an imm
diate association of ideas, which may powerfully affect
nervous system.

At five I called to see Professor Pictet, who with so
effort came into the parlour, and gave me a welcome
ception. I staid till late in the evening, and enjoyed a ve
pleasant conversation with him and his daughters, and w
Dr. Marcet of London, who happened to be there on a vi
Professor Pictet has three daughters, all married, and w
all reside occasionally, with their husbands and childre
under the parental roof, constituting a united and truly i
teresting family.

LETTER XIII.

Geneva, 9th month (Septem.) 25, 1818.

MY DEAR ***** AND ****,

I ATTENDED a lecture on botany at eight o'clock th
morning, (the 18th,) delivered to the collegiate class,
Professor De Candolle. It consisted, principally, of a de

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of the distinction between species and varieties, he illustrated by a reference to the animal kingdom, o bring his meaning fully within the comprehension young auditors. His style was clear and manly, and nnciation so distinct, I scarcely lost a word. He im- l me with a very favourable opinion of his talents. dience, besides the students, comprehended several rs of the town. Professor de Candolle is from the f France, and is much distinguished by his publica- botanical subjects.

rofessor Pictet's, I met this morning his oldest daugh- dame Vernet, wife of the President of the civil tri- f Geneva. I found her to be a lady of that charac- th which a stranger must be immediately pleased, come almost immediately acquainted. Sincere and yet open, affable, and kind, her countenance and are at once a pledge of the amiable qualities of d. They live in the country in summer, and with er and sisters in the winter. I accepted her invi- dine with her to-day at her father's table. She is ive in charitable and religious concerns. Her oldest r is married, and her oldest son is now at school in . A nephew, by marriage of Professor P.'s, took ee a house he is building for himself. It is fifty are, and will cost about 50,000 dollars. He is his hitect, and the design does great credit to his taste ncipal material is a fine free-stone, found near the Geneva.

We set off this morning in a hired voiture, with a driver, who spoke neither French nor English, on Chamouny, at the foot of Mount Blanc. The road tly through vallies between alpine ridges. The are not very distant from each other, on this route; appearance, in general, indicates a greater degree ry than those of the same extent in France. We Savoy, at a short distance from the lake; leaving, the government of Switzerland, and passing into inions of the king of Sardinia. The inhabitants of e mostly Catholics, an evidence of which was not in the appearance of the crucifixes, and the great of beggars. We stopped at Bonneville, a town of 00 inhabitants, and much more pleasantly laid out we had recently passed through. In the middle large triangular area, with the houses facing it on

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each side. While our Dutchman and his horses we
posing, we regaled ourselves in a small house, whe
cording to the usual notice over the door, "On d
boire et à manger."* We found very good *vin ordina*
also a cheese, famous in Switzerland, *le fromage à G*
and which is held in estimation at Paris. From the
of the room were suspended enormous sausages, whi
desired our pleasant little landlady to let us taste.
thoroughly dried, they required no cooking, and we
them tolerably good. The attention which was paid
this little place, and the grace and politeness with whic
were waited upon, are characteristic of French and
manners. In a ramble over the town, we entered a ch
yard, and were struck with the appearance of a large cruc
It was a carved image of the body of our Saviour, as larg
life, nailed to the cross, and accompanied by the ladder,
sponge, the hammer, and all other implements conne
with the crucifixion. Such exhibitions appear to me to
dicate a degraded condition of the people, both intellec
and moral. But in this instance, as in many others, it m
be the rulers of the people who cause them to err. S
a servile attention to outward forms, must tend to perpe
ate the influence of priestly authority and superstition.

The river Arve, which had been on our right as far
Bonneville, we there crossed, on a stone bridge; beyo
which the road lay through a finely cultivated plain, as
as Cluse, a considerable village, with narrow streets a
heavy stone houses. We here crossed the Arve agai
and followed its banks between two mountains, which ro
majestically above us to the height, in many places, of 80
feet. The side of the mountain on our left, presente
generally, an abrupt and perpendicular face of calcareou
rock; the top of which, in some places, occupied ou
zenith. We could hardly lift our eyes to its awful brow
without sensations of terror. The passage between thi
tremendous wall and the river, was in some places, but jus
wide enough for the carriage, and a horseman on each side,
to pass. We were convinced that we had actually reached
the Alps, and were in one of the most romantic and sublime
of their valleys. The road, winding along the river, was
almost a perfect level. The mountain opposite was sprin-
kled, on its top, with a recent snow, which, in many of its
cavities, had accumulated to a considerable depth, and would

* Eating and drinking to be had here.

not disappear till driven away by the sun of another summer. The verdant meadows, the orchards loaded with fruit, the clear and rapid current of the Arve, and the smoothness and beauty of the road, contrasted with the majesty of the mountain scenery, contributed to render the ride through this valley, interesting and delightful in the highest degree. The effect was much heightened, in several places, by water falls, issuing from the sides of the mountain. Two of these, *Nant d'orle*, and *Nant d'arpenas*, are very remarkable. They spring from the rock, at the height, probably, of 3000 feet from the valley, and falling perpendicularly from 600 to 800 feet, dash upon a shelving portion of the mountain, and rush with fury to the bottom.

The rocks of these mountains consist chiefly of carbonate of lime; some granite appears, which ought, perhaps, to be regarded as a kind of sienite, rather than true granite. The quartz, and feldspar, are very distinct, but in lieu of mica, it appears to contain hornblend. The stratification of the mountain, on the right of the Arve, is extremely irregular. The beds are sometimes perpendicular, in some places horizontal, in others oblique, and in others curvilinear, and twisted in the most curious and surprising order. In one place a stream of water flows immediately from the foot of the rock, without any apparent opening and in sufficient quantity to turn several mills. We passed through the village of Maglan, situated in the valley of the Arve. Many of the inhabitants of this town, it is said, leave their native valley, to seek their fortunes, as petty traders in Germany, and return home rich.

We arrived before sun down, at the village of St. Martin, where we were to stay for the night. The evening being remarkably fine, we crossed the Arve on a beautiful bridge, and walked over to Salenche, a very considerable village, opposite to St. Martin, and ascended a hill to view the effect of the sun's declining light, upon Mount Blanc. The scene was truly grand. The broad range of the mountain was fully before us, of a pure and almost glowing white, apparently to its very base; and which, contrasted with the brown tints of the adjoining mountains, greatly heightened the novelty of the scene. We could scarcely avoid the conclusion, that this vast pile of snow was very near us, and yet its base was not less than fifteen, and its summit probably more than twenty miles from the place where we stood. The varying shades of light, produced by reflection

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from the snow, as the sun's rays declined, passing f
brilliant white, through purple and pink, and ending
gentle light which snow gives, after the sun has set, a
ed an exhibition in optics, upon a scale of grandeur,
no other region in the world could probably excel. N
in my life, have my feelings been so powerfully affe
by mere scenery, as they were in this day's excu
The excitement though attended by sensations awfull
pressive, is nevertheless so finely attempered by the
of novelty, incessantly mingled with astonishment an
miration, as to produce, on the whole, a feast of deligh

A few years since I stood upon Table Rock, and pl
my cane in the descending flood of Niagara. Its tren
dous roar, almost entirely precluded conversation, with
friend at my side; while its whirlwind of mist and foam, fi
the air to a great distance around me. The rainbow sp
ed in its bosom; the gulf below exhibited the wild fury
an immense, boiling cauldron; while the rapids above,
the space of nearly a mile, appeared like a mountain of l
lows, chafing and dashing against each other, with thund
ing impetuosity, in their eager strife to gain the precipi
and take the awful leap. In contemplating this scene, r
imagination and my heart were filled with sublime a
tender emotions. The soul seemed to be brought a st
nearer to the presence of that Incomprehensible Bein
whose Spirit dwelt in every feature of the cataract, and d
rected all its amazing energies. Yet, in the scenery
this day, there was more of a pervading sense of awful an
unlimited grandeur: mountain piled upon mountain, in end
less continuity, throughout the whole extent, and crowne
by the brightest effulgence of an evening sun, upon the ever
lasting snows of the highest pinnacle of Europe. In such
moments of excitement, with what ardour did I wish for
the company of some of those who were far distant, to par-
take with me in the pleasures of my alpine sensibilities, and
to increase them by sympathetic emotion.

We returned to St. Martin before dark, and put up at
the house of Chenet, called the "Hotel de Mont Blanc;"
a much more appropriate and inviting appellation, than the
"Hotel de Waterloo," a large inn at Sale nche. It is sur-
prising how common this term has become in England,
since the great battle. Every thing that can be strained to
the purpose, is now à la Waterloo. To me it is disgusting,
as I have no doubt that it is also to the better classes in Eng-

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This is the first time I have seen a "Waterloo" on the continent, and it shows that we have got fairly from France, and French politics.

h. Exchanging our Dutchman, and his old calash, for illion, and a pair of strong mules, we mounted a vehi- fferent from any I had ever set my foot in before: alled a "char-a-banc." It is an open four-wheeled ge, with two side seats, the passengers of each seat with their backs to each other, and their faces to heels. The step on which the feet rest, is within a the ground, so that to mount and dismount, is a mat- sport. The road from St. Martin to Chamouny, is gh for a common carriage.

continued our route through this valley, on the right the Arve, over a rich bottomed soil, and carefully ed, till we crossed a rapid brook, which flows into the This we ascended about half a mile, to St. Gervais, built in a kind of glen, under the mountains, for pose of a bathing place. Several springs arise here, temperature of 104° F. The water is saline, and ably transparent. Air is constantly rising in the very copiously. I caught some of it in a tumbler, nd it to be incapable of supporting combustion.

ossing the Arve, and passing through the village of where there is a fine water-fall, and a beautifully ent lake of small extent, we began to ascend the n. At Servoz, a decent little town, we stopped, d a good inn. The neighbours were at church: e mostly Catholics. On looking in, we saw the ecorated in his robes, and performing his movements he image and the altar. When these were accom- a Latin hymn was sung, which appeared to terminate ice. At the inn, I found a large collection of the of the country kept for sale, and an attendant, well acquainted with their scientific names. At distance from Servoz, on an insulated hill, were ains of a Roman chateau. Whether it had been eted habitation of some gallant knight and lady fair, ned to each other in this mountain solitude, or the a feudal chieftain, who held dominion over his little mountaineers, we had not the means of determining. rossed again the Arve, in a very wild spot, having mountain of Buet on our left, and after a very able ascent, entered the valley of Chamouny, about

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two o'clock. This valley is on the north side of
Blanc, and while it contains sufficient space for sever
lages and farms, it affords the finest position for the a
modation of travellers, who come to visit this most r
and sublime of all the Alpine regions. The glacie
which there are five considerable ones, on this sid
mountain, extend themselves into the valley, and are
making a gradual encroachment upon the meadows w
surround them. I had before no just conception o
nature and appearance of a glacier. It is a vast bo
ice, formed by the freezing of the water, which runs
from the snow, on the sides of the mountain, between its
ferent ridges, congealing as it advances. The glaciers
much increased by avalanches, or bodies of snow,
break loose from the higher declivities, from time to ti
and fall into the valleys. They must also be increased
successive accumulations of snow and rain, every win
There are thus formed masses of ice, so great, that the he
of summer are insufficient to reduce them, though the v
ley is often very hot, and the streams which then flow fr
their sides, are very copious.

Leaving our car at the little village of Montcuart,
ascended to a considerable height along side of the Glaci
de Bosson. The day was so warm, that the efforts of the
cent, put us into a profuse perspiration. Our way was
first over meadows, and then through groves of fir tree
continually ascending, till we reached the great platform
the glacier. We then mounted, by the help of our guid
this great icy ridge, and passed directly across it. We ha
engaged a guide at Servoz to conduct us across this gl
cier, which is the largest of all those connected with Mou
Blanc. On leaving our char-a-banc to ascend the mountain
we were joined by half a dozen other guides, requestin
the liberty to join us as conductors. It was in vain that we
endeavoured to send them back, telling them we were
already supplied, and should not want their services. They
still officiously asked leave to accompany us, and perse-
vered in trudging with us up the mountain, though we in-
formed them that they need not expect to receive any com-
pensation for their services, as they were not wanted. But
on our arrival at the place where we were to ascend
the glacier, the importance of these new attendants began
to be apparent, and we found that without the assistance of
nearly the whole number, our journey across the ice would

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been extremely hazardous, if not impracticable. Some employed in cutting steps with hatchets, in the icy o enable us to ascend; others went forward to select fest paths; and had it not been for the great experi- nd the most devoted attention of these men, it would been folly to attempt the passage. Two of them constantly with each of us, bestowing the most care- even affectionate attention to our safety. They feel eat responsibility of their charge, and are devoted rinciple, to its faithful execution. On landing us on the opposite shore, they made no demand, but lly received whatever we chose to give them!

width of this glacier, at the place of our transit, is ne third of a mile. Its surface exhibits the most l irregularity. Fissures of a foot or two feet in nd many hundreds in depth, must be stepped over. ous places exist in the great body of the glacier, ich streams of water are pouring with a loud and rumbling. The portion which lay below us, was into large conical peaks of ten or twenty feet in closely wedged together at their bases, and rearing inted tops in formidable and terrific grandeur.

place where we crossed was remarkably level, com- ith the surface both above and below us. We were d by the guides with long poles, pointed with iron, ch we found extremely useful. The sun was so warm ice afforded only an agreeable freshness. It was an ng spectacle, to observe on the same spot, these remes of nature; the freshness of the trees, and ure of the meadows, in alliance with such extended f ice and snow.

re agreeably surprised, and unexpectedly refreshed fatigue of this ascending and descending march, by on the side of the mountain, several maidens of ge, bringing with them clean tumblers, and decan- of delicious milk, which they offered to us at a e price. We proceeded to the village of Chamouny, s called, the Prieuré, and found excellent quarters l there. Of these there are two, the Hotel de Lon- Hotel de l'Union, differing but little in their accom- s. The village contains about 100 houses. Two cabinets of natural history are kept here, in which d collections of the minerals and plants of this Al-

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consisting of small specimens, may be bought for six fr
comprehending about one hundred varieties; and a
herbarium of dried plants may be obtained for less
two dollars, containing nearly a hundred species. O
these I bought of a boy, who appeared to be wel
quainted with the scientific names of the plants and m
rals of the valley.

21st. After an early breakfast, we mounted each a m
and with our excellent guide, Michel Paccard, we set
for Le Croix de la Flegere, a position of the mountai
the side of the valley opposite to Mount Blanc. We r
for some time behind a flock of one hundred goats, wh
a herdsman was driving to pasture. These animals
kept for their milk, and they yield a very notable quan
of it. The declivity of the mountain was very steep,
our mules clambered up with a steady foot, and with s
prising facility considering their size and the loads th
carry. The "Cross" is at an elevation which required
ascent of an hour and a half. On gaining this almost diz
elevation, what was our surprize to find a dozen childre
mostly females, and one woman, already on the spot, pr
pared with decanters of fresh milk, grapes, pears, cake
nuts and brandy for our refreshment. Knowing of our i
tended ascent, they had clambered up the mountain, wi
baskets containing all those articles, and were eager to i
duce us to accept of their commodities. Although we ha
brought a good store of provisions with us, we could no
do less than to take some of their excellent mountain milk
and to eat of the fruit upon their own conditions, whic
were always, "ce que vous voulez, messieurs."* Som
of these little creatures that had clambered up the moun
tain, to gain a few sous, by the disposal of their provisions
could not have been more than seven years old.

The view which we obtained from La Croix de la Fle-
gere, of the whole chain of Mount Blanc, its towering summit,
its undulations, its lofty needles, and its immense cavities,
all bleached with the frost of countless ages, were enough
to fill the mind with the deepest reverence—nay, with de-
votional solemnity.

The glaciers which extend from the sides of this great
sire of mountains, were exhibited in full perspective, as on
an immense map, suspended over the valley. It was a
spectacle two varied, too sublime, and altogether too pow-

* What you please, gentlemen.

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impressive to be either felt or understood by any
ption, however eloquent; or by any graphic colour-
wever true. There is no attainable situation on the
f Mount Blanc itself, which could have given us half
ect and expanded a view of the whole scenery of its
extended ridge, and the towering height of its ma-
ome, its glaciers, and its needles,—in short, of the
physiognomy of its northern front, as that which we
d from this elevated point of the opposite mountain.
on this account that I had decided on taking the ad-
Professor Pictet, to ascend to the cross of La Fle-
n Mount Brevent, as the means of gaining a correct
f the topography of this particular region,—in pre-
to the views we should have had from any of the
shionable places of resort on Mount Blanc itself.
hunder of avalanches was heard at very short inter-
ring our continuance on those elevated summits.
onsist of large bodies of snow and ice, which, accu-
by degrees on some precipitous base, acquire at
form and position, which render that base inade-
their support. When this moment arrives, the
engages itself from the surrounding matter, and
with dreadful fury from its giddy elevation, breaks
umerable atoms upon the glaciers below. The
ring mountains reverberate the thunder of its fall,
ong the sound by repeated echoes.
quently witnessed the motion of these falling masses.
not always consist of ice and snow alone, but, by
ight, and the prodigious momentum with which
inge against the rocks and trees, in their descent,
y down with them numerous fragments, some of
e of large size. The avalanches of the spring and
generally consist of larger and more coherent
an those of the winter. The tremendous velocity
ey acquire in these mountain leaps, sometimes oc-
uch a lateral pressure of the atmosphere, as to
the trees on each side, and even to overturn the
s which are situated on the hills opposite to their
In crossing the glaciers, one is surprised to meet
h quantities of rocks and other terrene masses,
bodies of ice of some hundreds, and, probably,
of feet in thickness. Those earthy and more
s portions of the falling materials accumulate, by
ng of the upper surface of the ice during summer,

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into large heaps at the bottom and sides of the glacie
add much to the terrific appearance of this most g
display of mountain revolution.—We were obliged
scend without our mules, for had we undertaken t
them, the least stumble might have plunged us he
down the mountain. To those unaccustomed to this k
travelling, the descent from a great elevation, is found
quite as fatiguing as the ascent. No remarkable cha
the atmosphere was observable at the height to whic
attained, and I think it probable, that the accounts we
sometimes heard of the difficulty of breathing on the to
mountains, may be, in part, exaggeration ; or, at least,
the difficulty may arise in some measure, from the pec
state of the atmosphere at the time, as well as from the
vation ; for we not unfrequently experience a degre
pulmonary obstruction, from a want of atmospheric el
city, on level ground. Our guide, on whose veracity,
placed great confidence, informed us, that he was, th
years ago, on the highest pinnacle of Mount Blanc, and t
he experienced no uneasiness whatever. I would not,
any means, imply that the atmosphere, on high mount
elevations, is equally favourable to respiration as on t
level of the ocean : the statements of Saussure and othe
would abundantly disprove this ; but merely to express t
belief, that the general opinion on this subject may go beyo
the truth.

Upon reaching the plain we rode to the source of th
Arveron, one of the branches of the Arve. This strea
rises at the foot of the glaciere De Bois, from which issu
sufficient water to produce a large and rapid brook. A sin
gular and curious appearance is presented at the spot wher
this river flows from the ice. The small streams, whic
run in secret channels down the glacier, unite previous t
their discharge, and then burst out with such force as t
produce at once an impetuous current. The violence o
this eruption wears away the ice at the place of its exit,
and forms a large vault or cavern, which, at particular
seasons, may be entered to a considerable depth. This
vault is said to present a sublime but terrific aspect.
The very fragile materials of which the roof is composed,
and the perpetual changes it is undergoing, would be suffi-
cient, one would think, to deter the boldest adventurer
from entering far, or remaining long, in this icy cavern.
Yet the curiosity of one individual, a respectable citizen

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neva, impelled him to an act, which was attended with consequences, and which will, doubtless, serve as a ng to others. He entered this cavern, with his son ephew, and, when fully within its enclosure, he fired l, to observe the effect of the sound; but the con- n of the air so jarred the brittle fabric as to bring large mass of ice upon the unfortunate adventurers. n was killed, his nephew was grievously wounded, himself had one of his legs broken.

glacier is making advances upon the plain, and has overtaken a house, which, when first built, was at a ng distance from this creeping mountain of enduring s height, as it advances, is surprisingly great. I asked de his opinion, and he said, it was at least 300, and, places, he thought, 500 toises (3000 feet) above the It presents a surface, on all sides, extremely rugged. ugh Mount Blanc appears, at all seasons, to be d in a deep fold of snow, of a brilliant white, it is my guide stated, to be considered as snow, but rather ering of ice from bottom to top. The heat of the ring the long days of summer, softens the particles ; and by the cold of the night, they are compacted Over the surface of this, or rather in gullies worn ce, water, during the warm season, is constantly *

number of visiters at Chamouny, more especially e general peace, has been remarkably great; but more remarkable that this valley should have re- unexplored, and almost unknown until 1741. In r its position and superior advantages for viewing lanc, were made known by Pococke, the celebra- sh traveller. It is now as populous as the soil will and indeed a great portion of its inhabitants must rted by travellers, whom its wild and wonderful ttracts to this spot. We left this interesting valley o'clock, to return to Geneva, not without impres- ing from the visit, which can never be effaced, mory retains its powers.

habitants, of this and the adjoining valley, as far as course with them extended, appeared to partake of that amiable simplicity of manners which have een ascribed to the Swiss character. The great

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e account of travellers, however, it is not to be doubted that the top and ountain are often covered with loose snow.

influx of strangers, at Chamouny, will, it is to be feared, be productive of no benefit to them in a moral point of view; but it was pleasing to discover, that, notwithstanding the introduction of many thousands of visiters from almost every country of Europe, during the last few years, and the consequent enlargement of their commerce and their gains, no very perceptible deterioration has yet become obvious. Their peculiar habits and customs have been fixed by the authority of ages, and will not very speedily yield to the influence of temporary occurrences. The agricultural labours of the valley are performed chiefly by the women. The men are engaged as guides to strangers, in collecting minerals and plants for sale, or in hunting the wild chamois in his cloud capped haunts, inaccessible to all but those who are accustomed to clamber over those dizzy heights.

Although the summit of Mount Blanc, is in plain view from the priory or church of Chamouny, and cannot be considered as more than seven English miles distant from it, on a *line* drawn upon the slope of the mountain, yet no one, who is aware of the nature of the undertaking, will wonder that this pinnacle was never marked by human foot-step, until within the last forty years. It was not to be expected, that while the mountain was looked upon only with the gaze of blank indifference, any motive could exist, that would tempt an individual to make the fearful effort; or that until science had kindled its living fires in the mind of the traveller, and given to his curiosity a noble and dignified aim, that this perilous journey would ever be encountered.

The researches of modern philosophy into the nature and qualities of the atmosphere at different heights and places, naturally prompted the desire to ascend to the highest of European elevations, and rewards were held out, (in a particular manner by the celebrated Saussure,) to any one who would point out a practicable and safe route to the summit of Mount Blanc. Various unsuccessful attempts were made by different persons, some of whom succeeded in attaining to elevations much higher than any one had ever before trodden. Saussure himself made the attempt, in company with Bourrit of Geneva, and assisted by 12 guides, well provided with instruments for observation. They advanced beyond the Dome de Goute, a remarkable point at an elevation of more than 8,200 feet; but a violent snow storm prevented their farther progress. This was on the 14th of September, 1785. In July next year, James Bal-

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ne of the guides of Chamouny, passed a night on a bove the Dome de Gouté, and discovered, as he be-, a way by which the summit might be gained. On turn to Chamouny, he was seized with illness, occa- by the fatigue and exposure he had endured on the ain. He was attended by Dr. Paccard; and to him, ward for his professional services, he communicated coveries, and offered to conduct him to the summit. lingly, on the 7th of August, they left the priory, and the following night on the heights of La Cote, a in which overhangs the Glacier de Bosson. The norning they passed over the Dome de Gouté, and ing heroically against the most pinching cold, a vio- d piercing wind, and excessive fatigue, they attained nacle for the first time within the knowledge of man. ney remained half an hour, during which time, their ons and ink froze in their pockets! They effected escent without any serious injury, and thus prepared for future adventures.

r example was soon followed by the enterprising and gable Saussure, accompanied by a servant and eighteen who carried his tents, philosophical apparatus and ecessaries. He gained the pinnacle, which he found ridge, nearly horizontal, extending east and west, narrow as scarcely to allow two people to walk He remained on the summit four hours and a half, fforded time for those extensive and interesting ob- ns, which he has published in the fourth volume of oyages dans les Alpes." I can do nothing more than to give some of the principal results of the different ions that have been made upon this mountain. A of the various successful and unsuccessful endea- scale its hoary sides, with the discoveries and cal- s of different philosophers, would fill a volume. ght of the summit, taking the mean of some of the servations, is 2450 toises=15,673 English feet, or hree miles above the level of the sea. It is 14,556 ve the lake of Geneva, and 11,532 feet above the Chamouny. Its height is 5236 feet less than the of Chimborazo, and about 10,000 feet than less iest peak of the Great Himmalaya chain in Asia. unt Blanc rises higher above the level of the ad- country than Chimborazo, and therefore makes a

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distinct and insulated object. The temperature o
summit is from three to five degrees of Fahrenheit, l
freezing in the summer. Saussure's thermometer v
27° F. on the top of the mountain, while that of Senn
at Geneva was at 82° F. The barometer at the same
viz. 3d of August at noon, was 16,181 inches, (Engl
while at Geneva it stood at 29,020 inches. There
bare rock to be seen within 150 yards of the top ;
almost the whole body of the mountain on the n
side, excepting those abrupt and sharp pyramids, ca
needles is enveloped in an everlasting mantle of ice
snow. The rocks of the highest peaks are considered
most geologists as granite ; but Professor Jurin, of Gene
one of the most learned naturalists of the age, told me
had serious doubts of the correctness of the term gran
as applied to those rocks. The air of the summit, acco
ing to Saussure's hygrometer, was six times less hur
than the air of Geneva. The electricity of the atm
sphere was positive ; and experiments with lime wat
showed that it contained carbonic acid. The least exertio
occasioned to Saussure, a laborious and painful respiratic
The sound of a pistol was as feeble as that of a Chine
cracker let off in a room.*

At St. Martin, where we again lodged, we found a nur
ber of persons, chiefly English, on their way to Chamoun
A heavy rain this morning did not prevent us from pursuir
our journey toward Geneva.—Agreeably to a previous in
vitation, I stopped at the dwelling of Vernet, with the inter
tion of staying all night. Their country residence is abou
five miles from the town, on the border of the canton, nea
Savoy. In addition to the pleasure of a kind and courteou
reception, I had the satisfaction to meet there with three
female visiters ; two of them from Scotland, (a lady Car-

* Two of my American friends, Dr. Van Rensselaer of New-York, and Dr. How
ard of Baltimore, ascended to the top of Mount Blanc, accompanied by nine guides, on
the 12th of July 1819, and remained an hour and a quarter on its highest pinnacle.

On the 11th of the following month, Captain J. Undrell of the British navy, also
reached the top, where he spent three hours. "The thermometer in the sun was 33°,
placed upon the snow with the same aspect, it sunk in five minutes to 25°. Suspended
towards the north in a cold current of air, it was 14° ; and in the same spot with the
bulb in the snow, fell to 9°. He caused a pistol to be discharged several times, and found
that the cessation of the report was instantaneous. The very highest rock is highly
crystalline hornblende, and steatite. The latter might be mistaken for compact feldspar,
but it yields to pressure and the knife. The rock called Petit Mulet, is the protogene
of Professor Jurine, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and steatite."
Annals of Philosophy, June, 1821.

Two unsuccessful attempts to ascend Mount Blanc, were made by Dr. Hamel, coun-
sellor of state to the Emperor of Russia, in August 1820. In the last of these the
whole party was in imminent danger, and three of the guides actually perished.

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nd her daughter,) and the other from England. It is
meet with persons, of either sex, of more improved
tandings than were the ladies of this little group;
had an intellectual and very agreeable evening.
ll spoke both French and English, and the conver-
vas conducted in either language, as inclination di-
The topics were mostly of an elevated character,
soned, throughout, with the evidence of piety and
n benevolence. We were joined, in the evening,
net himself; whose official duties, as one of the
of the canton, occupy much of his time, and induce
conformity to custom, to leave to his wife, the prin-
anagement of her house and family. And happy
be, if maternal and domestic influence were exer-
all cases with the same enlightened judgment, piety,
ing. They have five children, three of whom are
. Before we retired to rest, the servants were
, (six in number,) when the mother read, very se-
first a prayer, and then a chapter of the New Tes-

Vernet, being obliged to be in town seasonably on
of session, we took an early breakfast, and I parted
worthy family, with sentiments of great friendship
ect. He brought me to Geneva in his charabanc,
ttle vehicle, peculiar, as far as I know, to Switzer-
ich he drove himself. We passed through one or
ges, which formerly belonged to Savoy, but which
agreeably to the last political demarkation, attached
anton of Geneva. The Savoyards are nearly all
; but notwithstanding that the canton is under a
t government, they are well satisfied with the
for the Sardinian government is said to be charge-
a want of liberality toward its subjects. Vernet
me, that as far as the experience of the tribunal
ch he presides would justify a conclusion, it might
d, that the principles of the Protestant religion
e favourable to morals, than those of the Catholic.
ny other things, besides mere religious dogmas,
taken into the account, in deciding this question,
cord of a court of justice, not much reliance, he
could be placed in their result.
ntroduced to Professor Prevost, I had a pleasant
on with him, prior to the commencement of his

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philosophy in the college ; but to help out the dryne his subject, which is concerned only with the inward he unites optics with it, and lectures, once a week, o light of the sun. He is justly esteemed as a learned and a sound reasoner, and has long been known, as o the promoters of natural science. He conducted me, the lecture to the rooms of a reading society, which ha cently been set on foot. One apartment is appropriate journals, domestic and foreign, and is well supplied. another room, a good foundation is laid for a library ; a third is appropriated to the German language. In o apartments, lectures are to be delivered, for the benef the town, on such physical and moral subjects, as may cord with the prevailing taste. This institution is quite its infancy, and its eventual success is uncertain.

Dr. B. introduced me to Professor Jurine, the friend frequent companion of Saussure. We spent an hour or t in his cabinet, which comprehends an excellent collect of minerals, in which are not wanting those which partic larly belong to the United States. This cabinet is remark ble for its variety, and the neatness of its arrangement. includes likewise an entomological collection, the objects which are disposed with uncommon neatness and advantag between two glasses, in little frames, so that they can viewed on both sides, without exposure to the air. Pr fessor Jurine appeared to me to be a mild, agreeable, a very estimable man.*

24th. The table d'hote of our inn, affords excellent far and in sufficient variety. The lake of Geneva contain about twenty-nine varieties of fish, some of which are ver fine.

Professor Pictet conducted me to the Academy of Paint ing. It contains but a small collection ; but the school fo drawing attached to it, appears to be well supported. We went to see the artist Gaudin, whose models of the Alps are so justly admired. They are beautiful representations, in wood, of different portions of Alpine scenery, exactly conformable to what would appear, from a bird's eye view, of the district represented : the lakes are made of glass. He is preparing one, which will cover a surface of sixty-two square yards, and which will represent the greater part of Switzerland, with its lakes and elevations.

We afterwards called on Dr. Marcet, and were intro-

* He died on the 20th October, 1819, after three days illness.

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to his wife, known as the very sensible and judicious
of conversations on chemistry ; and more recently
on political economy. We found there also, Profes-
Prevost and De Candolle. They had been amusing
elves with sending up a paper balloon, three feet in di-
, which rose to a great height, and then took fire.
emainder of the evening I spent with Alderman Wood,
nily, who had just arrived from Italy.

. I attended this morning a lecture by Professor
on galvanism. He conducts his course with little
tus, and that which he does use, belongs mostly to
f ; the college not being in a condition at present to
e itself with instruments. He was therefore obliged,
trating the facts of galvanism, to use diagrams drawn
ack board with chalk. The professor's table is co-
by a board of this kind, the surface of which is pre-
by a folding lid or cover, which is fastened by a lock.
not enter much upon the *theory* of galvanism. He
the students Dr. Wollaston's miniature battery, and
gerness with which they endeavoured to see and
hend its action, sufficiently evinced the advantages
rimental illustration, over a mere verbal definition,
r correct and elaborate. The professors in this col-
uestion two or three of the students, upon the prin-
f the last lecture, at the commencement of the suc-
. The names of those to be questioned, are drawn
so that none knows upon whom it will fall. The
room of the professors (the same room serving most
them,) is a very indifferent one.

ined with Alderman Wood and family, at their lodg-
The rank which this gentleman has held, as Lord
of London, for two successive years, and that which
holds, both as a magistrate and member of parliament
city, demonstrate the confidence placed in his fideli-
ublic spirit. His unaffected affability, without the
adow of pride or hauteur, has rendered him the
pular man in London. At his first election in par-
he was chosen without opposition ; and at the last,
e was by far the highest on the successful ticket.
ntion to charitable and humane institutions, pro-
believe, from principle. He makes no pretensions
his acquirements. He has a son, a youth of sixteen,
ollege at Geneva.

g introduced Professor Pictet to Alderman Wood

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and family, the evening was spent very agreeably at the h of the former, where were assembled a considerable nu of professors and other citizens. Among them was M*** a distinguished surgeon of Geneva, and a well informed enlightened man. His wife is an Englishwoman, and tw his daughters are married, and settled in England. H pretty well acquainted with the state of our country, takes a lively interest in the condition of the blacks. An the incidents of the evening, was the narration of an occ rence of second-sight, in a person under the influenc epilepsy. He could hear distinctly what was said to h when the mouth of the speaker was placed on his bre He was aware of the passing by of a person in a carria whose name he mentioned, and whom he could not possib see. He replied appropriately to some remarks express to him in writing, by drawing the paper across his lips, a thus ascertaining its contents; having his eyes the whc time closely shut! What credit may be due to the story, cannot affirm, but it would certainly require a great weig of evidence to place it in the rank of unquestionable facts and yet, so mysterious is the nature of our sentient princ ple, as to render it important, that we do not carry our in credulity too far, in relation to its spiritual faculties.

I had the exquisite satisfaction of receiving, this after noon, your letter of the last month, containing the mos favourable accounts of your welfare.

My friend B. Dockray of Manchester, from whom I hac received a letter when in Paris, signifying his intention to join me in Switzerland, arrived this evening, greatly to my satisfaction, as my American companions had expressed a wish to abandon their project of visiting Switzerland at this time, and to go directly into Italy. He was accompanied by Dr. Sims of Manchester, a young man who had recently graduated as M. D. at Edinburgh. They are both mem- bers of the Society of friends.

LETTER XIV.

Hofwyl, 10th month, (October) 3, 1818.

My dear *****,

In company with some of our London and Genevese acquaintance, among whom was one of the magistrates of the

ve visited the asylum for the insane, the hospital, and
son. The two former join each other, or are rather
ts of the same range of buildings. They have both the
disadvantage of having been constructed before just
were entertained of the most salutary modes of
nt, more especially, of those who are affected with
disorders. The rooms are, accordingly, small and
dly arranged, the court-yard paltry and inconsidera-
the cells paved with stone, damp, and uncomfortable.
mber of insane is but small. The convalescents we
see, as they are properly kept out of sight. Those
which we did see, were mostly in a high state of
. One woman was singularly affected. Though
ct health of body, she fancies herself to be under
and disgraceful disease, and loudly and incessantly
her condition. Another of the female lunatics,
pily employs herself in knitting coarse straw into
nd bonnets, a store of which she keeps by her.
ole of this department appeared to me to stand
n need of reformation. The hospital is better con-
olerably clean, though exhibiting but little of that
d taste, which are constantly kept in view in most
milar institutions in England and America. The
of patients is at least 150. The prison is near the
and is very badly constructed, but judicious
re used to classify the prisoners. Those under
separated from the adults, and in some cases, re-
om the prison to the hospital, where they are
d in the service of the house, and, according to
erts, allowed the use of the yard, and even the
f visiting, occasionally, in the day time, their con-
in the town. Some attempts have been made to
labour, and a few of those who have trades are
ork. Very few persons in Geneva, are confined
and at the time of our visit, there was only one.
istrates do not commit debtors, except in particular
at is to say, for debts contracted in a particular
etween sixty and seventy prisoners were in the
he time of our visit. The poor of Geneva are
sisted at their own houses, and their number is so
t one in six of the whole population, have recent-
ed charity. A prize was offered some time since,
conomical Society of this town, for the best essay
neans of obviating the evils of pauperism. The

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committee have received twenty-six papers from different places, but have not yet had time to read them all. Professor P., who is one of the committee, on reading the report of the New-York Society for the prevention of Pauperism, which I lent him, had it immediately translated.

In our walks we stopped at the School d'Enseignment Mutuel. It was not the day of admission to visiters, but we apologised, and were let in. It is a new establishment; and the room is arranged in the usual Lancasterian manner. The number of scholars is about eighty, and the system pursued appeared to be very similar to that of the schools in England.

27th. We left Geneva, about seven, in a hired voiture, for Lausanne, distant twelve leagues. The price of the carriage was twenty francs for two days, and six francs to the coachman. The morning was delightful, and the road, (as good as possible,) extending along the borders of the lake, afforded the most agreeable prospects of finely cultivated farms, handsome country seats, and frequent villages, with the high chain of Mount Jura on the left, and the silvery tops of the Alps, beyond the lake, on our right. The agriculture of Switzerland is certainly better than that of France, and equal, if not superior, to that of England. The fine shape and quality of the cattle are very striking. At Coppet, a handsome village of 3 or 4,000 inhabitants, we left the canton of Geneva, and entered that of Pays de Vaud. This village is distinguished as the residence of M. Necker, and of his celebrated daughter, Madame de Stael. They are both buried in the grounds of the chateau; which is at present occupied by the Duke de Broglie, who married the daughter of Madame de Stael. While the gens-d'armes were examining our passports, we walked to the chateau. It is a plain, but respectable looking mansion, but we had not time to ask for admission.

At Rolle, we breakfasted at an excellent inn, and walked through the town, which is very pleasant, and contains, probably, 3,000 inhabitants. Between Nyon and Rolle we passed the chateau Prangins, which was formerly occupied, and is still owned, by Joseph Bonaparte. It is a spacious edifice, and finely situated for health and prospect. Morges is a larger village than those already mentioned, and like all the towns and villages I have seen, is well paved with stones. We arrived at Lausanne, at half past three, and found decent accommodations at the Balances d'or. We

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, while our dinner was preparing, towards the lake.
ne is cultivated on the north side of this fine sheet
er, the hills facing the south affording an excellent
l temperature for their growth and maturity. Tak-
ide, I walked to the country residence of Grand de
y, about a mile and a half from the town; deli-
letter of introduction, took tea with him and his lady
oyed a long conversation on America, Switzerland,
re, and the institutions of the age. He is an elderly
an, of large estate, very influential at Lausanne, and
nt much of his time at Paris. He and his family
ntimate with Dr. Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, and
as our ambassadors at France. His wife is a sensible
and very communicative. She furnished me with
tracts, published by a tract society in Lausanne,
lently takes much interest in the efforts that are
foot, for enlightening and Christianizing the lower
of society. I left them at a late hour, and after
invitations to remain all night, which my engage-
ould not allow me to accept.

being the first day of the week, I had an opportu-
omparing the habits of the Swiss with those of the
relative to a day of rest, and Christian worship.
nly say, that the difference is greatly in favour of
and, and of Protestant principles.

Being introduced to Dr. Verdeil, a physician of
e, by a note from Grand de Valency, I found him
ery sensible and learned man. He accompanied
anions to the hospital, while I delivered an intro-
o M. A. Greaves, an English lady, who resides in
y of Dr. Levade, a minister, and professor of theolo-
college of this town. She is celebrated in this
her devotion to the charitable and religious asso-
of this canton. The establishment of the tract
f Lausanne is ascribed to her, and she is the most
ent of the Bible cause. We had half an hour's
ion on subjects interesting to us both. She re-
l the state of religion as being low in Switzerland;
struggle, on the one hand, against infidelity, which
, has too much infected many of the higher ranks,
the other, with the zealous efforts of the church
, to maintain its ascendancy, and to gain new
s. The re-establishment of the order of the

"We know," said she, "that the gates of hell will prevail, but appearances are nevertheless very threatening. This short opportunity gave me a most favourable impression of the qualifications, both of head and heart, which lady possesses, to do good, and her disposition to exert th

Not being able to join my companions, and Dr. Ver in their visit to the prison, I copy the statement of my fr B. Dockray, relative to this institution. "Dr. Ver conducted us to the Maison de Force. All the confined sentenced, some to twenty or ten, or five periods of prisonment, but all for crimes of magnitude. Murder alo is punished with death, in the Canton de Vaud. The soners were all actively occupied in carding, spinni weaving, or plaiting straw for hats, slippers, chair-bottoms mats. The women, wholly separate, are employed in nea the same way, under female inspectors. Those who accustomed to any mechanic employment, as shoemaki chairmaking, or other occupations that may be followed prison, are employed in that way. If not industrious th are subject to punishment. They have besides a certa proportion of the proceeds of their labour.

"Offenders in less aggravated cases, are secured in sep rate apartments, and are generally employed. There is idleness in the prison.

"Besides this establishment, in the same building are tw stories appropriated as an infirmary, through which th doctor attended us. There are forty patients in the hous The dispensary is also very useful to the poor of Lausanne

"The doctor mentioned to us an establishment in Lau sanne, for the discipline and reform of young convicts, an refractory young persons, whose friends commit them to thi means of reclaiming them. They are taught and employed and restricted to regular habits."

The poor are supported in this canton, as I was informe by Grand de Valency, by a fund, arising from property which has long been in the possession of the government o the canton for this purpose. But no person that is not a citizen, i. e. who has not the right of Bourgeoisie, can claim the protection of this fund. In cases of extraordinary distress, resort is had to private collections, but never to taxation. The right of Bourgeoisie may be purchased. At Lausanne it is worth forty louis d'ors. The fund does not increase much. Dr. V. took us to the School d'Enseignment Mutuel. The building is a very poor one, the school

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upper room, and the access to it, narrow and diffi-
The number of scholars was about eighty, and many
bsent on account of the measles. Provision is made
zerland for the education of every child, and parents
iged to send their children to school. The teachers
d by the government, so that the schools are gratis
parents. We went into one of these schools, which
ed about thirty scholars of the poorer families, and
ed to be badly conducted. I suggested to Dr. V.
antage of uniting several of these schools into one,
pting the improved plans of tuition, paying more at-
at the same time to neatness and respectability of
nce. He said that some measures had already
ken to effect this object, which he considered truly
e. This gentleman informed us, that in several
Switzerland, saving banks were long in use ; prior,
derstood, to their first introduction into England.
re called Caisses d'Epargnment.

nne contains about 11,000 inhabitants, and is built
e hills, which subjects the citizens, necessarily, to
leal of ascent and descent. The views of the lake
ntains, from some parts of the town are delightful.
ook leave of my former companions, who intended
n to Geneva, and thence proceed to Italy ; and
English friends set out for Vevey, distant four
The road passes along the lake and on the edge
untain, and is highly romantic. The declivity is
ep ; but so well adapted are the soil and air to the
n of grapes, almost every foot of ground is culti-
The side of the mountain is converted, by means
walls, erected one above another, and extending
ntal directions, into terraces or platforms, and on
vines are raised. At St. Saphorin, a considerable
ve obtained some grapes of a woman, fresh from
ard. They were the best I ever tasted. These
re considered, indeed, as inferior to none in Eu-
d the land in this immediate neighbourhood sells
francs per arpent, so highly is it esteemed for the
evey is a pleasant town on the lake, containing
uls. It has some very decent buildings, and a
market-house, better than any that I ever saw
ca, in a place of equal extent. We took a boat
telier, and went out on the lake. The scenery
htful. The Alps on the south, in some places

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covered with snow; villages scattered on each border; the castle Chillon, at the upper extremity, so famous in history, and in the poetry of Lord Byron; the transparency of the water; the Rhone pouring its flood into the lake; the mildness of the evening; the vapours, skirting the sides of the mountains;—these, and other accompaniments, rendered this little watery excursion exceedingly pleasant; and nothing was wanting but the company and sympathetic feelings of my ********* or ****, to complete the happiness of the moment. The village of Montreux, situate in a valley, at the head of the lake, appeared in sight. From this village, a number of Swiss have emigrated to America; and have established themselves in the state of Ohio, where they have built a town, which they call Vevey. Our boatman, on finding where I was from, was earnest in asking questions relative to the situation and probable prospects of his countrymen; and in his questions, he evinced a sound and reflecting mind, prudence, and sagacity. Indeed, all that I have seen of the habits of the lower orders in Switzerland, speaks loudly in favour of the extension of knowledge, and of moral and religious principles.

We engaged our postillion, whom we found to be a very obliging and good-tempered man, to take us to Fribourg, in his little calash. After going to bed, unless my ears deceived me, I heard the hour of the night announced by six town clocks, one after another. The Swiss are great lovers of clock-work, bells, and music.

29th. The road, for a considerable distance from Vevey, was rapidly ascending. We met a great number of peasants going to market; carrying, for the most part, their productions, either on their heads, or in long baskets or buckets of an oval form, with flat sides, and suspended on their backs, by a strap round the shoulders. The greater number were women; and certainly of a more interesting aspect, more handsome and graceful than any I had ever before noticed in a similar condition of life. The costume of the females varies very remarkably in the different Cantons. In this part of the Pays de Vaud, they wear straw bonnets, very large, and with a high button or handle on the centre of the crown. Their hair is suffered to grow till it becomes a prodigious mass, (or, in defect of quantity, they help it out by a cushion,) and then twisting it behind into a large roll, they fasten it, in the shape of a chair cushion, to the back part of the head; generally inter-

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ng a quantity of powder. Such was the head-dress
se market girls ; and which they doubtless considered,
o respect incompatible with the heavy loads which
arried on their backs.

breakfasted at Chatel St. Deny, a small town, com-
of Catholics. The church was decorated with a
ariety of ornaments, outside as well as within. A
asin of consecrated water, was placed at each door ;
ich the females, as they came out, dipt their fingers
ossed themselves. One of them, I observed, took
ne water in the palm of her hand, and sprinkled it
aye.

style of farming continues to be good, yet some
rd customs prevail. I noticed a plough at work,
by two horses and a *bull;* the latter animal being
ed as a leader, and guided by a *girl*, by means of a
stened round his horns Cows are frequently har-
and made to work like oxen ; and I know not why
ould not be, where women are to be the drivers.
field, we saw a cow and a horse drawing together,
side, at a plough. At Bulle, a town within the can-
Fribourg, we stopped to refresh, and to look around
an hour or two. This place was almost wholly de-
by fire, eleven years ago ; being, at that time, built
of wood. The houses are now mostly rebuilt with
nd covered with tile. A young man of respectable
nce, voluntarily conducted us to the church ; a new
, with a pretty high steeple, containing five bells.
corations of the interior were costly, but more
nan ordinary. In this town there is a convent of
ns, containing twelve friars. We went to see them.
ress very coarsely, and wear their beards at full
We met one of them in the road, on our approach
. He saluted us very courteously, and on asking
chman who he was, he replied, " Monsieur, c'est
achin, ils ont un couvent ici à Bulle."* What do
said I, in their convent ? " Qu'est-ce qu'ils font ?
t le bon Dieu pour ceux que travaillent."† The
om we met in the convent, was a mild and good
man. He told us there were but twelve of them,
fied that they were very poor. Their apartments
deed, plainly furnished ; and it was evident that

* is a Capuchin,—they have a convent here at Bulle.
† do they do ?—they pray to God on behalf of those who work.

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they did not consider water as given only for the pur
of washing away outward spots. Cleanliness forms no
of the religion of these *professors* of poverty and a
nence. They have, in their garden, an *escargotoir*
enclosure, where they keep and feed snails, for the
pose of food, and they had a notable crop of them.

The town of Gruyere is in sight from Bulle. It giv
name to the cheese made in this part of Switzerland,
which has a high reputation. It is a rich, well flavou
cheese, but rather hard. At Fribourg, we obtained good
commodations and an excellent supper, at the Merchant's h

30th. Having a letter for Le Pere Girard, whose gen
and philanthropy have qualified him to effect the most i
portant improvements, in the education of the children
Fribourg, and to establish a school, which has become
mous throughout Switzerland, I hastened this morning
the convent where he resides, and received the unwelcon
intelligence, that it was the time of vacation, and that h
had gone into the country, to stay some days. I inquire
of one of his assistants, who there was, that could give m
correct information, relative to the system pursued in th
institution, over which the Pere Girard presides, and h
referred me to the Chanoine Fontaine, as an enlightene
man, and a friend of Pere Girard. Upon waiting for thi
ecclesiastic, at his house, he came in from the morning
service, dressed in his priestly habiliments, and looked at me
with some surprise. I apologised for coming to him with-
out an introduction, and explained frankly the object of my
visit. He then, very cordially, offered to give me all the
information he could, and appointed ten o'clock to receive
me and my friends. He regretted that Pere Girard was
absent, as I should find him, he said, a very interesting man
in conversation, and willing to communicate any informa-
tion, relative to his system.

At the appointed hour, we went to the chanoine's, and
were introduced into his picture room, which contained a
very neat collection of paintings, one of which, he said, was
by Rubens, (the descent from the cross,) and the original
design of his great picture at Antwerp. He explained to
us loquaciously, the various pictures of the collection; and
then, placing chairs in a circle, invited us to sit down, and
commenced an eloquent statement, first of the etymology of
the word *Education*, implying to draw out, or develope, and
not to increase, or to superadd. He next adverted to the

on error, as he called it, of supposing that mathe-
s can have much tendency to expand and mature the
ies of the mind; and urged the superiority of lan-
, as an instrument or means of effecting this import-
d. He considered it of high importance, that plans
ıcation should tend to open and perfect the quali-
ready existing in the mind, as the sun swells and
the bud, and heightens the colours and fragrance of
se. He informed us that the Pere Girard's views,
s own, corresponded on this subject; that the latter,
a man of penetration, and acquainted with human na-
nd possessing a spirit of great philanthropy, had pro-
, step by step, trusting only to experience, in bring-
school to its present state of improvement. Prior
commencement of his labours, the schools of Fri-
were in a state of great depression, without system,
fficacious, with respect to morals; that Pere Girard's
t efforts had been, to make the scholars thoroughly
ted with their religious duties, to render them so-
l industrious, in short, to inspire them with a taste
ove for all that belongs to an honourable character,
respective stations which they are to fill. His suc-
this respect, the whole town was ready to attest.
ncasterian plan of instruction, came opportunely to
; but he was rather a "*Belliste*," than a "*Lancas-*

The principle which he relies most upon, as an
ent to the energies of the boys, is emulation. This
e, properly directed, he is confident, does not pro-
vy, or any other injurious feeling. So anxious are
s, in his school, to improve, they are known often
n the night to study; and so lively and interesting to
as he rendered the exercises of the school, that very
hildren are fond of attending. A lady of distinction,
queen of Sweden,) visiting the school, observed a
ung child in one of the classes. "Pourquoi viens
ıon enfant?" said she, to the tiny scholar. "Pour
er," was the answer. Still more surprised, she
'Comment? est-ce-que l'ecole t'amuse?" "Oh,
," said he, "nous nous amusons ici tous les jours."*
ierved our learned informant, as there is always a
between light and darkness, so it was hardly to be
d, that Pere Girard's success, would not meet with

*dost thou come here for, my child?" "To amuse myself." "How—does
amuse thee?" "Oh, Madam, we amuse ourselves here every day."

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opposition. His school has acquired so much celebrity not a day passes without visiters. In short, it was to a little time to write, that he has left the town for days. A public examination is held every three mo with a great deal of form, accompanied with music, distribution of prizes, to the most meritorious scholars is a kind of public spectacle, which gratifies the town. the religious principles of the Pere, are too liberal for zealous friends of the Romish Church, and the be alarm has been sounded, with notes of danger to the faith. A division has taken place, and, in the present ernment of the canton, there is a majority of the disaffec They accordingly determined, by a decision obtained month, to reinstate the Jesuits in their college, in Fribou doubtless with a view to counteract the influence of Pe Girard; and it is probable that they would soon proceed place his school, "hors de combat," were it not for t very strong popular support, which it receives. The go ernment of this canton is patrician; or, in other wor aristocratical. To retain their power, is a darling obje with the patricians; and they are so well aware that t diffusion of learning and morals will work against them, th when the corner stone of a new and commodious hous now erecting for Pere Girard's school, was laid by a com mittee, the Avoyer, or chief magistrate, happening to pas he said to one near him, "Voila le tombeau des patri cians."* The only excitement to emulation, which Girar uses, is an advancement in the classes, medals, and prize books at the examinations. But it is his constant effort to preserve such a tone of moral feeling, as to operate itself as a stimulus to honourable effort, and, at the same time, to prevent the evil consequences of emulation. That a most favourable change has been produced in the moral habits of the children of Fribourg, is generally admitted.

Our conversation with the Chanoine, was very interesting to us. He is a man of superior intelligence, of a comely figure, and pleasing address. We parted at one o'clock, and, on observing to him that we should be glad to see his cabinet, (for our printed guide informed us he had one,) he desired us to call again at two; an invitation we did not fail to comply with.

He introduced us into a room, completely filled with books, minerals, birds, fish, fossils, and other objects of

* There is the tomb of the patricians.

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l history, arranged with great taste and effect. It very learned and neat little museum. His specimens rtz crystals are uncommonly beautiful. He showed ıanuscript copy of the Bible, in illuminated letter, of ine execution, and nearly four hundred years old. whole collection does great credit to his industry, ıg, and taste. His clerical dress, which he retained we were with him, was neat and plain. We left him entiments of grateful respect, for the information he d us, and his cordial reception of strangers, without al introduction.

next visited the hospital of Fribourg. It is a large g, occupying the four sides of a hollow square, in the of which is the chapel, a round building, having four yards, one in each angle. We were conducted h the apartments, by the economist, or steward, ome,) with great politeness, though we had no- to recommend us but our persons and tongues. was nothing extraordinary in this institution; the e of neatness and order was but too observable. ere shown one room full of beds, (course enough sure) destined for the accommodation of wayfaring d travellers, who are not well provided with the of paying for their fare. They call here, and receive a bowl of soup and a piece of bread, and avel on. If taken sick, they are carefully nursed by d sisters, who are the ministers of consolation in stablishments. The apartments for the insane were rable condition. A damp ground floor, cold rooms, e of straw for a bed, and such a destitution of every neering, that one is ready to suppose, that in these c hospitals, the insane are considered as persons ed of evil spirits, and fit only to be treated as sub- his Satanic majesty. One room was appropriated *retins*, or those who have some bodily or mental de- arising from hereditary or natural causes. These e often, though not always, accompanied by goitre. general hospital there were about forty patients, be- ldren, and eight insane.

young guide (garçon de place) next introduced us to nit's convent; a very large building, with spacious rs, and numerous rooms for the members or pères. of these are to be reinstated in this their ancient on; but few of them are yet arrived. When pre-

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pared, they are to open their schools, and provide fo
instruction of 200 scholars. One of the young profe
showed us the library. It is extensive, and contains
costly and valuable works; but it is, of course, very
cient in modern publications. Its arrangement is class
and convenient. Wo to Pere Girard, when these th
champions open the field against him!

10th month, 1st. We rose by candle light, and prepa
for our departure—my companions in a char-a-banc,
myself in the diligence. As soon as the day dawned,
saw a number of persons resorting to the church, to h
mass. By far the greater portion were females.

Fribourg contains about 6000 inhabitants, and *is roma*
tically situated on the Sarine, which empties into the A
The shore of the river is a bold rock of sand stone, on whi
the houses are built, at a great elevation above the wat
The town is remarkably well watered, there being no le
than twenty-eight public fountains, from the greater nu
ber of which a stream of pure and excellent water is co
stantly flowing. In crossing a public square, in the centr
of the upper town, we were struck by the appearance of
tree of extraordinary size and venerable aspect. It is
linden tree, (tilia,) and was planted, if the record be true
in commemmoration of the battle of Moret, on the 20th o
June, 1475. It begins to lose its vigour, and to exhibi
marks of decay. The cathedral of this town is a very an
cient building, founded in 1283. The tower is considered
as the highest in Switzerland, being 356 feet, French, equal
to 379 English. The French language is spoken in the
higher parts of the town, and the German in the lower, while
in the central portions the two languages are confounded.

The country between Fribourg and Berne (six leagues)
contains much wood, consisting mostly of tall and straight
firs. The farms were in excellent cultivation, producing
grass in apparent abundance.

The entrance to Berne is extremely pleasant. On pe-
destals, one on each side of the gate of the town, are placed
enormous statues of white bears, this animal being the sym-
bolic representation of the town, and occupying the centre
of its coat of arms. The peculiarity of the female costume
of this canton appeared as soon as we entered its limits. It
consists of a small velvet cap, which fits closely to the back
part of the head, and to which is attached a border of six
or seven inches wide, made of horse hair, woven into a kind

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or gause, and which spreads out almost perpendicu-
o the head. The hair is plaited in two long queus,
hang down to the waist, interwoven with ribands
ed to the back part of the cap. This dress gives to
per part of the body an appearance altogether ludi-
to one who sees it for the first time ; yet it is the gen-
yle of ornamenting the head throughout the canton,
hildren of nine years of age to married women, and
he labourers in the field to the lady in town. The
f the women are generally covered with white linen
lin sleeves, very wide, and gathered round the arm
e wrist. Among the lower classes, in warm weather,
eves of their chemises are made to answer the de-
of the fashion. The women are busy at all kinds of
r work ; breaking hemp with an instrument exactly
to that used with us for flax ; driving oxen ; spread-
nure, and other labours of an equally masculine char-
I noticed many of them at these employments, neat-
sed in their bonnets and white sleeves. We found,
Faucon Inn, an excellent table d'hote, and good ac-
dations.

called in the afternoon on Dr. Wyttenbach, for whom
letter, from Professor Pictet of Geneva. He is one
German clergymen of the place, seventy years age,
st engaging and agreeable physiognomy, and a vene-
gure. He met us, equipped in his ministerials, and
address expressive of great benevolence, said he
t going to church, to deliver a prayer, which would
him only "un petit quart d'heure," and if we would
ourselves till that time, he would be glad to meet
e took a walk, and on calling again, were introduced
s cabinet, which contained a variety of objects of
y. He went with us to the public library ; con-
a suite of rooms, and a collection of books, superior,
t of taste and beauty, to any I have seen on the
nt. He afterwards introduced us to the rooms of
history in the same building, consisting of three
ents, and containing a very interesting cabinet of the
s, birds, and quadrupeds, of Switzerland ; with a
rable number of articles from other countries, seve-
e models of the Swiss mountains, made by a young
, a beautiful collection of birds' nests and eggs, nu-
materials from the South sea islands, deposited here
per, who accompanied Captain Cook as his draughts-

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man, and who was also a Bernois ; these and other t
were arranged in handsome style in the different
ments. Adjoining these rooms is a botanic garden
large, but well provided with the plants of the co
especially alpine. In the garden was a marble bust c
great Haller, who was a native of this town, and one
principal magistrates. His remains are deposited in
garden. It was evident to us that this institution is a
ject of affection with Dr Wyttenbach, as being in
sort a child of his own raising, and in the nursing of wh
he spends a good deal of his time. His conversation
full of pleasant anecdote and humour, and his manners w
kind and affable. He satisfied us that he is a man of m
learning, and of considerable science.*

2d. The hospital for the poor is a handsome buildi
occupying all the sides of a large square ; in the centre
which is a fine garden, with a fountain playing in the mid
of it. The apartments in each story, open into a w
corridor, which extends all around the central area. T
number of patients is about 120, but the buildings a
afford accommodation, (i. e. a night's lodging and a meal
two.) to wayfaring poor. During the past year, as ma
as 10,000, thus found here a temporary shelter. The po
of Switzerland are no were supported by taxation. In t
canton of Berne there are permanent funds for this pu
pose, kept up by donations and legacies, but none have
real demand upon this charity, but those who have th
right of bourgeoisie, which, unless it be inherited, it is ver
difficult to obtain.

My companions visited likewise the general hospital, o
infirmary, "a very handsome building, situated near th
descent to the river Aar. The entrance is in the centre
which leads to a long gallery. The room where the facul
ty prescribe for their out patients, is a very neat one
The hospital contains about 115 beds. The lobbies are
airy, but the wards are only arranged on one side of the hos-
pital. What appears singular in the arrangement, is. that two
wards are occupied by men, and the other by women, com-
municating by a door, without going into the gallery. There
is a separate room for children with tinea capitis, and one
for lying-in women, at one end of the building. Every
thing appeared extremely clean and comfortable. Patients
of a certain character, are not admitted here, there being

* Since deceased.

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house for them in the town. The bed stocks are
d; neat curtains, sometimes covering several beds,
gether. Behind, is a very good walk for the patients,
toward the river."

getting our passports examined, by the Austrian
r, at Berne, and taking our dinners at the table
we set off in a voiture provided by our landlord, for
two leagues from Berne, in order to visit the cele-
establishment, or "Institut d'éducation," of Emma-
Fellenberg. It was a rainy day. We passed through
large wood, and arrived at Hofwyl, about 4 o'clock.
troduced to Fellenberg, by three letters; two from
nd one from Geneva. The visiters that resort here
umerous, and the attention of the principal so much
with them, I had been advised to anticipate some
in getting access to him. On presenting myself
oor, I was received by a young man, who appeared
clerk, and who, introducing me into the office,
d me to write my name and residence in a book
e gave me. He then announced me to Fellenberg,
tely invited me into the parlour. I produced my
which appeared to give him much satisfaction. He
of middle age, of a mild and agreeable countenance,
olite and genteel manners. He seated me on a sofa,
red upon an explanation of the principles of his
ment, and the particular views of education, which
ced him to engage in it. He considers society as
into three distinct parts; the higher, (comprehend-
oble and the wealthy,) the middling, and the poor.
atest defects of education, he supposes to exist in
extreme classes, and that, these distinctions or
nong men, would always prevail, in every civilized
he believed to be incontrovertible; and, of course,
npt to break down the distinction, would be fruit-
is, therefore, of consequence that they should be
cated in a manner conformable to their situations,
ch away, as to develope, to the highest extent,
faculties of their nature; and, while it preserves
er relation between them, it should, at the same
ourage the feelings of kindliness and sympathy on
art, and of respect and love on the other. This,
ht, could be effected upon no plan, so effectually,
ging them up side by side, so that they should
other constantly in view, without any necessity

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whatever of mixing or associating. The rich, by obser
the industry, the skill, and the importance of the labou
classes, would learn to entertain just sentiments respec
them, and the poor, by feeling and experiencing the ki
influence of the rich, would regard them as benefactors

With respect to the best means of cultivating the fa
ties, which, in their due operation, are to promote the p
manent happiness of men, he considers agriculture, as
fording opportunities and advantages of the greatest imp
tance, and next to this, the mechanic arts Agreeably
these leading views, his establishment consists of two
tinct parts; a boarding school of the sons of noblemen
gentlemen, in which no pains are spared, to provide th
with teachers in every useful science; and of a school
boys, taken from the poorest class, who are clothed a
fed in a very plain, coarse, and farmer like style, and w
work diligently in the fields, at employments adapted
their strength and skill. During two hours in the day in su
mer, and more in winter, these boys are instructed in letter
and in music. They are likewise introduced into the wor
shops, and taught the business of a blacksmith, a carpente
a wheelwright, a cabinet maker, a turner, a shoemaker,
a worker in brass, according as a particular talent for an
of these, may manifest itself. The produce of the labou
of these boys, bears no inconsiderable proportion of th
expense of their maintenance and instruction.

After this brief explanation of his principles, Fellenber
introduced my companions and myself, to Count Louis d
Villevielle, a gentleman from the South of France, who
reduced by the revolution, has attached himself to Fellen
berg, and appears to live with him, as a sort of companion
He attends to strangers, and goes with them through th
grounds, shops, &c., of the establishment. He proved t
be a very sensible, well informed man, and altogether dis
posed to satisfy our inquiries. He conducted us to the
workshops. In one of them, a fire engine, of a large
size, had just been completed in a style of execution
which would do credit to London or New-York. In these
shops, all the instruments of agriculture are made, and it is
the constant aim of the principal, to improve upon the form
and structure of them, and to invent others which expe-
rience may indicate the use of. As they make more than
the farm requires, the surplus is sold to the neighbours.

In the evening the Count conducted us to the farmhouse,

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the class of the poor boys are lodged, fed, and in-
ed. We found them at supper, on a kind of hasty-
g, with whey and boiled potatoes. They breakfast
iece of bread and an apple or something as simple,
ne between eleven and twelve, on vegetable food
Once a week only, (on first day,) they have meat
ne. They are thus taught a lesson of simplicity,
espect to their manner of living. The furniture of
use corresponds with the dress and clothing of the
After supper they went up stairs to the school-
to take a lesson in music. Their teacher (Vehrly)
ung man of very extraordinary qualifications. He
d his early education from his father, who filled, in
guished manner, the office of schoolmaster for thirty
He began at an early age to assist his parent in the
ge of his office. On coming to reside with Fellen-
is views were farther expanded, and he entered with
ism into the concerns of the establishment, and wil-
ndertook the formation and direction of the class
poor, in all their exercises, agricultural, literary,
c, and moral. He lives with them, eats, sleeps,
ks with them, dresses as they do, and makes him-
r friend and companion, as well as their instructer.
minently fitted for such an occupation by his genius,
ess, his temper and disposition, and above all, by
ious principles. The school room serves also for
aker's shop, and probably accommodates, occasion-
taylor and harness maker. The boys always take
of one hour, between supper and bed. This les-
equently confined to music. They are taught it by
s, but they use no instrument but their vocal or-
Fellenberg lays great stress on music, as a means of
the mind and heart into harmony with truth, and
ing the mild and benevolent affections. He thinks
een very beneficial in reclaiming many of these
om the vicious habits they had acquired from the
exposed lives they had been subject to. By teach-
to sing religious songs, together with those that
ly patriotic, he says their attention is diverted from
e ballads which are common among low bred peo-
that they find, in this new entertainment, a happy
e for the coarse and vulgar expressions to which
re addicted. The boys of this class appeared to

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the utmost attention to cleanliness. Their clothing in s
mer, is of coarse cotton, and in winter, of woollen c
They go barefooted, except when they work in the fi
or when the state of the weather requires them to w
shoes and stockings; but their heads always remain u
vered. Many of them, as might naturally be supposed, e
the school with the seeds of scrophulous disorders; but
the effect of a simple and wholesome diet, cleanliness,
labour, they are restored to health with scarcely any m
cine. Some of them, on their entrance, are feeble and
bilitated, unable to endure cold, heat, or labour; but wh
once they had become accustomed to the regimen of
school, they willingly encounter rain, storms, and seve
cold, whenever their work calls them abroad, withc
shrinking from, or regarding the exposure. They a
taught to mend their own clothes. In summer they ri
at five, and in winter at six; and after having dressed the
selves and said their prayers, they receive instruction f
an hour. They then breakfast, after which they go
work until half past eleven. They have then half an hou
for dinner; after which Vehrly gives them a lesson of or
hour. They work out till six, and after eating their sup
per, receive farther instruction, which concludes wit
prayer, and they are generally in bed between eight an
nine o'clock. But this distribution of time varies accord
ing to the seasons. In winter five or six hours a day ar
devoted to sedentary instruction. The morning of the firs
day of the week, is always devoted to exercises of piety
and after dinner some hours are given to instruction in sa
cred history. But their lessons are by no means confined
to the school room. Vehrly takes pleasure in questioning
them on subjects of natural history, geography, religion,
morals, or any other useful topic, while they are at work
in the fields or shops; and it may readily be conceived,
that, with this devotion to the improvement of his pupils,
occasions will perpetually present themselves, of conveying
instruction in every kind of knowledge, calculated to
expand the minds of children, and to cultivate their best
affections.

With regard to the most effective means of eliciting the
powers of the mind, and of conducting the literary exer-
cises of young people, great credit is due to Pestalozzi,
whose veteran labours, as one of the most enlightened teach-
ers of the age, were well known and acknowledged long be-

e commencement of the Hofwyl Institution. His f communicating knowledge, are in a great measure ed by Vehrly. Much pains are taken to impress on nds of the pupils, a deep sense of the importance of nd of habits of industry; and from the reports that een published by commissioners appointed to examine ablishment, it is evident that the most favourable have attended these endeavours. The children are tually redeemed from their former vicious habits, their most free and noisy sports, not an expression l offensive to innocence or good manners. After ; ten hours in the day, they give themselves up, when acher permits, to the liveliest recreation; but a word hrly, is sufficient to induce them to leave their sport ngage in some other exercise. The progress which ke in knowledge, is truly surprising, when it is con- how adverse their former habits have been to all ual abstraction. In a few years, or even in less ey learn to read, write, and calculate, with and with- use of pencil or pen; the elements of drawing be- niliar to them; and they acquire good notions of y, especially in its relation to field surveying, and cation to descriptive drawing. Botany and mine- onstitute part of their amusements. They become uainted with all the plants of Hofwyl, and their dif- ualities, both the salutary and noxious. Of the also, they acquire the names and principal uses, make collections of all that is valuable and curious als and vegetables. Some of them are very atten- e arrangement of their little cabinets. The prin- en walking with them in the fields, is often called lecide disputes relative to the nature of stones or es. But the most admirable trait in the character hool, is the tone of religious feeling which, it is said, it. This could not be accomplished, were not rg and Vehrly, both strongly imbued with a sense is obligation, and unremittingly attentive to awaken timents in the minds of the pupils. They have y heart more than fifty hymns, and many portions l history. They are regularly attentive to one which is a pleasing source of instruction, and at time serves to demonstrate the progress they have seful acquirements. At the close of every week,

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of whatever has impressed their minds with the gre
force. It may be either a moral reflection, a descripti
a plant, or an instrument, an account of a conversatio
an extract from some thing they have read. We saw
of these journals; they were mostly in the German
guage, and the greater number were written with rem
able neatness. Some of them contained drawings
evinced no inconsiderable skill, and an eye accustome
accuracy of observation.

It will readily be conceived that a plan of instructio
admirable, and constantly directed to the best and pu
affections of the mind and heart, can scarcely fail to red
from indolence and vice, those whose habits have been
most degraded. And it has accordingly happened, th
notwithstanding the boys under Vehrly's charge have be
taken from the very lowest ranks, and some of them the c
dren of beggars, but one instance has occurred, of such
veterate vice, as to render it eventually necessary to ab
don the culprit to his corrupt propensities, and expel h
from the school.

In the religious exercises, which take place on the fi
day of the week, the boys of the poor school assemble wi
the superior class, but on no other occasion.

After seeing the evening exercise of these boys, we r
tired to an inn, at the village of Buchsee, about a quart
of a mile from Hofwyl. This was only a village inn, b
we found in it good beds, and good attention.

3d. After breakfast, we repaired again to Hofwyl, ar
were conducted by the count, first, to the place where th
agricultural instruments are deposited. The drill, or ma
chine for sowing seeds of various kinds, by which one ha
the seed is said to be saved, has been improved by Feller
berg. The *exterminator*, for destroying weeds, and th
scarificator, for paring the soil, were among the things i
this collection: but I was surprised, when Fellenberg, i
reply to my questions, informed me, that no attempts ha
been made to improve the common plough. That whicl
appears to be in universal practice in Switzerland, is pro
bably the same used by the great grandfathers of the pre
sent race, and is much more awkward and clumsy than the
English plough. The mould-board is only a flat plank
placed at an angle with the beam. This plank is often
changed to the other side of the plough, at each end of the
field, so as to throw the furrow always in one direction, but

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hat reason it is difficult to imagine, except, on the side eep hill, there may be some advantage in casting the vs downward. But, as these ploughs are constructed, persuaded, it requires nearly or quite double the to perform a given quantity of labour as in America. ed in the yard, a new sleigh, designed to hold about persons, and to be drawn by fourteen horses. This nded for the amusement of the higher class of boys. now is often very deep in this part of Switzerland, ntinues some months. The stables exhibited a col- of the largest cows I ever saw. They are kept to lls all the year, and are fed with grass in the summer. reatest care is taken to economise the manure. The which receives the litter, is made concave, and has a its centre, whence water is thrown over it in dry r. A large reservoir, lined with stone, receives the f the stables, which is from time to time, thrown over tents of the yard. The cows were mostly fat enough d beef. They seldom give more than twenty-four in a day, and, upon an average, not more than six- ottles, or about twelve quarts. We were next con- over part of the farm. It consists, in the whole, of es, and certainly affords a neat specimen of agricul- kill. We were shown the garden and play ground of per school, and the fixtures for their gymnastic exer- c. Among the latter, throwing the lance is prac- They aim, from a given distance, at a post, the top h is loosely attached by hinges, on the remote side, lancers endeavour to strike with sufficient force to rn it. Each of them has a portion of garden ground d to him, which he cultivates as his own; while a xtensive enclosure belongs to them in common, in the of which they are governed by rules, adopted by lves. They have their choice also of the mechanic cilitated by the numerous workshops on the premises. ough the building, in which Fellenberg accommo- is superior class, is large, he is erecting two others. these is for the dwelling-house and school-rooms of dents. It is about 100 feet long, and sixty wide, l contain wine cellars, a chapel, ample dormitories, ry, &c. for more pupils than his present number. her building is for a riding-school below, and dan- d exercise rooms above. This building, which is ge, is constructed like many (if not most) of the

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country houses of Switzerland, by erecting an open strong frame of wood, and filling the interstices with a ture of clay and straw. This is moulded by the hand, oblong portions, which are laid upon sticks, and are fo down in grooves made in the posts of the frame. The r tar is wrapped round the stick, so as to cover it ; ano is then forced down, &c. This wall is afterward plaist and white washed.

The Hofwyl establishment, as I have before remark consists of two classes, the rich and the poor.

The class of the rich contains at present about eigh Twenty of these, consisting of children under ten years age, are placed under the care of a respectable gentlem and his wife, in a house belonging to Fellenberg, situat about a mile from his own residence. A teacher or t have the charge of their instruction, both in and out of t house. From this house and ground we had a mangnifice view of the eastern Alps. The elevation of some of t summits in this range, is but little less than that of Mou Blanc ; and the extent of the chain covered with sno was much greater than any I had seen. The air was ve clear, exhibiting the rich white of this stupendous ridge mountains, in the finest style imaginable.

The other sixty, constituting the most prominent part the Hofwyl institution, are provided with more than twent teachers, or professors. Among the pupils, are severa princes, and the sons of ministers of state, &c. The pric of board and tuition varies from £100 to £300 sterling per annum. We were not admitted to the interior of th building occupied by these students. We saw none of the performances of their schools, or their exercises, excep a little riding on horseback, on saddles without stirrups ; the horses trotting in a circle, guided by a rope held by a boy in the centre ; the professor standing, likewise, in the middle, and directing the rider how to sit. In this exclusion from the interior of his school, we were treated, by Fellenberg, like most, if not all, of his visiters. None are invited to the exercises, and none, of course, would go in without invitation. Either the trouble and distraction which the general admission of his numerous visiters would occasion, oblige him to adopt this course ; or, there is not, in the classification and operations of his school, enough of refinement, talent, and perfection, to support the name, and to correspond with the character of eminence he has suc-

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in obtaining. My own impression is, that both these operate in producing his decision. The daily, and hourly, attendance and interference of company, certainly be extremely troublesome. He does not either to have adopted any plan by which his pupils idly brought forward. His system, as he explained e, is even opposed to a hasty progress. He wishes v his plants to arrive at full and vigorous growth, by , cautious, and well-directed training, and by care- moving from the soil every obstruction; rather than em by a hot-bed culture. He justly thinks, that all do, is to lay a solid foundation; that education is, ht to be, the business of a whole life. Moral and s principles, he regards as the basis of all that is nt in man; and accordingly, great pains are taken to e the doctrines of Christianity, agreeably to the ion of the parents and guardians of the pupils. The c scholars have a clergyman or professor of their ct, and the emperor Alexander has provided for the ion of the Russian pupils, in the principles of the church. Fellenberg's character, as a man of prin- d piety, is, I believe, decidedly in his favour. He manners of a gentleman, and the whole exterior of blishment, bears the marks of considerable taste gment. Besides the three schools already mentioned, nother about half a mile from Hofwyl, where young end, during the win er, to courses of instruction in bjects which relate to agriculture, and he lectures I believe, on the practical operations of farming. re too that the professor of chemistry has his labo- nd lecture room. We were introduced to him, (Dr.) and judged him to be a good chemist. He is also sician of the establishment, and his laboratory indi- attachment to his profession, and judgment in its l details. The philosophical apparatus is, however, y of the institution, and ought not, I should hope, ken as a sample of the whole interior. In taking f Fellenberg, he expressed much regret at the s of our stay, and the consequent want of more nities of conversation. I cannot but regard him as f more than mediocrity of talent; a man of pene- nd judgment; but rather prone, perhaps, like other philosophers, to theorise on human nature, and to at new and important discoveries are yet to be made

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From the information we received from others, as as from the statements of Fellenberg himself, it is ev that his plans have ever been regarded with jealousy great number of his most influential neighbours and fe countrymen. He was at first condemned as a visionary when he had fairly demonstrated the practicability and u of his schemes for the improvement of education, the cused him of sinister views; and alleged against him, his motives were mercenary, having an eye chiefly to profits of the establishment. This narrow minded s has not been content with mere expressions of disappr tion and condemnation. The government of the can has gone so far as to lay positive obstructions in his w and to threaten him with the weight of their aristocrati authority He had a few years ago devised a plan for fusing some of the benefits of his experience in the gove ment of youth, throughout the canton. He invited teachers of schools to repair to Hofwyl during the per of their vacation, and there to avail themselves of such formation, as the institution would afford, and their ti would admit of. This offer was gladly accepted; but t next season the teachers of the canton were most arbitr rily interdicted by the government from resorting to Hofwy Fellenberg, thus very ungenerously thwarted in his wish to do good, opened his establishment for the benefit of othe cantons, and has thus had it in his power to extend still mo widely the advantages of his system.* His great desire to introduce a taste for agricultural pursuits, connected wit an amelioration of the indigent classes.† He is himself a a patrician family; and his haughty compeers do not relis what they foolishly consider as a diminution of the dignit of their order, by his resorting to the task of an instructer But though the Bernese government is thus actuated by ig noble sentiments toward the Hofwyl establishment, the most distinguished and enlightened characters in other parts of Switzerland, are decidedly in its favour. At Geneva it is considered as an honour to Switzerland; and if we may judge from the patronage that its founder has received from other countries; from England, Scotland, Germany, Russia, &c. it may be inferred that the Fellenberg system of instruction,

* This part of the institution, which he called the *Normal School*, has been entirely prohibited by the cantonal government.

† His farm is intended to serve as a *model* of the best course of cultivation and management. About one twentieth of it is devoted to experimental inquiries, and the results are gradually adopted in his practice.

ghly approved by the most competent judges of real
in Europe.*

ithout attempting to justify ALL the views which have
enced the founder of the Hofwyl institution, either as
ards its general arrangement of distinct and indepen-
classes, or its minute practical details, I have no hesi-
in saying, that, from all that I have read, and all that I
seen of this establishment, it does appear to me to be
cted upon principles which are calculated to afford the
best kind of education which it is possible to confer
a young man, whatever may be the situation which he
ll in active life. As it regards the poor, it is difficult
ceive how they could be brought up in a way which
better prepare them for filling the station of industri-
kilful and intelligent labourers. With respect to the
vhile they are cheerfully pursuing an excellent course
rary and scientific instruction, they are effectually
ved, by the principles of this institution, from those
d vicious habits which so commonly result from the
time of colleges and universities. By turning their
on to agriculture and the mechanic arts; by inspiring

e latest information in my possession, the superior class consisted of nearly
taught by upward of thirty professors! The course of instruction embraces
, Latin, German, and French languages and literature; history, civil and
ography; mathematics, pure and mixed; natural and mental philosophy;
music; drawing; gymnastics, including riding, swimming, dancing, &c.;
tory in all its branches; and religious instruction.
ils rise at six in winter and five in summer; they breakfast at seven, eat a
, dine at noon, take a luncheon at five, and sup at eight. Five hours are ap-
to study in the forenoon and four hours in the afternoon; the rest of the day
ed to their gymnastic, agricultural, and mechanical exercises. This arrange-
ver, is not absolutely restrictive, but is made to conform to the varying cir-
of the establishment, the health and genius of the pupils, &c. The great-
e taken to cultivate their moral and religious sensibilities. The language
en is the German. The internal or civil government, (if it may be so called,)
ol, is regulated by a constitution and by-laws, administered by the pupils
and for which object they have their legislative and executive officers, under
ion of the principal. The motives of emulation, as they are ordinarily ex-
ards, medals, honours, &c. or by a division into classes in the numerical
t, second, third, &c. form no part of the Fellenberg system. His aim is to
nstructions to the more reasonable and noble principles of their nature, and
er of his professors, (for he has had as many as thirty-five with less than 100
nite all the advantages of private, with those of public instruction.
from a recent and very interesting exposition of the Hofwyl institution, by
Villeveille, that the principal of that establishment began his enterprise
ne of 400,000 francs, (nearly $80,000,) and that, by a prudent economy in
ures and management, he has, in the course of twenty-two years, more than
original capital, notwithstanding the constant maintenance of forty poor
s liberal provision for those of the higher class.
e attraction which Hofwyl now presents to the enlightened curiosity of tra-
vitzerland, the number which daily visit the institution during the travelling
ot be estimated at less than twelve or fifteen. Of this number, it is scarcely
De Fellenberg, intensely occupied as he must be with his extensive con-
ave time to see and converse with more than one. It is in consequence of
e of visiters, that so few are admitted to the interior of the school; for it
injustice to the parents, if, instead of devoting himself to the interests of

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them with a love of labour, or at least of a useful appl
tion of their strength and muscular activities ; by exerci
their ingenuity in the use of tools and instruments ; by
miliarizing them to an attentive observance of nature in
different kingdoms, and in the revolution of seasons,
foundation is laid for those more expanded feelings
generous sympathies, which bind the upper to the lo
classes of the community, and eventually tend to exalt
condition of humanity.

But the greatest recommendation of the Pestalozzian a
Fellenberg plan of education, is the moral charm which
diffused throughout all its operations. It cannot but ha
pen, (all other things being equal,) that pupils thus ed
cated, will become not only more intelligent men and bett
philosophers, but also more moral and dignified members
society. I cannot but cherish the hope, that this scheme
education, of combining agricultural and mechanical, wi
literary and scientific instruction, will be speedily and e
tensively adopted in the United States. I am aware that
would have to contend with serious difficulties. The pr
judices and habits of the people would be against it. Th
high notions of independence, so early imbibed and strongl
cherished among us, would submit, in all probability, wit
an ill grace to the alternation of labour with the exercise
of a school. The pulse of the nation has already been fel
on this subject by a benevolent individual, (W. Maclure,
who, having visited the institutions of Pestalozzi and Fel
lenberg, was resolved, if possible, to establish one or mor
schools in the United States on a similar plan. But afte
travelling from New-York to lake Erie, he could find no on
who would agree to second his views ; none who did no
consider the plan, as either unnecessary or impracticable.
Thus discouraged he relinquished the project, though few
persons in the world, would have supported it by greater
pecuniary sacrifices. Still I cannot but believe, that, if it
were once introduced and brought fairly into operation, its
superiority would be immediately manifest, and that the first
successful example would be rapidly followed in different
parts of the country. I have but little doubt, that on a good
productive farm, of 250 or 300 acres, provided with suita-
ble buildings, (which need not be very costly,) and well
stocked, a school of twenty-five or thirty boys, conducted
on the plan of Fellenberg's poor school, would maintain it-
self, and leave a gain in favour of the proprietor. A few

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chools would soon impart, to a large and populous
of country, a moral tone of incalculable importance
ighest interests and welfare. I know of no means
ch a benevolent and wealthy individual could do so
good, at the same expense, as by erecting one or
ich institutions, in any of our middle states. If white
n could not at once be obtained to begin with, I would
e children of coloured people. These could be pro-
it a suitable age, and taken on indentures to remain
n number of years, or until they were of age, if it
be found requisite, as in some cases it might be.
experiment, with persons of this description, would
ly interesting. It would put to flight the ridiculous
of those who contend for an organic inferiority on
of the blacks. It would in time produce examples
neficial to our black population; and in reference
cheme of colonization, now becoming popular, it
ove extremely important, by furnishing individuals
ly qualified by education; habits, and morals to aid
anagement of an infant colony. The great difficulty
e, either in America, or any where else, in finding
qualified to conduct such schools. Such characters
y, are rare. Without a deep sense of religion,
ith the proper intellectual endowments, on the part
acher, the scheme could not prosper. Its basis is
but fervent spirit of Christian love. It is, how-
happy nature of such a temper, to beget its own
in the hearts of others; and it might reasonably be
l, that one successful example, would readily pre-
way for others.

uld not part with the count de Villevielle, without
d acknowledging his indefatigable attentions. He
y impressed with the superiority of the Hofwyl
"In other places," he observed to us, "*instruc-*
end, and *education* is only secondary. At Hofwyl,
is the end, and *instruction* is regarded only as the
attaining it."

The morning being fine we concluded to walk to
d engaged a man to carry our parcels and serve
; for there is a foot way much nearer than that
we came. On leaving the inn, the landlord, his
the chambermaid, all pressed forward to take us

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of honest simplicity, as agreeable, as it would be r
almost any other country than Switzerland.

The path led through a beautiful forest of old oak
yond which was a grove or wood of fir trees. At th
lage of Reichenbach, on the river Aar, my compa
diverged from the straight path, to visit a hospital for in
bles, and another for insane patients, which are sit
near each other, and at some distance from the town.
found the former in pretty good condition; but the i
appeared to be very much neglected, or at least treated
the old plan of exclusive confinement in dirty and
rooms, and on coarse and hard fare; consigned, in sho
irremediable wretchedness. I followed the guide dire
to Berne. We crossed the Aar (a rapid river,) in a s
similar to those used with us. It was managed, howe
so as to require no rowing to transfer it from one side of
river to the other. One end of it was fastened, by a l
rope, to the middle of another rope, firmly stretched acr
the river, and attached to a high support on each side. T
scow thus prevented from moving down the stream, w
placed obliquely to the current, by a large oar, used a
sculler or rudder; and being maintained in that positi
was soon carried across, by the action of the current agai
the oar held firmly in its place.

The entrance to Berne, was along a public promenad
extending a mile beyond the town, on a high bank of t
river, whence the eye, in addition to the charmingly cul
vated fields and gardens of the immediate landscape, and t
combined richness of city and country, comprehended with
its grasp, a sublimely extended ridge of Alpine grandeu
bleached by the snows of a perennial winter. Great pai
appear to be taken, to preserve this promenade in the be
order. The fauxbourgs, or outskirts of Berne, are trul
remarkable for beautiful walks. The river Aar, wind
round the town, in a deep glen, the high banks of whic
have a rapid slope, but covered with fine verdure, and ke
smooth, either by the scythe, or by grazing sheep. Wo
is brought down the river, by the side next the mounta
and corded in long piles on its border. The town itself
neat and well built; and, in one respect, differs from a
that I have seen. On each side of the streets, (which a
mostly of an agreeable width,) are arcades, under whic
the passengers walk, perfectly sheltered from the weathe

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e sun. These arcades are formed by the recession first story of the house, about ten feet from the street; nt wall, of the upper story, being supported by co- and arches. The shops open into the arcades, and es, or tables, are frequently placed under the front , on which goods are exposed for sale. The passen- thus, on each side of him, wherewith to attract his on, and to tempt his purse.

The inn, at which we have lodged in Berne, is in one of the best I have ever been at. The chamber h we were accomodated, is large and elegant. They p between forty and fifty beds, besides those for ser- The prices were about the same as at Geneva; two for breakfast, the same for tea and for lodging, and or dinner.

hired a voiture to take us to Neuchatel, distant nine . The day was wet, but the scenery, in many compensated for the want of good weather. Arberg, e on the Aar, where we stopped to feed the horses, e, had nothing to recommend it. We crossed the n a covered wooden bridge: from an eminence, which ed some time before, the lake of Bienne presented our view, and in it the island of St. Pierre, and on nd the house which was so long the abode of Jean Rousseau. This was the place which he chose as a from a world which he disliked; but which he did ribute much, I think, to mend. The eye of a misan- , is a very miserable, distorting kind of telescope; art that does not glow with the love of God and ll serve as a very poor and delusive guide, for the a reformer. The spot which Rousseau chose for ence, has enough of the romantic around it, to suit fastidious mind, and he has accordingly described usual strain of luxuriant colouring.

e borders of the lake of Neuchatel, the people were he vintage; the whole slope on the lake being co- ith vines. The period of gathering, is a season hilarity. Male and female are employed in the task of cutting and collecting the grapes, and they n this task in large companies, and are much dis- be merry with each other, and with passengers. er can scarcely expect to pass such a company, a salutation of some sort, and, as we found to-day, her of female voices will probably exceed that of

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the men. The grapes are collected by the vintage small wooden tubs, and thence transferred to a large tub, carried on the back of a man through the vine who, in his turn, discharges them into still larger wo vessels, which are placed by the side of the field, or i road. In these last vessels, the grapes are pounded w coarse wooden dasher, which reduces them to a semi- mass, so that they can be easily measured. These tub then conveyed to the press, the liquor strained off, and residue of the broken grapes is subjected to the action screw press, in the same way as ground apples are tre in the cyder press. The new wine is put into large ca for fermentation, whence it is drawn into smaller vess for transportation or use.

At the outlet of the lake of Neuchatel, we passed throu the village of St. Blaise. Between this and the town Neuchatel, the vineyards are very productive. We arri at the latter place about sundown, and took rooms at t Faucon. We had no letters to this town, but Profess Pictet had given me simply the names of two persons he the one a minister of religion, and the other the secreta of the government. With this slight credential, I ventur to take a guide, and directed him to conduct me to the hou of the latter. On meeting the Secretary, I stated my cas and apologised for the liberty of calling on him, without a introduction. He immediately offered to assist me in an way in his power, invited me into the parlour, and seated m at the tea table, beside his wife. He proved to be a man o sound understanding, and of mild agreeable manners. A he was deeply engaged in the concerns of the vintage, h referred me to a captain Courant, who was also at the table as an excellent guide, to such places in the town as w wished to visit. The captain offered his services very politely. This gentleman, I soon found, was a British offi- cer, though a native of Neuchatel. He had been eleven years in the British service, and spoke English, of course, like an Englishman. He engaged to call upon me in the morning; and at the same time, the Secretary Montmollin, offered to furnish me with letters of introduction, to the two next towns we purposed to visit. I told him, that before he went thus far, I ought at least to convince him I was the per- son I pretended to be, and took out of my pocket, two letters of general recommendation, I had brought from home, one from the Governor of New-York, and the other from the

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n Minister in the United States. He politely return-
m to me, unopened, and said there was no occasion
em. On these very friendly terms I took leave of
nily, after being treated to some excellent grapes,
hite and black, fresh from the vineyard.

Captain Courant called at eight, and conducted us
spital, built, about seven years ago, by a rich citizen
chatel, of the name of Pourtalis, at his own expense,
benefit of the wounded and sick of the whole coun-
cept the poor of the town, who are provided for in
institution. The captain contrived to introduce us
he physician was in attendance. With this gentle-
r. Castella, we were particularly pleased. He holds a
nk as a physician in the town, and, as it appeared
very deservedly. The building, the wards, the
, the refectory, &c. of this hospital, are models of
s and simplicity. It contains about thirty beds,
ks of which are of wrought iron, and very light; the
ece being made to slip into openings in the hori-
rame, so as to take off occasionally, for the conve-
of removing the bed, or of performing an operation.
tains are suspended from an iron frame projecting
e wall, immediately over the bed. The patients in
spital cost, upon an average, about fifteen batz,
forty cents per day. Dr. C. showed us his phar-
ia for the hospital. He relies very much on sim-
The sick are attended altogether by the sisters of
from Besançon, in France. They are nurses,
naids, and even apothecaries. Who can question
erity or uprightness of the motives which can so
upon beautiful and interesting females, as to induce
withdraw from the world, and devote their days
s to the alleviation of human misery, even in some
ost disgusting forms? The chapel of "l'Hôpital
s" is adapted both to Protestants and Catholics.
e former assemble in it, a curtain is drawn in front
ecess which contains the crucifix and its appen-
The benevolent founder of this neat and interest-
ty, left, at his death, a generous fund for its sup-
d his sons, who are considered as among the
st men in Switzerland, have since increased the
The town is also indebted to Pourtales for various
provements, particularly a fine promenade on the
t of great expense. His fortune was made in trade.

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The captain next conducted us to a wine press, be
ing to Secretary Montmollin, where we tasted of the
wine as it ran from the press. It differs very little, e
in appearance or taste (i. e. the white wine) from
cider, except that it is less palatable. Nor is the
commonly drunk at table, more exhilarating than our c
A bottle of it can be easily managed at a meal, by a pe
whose head is no stronger than mine; but a bottle of
cider I have seldom ventured to drink at one sitting.
red wine requires to be slightly fermented in the tub
fore it is pressed, in order to give it a good colour and
vour, but the white wine does not require this proc
From the press it is conveyed to the wine cellar, and
posited in wooden vessels that hold from nineteen to
thousand bottles. In the month of March it is raked
into casks, in which it is left till autumn, and then bott
Among the vignerons there is, however, a dispute, as Mo
mollin informed me, relative to the advantage of letting
wine remain on the lees until it is bottled, or put into fr
casks. It is alleged by many, that the lees at the bott
serve to attract, more effectually, the fine particles wh
remain suspended in the wine, and which injure its beau
and flavour.

The town of Neuchatel contains about 4000 perso
and some of its houses are of princely size, with groun
corresponding. It is greatly indebted to two of its ci
zens, Pourtales, (of whom I have spoken) and Pury, wh
built a large town-house, for public business, and made
present of it to his fellow-citizens. Such evidences
generosity and public spirit afford the most delightful test
monials of the moral feeling which pervades the country
There are no people, perhaps, on the globe, more famou
for their amor patriæ, than the Swiss; and yet there ar
none who so readily hire themselves as soldiers to othe
nations, without regard to the cause in which they engage
This cannot surely be owing to any innate love of war an
bloodshed, for the Swiss are naturally a mild and amiable
though high minded people. It must arise either from in
cidental and long established custom,—or from the necessity
of emigration, in consequence of a dense and over-crowded
population. It is, however, a melancholy consideration,
that any one nation of professing Christians should be
such habitual encouragers of war, as to engage in it in cases
in which they have no immediate interest. As a national

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this cannot but be regarded, I should suppose, by
y serious and enlightened member of the Swiss confe-
y, as a great blemish in the character of the country.
much of this error might be remedied by education.
children of the country were taught to regard wars
ghtings in the light in which they are placed by the
e letter and spirit of the New Testament; by every
pt of the Saviour, and every injunction of his disci-
nd apostles, how small would be the number of those
would embark in war, merely as a profession, and risk
lives and happiness in the quarrels of others, only
e sake of gaining a living!

ng provided with two letters from Montmollin, and
om Captain Courant, we departed, at eleven o'clock,
cursion to two towns situated at a great elevation on
Jura. The day was very wet, but this did not pre-
s from enjoying the sublime scenery, and surprising
ces of industry, which this excursion afforded. The
was an almost continual ascent, for four leagues. At
d of about three hours, we crossed a valley, six miles
and three wide, which contains twenty-two villages!
e of these (Fontaine Melon) we stopped, and were
uced by one of our letters, to M. Banqueret, a manu-
er of the coarser parts of watch-work. He took us
gh his shops, in which about 150 persons are employed
king the wheels, springs, and other parts of watches,
they effect almost entirely by machinery. We saw
peration, from the cutting of the brass out of thick
, and rolling it by a horse power, to the fashioning
ne of the smallest wheels, the fusees, cutting the
&c. This single factory, I should suppose, could
these materials in sufficient quantity for one half
ited States.

continued our journey, through a heavy rain, farther
mountain, and arrived about four at Chaux-de-Fond.
s a town which has sprung up within a short period.
f the houses are built of stone, and many of them
ree and four stories high, and of a proportionate
It is situated at the head of a valley, near the top
mountain, and is computed to contain 4000 inhabit-
Nearly the whole business of the town is the manu-
e of watches and clocks. As we were to stay here
ew hours, I hastened to take a letter of introduction
d by our kind friend Montmollin, "à Monsieur, Mon-

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sieur ——— ministre du Saint Evangile, et tres digne teur, à Chaux-de-Fond." But to our regret the "worthy pastor" was not at home. He had left his floc a season, and gone to Neuchatel to get in his grapes make his wine. Our next resource was a "garçon place," one of a very useful kind of people, who are t met with in every town, not excepting those on M Jura. They are mostly recognised by the government, are obliged to conform to prescribed rules and prices, w hired by the day, and this secures their fidelity. He corted us to one of the principal watch dealers, Rob Droz & Co. We were immediately invited into the sh and to satisfy our curiosity, (for we stated that to be motive,) the drawers and cases were opened with the most politeness, and watches, in a greater variety tha had ever seen, displayed before us. As to prices, a str ger must be hard to please if he cannot be suited, for may have his choice between two and a half, and two hu dred dollars. We were offered gold watches for four a a half Napoleons, or seventeen dollars. Vast quantiti of these low priced articles, are manufactured express for America. We have been told that one house in th town, sends annually to America 20,000 watches, but comprehends, probably, both North and South America These traders, finding that English watches were gaining preference in our market, on account of their superiority now make theirs to imitate, precisely in appearance, those of London. Many of those shown us, were marked George Prior, London. None but a watchmaker can, on this ac count, discover the difference between a valuable watch, and one of those spurious articles, which are sold in such quantities at auction in New-York. Musical boxes were also displayed in great variety. In another house we were shown clocks of various sorts. One of them was placed behind a beautiful painting, representing a village land scape; in the village was a church with a steeple, and in the steeple a clock, the hands of which being moved by the machinery behind, kept good time, and the hours were struck, so as to complete the illusion. We remained about two hours at Chaux-de-Fond, and then continued along the valley to Locle, a similar town, two leagues farther.

It was dark when we arrived, but our quarters at "the Balance" proved to be very good, and a comfortable fire and plentiful supper, compensated for the cold and wet, to

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we had been exposed in our mountain ascent. Hav-
etter from the secretary, for "Monsieur Houriet,"
l watchmaker and dealer, the innkeeper went to in-
im of it, to save me the walk. He was not at home,
son came, and finding the letter was from M. Mont-
said his father would be happy to wait on us, and as
only engaged in company at a short distance, he would
him of it. This we desired him not to do, as our
uld be very short in Locle. The old gentleman,
r, soon appeared, and was very complaisant, offer-
services very heartily, and giving us a great deal of
tion.

We find that M. Houriet occupies the largest house,
he wealthiest man in the place. His shop is exceed-
eat, and contains a variety of ingenious pieces of
ism, for which he has a particular talent. He show-
neat little balance, weighing only thirty-five grains,
ch turned with the 4096 part of a grain. He went
to see several objects of curiosity, which the town
ghbourhood afford. The first was a charity school,
ng about forty children, "*tiré de la misère*," as
essed it. They are lodged, clothed, and fed, taught
write, and cypher, and to understand music, and
loyed in the manufacture of lace. We found them
work, seated at small tables, and handling the little
ith great dexterity. Lace is made by a kind of
aving or twisting, the thread being wound on very
ools. We were shown some patterns, in which
ese spools must be handled in succession to produce
e. The examining of the children, Houriet sup-
ight amount to one third, or one half of the expense
maintenance. The residue is provided by a chari-
iety of females, of which his daughter is an active
One of these little creatures was found at the
the house, one morning, in a bag, with a note,
hat its parents were in the utmost distress, and
o preserve it; and this the committee afterwards
be true. The mistress had them all collected into
n, and made them sing a hymn before us; which
formed while at their work, without notes or book.*

ly delightful to find, in a village so remote from the vulgar throng, such a
ristian charity. It was commenced by Mademoiselle Calame, who ac-
self, from her early youth, to visit the abodes of distress, and to assuage
the poor. In 1820 it contained eighty girls. *Bib. Univ. Avril* 1830.

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We were taken farther on to see a work of great try and enterprise. The stream which runs throu valley, had no other outlet than an almost perpen cavern or pit, in the side of the mountain. This in the spring of the year, was insufficient to carry o water, and a considerable portion of the valley was, i sequence, overflown. A project was conceived, of rating the mountain in a different place from the ca and driving a canal through its base. This was treat first, as an extravagant whim; but at length put into cution and completely effected. The base of the mou is 920 feet thick, and the width of the canal is five feet its height four and a half. It is driven mostly thr solid rock. Houriet informed us that, when the barom was low, (its medium height being but twenty-six inch the workmen could scarcely breathe in the cavity of canal, and were obliged to desist, till the weather chan When the passage was completed, a grand fête was held the spot; at the conclusion of which the water was s denly opened into its new channel, and rushed in a torr through the mountain. As soon as it appeared on the ot side, the hills rang with acclamation and triumph. T valley is now converted into a fine meadow. At the cave or place of its former exit, three mills were constructe one over another; the water pouring from the upper whe on the second, and from that on the third. The lowermo of the three is now neglected.

The town of Locle contains 4000 inhabitants, all manu facturers either of watches or lace. Our conductor, thoug seventy-four years of age, had the sprightliness and viva city of a young Frenchman. By his talents and wealth h has become the chief of these village mountaineers. H informed us that the king of Prussia, in his visit to th Locle, had breakfasted with him "à la fourchette;" whic implies, a breakfast at eleven or twelve o'clock, with all the variety of a dinner. As an evidence of the social charac- ter of these people, Houriet stated that he had appropri- ated a large room of his house to the purpose of a conver- zatione, or meeting, which assembled every evening for conversation, and other amusements which they consider rational.

The day being cloudy and misty, we were prevented from enjoying that noble view of the Alps, which the de- scent of the Jura affords. The great Alpine ranges, must,

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r weather, present themselves, with the most sublime
from the top of these sister mountains ; and probably,
o situation, could they be viewed with more of pano-
grandeur and beauty, than from many points over
we passed in this day's ride. The scenery, however,
ately around us was very interesting. The canton of
tel is a duchy of Prussia. The king derives little
revenue from it, but its acknowledged allegiance
as a political check, in ordinary times, on the side
nce. It forms also a constituent part of the Swiss
nent ; that is, it is represented in the general diet
a vote with the other cantons. It bears the same
to Prussia, as Hanover does to England. Its popu-
s about 40,000. It surface is altogether mountain-
land producing not more than sufficient for one
f the people : their mechanical industry and talents
them with the remainder. There are probably
atches made in this canton, than in all the world

r descent from Locle, we passed through or near
ier, St. Aubin, Grandson, and other villages, and
at Yverdun about nine in the evening. We put up
otel de la ville de Londres, where we found the ac-
ations rather of a superior kind.

Breakfast finished, our first and chief concern here
visit the celebrated institute of Pestalozzi. This
ment occupies a large castle, the use of which was
to Pestalozzi by the canton of Berne, when the
Yverdun was included in that canton, and the go-
t of the Pays de Vaud, to which it now belongs,
s the grant. On entering the castle, we were in-
o a private room. I gave my letters to the person
dance, who took them immediately to the chief.
d old man soon came in, seized me warmly by
, and seeing my hat on my head, he pointed to it
of ecstacy, with his eyes almost filled with tears.
knew how to interpret this emotion, and asked him
hed me to take it off. He answered very earnestly,
, no, keep it on, you are right." He seemed very
ee us, and as he speaks French very imperfectly,
an indistinct accent, he said he would call Mon-
eaves to talk with us. This gentleman soon came
red immediately into a detail of the institution, its
its spirit, its arrangement, &c. He is an English-

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man, and, as I found upon inquiry, brother to the lady w
I had seen at Lausanne. He has been some weeks with
talozzi, for the purpose of understanding his system
roughly, in order to aid a sister in England in the educ
of her children. He enters warmly into its concerns
will be useful in making it better known. He explain
us very clearly the leading ideas and views of human nat
which induced Pestalozzi to become an instructer of yo
The two great instruments with which he works are
and love. He discards the motives of ambition and em
tion, as unnecessary, and as tending to counteract the
timent of good will toward others. He thinks there
enough in the intuitive understanding of every child to
complish the complete growth and maturity of its faculti
if its reason be properly trained and nourished, and
warped by injudicious treatment. The common plans
education he regards as too artificial, too wide a departu
from nature. Too much stress is laid upon the memor
while the imagination is too much neglected. If the nati
feelings of the heart, are allowed to operate, under th
dominion of the native powers of the mind, drawn out a
expanded by faith and love, the child is competent of itse
to arrive gradually at the most correct and important co
clusions in religion and science. There is a native an
inherent life, which only requires to be cherished by geni
treatment, to bring it into the full attainment of truth, and t
the utmost perfection of its being. He therefore insist
upon the greatest pains being taken to draw out this nativ
life and to preserve it in full vigour. There is a constan
danger of urging the child forward beyond its natura
strength, of anticipating its conclusions and thus weakening
its confidence in its own powers. In the plans he adopts
nothing is to be got by heart. The understanding is to be
thoroughly reached, and then the memory will take care
of itself.

His school consists at present of about ninety boys, Ger-
man, Prussian, French, Swiss, Italian, Spanish and English.
It is divided into four principal classes, according to the
attainments of the pupils. These classes are subdivided
into others. There are seven school rooms in the castle,
and twelve teachers or professors. His head professor,
Joseph Schmidt, has been brought up in the institution, and is
a very efficient and worthy man. He is a native of one of
the German cantons, and speaks and writes perfectly the

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and French. He is a man of modest demeanour
rely devoted to the institution. He has written
on several of the subjects taught in the school, and
to its methods.

pent most of the day in the different school-rooms,
ng the exercises of the scholars. Very few books
, as it is expected the children can read well before
ne there. But to describe the modes of teaching,
render them clearly intelligible, would require much
ne and space than I can possibly allot to it, were I
competent to make it known. We saw the exer-
arithmetic, writing, drawing, mathematics, lessons
and gymnastics, something of geography, French,
d German. To teach a school, in the way prac-
e, without book, and almost entirely by verbal in-
, is extremely laborious. The teacher must be
y with the child, always talking, questioning, ex-
and repeating. The pupils, however, by this
are brought into very close intimacy with the in-
Their capacities, all their faculties and propen-
come laid open to his observation. This gives
dvantage, which cannot possibly be gained, in the
way in which schools are generally taught. The
look well, appear very contented, and apparently,
reat harmony one with another; which, consider-
versity of national character and temper here col-
n be attributed only to the spirit of love and affec-
h sways the breast of the principal of the institu-
extends its benign influence throughout all the de-
. In the afternoon we went, with Pestalozzi,
and Bucholz, a German clergyman, (who is here
to the institution,) and one or two others, to visit
hool of twelve or fourteen children, which Pesta-
established in the village of Clendy, at a short
from the castle. These are children taken from
ies of poor people, selected on account of their
and talents, in order to be educated as teachers,
ew to extend and perpetuate the principles and
of the system. One half of them are boys and
half girls. Their principal instructer is a sister
lt, the chief master, an exceeding clever and in-
young woman. She has another sister also with
ger than herself, who will soon become qualified
instructer. These pupils were exercised before

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us, in drawing, in arithmetic, and in music. The
seated round a table, and busy with their needles, had
tions in arithmetic given them by the mistress. whicl
were to solve by their heads. They are thus led on
the most simple beginnings, to comprehend the prin
of arithmetic, and to work questions with great exper
solely by a mental process. A male teacher is provid
the boys though the mistress often assists in their ins
tion. This little school promises to be well cared for
of service to the Pestalozzian cause. We were
pleased with its appearance, and with the assuran
affords, that whatever there is of value and importan
this system, will not be lost.

The success of this mode of instruction, greatly dep
on the personal qualifications of those who undertak
conduct it. There is nothing of mechanism in it, as in
Lancasterian plan; no laying down of precise rules
managing classes, &c. It is all mind and feeling. Its
rangements must always depend on the ages, talents,
tempers of the scholars, and require, on the part of
teachers, the most diligent and faithful attention. Above
it requires that the teacher should consider himself as
father and bosom friend of his pupils, and to be anima
with the most affectionate desires for their good. Pes
lozzi himself is all this. His heart glows with such a spi
that the good old man can hardly refrain from bestow
kisses on all with whom he is concerned. He holds out
hand to his pupils on every occasion, and they love him
a child loves its mother. His plan of teaching is just fit
the domestic fireside, with a father or mother in the centr
and a circle of happy children around them. He is awa
of this, and wishes to extend the knowledge of his plan
every parent. Pestalozzi is seventy-two years of age.
has been quite unfortunate for the progress of his syste
on the continent, that he pays so little attention to exterior
regarding dress, furniture, &c. as of no moment whateve
provided the mind and heart be right.

9th. The weather continuing wet, we resolved to wa
till the morrow, and take the diligence to Lausanne and Ge
neva. Much of the day was spent at the castle, in th
school-rooms, and in conversation with Greaves. I omitte
to mention, that we attended last evening, to the religious
exercise which terminates the business of the day. The
scholars assembled in a room called the chapel, but very

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furnished, with benches, and a table. When all ollected, Pestalozzi, directing his face chiefly to the egan to speak in German, moving about, from side , directing his attention, for some time, to the boys ight, and then advancing toward those on his left. notion, backward and forward, continued about minutes; he was constantly speaking, and sometimes nsiderable earnestness. It was altogether unintel- o me, but I afterwards learned, that it consisted of pitulation of the occurrences of the day, noticing larly every thing of moment, and intermingling the with short prayers, adapted to the circumstances ed in the discourse. If, for example, any of the d quarrelled, or behaved unseemly to each other, eir teacher, he would speak to the case, and accom- s remarks with a pious ejaculation. It is probable, sometimes engages more formally in this exercise. as, it appeared to gain the whole atention of his e. It was concluded by reading, from a small book, peared to be a hymn or psalm.

npany of English visiters attended at the castle to- nsisting of men and women. The boys performed their gymnastic exercises before them, consisting of simple, but simultaneous movements of the arms, et, head, &c., stepping, marching, turning, and , all intended to exercise the various muscles ive motion to the limbs and head, and to make the quainted with the elements of all those movements. ercise took place in one of the large bedrooms. nded, by invitation, last evening a lecture given idt, the head teacher, to a number of young men, hom were four Russians, sent by the Emperor to rmation, in England, and other countries, relative st modes of teaching. They had been in England, ke our language tolerably well. The lectures are ate more fully, the principles and processes adopted estalozzian institution.

ad the company, this evening, at our lodgings, of k Bucholz, who was lately a chaplain to the king's legion in England. He had been some time with zi, and was able to give us more information with to some parts of the system, than we could obtain rt visit to the school itself.

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head of the lake of Neuchatel, and contains, probabl
inhabitants. It is pretty well built; the streets in c
with most of the towns in Switzerland, are paved with
stones. We have been surprised, in observing the
droves of cows, which have passed through the stre
day, most of them with huge bells round their necks.
noise they make is almost deafening. These cow
taken to the mountains to pasture, during the summ
great numbers; the shepherds, or rather cowherds,
ing a certain sum for the produce of the milk and b
On the day of St. Denis, they are returned again t
valley.

We have had at our table d'hote, during the last two
ten or twelve boys, with their three preceptors, constitu
a boarding school at Geneva. They are on an excurs
round the lake of Geneva, taking Yverdun in the wa
They came to this place on foot, through the rain, an
tended to perform the whole journey on foot; but
weather continuing very wet, they went off this mornin
carriages. One of them is a young prince of Wirtemb
about twelve years of age, of plain juvenile manners, e
biting no extraordinary talent but apparently of an amia
temper

We left Yverdun in the diligence, after going again
the castle, and taking leave of some of the professors. P
talozzi was not in; he had been to see us at the inn, b
missed of us. Before we set off, however, the good
man came down again, and parted with us very affectio
ately. In the course of two days which we have spent
the castle, he several times pressed my hand to his lips, a
seemed to possess all the love and fervency of a true di
ciple in the cause in which he is engaged. If his person
talents, address, and management, were equal either to h
genius, or his zeal, his influence would have been muc
greater even than it has been. Nevertheless, the period o
his life and labours will, I fully believe, be hereafter regard
ed as amost important epoch, in the history of education
When his principles come to be more generally understood
they will be found to contain much that is extremely valuable.
It is to be feared, however, that many years will still elapse,
before the world is put in possession of a complete explana-
tory view of his whole system. He does not himself pos-
sess the faculty, (as Bucholz informed me,) of explaining,
in familiar and intelligible terms, his own principles. He

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ves with wonderful acutenes, and expresses himself
guage of extraordinary force and energy ; but it re-
a deep and steady attention, to be able to embrace
ole meaning. He has published largely in explana-
nd in support of his plans of instruction ; but there
uch of vernacular pith—of idiomatic force and pe-
y in his style and manner, as to render it rather dif-
o read him, and still more so, to translate his wri-
He is now, however, anxious to have all his works
ed into English, fully believing, that the merit of his
will be better understood, and his principles more
iously supported by the English nation, than by his
ople. His career has been marked with perplexi-
le has had to struggle intensely against poverty, neg-
rejudice, and gross misrepresentation ; but his pa-
his meekness, his perseverance, his ardent love of
w creatures, have borne him through all his trials ;
withstanding his advanced age, the reputation of his
is now as high, if not higher, than it ever has been.
those who have generously contributed to aid him
ecuniary difficulties, his heart glows with the live-
titude Of two of my acquaintance, one of London,
other of Philadelphia, who had thus befriended him,
not speak without evident emotion.

road to Lausanne is very picturesque, passing along
ey of the Orbe, which empties into the lake. The
m the town of Orbe, situated on a high eminence,
ered as inferior to few in this romantic country, for
of prospect. But the day being cloudy and wet,
not so well enjoy it. We reached Lausanne soon
k, and occupied again our former rooms at "the
"

Left Lausanne at five. The rain had ceased and
ning was pleasant. Arrived again at Geneva. I
on inquiry, that Professor Pictet had gone to Paris,
ing a period of vacation in the academy, the other
s, or at least some of them, were also absent.
tate of morals in Geneva, appeared to me to be
whole very respectable. There was little appear-
lisorder in the street, and much less apparent neg-
ne Sabbath, than was obvious in France. On the
of that day, however, when the religious exercises
, public amusements are more resorted to than in

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our stay in Geneva, the theatre was open in the e
and a comedy advertised to be acted. The town ha
much agitated of late with religious disputations.
question lies, if I understand it rightly, between Cal
and Unitarians. The contest is of long standing, a
temper it produces, as is almost infallibly the case,
verse to the growth and operation of vital religion.

We called this evening on Simonde de Sismondi, to
I was introduced by Bishop Gregoire. There are few
writers who hold a higher rank in the republic of le
He speaks English with ease and fluency, and we
pleasant and interesting conversation.

LETTER XV.

Milan, 10th month, (October) 20, 18

MY DEAR ***** AND****,

HAVING decided upon crossing the Simplon to Milan,
were occupied during part of the day, in inquiring at
and engaging a good voiture. Geneva abounds with voi
riers, or hackney-men, all disposed to gain a job, and pron
in offering their accommodations, but not all worthy of imp
cit confidence; and as the journey requires six or sev
days, it became a thing of some consequence to secure
good man. We at length engaged with —— Populus, a pe
son recommended to us by Sismondi, to take us to Milan f
144 francs each, including dinner, supper, and lodging
The dinner to consist of four dishes, besides soup, frui
and such wine as the country afforded, but not foreign wine
The supper to be the same as the dinner. Three person
besides ourselves were to be accomodated in the carriage
On concluding the bargain, I was surprised at his putting
into my hand, several crowns in silver; but this, I learned
was the mode of sealing an agreement. He who is to per-
form the service, deposits with the other party, a sum which
is to be the pledge of his fidelity. It is called the "arrhe,"
and is to be returned when the service is over.

Sismondi called at our room to day, and in the course of
conversation, gave us much information relative to the laws
of Switzerland, and the political condition of the country.
The trial by jury, (as he stated,) is but partially adopted.
In France it is not known in civil cases. The judges are
numerous, their salaries low; and obsequiousness to po

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t too manifest in their decisions. The government of erland, is highly aristocratical; and its measures, at in some of the cantons, are more arbitrary than under ormer cantonal government, prior to the revolution. e ancient aristocracy, there was a great deal of feeling e people; but at present it is much the reverse; the ils doing all they can to strengthen their own power. number of paupers has greatly increased, in conse e of the embarrassments of trade, arising from the re ons of France. Taxes are no where resorted to in this y for their support, but funds are voluntarily raised, spitals or alms houses maintained for that purpose.

called to see L. Simond, of New-York, who remains rarily at Geneva. He had gone to Berne, but his wife a New-York lady, received us very kindly, and in- us to stay to tea. We found there a Scotch lady, appeared, was to be one of our companions to Milan. covered from her conversation, that she possessed roved mind, and all we could learn in addition was, e had lived some time in Switzerland, and was going to spend the winter, and that she had had resolution to decide upon taking the journey without any par- companion.

reparing to leave Geneva for the third and last time, acknowledge that I have been much gratified with the nities I have had of becoming acquainted with a place rkable for its distinction in letters, science and poli- l for a population so intelligent and agreeable. To or Pictet and his interesting family, I have been par- y indebted for many civilities. Professor P. is a timable character. Few individuals in Geneva, or erland, enjoy a higher reputation, for qualities which ity to human nature. He has long been the editor, unction with his brother,) of a monthly journal of which has done much to spread on both sides of the taste for learning and the useful arts. It was con- wenty years under the title of "Bibliotheque Bri- ," and extended during that time to 144 volumes. cular object was to diffuse, throughout that part of opean continent, a knowledge of the progress and ate of British literature and science, but not uncon- vith domestic learning. The title was considered, n, to be too exclusive, and it is now in the fourth

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versel." It is conducted with a fidelity and ability, creditable to the editors, and to the country.

Although the appearance of Geneva may disapp stranger, in consequence of the uncouth form and dec aspect of many of the houses, and the irregularity c streets, it will be acknowledged by all to be almost out a rival, in picturesque beauty of situation. Sta at the western extremity of one of the finest lakes i world, and on a surface very much diversified in poi elevation, it affords an interesting variety of appearanc different places.

The Rhone issues from the lake in an impetuous torr The waters are extremely limpid and as they rush over obstructions at the bridge, the green rays of light are be tifully reflected from them. The greatest part of the to is on the south side of the river. The rapidity of the c rent serves various important purposes of manufacture, pumps up the water likewise which supplies the founta of the city. From the highest part of the town, in t neighbourhood of the street, very properly called "Rue Beauregard." a prospect is open, which, in good weather, truly enchanting. On the west is a most delightful char paign, luxuriant in cultivation, interspersed with seats, farm houses and villages. In the northern horizon is the Jur forming a long and even line of misty elevation; at one feet is the city and the gushing waters of the Rhone; o the northeast, the lake spreads its placid bosom, ornamente on its northern border with the populous villages of Copet Nyon, and Rolle, all situated in a region of the highest cul tivation; on the southeast and south the eye wanders in amazement among the mountains of Savoy, rising in tumult uous succession with wild and inexpressible grandeur. Some of these mountains are almost always covered with snow, and among them on a clear day, Mount Blanc is distinctly per ceived, giving, to this unparalleled landscape, a finish of the greatest sublimity.

Geneva is remarkable for the ingenuity and delicacy of its fabrics, more especially of those connected with watch machinery. I was surprised to find that some of the richest shops are kept in the upper rooms of the houses. The most noted collection of watches and jewelry must be sought for by passing through a dark court, and mounting a narrow staircase to a room in the fourth story. Whether this pro ceeds from considerations of safety, or from convenience to

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alers, I cannot say, but a shop in such a situation in our cities, would stand a poor chance of gaining cus-

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wonderful talent of these mechanicians is admirably ed in the little automaton boxes that are occasionally d for sale. In one of the shops we were shown a ox of the size of a snuff box, which being wound up aced on the table, a small drawer was opened, at the , containing a number of little counters, each marked particular figure. Into a cavity in the drawer, we esired to put any one of the counters we chose, which one the drawer was shut. On touching a spring the he box flew open, and up rose a magician, in the of an old man with a grave aspect and a long beard, ding a rod in his hand. He stood before a tree, and aking a number of grave motions with his head and e at length turned round, and pointed with his rod pening in the branches of the tree, where was seen ecise number of the counter placed in the box. counters appeared to differ in no respect from each except in the figures engraved upon them; and yet gician would raise the same number precisely, in the One of the counters was a blank. When this was the drawer, the figure, after its usual incantations, to the tree, but finding nothing there, he appeared ful, recommenced his manœuvres, and again finding but a blank, he shook his head as if in despair, and his operations. I have seen a box of similar size re curious. The spring being touched, the lid flew nd a very small bird of beautiful plumage, perched n a post, hopped round, fluttered its wings, opened sang several notes—then folding its wings, it turned de, sunk quietly into the box, and the lid closed.

in his excellent "Manuel du Voyageur en Suisse," hat "Droz, the father of the present house of that Chaux de-Fond, being at Madrid, he exhibited be- king a clock, on which was seen a negro, a dog, hepherd. When the clock struck, the shepherd six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and upon him. The King was delighted. The gentle- my dog, said Droz, is his least merit. Let your touch one of the apples which you see in the shep- basket, and you will admire the fidelity of this ani- he king took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand

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and barked so loud, that the king's dog, which was room, began also to bark. At this the courtiers not ing that it was an affair of witchcraft, hastily left the crossing themselves as they went out. The Minis Marine was the only one that ventured to stay. The having desired him to ask the negro what o'clock it the Minister obeyed, but he obtained no reply. Droz observed, that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, which the Minister repeated the question in French the black immediately answered him. At this new pro the firmness of the Minister also forsook him, and he treated precipitately, declaring that it must be the wor the devil. The son of Droz, was, at the age of twe one, as great a mechanician as his father."

The English or American traveller, will find in Gene a state of society differing much less from that of his c country, than in Paris, or other cities of France. T practice of drinking tea, and of inviting company to tea common here. Whether it was in connexion with t very rational and exhilarating custom, that the terms co fort and comfortable, have been adopted into the langua I know not, but these terms are now frequently used in t social parlance of Geneva.

14th. At seven, our carriage being in readiness, we s out from Geneva with three horses and a company of s persons besides the postillion. In addition to the lady an ourselves, two officers appeared and took their seats. Th morning was foggy, and seemed rather portentous of ba weather; but toward noon, the mountains began to appear and the Alps to exhibit their snowy eminences on our right The road lay near the lake. The country was generally well cultivated, the vine being the staple growth, and the people were busy with the vintage. The villages through which we passed, had a course, crowded, and very un-pleasant appearance, altogether inferior to those on the other side of the lake. The soil on this side is less fertile, and the climate not quite so friendly; but it is to be appre-hended that the difference, so observable in the comforts of the people, is very much owing to the government, (Sardi-nian,) and to the want of religious toleration. We dined at Thonon, the former capital of Chablais, a considerable place, about half a mile from the lake. We walked to the hospital, a spacious building, with a court inside, and a large staircase, entries, suite of rooms, &c. It was formerly a

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t of monks. There were six other convents in this prior to the revolution, but at that period, the estates onfiscated and the property sold. The hospital con- but few patients, and these all poor and badly accom- d. Near Thonon, on the lake, is a celebrated man- d grounds called Ripaille, once the residence of Pope V., who resigned his supremacy, and retired thither te himself more uninterruptedly—not to religion, but tious gratification. From this circumstance is de- t is said, the French verb *faire ripaille*, (to ban- The estate was bought by its present owner, for 0 francs; but it is now supposed to be worth double n.

an is a village of some extent, on the borders of the We passed hastily through it, and arrived at St. lph, near the head of the lake, some time after the on had risen. The road, worked with vast labour margin of the water, was in the best order. The as it rose in "cloudless majesty" directly before us, ed a scene truly delightful. Its silver beam was re- with superior brightness, by the clear unruffled sur- the water; castle Chillon, at the foot of the moun- r which the moon ascended, was in view, and also ns of Vevey and Montreux, on the other side. It icture worthy of the imagination of a poet, and we ot wonder that Byron had made the border of this residence. Our female companion, who had re- year at Vevey, informed us that he once knocked e boatmen at that place, in the night, and engaged r a considerable sum, to take him out on the lake in torm. The inn at St. Gingoulph, was formerly a The host and the maids were very attentive; and d us with a good supper and good beds.

Set off at six. A previous cup of coffee had dis- s to enjoy whatever the road afforded that was in- g or curious. We took leave of Savoy, at the inn, ered Le Valais, one of the Swiss cantons. It com- s the valley through which the Rhone flows from its n the Alps, to its junction with the lake of Geneva, with a number of lateral valleys, which open into it. l lay near the Rhone, and during most of the day, im- y on its bank. The river, at its embouchure into , is nearly as wide as at its egress at Geneva, but

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At St. Maurice, we stopped to dine, and from all
of the inn, and its attendants, we united in the very
able recommendation, given it by Sir H. Davy, and
which we found in the traveller's book. Nearly
inns I have been at, on the continent, keep a book, in
every lodger is requested to inscribe his name, his
sion, his country, and, in most cases, his age, and
tives in travelling; the places he comes from, and
which he is bound. You will perceive from this,
custom of interrogating travellers, in order to obtain
secrets, and to satisfy curiosity, is not confined to our
the Atlantic, though foreigners have endeavoured to
matise us, on account of the disposition which they
to us, of asking questions. The difference is,
America, the traveller gives this information, *if he*
to those who modestly ask for it; and here, he is, in
measure, *compelled* to publish it to the world, by
in a book.

At St. Maurice is a bridge over the Rhone, said to
been built by the Romans. While dinner was
we took a guide, (a girl of twelve or thirteen) and
to a great height, to view the dwelling of a hermit.
habitation is placed upon a narrow spot, upon the side
mountain, the face of which is a solid, and almost
cular rock. A pathway has been cut in the rock, with
labour, in a winding direction, to the hermitage. A
has been also erected on the dizzy height, to which
monks, and the good Catholics below, clamber up
morning, to join the hermit in devotion. The old
lives upon the charity of his neighbours, but often has
descend to the village to get his dinner. To our
he was not at home, and both his gate and his chapel
locked. The inhabitants of the village are all Catholics
The influence of superstition among them, was
from a simple story of our pleasant and communicative
guide. A child, she said, once fell from near the
to the bottom of the precipice below. Its attendants, in the
utmost distress, hastened down the circuitous path, to
up its lifeless body, and convey it home. Arrived at the
spot, they found the child sporting on the grass, with a
gay of flowers, which it had just been gathering on the plain,
not having received the least mark or injury from the fall. It
was then made known to them that the holy virgin had
posed, and caught the child in her arms, and saved it harm-

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a commemoration of the event, a picture has been
n the chapel, descriptive of the falling child, in the
the virgin.

valley, at this place, is very much contracted, by
oach of two mountains, *La Dent de la Morcle*, and
du Midi. It is said to have been in, or near this
t the Theban legion, of 6000 men, were massacred
of the Emperor Maximinus, for refusing to pursue
roy a body of people, whom they believed to be
and virtuous. The soldiers of this legion, had
verted to Christianity, in Asia, and were baptized
faith, by Zabda, Bishop of Jerusalem. On arriv-
. Maurice, (the ancient Agaunum,) and learning
were destined to pursue Christians, they refused
The emperor, then at Martigny, enraged at this
e, ordered the legion to be decimated. This was
rst and a second time, without changing their pur-
We are," said they to the emperor, "thy sol-
t we respect God more than thee. He has given
nd from thee we only receive the pay of our ser-
Ve can fight our enemies, but we will not imbrue
s with the blood of virtuous men. If thou dost
re us to commit so great a crime, we are ready to
e, as we have hitherto faithfully done; but we
tians, and cannot destroy our brethren." This
magnanimous reply, made in presence of their
and lifeless companions, only increased the rage
ant; he ordered them to be surrounded by his
ny, and all put to death.

de, this afternoon, was very interesting, from the
of the weather, and the beauty of the scenery
s; the valley, on each side, being bounded by
, whose summits were occasionally clothed with
h glittered in the sun like trees of gold; while,
em, were pointed eminences of the snowy Alps.
er of the Rhone, in this part of the valley, is much
ed with rushes, and the agriculture must necessa-
ry scanty. Between St. Maurice and Martigny,
kable cascade, well known by the *modest* name of
. It is formed by the little river Salanche, which
ver a mountain precipice, and falls nearly three
feet, breaking against the shelving side of the
and scattering its spray to a great extent.

our, we arrived at Martigny, where we were to

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sun went down, to observe more fully the great de
and the heavy suffering, which this place sustaine
twenty-first of June last. This event which has
lished throughout Europe, is briefly as follows :—
or valley of a mountain, near St. Bernard, had
closed or dammed by ice, so as to form an extens
It was foreseen, that the pressure of the water, in
must ere long, break its barrier, and rush down th
with destructive force. But, among the Catholics
zerland, though events of this kind are anticipated, th
fer, very often, to repose in the protection of a fa
saint, rather than to save themselves by precau
measures. Considerable efforts were made, howe
prevent the disaster, by endeavouring to perforate
bank, near the bottom, and allow the water to pass o
about half past three in the afternoon, the brittle
gave way, and the body of the lake, bearing away w
resistible fury, rocks, trees, houses, cattle, &c. arri
Martigny, at six; destroyed eighty buildings; kill
least thirty-four persons; filled the lower stories
town, with water and mud, and piled up, to an enor
height, wood, trees, and rocks, marking the whole plain
the most frightful ravages. It required almost incre
labour, to clear the streets of the mud and rubbish,
to render them passable. Great quantities still rema
them, in large heaps. A more melancholy aspect I n
beheld, excepting perhaps, the remains of an exter
conflagration. A boy who had just returned from
mountain, with his goats, told us he had saved himself
hastily climbing the mountain. The little fellow answe
our inquiries, with singular naiveté and distinctness;
finding that we were disposed to be friendly he turne
us, and said "Auriez vous la complaisance, Messieurs,
me donner quelque chose pour souper."* It was an
peal we could not resist.

An incident occurred, during the progress of this migh
torrent, which adds another to the many proofs of the wo
derful nature of animal sagacity. A gentleman, mounted
a mule, was descending the valley, toward Martigny, u
suspicious of danger. Suddenly the animal pricked up i
ears, and made an effort to leave the road. The rider
neither seeing nor hearing any thing that should occasio

* Will you have the kindness, gentlemen, to give me something for supper.

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, forced the creature back into the path. It still
l uneasiness, and, in a few minutes after, in spite
nce, scrambled, with all its might, up the side of a
carrying its unwilling rider along with it. But
e after, the roaring of the torrent was heard, and
ating flood passed, with its awful rapidity, leaving
ed traveller absorbed in the feelings of astonish-
gratitude.

vening, we had the company of an English gen-
l his wife, who had resided some time at Vevey.
e about to venture on a journey to Chamouny,
Col de Balm—a perilous undertaking, at this late
They mentioned to us, the fact, that two or three
lies, one of them only fourteen, had lately per-
pedestrian tour over the Simplon, St. Bernard,
parts of the Alps, to the distance of 400 miles,
ple from place to place, to carry their luggage.
ur of female curiosity and heroism. They had
bear them company.

f at five. The Valais improved as we advanced.
began to appear again on the southern aspect of
ins, and Indian corn is one of the staples of this
region. We passed several hamlets, some of
bly neat. The mountains were exceedingly pic-
especially where the goats appeared browsing
rocks, near the summits.

houses in this canton, and indeed in other parts
and, have a very plain and coarse appearance.
rojects so far beyond the walls of the building as
llery, or shed, under which the wood, for win-
iled up. The roof itself consists of thin planks,
by large stones. The barns are erected upon
top of which large flat stones are placed, form-
tion, which prevents the rats from gaining ad-

e occurs very often ; and in almost every village
be seen. These poor creatures are uniformly
idiotic. They place themselves in the sun,
oors of the cottages, in a state of stupid inaction,
en to, their features are contorted into an un-
nace, which shocks one's feelings ; and, if they
reply, it is by an inarticulate and scarcely hu-

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goitre and cretinism, in these Alpine valleys, is a
which still admits, I believe, only of conjectural
Saussure, who entered elaborately into the subjec
the heat of the valleys, and the stagnation of the air
as the principal cause ; and it is alleged, that the n
cretins has sensibly diminished, since greater pr
has been taken, by persons in easy circumstances, to
their wives to the mountains, prior to the birth
children, and to rear them there, until they are
twelve years of age.

We arrived at Sion, the capital of Le Valais, about
and remained there to dinner The inn was large a
modious. This is a walled town, flanked with towe
upon a high hill, within its limits, are the ruins of an
castle, and a convent. The houses are very high, an
of them of respectable appearance; the population i
3,000 We went through the principal church, the
of which were open, and the lamps of the altar bu
though no devotee was there to disturb our curiosity.
naments were distributed throughout the whole inter
such profusion, as to give it more the appearance of
house, than a place dedicated to serious reflection.
inquired for the hospital, and were directed to a large
ing, with an agreeable and rather imposing exterior.
entered it, and soon found that the outside was the b
the establishment, much of the interior being as dirt
stable. It contained about twenty poor people, two of
were sick. The house is managed by seven sisters ;
of whom very complaisantly conducted us through
rooms, though the want of cleanliness was so discredi
to the care and taste of the managers. Most of the pat
were miserable looking cretins, deformed, yet conte
and smiling, though living in dark and filthy holes, and e
only cabbage soup for dinner. In the room of the fe
cretins a very young child lay on a coarse bed. The s
pointed out the mother to me, and, with the utmost sim
city, remarked, " On fait beaucoup d'enfans ici !" Suc
evidence of the absence of moral government, in the c
institution of the capital of this canton, needs no comm

The German language is chiefly spoken in Sion ; m
of the inhabitants understand no French. The Catholic
ligion is alone professed, and I should conclude, from
pearances in several parts of Switzerland, that there i
disinclination in the two sects to live in the same town.

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road from Sion bordered the rapid current of the and often, between the rocky cliffs of the mountain brink of the river, there was but just sufficient r the carriage to pass. The day rapidly declined, irted the mountains, sometimes on one side of the nd then on the other. Their shadows covered us ore the sun went down, but the splendour of the a cloudless night, reflected now by the snows of olon, compensated for the absence of day. It was te before we entered the village of Turtemagne, d spirits, from the fineness of the weather, and the nd grandeur of the mountain scenery. A dish of t a fireside, (for the weather has been so cool, for lays, as to make a little blaze of an evening com-) stimulated to conversation our little party, and better acquainted. Our female passenger proves ell read and sensible person, disposed to converse, ributing much to our entertainment; but the offi- more to the weight of the carriage draught, than ck of moveable intellect. One of them is an Ita- ut twenty-three or twenty-five, with as much good I ever saw under a high military hat. His seat ether on the outside, in the cabriolet. The other d with difficulty, on account of a wound he had in the mouth. Of my two particular companions, y no more, than that I am highly pleased with, and to them both. We were waited upon, at this inn, f the daughters of the landlady, one of whom th German and French.

At half past two we were called up, and after slight repast, resumed our journey. The queen now in the western part of the sky, beamed with ffulgence, and the air, though cool, was pleasant. ual declension of the moon, and the kindling light reading over a hemisphere without a cloud, open- pon the tops of the mountains, and extending by into the valley, expelling the deep gloom of the f the lofty eminences around us, and exhibiting w, but level and safe road we were hastening sed something of animation and joy into our little ; and something, I would hope, of gratitude to or of the stupendous works around us, for the of health and fine weather.

we availed ourselves of a short stop of the coach,

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to look into a large church, the door of which was
but no person within, the morning mass being ove
was gaily decorated. An image of the Virgin was di
with trinkets of tin, beads, glass, &c., in a manner
would think, more likely to excite notions of a ball
or a village feast, than the soberness of religious wo
This church was erected by George de Supersax, a n
of Glis. In a picture in one of the chapels, he is re
sented with his wife, and their twelve sons and el
daughters; to which is subjoined the following inscrip

En l'honneur de Sainte Anne,
George de Supersax, soldat,
A fondé cette chapelle l'an de grâce 1519,
A élevé un autel, et l'a enrichi
En reconnaissance des vingt-trois enfans
Que son épouse Marguerite lui a donnés.*

Whether Margaret de Supersax might be taken as a
specimen of the good mothers of the canton, we *did*
ascertain.

In walking round the yard, we saw and entered a bu
ing, the interior of which surprised us. It was a char
house containing many thousands of human sculls and ot
bones, piled up with great care, in regular tiers, along
walls. A crucifix, with a burning lamp, was at the rem
end of the chamber, (which was partly subterranean,) a
a few old benches at some distance from it, for the conv
nience of the pious people of the village, who might
inclined to come in, and pray for the souls of those w
had once inhabited the empty receptacles around the
Whether these were the bones of persons slain in batt
or collected gradually from the graves of the churchyar
we were not informed; but it is more than probable th
they are the remains of those of the Valaisans, that lo
their lives in the sanguinary struggle with the French re
publican army in 1798 and 1799. The inhabitants of th
upper valley, made a most formidable resistance agains
the army of the Directory, by their courage and thei
knowledge of the country, but they were overpowered by
numbers and discipline, and had to endure the most severe
sufferings, from those pretended friends of liberty, and the
rights of man.

* In honour of Saint Anne,
George de Supersax, a soldier,
Founded this chapel in the year of grace, 1519,
Raised an altar, and enriched it
In gratitude for the twenty-three children
Which his wife Margaret has brought him.

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Brieg, a village of considerable size, and not far from we stopped to take a fresh recruit of horses, in order cend the Simplon. This village is situated not far he eastern extremity of the valley of the Rhone, and e source of that river. The Valais is here populous, as been very long the abode of industry, agriculture, he arts. The influx of strangers, since the comple- f the Simplon road, has relieved the country of much poverty, and has nearly, if not entirely, put an end unhappy feuds which prevailed between the upper ower Valais. It was the day of a public fair, and in ng through it, we were amused with the difference erable in the shape of the various articles of metal ood exposed for sale, from those we were accustomed nome.

left Brieg at half past eight with five fresh horses, vo postillions, our voiturier remaining to bring on his wo, to the top of the mountain. At half a mile from illage, we were fairly upon the road constructed by der of Napoleon, and completed by the joint labour French and Italians in 1805. This road, so justly rated by the characteristic boldness which projected by the surprising skill displayed in its execution, ences, strictly speaking, at Glis; but the care taken nder this passage of the Alps easy and pleasant, is ob- in different places, throughout the whole route from va. It would be difficult to describe the effect pro- upon the mind of the traveller, when he first passes his stupendous road. Though it surmounts one of nowy summits of the Alps, its inclination no where ds two and a half inches in a toise or six feet; so that nnecessary, in any place, to lock the wheels in de- ng. Its whole extent across the Alpine ridge, is about en leagues French, or forty miles. It is not there- he *extent* of the road, nor is it the *height* of the Sim- which renders this a work of so much merit. It is the he declivity of the successive ridges, the awful depth gorges over which it passes, and the prodigious s of rock to be penetrated and removed, which con- the glory of an enterprise, that must ever command audits of Europe.

t and comfortable stone houses are built at suitable als across the mountain. Of these there are seven

ponding number on the Italian side. The occupant of eac
of these houses receives twenty-five louis d'or per annum
and is bound to keep his furnace, or stove heated night an
day in cold weather, and a room ready for the reception c
travellers. A company at Brieg, we were informed, hav
undertaken to keep the road in perfect repair for ten years
to clear the obstructions as they arise, from snow, avalan
ches, &c. and to leave it in good order. For this they ar
to receive from the government 75,000 francs.

Although the ground in some places, as we ascended
was frozen, and ice appeared on the side of the road at mid
day, yet the sun was so clear and powerful, that the exer
cise of walking rendered our surtouts burdensome. The
views obtained from some points of the road, of the valley
of the Rhone, the town of Brieg, with its steeple covered
with tin, and the opposite mountain with its snows and
glaciers, "held and charmed our wandering eyes."

One of the first improvements met with in ascending from
Glis, is a handsome covered bridge over the Saltine, a river
which flows into the Rhone. On the left of the road soon
after the commencement of our ascent, we were struck
with the appearance of a temple at a great elevation, and a
number of little oratories at different stages of the moun-
tain, nicely white-washed within, and containing each a
small crucifix. It is thus that the Catholics associate bodily
toil with the exercises of devotion, doubtless from the per-
suasion that it increases the merit of the service.

About 4 P. M. we attained the snowy summit. The road
does not pass over the highest pinnacle, nor does it fall a
great deal below it. The snow lay upon the ground nearly
a mile, its depth being in some places about a foot. It was
a recent snow, for during a few weeks in hot weather
the road is entirely dry. Near the top is the foundation
of a stone building, about 200 feet long, intended as a
hotel or hospital for the benefit of travellers, and capable,
if completed, of accommodating several hundreds; but hav-
ing reached the second story, its progress, like that of a
vast number of other buildings and schemes of improve-
ment, was arrested by the flames of Moscow. There is at
this place an old convent of monks, who formerly provided
for the way-faring man in his passage of the mountain by
the ancient and perilous route. As we began the descent,
a thick vapour suddenly gathered on the summit around us
and curled its misty volumes over the hills and along the

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valley in the most curious and fantastic forms; and before the sun set, we were transferred from the canopy of a serene and cloudless sky, to the midst of a heavy fog. These sudden transitions from a clear and spotless azure, to the close envelope of a dense cloud, are peculiar to mountainous countries, and constitute one of the curious concomitants of an Alpine journey. At the village of Simplon, an ancient little town of about twenty houses, with a church and two inns, we found pretty good accommodations, in a house which, some years ago, had been partly knocked down by an avalanche of snow, by which several horses and two men were crushed to death.

The prevailing rock on the Swiss side of the Simplon, is micaceous schist. It works very freely, requiring little more than the wedge and the hammer to reduce it to sizes very convenient for walks and roads. Occasionally it is mixed with considerable masses of amorphous quartz, either milky or crystalline, which in some cases is finely incrusted with mica. Very little granite is to be seen on that side of the mountain. The crumbling nature of this rock renders great attention to the road necessary; for large masses, disengaged either by frost or incumbent snow, fall from the mountain above and injure or obstruct it.

18th. We left Simplon at six, in company with Col. Allen, and Capt. Cotton, two English gentlemen, who lodged at the same inn with us, and who had been travelling for some time on the continent. They reside in London. The former is member of Parliament for Berwick on Tweed, a borough of which he has been long the representative. He was concerned, I was told, in the taking of Seringapatam, in Asia. Captain Cotton has been also in the East India service. We were enveloped in fog for some time in our descent, but, as in America, it proved the precursor of a bright, sunny day. The descent of the mountain afforded more interest, by the variety and boldness of the scenery, than the ascent. Among the truly picturesque objects of this road are the *galleries*. These are openings for carriages cut through the solid rock, in situations where there was positively no space between the perpendicular projection of the mountain and the chasm below, for a road or platform to be made. There are six of these galleries on the Simplon route, the longest of which is 200 metres, or about 650 English feet. Three wide openings are perforated through its sides to admit light. The galleries are at least as wide as

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the road, (which is 25 feet French, or nearly 27 English) and 30 feet high. The crack of the coachman's whip, rang with deafening sound in this extended cavern. In issuing from it, we immediately cross a bridge over a torrent, which pours its foaming waters into the river Doveria, and which, at this very spot rushes with thundering sound, among enormous blocks of granite, into a gulf below. In no part of the route, is the power of art so finely contrasted with the sublimity of nature, as in this spot. Thirty men, it is said, were employed night and day, (relieved every eight hours by as many others,) during eighteen months, in effecting this prodigious gallery.

It will be easily understood, that to construct a good road on the side of a steep mountain, a wall must be erected on the lower side to support the platform; and that if durability be an object, these walls must be laid with stone and mortar. The quantity of masonry, indeed, in this route of the Simplon is immense. The wall rises a few feet above the level of the road, but we perceived that in several places it had been injured by avalanches from the heights above. Posts, ten feet high, are erected at intervals, to distinguish the road from the precipice, when the whole is deeply covered with snow. The bridges, (of which there are many,) are of wood, and very strong. The abutments are wrought in stone, at great expense and labour, and with true architectural skill. In descending, we passed along the valley of the river Variola, which empties into the lakes of Italy, and passed the barrier between Le Valais and Piedmont, which belongs to Sardinia, without much difficulty from the Douaniers. It was interesting to observe the industry with which every spot is cultivated on the south side of the mountains, where a lodgment could be obtained. Villages and populous settlements soon began to appear. On eminences too high for a winter habitation, chalets, or summer cottages are erected, where the poor remain during the warm season, to feed their goats, and gather a little hay. These chalets are seen in every part of the Alps, and some of them at an amazing height. They add much to the picturesque beauty of the scenery. The rock on this side of the Alps, differs essentially from that on the side of Switzerland. Slate indeed very frequently appears, but granite and limestone are the predominant materials. Several of the galleries are perforations through a hard granite, containing a large portion of quartz. We

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passed a fine quarry of beautiful marble in our descent, whence some of the finest workmanship of Milan has been supplied. A single column five feet in diameter and about forty feet long, lay by the side of the road; having been destined for the triumphal arch of Milan, but arrested in its progress, like other things, as we are always told, "par les évênemens."

Arrived at length at the southern foot of this ridge of the Alps, the plain of Domo D'Ossola broke upon us with all the beauty of a new and elegant picture at the first drawing of the curtain. This plain is very extensive, and appears as level as a bowling green. Houses and plantations are thickly scattered on its border; most of the former being covered with white cement. On entering the valley we crossed the Doveria, on the new and beautiful bridge of Crevola, which forms part of the improvements of this general route.

We could not leave the Simplon without feelings of admiration at the skill and the energy which have so completely overcome the most formidable obstacles, and established a far better communication between France and Italy, than any which had ever existed. Nothing which Napoleon has executed, will be regarded with more unmingled satisfaction, or furnish a more striking and durable monument of his public spirit.

In travelling through this plain, and indeed before we had entered it, a considerable difference was perceptible in the style of cultivation. The grape, instead of being reared, as in France and Switzerland, upon single stalks, and always confined by annual pruning, to the height of a few feet, is here produced upon vines trained upon horizontal espaliers, supported by slabs of gneiss planted in the ground and rising to the height of six or seven feet. Other crops, such as corn or millet, are introduced between the vine rows—a method seldom practised north of the Alps.

Domo D'Ossola is a town of respectable size, and the first we have reached in which the Italian language is spoken. We walked, while dinner was preparing, to a place called Mount Calvary, an elevation, which commands a fine view of the plain, with the town below, and a wide extent of improvement around. On the top are a church, an oratorio, and an old tower. We entered the church, and found it, like the last we were in, replete with images, crucifixes, gewgaw finery, and all the trimmings of Catholic

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worship. Small chapels are placed at different stages of the mountain, containing figures of the natural size, and before which these people perform their genuflections, and recite their prayers. The figures represent the events of the trial, crucifixion, and resurrection of the Saviour. His persecutors are drawn, as might be expected, with ferocious countenances, and one of them, in order to render him as odious as possible, is made with a huge goitre. As we descended we met a priest, and a number of his followers, going up to mass. We were accompanied, in this pleasant little excursion, by Allen and Cotton, the former of whom sketches very handsomely. He showed us several views he had taken of the Simplon.

Our road, after dinner, conducted us through the villages of Pallanzano, Masone, and Vogagna, and along the river Toccia. Indian corn is one of the principal productions of the valley, and is now in a state fit for gathering. It is cultivated in broad lands or rows, with an intervening space, in which millet was growing. The corn appeared to have been sown on the ground, like wheat or rye, and dressed with the hoe or spade. At dusk we dismounted, for the night, at Fariola, a small place, on the border of Laco Maggiore, (chief lake,) the largest of the three lakes of Lombardy. I accepted the invitation of our English friends, to take tea with them, in their room, and the evening passed in interesting conversation.

19th. Our track, this morning, afforded high satisfaction, by conducting us along the edge of the beautiful lake last mentioned, the sides of which exhibited many of the luxuries of nature as well as the splendour of art. We passed, on the lake, a quarry of beautiful rose coloured granite, surpassing, I think, in richness of colour, the finest marble. At Baveno, a little village, we descended rom our carriage, and took a boat, to visit the Borromèen islands situated, in the lake. They are three in number, the most remarkable of which is Isola Bella, (the beautiful island,) the residence of their wealthy owner. This island, by nature, was a barren rock of small extent, but by art and labour it has been enlarged to the dimensions of nearly a mile in circumference. Vast sums have been expended, to render it the seat of beauty and magnificence. A large palace, erected at one end of the island, is the residence of Borromèus, the present owner, who received the property by inheritance. We were conducted through the saloons and rooms

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of the principal mansion, by the upper servant. The pictures, though numerous, did not appear to be above mediocrity. The lower suite of rooms is finished in the manner of grottos, in the richest and most fanciful taste. The floors, walls, and ceilings are formed of small pebbles, of various colours, inserted in stucco, and so arranged as to represent flowers, birds, men, and other creatures, in great variety. The pillars are covered with pieces of rough, calcareous tufa. The Mosaic effect of this ornamental work is extremely curious and pleasing. The largest of these rooms is the "Salle a manger,"* and a more cool and delightful place, for refreshing the appetite, contiguous as it is to the water of the lake, it would be difficult to find. The garden and shrubbery are altogether in the artificial style of former days. They consist of ten terraces, rising successively one above another, and decorated with fountains and statues. These terraces are entirely artificial, forming the successive stages of a pyramid, which has a base of 400 feet square, and rises to the height of 150 feet. The platform on the summit is fifty feet square. The terraces are supported by arcades, beneath which the more tender plants are protected during the winter. I saw here, for the first time, orange and citron trees growing in the open ground. Some of the former were a foot tn diameter, and nearly all luxuriant in flowers and fruit, in various stages of growth. The gardener informed us, that he collected, annually, about 60,000 lemons. There are forty families residing on this island, as dependents of the signóre. The largest of the three islands is Isola Madre, also containing a garden, and a mansion, to which the owner often resorts. The servant informed us, that the princess of Wales had twice visited his master, at Isola Bella, and he pointed out the room in which she lodged. The third island is the abode of a colony of fishermen. These islands, were at first only naked rocks in the lake. They were purchased in 1673, by Count Vitalian Borromeo, who covered them with earth, and rendered them, by prodigious labour, what we now behold them.

The road along the lake is a continuation of the Simplon improvement. It is as smooth and substantial, and elegant, as one can well conceive a road to be, and is supported on the lake side by a wall of masonry, many miles in extent. The bridges are of granite.

* Dining room

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The village of Arona, on the border of the lake, gave birth to Charles Borromèus a predecessor and relative of the present family. He was born in 1538, and in consequence of his extraordinary benevolence, and the sanctity of his life, he was canonized by Paul V. in 1605, and is now regarded as one of the most distinguished of the Italian saints. If the accounts published of him be correct, he was truly a remarkable character, living in extreme self-denial, and distributing his immense wealth in acts of charity and public improvements. A statue of him is erected on a high hill, near the town of Arona, which attracted our attention at a great distance. It is of copper, and is probably the largest statue in Europe. We did not ascend to it, but the dimensions given me. by Allen and Cotton, who stopped to examine it, are the following, very nearly :

Height	70 feet.
Length of the head	10 do.
Circumference of the neck	20 do.
Length of nose	2¼ do.
Length of the arm	28 do.
Do. fore finger	4 do.
Length of the breviary, or book, which he holds	10 do.
Width of the book	4 do.
Length of the foot	4 do.
Height of the pedestal of granite, on which it stands	36 do.
Cost of the statue	$150,000.

Six men, it is said may dine together in the head. One arm of this colossal figure is raised, and points to a school, which "San Carlos" established for the instruction of eighty boys. This remarkable statue was erected at the joint expense of the inhabitants of the vicinage and of the Borromean family, and was inaugurated on the 10th of May, 1698, by the archbishop of Milan.

The waters of lake Maggiore are discharged, through the river Ticino into the Po, and thence into the Adriatic sea. Arrived at the outlet of the lake, we crossed the Ticino in a large floating vehicle, made by throwing a platform over two boats. We drove on it without getting out of our carriage and it was drawn over, by pulling at a rope which was stretched across the river, and passed through an opening in a post attached to the boat. It is a clumsy contrivance, and very slow in its motion. On the other side we landed in the town of Sesto, in Lombardy, and were of course,

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within the dominions of Austria. A douceur was paid to the Sardinian officers on one side, for suffering our baggage to pass unexamined, and another to the Austrian, at Sesto, for the liberty of writing our names in a book which was presented to us, agreeably to a form prescribed by law. We dined at Sesto, and proceeded through a tract of country which possessed but little to interest us, except its connexion with the robberies of which it has often been the theatre. Our voiturier related to us some of his own narrow escapes, and the disasters which had befallen others. The government has used great vigilance and activity in suppressing the brigandage that has been so long an abomination to Italy, and it is now considered quite safe to travel any where in Lombardy in the day time. The night, however, contrary to our expectation overtook us, and excited apprehensions, which were at length agreeably expelled by the lights of Gallarate, a town, where we were to repose till the dawn of another day. The two English gentlemen arrived soon after us.

20th. We were waited upon, at the inn at Gallarate, by the daughter and son of the innkeeper, whose appearance and manners gave us a favourable prepossession of Italian customs. At parting they came to the carriage, and took us by the hand with the expression of much good will. The morning was very fine. The sun rose with brilliance, and gilded the lofty summits of Mount Rosa and other peaks of the Alps, which lay behind us. This last named mountain, is very little lower than Mount Blanc, and constitutes one of the grandest features of the southern side of the Alps. Our way was directly through the plains of Lombardy, apparently as level as the ocean. The process of irrigation is carefully attended to in this country, the elevation of the streams as they issue from the mountains, affording the means of accomplishing it in great perfection. The inclination of the plains is very gradual, yet sufficient to produce an easy and uninterrupted flow of the water. It is conducted in channels along the roads, and thence into the fields, and distributed through furrows, or small courses, (which are opened or shut at pleasure,) to the places required. While the horses were feeding at Rho, a large town, about nine miles from Milan, we walked to a church called Notre Dame des Miracles, which belonged formerly to the college of Missionaries, now suppressed. It is a large and beautiful building, and displays great taste, both

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in its exterior and interior finish. The priest was officiating before the altar, with an auditory of not more than half a dozen persons, and those, judging from their appearance, very poor. A woman came and knelt before the altar, without the railing, and a lad placed himself in a corresponding position on the other side of the passage. The priest advanced to the altar, kneeled, and bowed to the image, opened a little door, bowed again, took out a cup, bowed before it, opened it, bowed again, took out a large white wafer in each hand, retreated from the altar, bowed to the image, then advanced to the woman and put the wafer in her mouth, repeating, at the same time, a sentence in Latin, implying that he administered to her the *body* of Christ! The same process was renewed with the boy. After receiving the wafer they remained some time on their knees, and then withdrew. The countenances of these poor people, indicated great devotion and sincerity, and I have little doubt that they swallowed the wafer, and the Latin too, all in good faith; but if I might be allowed to judge, from the manners of the young priest, his credulity was not quite of so easy a character. We ascended to the top of the tower of this church, and enjoyed a delightful prospect of the plain, with the city of Milan on one side and the Alps on the other, threefourths of the horizon remaining entirely unbroken by the least variation from a level. The number of villages and spires, of gardens, villas, and richly cultivated fields, which decorated this immense plain, particularly on the side next the lakes, and in the direction of Como, surprised us all. The whole spectacle was of a novel character, and charming in the highest degree.

We entered Milan about ten o'clock, and drove to the "Pension Suisse," which being already full, we proceeded to the Albergo San Marco, and were well accommodated. Having dined, we called upon several persons whose names had been given us, but found none of them at home. Our cicerone led us to the cathedral, and we availed ourselves of the remaining light of a clear bright evening, by ascending to the top, and taking a bird's-eye view of the city. The ascent of 520 steps was a work of some labour, but we were well repaid by the rich and vastly extended scenery around us. The sun went down behind Mount Rosa, with a splendour I have never seen surpassed, gilding with its declining beams one of the lofti-

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est and grandest of mountain elevations, and heightening the brilliance of one of the most elaborate structures ever raised by human hands—the vast cathedral beneath our feet.

LETTER XVI.

Genoa, 10*th month*, (*October*) 28, 1818.

MY DEAR ***** AND ****,

AT six this morning, (the 21st,) we went to the hospital, a very large and well regulated establishment, and were introduced into a spacious interior square, around which were different wards and other apartments of the institution. This square opened again into others, there being in the whole eight of them, but of less size than the first. It appears to be customary for the physicians and surgeons of the continental hospitals, to pay their visits at an early hour in the morning.

We were conducted to the wards without delay, and found the doctors engaged in their visits. I addressed the principal surgeon; stated to him our country, the motives of our visit, and the pleasure we should derive from any information he might be pleased to give us. He immediately gave some directions to the young men in attendance, and obligingly walked with us through all the rooms and wards, that we wished to see. The hospital is large enough for the accommodation of 3000 patients; but at present, they have but 800. The bedsteads are of iron, and without curtains, except a very few, and these were plain and simple. The medical patients are separate from the surgical; and there is a distinct ward for diseases of the eye. In one of the female wards, were one hundred and ninety beds. This room is in the form of a cross, with an altar, at which mass is occasionally celebrated. Crucifixes are to be seen suspended in different places, in most of the hospitals I have visited, and pictures, or prints, of the virgin and child, placed at the head of a bed, are very common. Another ward contained sixty-four beds; indeed, they are mostly very large. The male patients are attended by male nurses, and the women by females, taken from the foundling hospital. We were shown a lad, of not more than twelve, who had three times undergone a lithotomic operation. The kitchen is extensive, and the cook and assistants, are taken from the foundling hospital. The apothecary's

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shop is large, and apparently well arranged, and the laboratory contained an ample set of utensils, for the various pharmaceutical operations. In addition to these, we were shown a pretty large room, well provided with a suite of furnaces, a forge, and a cabinet of chemical preparations, reagents, &c. all destined for a course of lectures on pharmacy, to the students of the town. This hospital holds a distinguished rank in Italy. It appeared to us to be well attended to, and the patients kept in tolerable comfort; but it is not in that state of perfect neatness and order, which we have noticed in some other institutions.

Surgeon Moriji next conducted us to the Foundling Hospital. After some hesitation, (for strangers are not generally admitted,) the doors were opened to us, and we were attended by an active, and very talkative matron; but as she spoke only Italian, Moriji interpreted for us, into French. There were about three hundred children in the house, of both sexes, and various ages. Many of those, who can work, are lodged and fed here, but are sent into the town to work, at such places and arts, as may be found for them. When we first entered the hospital court, we met a large number of the boys of this charity, going out to work, with each a piece of bread. This hospital receives, without inquiry, all the children that are brought to it. The poor little creatures, who are thus abandoned to the wide world, by unnatural parents, are brought to the wall of the hospital, in the night, and placed in a cradle, lined with leather, which is contained in a round box, that revolves on an axis, one half projecting beyond the wall, outside. The infant is laid in, and the box is turned round; this rings a set of bells; the attendant immediately comes, and delivers the child to the nurse. In one room, were children of the tenderest age. They were incased in swaddling clothes, like little mummies, leaving only the head at liberty. Each wet nurse has two, and she lifts them about with one hand, like a little girl her dolls. But as there is not a sufficient number of wet nurses for all the children, one apartment of the institution is consigned to those who are to be brought up by hand. Of these, we were informed, upon inquiry, the greatest number die within the first year. They are fed on a decoction of barley and milk, which the child takes through a small spunge, attached to the spout of a cup, or small teapot. Not less than three thousand, were brought to the house, in the course of 1817, but it was rather an ex-

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cessive number. I asked Moriji, if he did not think such institutions had an unfavourable effect upon the public morals, but he did not seem to be aware that it had; at least he believed, that the ultimate effect, was favourable to humanity. But in this I differ so decidedly from him in opinion, that I should greatly regret to see such an institution set up in the United States. There is no reason to fear, however, that this will ever be the case, for the public voice, I am persuaded, would be almost unanimous against it; and that, too, on the firm ground of morals, religion and humanity. There are none, I believe, in England; at least none upon the principal of indiscriminate admission, adopted here and in other large towns of the continent. In some of the rooms, children from four to eight or ten years of age, were collected for instruction in knitting and sewing. In the nurseries for sick children, we noticed a very large proportion of diseases of the eye, and of scrofulous cases. The hospital, at Milan, is supported by funds in its possession, which are increased by contributions and legacies. Upon the whole, we were convinced, that these institutions, though established and supported at a great expense, are not so well inspected as they ought to be.

The attention we received from Professor Moriji, was more than perfect strangers, without any introduction, had a right to presume upon. He remained with us about two hours, during a fatiguing march, up and down stairs, from room to room. He appears to hold a respectable rank in his profession, but I should judge from his conversation that he is not altogether free from the too general infection, of the *odium medicum*. I am at a loss to determine, upon what principle it is, that this moral malady, so common among physicians, is to be accounted for. Dr. Rush once told me, that he had a dispute with Dr. Priestley, relative to the odium medicum, and the odium theologicum. Each contended for the superior aggravation of his own professional disease. Lawyers, I believe, live upon as good terms with each other, as with the rest of the world.

After breakfast we went again to the cathedral. To describe this edifice properly, would require a small volume. The exterior is entirely of marble, not excepting the roof, or at least only a part of it, which is still unfinished. Such a profusion of sculpture is perhaps no where to be seen as the outside of this edifice presents to the eye. Most of

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the prominent incidents of the Old and New Testaments, are here attempted to be described, in marble figures as large as life. The architecture is Gothic; and though the building was commenced in 1386, it advanced so slowly, that even the front was not completed, till the city of Milan came under the sway of Napoleon. He went boldly to work, and had very nearly completed the original design, when the labours of the workmen were again arrested "*par les evènemens.*" They are now resumed, and nothing remains unfinished but the roof. There are, it is said, in this grand Duomo, 1200 statues. Every pinnacle or spire is surmounted by a statue; every niche and projection, is ornamented with a statue, and every pannel contains figures in alto relievo. In magnitude, this cathedral yields only to St. Peter's in Rome. It is nearly of the same length as St. Paul's in London, but in width much superior. Its interior elevation under the dome is 258 feet, and its exterior height from the pavement to the summit of the tower, 400 feet. The chancel is entirely open, and separated from the nave only by its elevation. The pillars which support the roof are in clusters, and more than ninety feet high. It is perhaps the only edifice of the kind built entirely of so elegant and durable a material: being paved, vaulted, and roofed with white marble, from near lake Maggiore. Upon the whole, in point of materials, costliness, and embellishment, this edifice, may, in all probability, be justly ranked as the second in Europe, and of course in the world. Nevertheless, this splendid specimen of architectural skill, has been, I think, justly objected to by travellers, as producing too great a confusion of objects. Its effect upon the mind is that of grandeur, rather than pleasure,—magnificence, rather than elegance,—of power, devoid of the simplicity of true taste. Of the ornaments of the interior, the most imposing are the tomb of St. Charles Borromeo, and the pictures which illustrate the events of his life. We were conducted into the tomb. It is an octangular cavity in the central part of the cathedral, immediately under the dome, and sufficiently spacious to contain twenty men. The coffin is formed of pieces of rock crystal of extraordinary size and of the finest polish, inserted in silver frames. It was given by Philip IV. of Spain, who was eight years in search of crystal, before he procured a sufficient quantity. The body is clothed in the robes which the deceased wore when Archbishop of Milan, decked with numerous jewels,

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and the dark and shrivelled face of the "Saint," is the only mortal part exposed to view. Around the sides of the tomb, are superb representations, in massive silver relief, of the principal events of his life, beginning with his birth, and ending, (of course,) with his apotheosis. The hangings of this subterranean chapel, are of gold cloth, and the architraves of the doors and cornice are of solid silver. The cornice is supported by large statues of angels, adorned with alto relievos of silver. From the roof of the coffin hangs a small cross over his breast, formed of emeralds, a rich present from Maria Theresa, of Austria. The tomb is covered with an open grating of wood, and around it in the church, is an iron railing or enclosure, which the pious or the curious may approach, in order to get a glimpse of the splendid receptacle of the body of a man, whose motto, while living was "Humilitas," and whose life actually exhibited a most extraordinary example of self-abasement. With what severity of censure does that single word condemn this pompous display of monumental extravagance? The pictures which are suspended between the massive pillars of the cathedral, are also devoted to the memory of this illustrious member of the Borromean family. Their execution is not above mediocrity. The design of them is different from those of the tomb, but the events they illustrate, are nearly the same. This extraordinary man was the nephew of Pius IV. He became a cardinal and archbishop at twenty-four years of age. Though born to the inheritance of almost unbounded wealth, and the highest dignities, and with talents which soon raised him to great eminence in learning and accomplishments, he not only escaped the intoxication, so natural to a youthful mind in such circumstances, but devoted his life, with the steadiness of a Christian hero, to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his diocese. The occurrence of a raging pestilence in Milan, did not induce him to forsake his post. He erected a hospital, and fed the victims of disease with his own hands. He died at the age of forty-six; but his memory lives in the imperishable records of history, and needs not the splendour of mausoleums to preserve it in the affections of the Milanese. If, indeed, such a monumental display could induce others to emulate these virtues, then marble, silver, and jewels might not be lavished in vain.

We called to pay our respects to Monti, a person who is considered as holding the highest rank among the living Ita-

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lian poets. He received us complaisantly, sitting in bed, dressed in a gelet, and with a frame before him, covered with books and materials for writing. He is rather an old man, but of still vigorous intellect. The conversation was general. He spoke highly of Sismondi, and was glad to hear from him. The poetry of Monti is considered by some, as worthy of being placed next to that of Petrarch and Dante. His writings have generally a political bearing, and he is accused of being always in favour of existing authority.

We took a fiacre, for the purpose of viewing a few things, at some distance from the town. First, the amphitheatre. This is a large place, called the *Naumachia*, erected in the reign of Bonaparte, for the purpose of public entertainment. It comprehends about two acres of ground, of an elliptical form, surrounded by a wall. In the centre is an elliptical excavation, about four feet deep. Around this the ground slopes to the wall, and is formed into seats, rising successively above each other, covered with turf, and capable, it is said, of containing 20,000 spectators. An elegant building is erected adjacent to this theatre, with beautiful columns of red granite, and with steps of granite descending to the basin. This building is for the accommodation of the grandees who attend and regulate the spectacle. When all is ready, the floodgates are opened, and water rushes in and fills the basin to a convenient depth. Boats are then introduced, accoutred for sport and games of various sorts.

Second, The echo. The attention of strangers is deservedly directed to this curiosity. It is merely an old country palace, now abandoned, consisting of a large front and two wings extending in the rear, to the depth, probably, of sixty feet; the walls of these wings are perpendicular to the front. They are smooth and entire, except a single window, at a considerable elevation, in one of the wings. When a noise is made at this window, the sound is audibly reverberated about sixty times. Some of our company were able to count at least fifty-six repetitions of the sound of a pistol, which was fired by the attendants. The experiment was several times repeated with similar results. The distance of these walls from each other, I should judge to be 150 feet.

Third, The triumphal arch of Bonaparte. This was in a state of great forwardness, when the masons and the sculp-

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tors were obliged to desist "*par les evènemens.*" It is placed exactly at the termination of the Simplon road, and at the entrance of the city. The sculpture appeared to me, to be the finest specimens of modern skill; and if completed, some portions of this arch would certainly be regarded as most elaborate pieces of workmanship. But the image of the conqueror is too apparent among the figures, to admit of the belief, that the numerous elegant alto-relievos, which are held under lock and key, in the coarse shops around the arch, in which they were formed, will ever be placed triumphant, on their pillars, without a material change in the Lombardian government.

Fourth, The Cenacle, or Last Supper, of Lionardo da Vinci. This celebrated picture is executed on the end wall of a long room, of the convent of Madonna delle Grazie. Though in a state of decay, it still retains enough of the spirit and animation of the painter, to render it an object of the greatest interest to an amateur. The figures are somewhat larger than life. When the monks were turned out of this convent by the revolution, this picture was exposed, through utter carelessness, to the weather, and received material injury. The surface of the wall has become loose, and is gradually pealing off. The painting is 324 years old. It has been so often copied and engraved, that the arrangement of the figures, and their respective attitudes, are well known to every lover of painting. An imitation of this picture in Mosaic, is in a state of forwardness in this city, by Raffaelli, a professor of that ancient art. On the wall opposite to the picture of the Supper, is a painting of the crucifixion, by D'Oggione, also much admired. The principal buildings of this convent are now used as horse barracks. There was a variety of elegant paintings in this room, at the time of our visit, for sale, and from the prices attached to them, I could not but think, that an American academy might be supplied on very moderate terms.

We took dinner at a "restoratore." The articles of the bill of fare were much the same as those of France. Grated cheese is always placed on the table, to be added to the soup.

Very few women are to be seen in the streets of Milan, in comparison with the cities of France, or even of England. We have been accosted by no beggars.

22d. This morning we visited the zecca, or mint, and

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had explained to us, the various operations of melting, rolling, cutting, weighing, and stamping the coin. The stamping machine makes about 1000 impressions in an hour. The machinery being moved by a water wheel. Gold is more plentiful here than silver, and it is a singular fact, that the likeness of Napoleon is still stamped upon the money now coined. It is the impression of 1814. A great deal of work is done at this mint. but it is mostly for individuals. We were shown several cabinets of dies, containing all those that have been in use since the institution was erected. The ancients struck their coins with a hammer, by hand, as is evident from the shape and appearance of the die. They preserve carefully also, patterns of all the medals that are struck at the mint, and the collection is interesting in a historical point of view. The buildings of the mint are situated around an open square, and are airy and convenient. In one apartment, they were washing silver ore, obtained near the lake Maggiore.

After returning from the mint, we called upon Count Moscati, who was a senator under the former government, a physician of high repute, and a man of letters. He is now advanced in years. He reproached us for not staying longer in Milan, than he found it was our intention to do. After treating us to chocolate, he conducted us through a long suite of apartments, containing his library, and his instruments of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The collection is a remarkable fine one for that of an individual, who pursues science for the pleasure it affords. His apparatus is chiefly from Paris and London, and many of the instruments are of nice and costly workmanship. His laboratory is large and well constructed, and his chemical utensils more extensive than those of some public schools. The bellows of his forge is of wood, very neatly made, and with appendages which adapt it to the production of a current of air to a lamp, or table furnace, any where in the room. Among his chemical preparations was a beautiful Arbor Dianæ, produced by supporting a small quantity of mercury, contained in a leather bag, on the top of a glass rod, attached by cement to the bottom of a bottle containing the nitric solution of silver. His library is very extensive, comprehending the best works of science in most of the languages of ancient and modern Europe. It includes a very large collection of tracts or pamphlets, bound up in the order of time. Among them I noticed Dr. Franklin's Poor Richard,

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in Italian. He has likewise a collection of the Paris Moniteur from the beginning of the revolution. He showed us several splendid works on natural history. Being himself in feeble health, his servant conducted us to the Italian Institute, of which Moscati is the director of the class of science. The building which this institution occupies was formerly a convent of Jesuits, denominated the BRERA. It is of astonishing size, and in a beautiful style of architecture. The staircases are uncommonly large and fine, and the colonnades are of granite. We were first conducted to the observatory, which occupies several rooms on the top of one quarter of the building. The instruments are of English, French, and Milanese workmanship, numerous, and most of them in fine order. Among them, are five or six telescopes well mounted; one of which is a transit instrument, eight feet long, and a reflector fifteen feet long, with about ten inches aperture, but not mounted. Some of the telescopes are on stone pillars well supported below, and protected by moveable roofs, with lateral and vertical openings. There are mural quadrants also, for fore and back observation. Astronomical clocks were in movement in various parts of the observatory, and in one apartment was a lunar globe in mounting, with a small terrestrial globe attached to it. This observatory is well situated for astronomical research, having a charming sky and a very fine horizon. It constitutes part of the academical arrangements of the university of Pavia. The library, into which we were next introduced, occupies many large rooms, and contains, we were told, at least 200,000 volumes. It is scientifically arranged. In the English department, is a complete collection of the London Philosophical Transactions, and most of those of Philadelphia. It includes part of the library of Haller, which, with his herbarium, was purchased by the emperor, for 2000 louis d'or, and divided between this city and Pavia. In the room appropriated to the fine arts, were prize essays in drawing, painting and sculpture, done with extraordinary taste and neatness of finish. The collection of statues is not large. I noticed a fine marble bust, *tres ressemblant*, of our friend Count Moscati. The modern pictures are not very numerous, but in the rooms appropriated to ancient paintings, is a rich feast, indeed, for the connoisseur. He will there meet with some of the finest works of the great masters of the Italian school. Some of the pictures are very large. It was late when we

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went in, and the attendants were anxious to go to their dinners, so that we were obliged to make only a rapid excursion through the rooms, and without taking time to examine satisfactorily a single piece.

23d. We called again this morning at Moscati's, for a letter of introduction to Pavia, which he kindly offered to furnish me with. The porter gave me two, one to myself pointing out the objects most worthy of attention, in Milan, and assuring us of his regard; and another to Professor Configliachi, of Pavia. But as the porter had directions not to let us go, without informing him, we were again introduced to the venerable philosopher, sitting in bed. He would not let us depart, without a cup of chocolate, and a little more conversation, on subjects of science. He spoke in high terms of Dalton and Henry, as chemists. In reference to the former, "dites lui," (said he to my companion, B. D.) "non seulement que je le lis, mais, que je l'étude."* His letter informed me that he is in his seventy-eighth year.†

Having left our names yesterday, at the rooms of Acerbi, known to most readers as the author of travels to the North Cape, and as the editor of an Italian journal of literature, we called upon him this morning, and were received with the frankness of a man acquainted with the world, and knowing the wants of travellers. He is of middle age, tall, with a comely countenance, and a dark and lively eye. We conversed in his library upon various topics, in English, which he speaks unusually well for a foreigner. He very obligingly agreed to conduct us to any part of the city, and proposed a visit to the prison, or Maison de Force. Though not a manager of the institution, he takes an interest in its condition and progress. We were admitted without hesitation, and conducted through the apartments, by one of the officers of the house. This prison was established long before the French revolution, but much improved, in its general regulations, during the Italian reign of Bonaparte. Like most of the public institutions we have seen, it includes, besides a large front, several interior square courts. There were, at the time of our visit, 432 prisoners, only 44 of whom were females. The latter are kept entirely out of sight of the male prisoners. When they meet in the chapel together, at mass, once a week, a screen separates them. The rooms are large, and are preserved in a state

* Tell him that I not only read him, but that I study him.
† Moscati, I am informed, is now deceased.

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of cleanliness, well worthy of imitation. The prisoners are all kept at work. The only employments practised, are those connected with the manufacture of different kinds of cloth and stuffs. Those who have not been accustomed to this labour, soon learn to spin, twist, and even to weave. Labour is introduced more for the purpose of preventing the evil effects of idleness, and as the means of reformation, than as a relief to the expenses of the prison. When this prison was under French control, one third of the gains went to the house, one third was paid monthly to the prisoners, and the remaining third was given them, at the time of their discharge. This regulation has been annulled by the Austrians, and the whole of the gains now go to the house, the labour being compulsory.* The effects of this change, the conductor informed us, is bad. The prisoner, at his discharge, having no resource, and no character, too often commits a crime, in order to get back; whereas, it was common for them, formerly to leave the prison after five or six years confinement, with three or four hundred francs. The Austrian system, is much disliked by the keepers. The boys, or younger convicts, are, in this prison, kept by themselves, a practice worthy of all imitation. They receive, every day, two hours instruction in learning, and in religion; but, unfortunately, (as I think,) their instructer is a priest, who has been several times immured in the house, for petty crimes How much better to have a teacher, against whom there is no such imputation. Some of the working apartments of the prison are very large. In one of them, were 220 persons, mostly engaged in spinning and weaving; but the room is divided into recesses, which, in some measure, obviates the objection to too free an intercourse with each other. One of the rooms is called the hard prison. It receives the worst convicts, and serves also as a punishment to the refractory in the other rooms. In this apartment, their privations are greatly increased. Their bed is only a slanting board, without either straw, or a pillow of any sort, and their food equally coarse. Their legs are kept constantly chained together, they sleep two in a room, under lock, and a guard is continually stationed to watch them. In this apartment, there were fifty-six prisoners. The general system of this institution is lenient. The more orderly go out on the

* The female prisoners are, however, allowed a certain sum per day; about one third, as I understood, of common out door wages.

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business of the house, to market, &c. but always under the eye of an attendant. The female apartments, resembled more those of a decent work-house, than of a prison. The chief nurse of the infirmary, is a woman, condemned, as a commutation for death, to twenty years imprisonment, for the murder of her husband, a crime which was committed at the instigation of a priest. Nineteen of the twenty years have expired, and her conduct in prison has been very exemplary. The infirmary in point of cleanliness and comfort looked better than the wards of some hospitals we have seen. Besides mass, the prisoners attend prayers, twice a week. In taking their meals, they do not place themselves at table but go down into a court in companies, receive it in bowls, and eat standing in the court, or seated on benches, under cover from the weather. Acerbi informed us, that the writings of Beccaria have had great influence in producing a more lenient and consistent course of management, in the prisons of Italy.

He next conducted us to the School of Mines, where a person in attendance, opened to us a cabinet of minerals, of tolerable extent, though not in the best condition. The Ichthyolites were the largest, finest and most numerous, I have seen in any collection. They are from Monte Bolca, in the Veronese territory, a locality which has supplied many of those in the cabinets of Paris. Elephant's bones are also found there, a great number of which are deposited in the school at Milan. This institution is provided with a pretty good library of books, on mineralogy and chemistry.

The next institution to which our friend Acerbi led us, is called *Il Pio Albergo Trivulzi*, or the pious hospital of Trivulzi. It is an asylum for poor people, who have attained the age of seventy years, and have not the means to support themselves. It was founded in 1771, by Trivulzi, a wealthy citizen, and is supported by funds left by him for the purpose. This curious and interesting institution contains 550 of these *Septuagenaires*, about one half of whom are women. The number is always complete, there being, as we were informed, no less than from 600 to 800 candidates on the list for admission, when a place is vacated by the decease of any one of this family of ancients. Among them are some above 100 years old, and several above 98. About one quarter of the whole number die annually. They are fed and clothed, as well as lodged, without cost to the public. The men are dressed in a plain, but decent and

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respectable style, and all alike. In walking among them, and observing their general health, and the ease and comfort in which they live, we could hardly avoid the belief, that we were in a family of ancient worthies, whom brotherly concord had collected into one domestic circle, and whose temperate and pious lives had qualified them to

"O'erleap this narrow vulgar span,
And live beyond the life of man."

They are not obliged to labour, but many of them prefer employment, and occupy themselves with spinning, weaving, and knitting. A few, when the weather is good, work in the garden. The women voluntarily engage in spinning, and some of them in making lace. They all eat in one large room, which was formerly the stable of the benevolent owner. Their breakfast and dinner consist of bread, soup, and wine. We found, in the female department, a woman who was a native of Yorkshire, England. She was confined to her bed by infirmity, but conversed with us, in English, with much earnestness and pleasure.

The collection of books, paintings, and statuary, called the Ambrosian library, next engaged our attention. This is a celebrated and very interesting collection. It was founded by Frederigo Borromeo, nephew of San Carlos, whose wealth and extensive connexions enabled him to obtain, from various parts of the world, literary works, and curiosities in art, of high value. Among the busts and figures are some fine copies from Michael Angelo, and in the room of paintings, is one of the cartoons of Raphael,—THE SCHOOL OF ATHENS. The colouring is very plain, but the spirit of the design, and the dignity of the whole piece, appeared to me very impressive, and I could scarcely avoid the belief that it must be faithful to nature. This picture was carried to Paris, by Bonaparte, but was returned with other stolen treasures, at the general pacification. The King of France offered 100,000 francs for it, without success. There are various small pieces in this room, of very fine execution. The library contains about 40,000 volumes. Though inferior in size to many we have seen, it is more remarkable for containing a great number of rare and antique books and manuscripts. It is questionable, indeed, whether there is any collection in Europe, so rich in this kind of treasure; and it is only within a few years that its value in ancient manuscripts has been duly estimated. A learned monk, of the name of Angelo Maï, has recently discovered (as we

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were told by the librarian) a greater number of unpublished and interesting manuscripts of the ancients than the city of Herculaneum has furnished, since its ruins have been explored. Several of these he has clearly made out, and published. Among them are five or six orations of Cicero, a work of Dyonisius of Halicarnassus, and a book of Isocrates, written on parchment. We were shown Petrarch's copy of Virgil—*the whole written out in his own hand.* It is a vellum book, of common folio size; and the writing is executed with singular neatness; and with a great deal of ornament. It is enriched with the notes of the writer, which are curious and interesting. He states, in one of them, that he had that day attained his thirty-fourth year, in consequence of which he placed his own likeness at the head of a book; and he proves by this miniature, that poetry and painting are not incongruous arts. A Latin copy of Josephus was also shown us, written on papyrus, in the second century, and reputed to be the oldest manuscript in the world. It is very tender.*

We left our friend Acerbi, with sentiments of great regard, and of gratitude for his kind attentions.

24th. We prepared this morning to leave Milan; and, from what I have observed of it, I may acknowledge that I esteem it the handsomest city I have seen in Europe. The houses are built of brick and stone, but all plaistered on the outside, and they preserve their white and cleanly appearance. The streets are in general of tolerable width, and some of them large and elegant. The pavements are peculiar. The materials, mostly employed, are small rolled stones, but in the middle of the streets are two rows of broad flat stones for the wheels to run upon, which give an easy motion to the carriages, and effectually prevent noise. The houses are high, and a large proportion of them elegant. The females are much more retired here than in France. During the forenoon, but few, comparatively, are seen in the streets. Their dress is neat, differing very little from that which is common in our American cities. The Milanese ladies, (judging from those I saw,) would not be placed in the rank of the beautiful, either in England or America; nor would they occupy a very low station in the scale of personal charms. They are of good size, and neat

* The Abbé Mai has since removed to Rome. He has discovered, among the ancient manuscripts in the library of the Vatican, a number of interesting productions, unknown to the moderns.

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in their persons. Their complexion is that of a delicate and pleasing brunette, with dark and lively eyes. Their manners appeared to be easy and graceful.

Mendicity (at least that of the streets) is scarcely known at Milan, in consequence of recent police regulations, which confine the indigent to parish work-houses. The system of mutual instruction has not been introduced, though we were informed by Acerbi, that it is now a subject of conversation in the town. The poor, however, are taught at the public expense; so that it is rather uncommon for a child to go without an education. There are many private schools in Milan, but they are much more influenced by personal and artificial distinctions, than in America, or even in England.

The population of Milan is about 130,000. Its principal trade is in grain, rice, silks, and cheese. The latter is chiefly of the kind called, in the country, de Grana, but the term *Parmesan* is given to it in many other places. The commerce of the town with neighbouring districts, is effected very much by canals. The city is surrounded by a double wall, which has a circuit of about nine miles. Many of the trades are conducted each in a distinct quarter. In one street there are more than a hundred jeweller's shops; some of which are extremely rich, affording an evident proof of the opulence of the city.

Having engaged a voiturier, to take us to Genoa, for nine Napoleons, (three each,) and to furnish us with provisions as before, we left Milan, at seven, with no company but our own. The road lay upon the side of a large and very fine canal, called the *Naviglio*. As the country, through which it extends, is very level, we saw but few locks, but those appeared to be exceedingly well constructed. From this main canal, water courses are carried into the fields, and distributed, so as to produce an ample irrigation in dry seasons. The mulberry is extensively cultivated in the plains of Lombardy. The road along the canal was in the best order. An Italian gentleman joined us, for a short distance, at a village, through which we passed, and we found him a pleasant agreeable man. He stopped with us at the village of Certusa and we walked to the church of la Chartreuse, an edifice which attracts the curiosity of numerous travellers. It constitutes part of a celebrated monastery, situated about three miles from Pavia, and at some distance from the high road. We approached it through a wide and beautiful avenue of tilias and poplars, which ended in a

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spacious court, with a superb front of the church in white marble, full before us. This convent, one of the richest in Europe, was suppressed by Joseph II. of Austria. It supported but twenty-six monks, each of whom had a neat little habitation, containing several apartments, and a small garden. These dwellings are connected together, round a square area, each opening into a corridor or piazza. The church of the convent, "Maria de la Grazie," is one of the very richest in Europe. Besides the principal altar, at which the priest officiates for the benefit of spectators assembled in the grand aisle, there are, next the walls, seventeen private compartments, with each an altar and altar-piece. In all these, as well as in the main building, are fine and costly paintings. The richness of the building consists (in addition to its marble architecture) in the wealth lavished upon the altars. Besides the finest marble, of almost every variety which Italy affords, precious stones, of the most elegant hue and polish, are used to decorate this temple of *private Christian worship!* They consist chiefly of carnelians, agates, and the lapis lazuli, and the principal altar has the noble garnet, finely crystallized, distributed among the other gems. In a retired part of the building is an altar, formed entirely of ivory derived from the hippopotamus, and exhibiting finely wrought, carved representations of the principal events of the Old Testament history. The inscription on this church, is "Mariæ Virgine Matri filie sponse Dei" It serves at present, I believe, no other purpose than as a place where mass is said to a few peasants, and as an object of curiosity to visiters, who naturally wish to stop half an hour to look at this splendid monument of monkish extravagance and superstition. By the suppression of this monastery about £20,000 sterling per annum passed to the government.

On our approach to Pavia, we passed the ruins of a park of twenty miles in circumference in which the famous battle was fought between Charles V. and Francis I., which ended in the total overthrow of the latter monarch. The captured king, it is said, was taken to the Abbey of Certusa, and entering the church while the monks were chanting the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm, he immediately joined the choir in the seventy-first verse—"It is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn thy statutes."

We arrived at Pavia at ten o'clock, and after dining, called to deliver our letter of introduction to professor Con-

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figliachi, who is also vice president of the university. I received, at the inn, the unpleasant intelligence of the death of Brugnatelli, professor of chemistry; who died about three hours before our arrival, after an illness of a month. Not finding Configliachi at his lodgings, we took a garçon, and were conducted to the public rooms of the university. The first object of our attention was the museum. This occupies a very large apartment and contains a remarkably fine collection of objects in natural history, all accurately classed according to the Linnæan system. In the animal kingdom, it is very rich and valuable, containing, besides the animals in their perfect state, a great variety of lusus naturæ. A lamb, with one eye in the centre of his forehead; a dog, with two heads, three eyes, and four hind legs; a double egg; a goose with two heads, and four legs; a large and perfectly white peacock,—were among the deviations from the order of nature. I noticed the Palamedea Cornuta, a bird of Cayenne, with a horn of considerable length at the elbow of each wing, and another large horn on the head. A large hippopotamus, an elephant, and several other animals in good preservation occupy the central parts of the room. In entomology, the collection is remarkably rich, more especially in aquatic insects. The minerals fill two or three rooms, one of considerable size being consigned to the metals alone. In the principal room, there is a double collection,—one on the walls arranged according to Linnæus, and one in the centre on the system of the Abbé Haüy. Among the specimens of asbestos, are two large gloves made of that material. They feel very heavy and cold when put on the hand.

The university is indebted for this large and valuable museum, chiefly to the industry, zeal and talent, of Spallanzani, who was its professor of natural history. This great naturalist died in this town, in 1799.

The library of the university contains about 85,000 volumes, including most of the splendid works published in France during Napoleon's sway. The anatomical museum is in three apartments, viz. comparative anatomy, human anatomy and pathology, and surgical instruments and bandages. Two full sized wax figures, male and female, illustrative of the whole system of circulation, made by Fontana, in his first rate style of neatness, grace this collection. The anatomical theatre is semicircular, with a lofty ceiling and wide and convenient seats. The walls and ceiling of

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this room, as well as most of the others, are painted in fresco. The dissecting room attached to the theatre, is ample and commodious.

We called at five on Configliachi, and found him at home. He occupies rooms in an old convent. The first into which we were introduced, contained a long table, apparently for billiards; an amusement at which, it is probable, the professors relax a little from the severity of science, though I can affirm nothing positive on this head. He received us affably, and entered immediately into an easy and communicative style of conversation in French. He is about thirty-five, tall, and with an open countenance. We spent half an hour, and accepted an invitation to breakfast with him the next morning.

25th. At eight we waited on Configliachi, and took a breakfast on "caffe au lait," after which he conducted us to the cabinet of natural philosophy, in the university. He showed me several numbers of the scientific journal, published by himself and Brugnatelli, and spoke of the death of the latter, as a great loss to the university. The apparatus chamber is very large, and, after going through our examination of the collection, I must acknowledge it to be one of the best, for practical purposes, I have yet seen. The instruments are not in that style of splendour, and show, which distinguish some of the Paris collections, but they are, I think, more multiplied, and more generally adapted to science. They are preserved in glass cases, of chesnut wood, the top of each case being marked with that branch of physics which the apparatus it contains is intended to illustrate. The optical instruments are very various. One room is appropriated to optical experiments, being painted black, and having but one window. A pair of double bellows, were shown us by Configliachi, contrived by himself, by which inspiration and expiration are alternately produced, by the same act of blowing. They are intended as an improvement on the instrument commonly used in cases of asphyxia. The lecture room for natural philosophy, is a handsome apartment, well seated, and with painted walls and ceiling. On one side of the room, is a statue of Gallileo Gallilei, and the figures of Newton and Franklin are exhibited, in bas relief. In a room below, Professor C. showed us the apparatus used by the teachers of the principles of engineering. It contained large models of canals, with locks of different kinds, pile engines, hydraulic

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machines, &c. On taking us into the room for examinations, "voila," said he, "ou on forge les docteurs."* This university is large, and in high repute. The number of students that annually attend, is from eight hundred to a thousand. As in most of the colleges and universities on the continent, they do not live in common, but board in the town. The professors are divided into three faculties: *First*, LEGALE POLITICA, including the principles of commerce, navigation, statistics, political economy, and civil law. *Second*, MEDICO-CHIRURGICO-FARMACEUTICA; and *Third*, FILOSOFICA. In the first of these faculties, there is a professor of civil and criminal law; a professor of the statistics of Europe in general, and of Austria in particular; a professor of rural economy; a professor of Roman law; a professor of ecclesiastical law; a professor of the universal civil law of Austria, and of the difference between it and the French law; a professor of the mercantile law of Austria: a professor of political science, with an explication of the Austrian penal code; and a professor of the practice of courts, notaries, &c. In the second faculty, there is a professor of the introduction to the study of medicine and surgery; a professor of human anatomy; a professor of mineralogy; a professor of botany; a professor of zoology; a professor of comparative anatomy, and physiology; a professor of chemistry, general, animal, and pharmaceutical; a professor of general pathology, causes and symptoms; a professor of dietetics, pharmaceutical symbols, and materia medica; a professor of the introduction to, and theory of surgery: a professor of theoretical obstetrics, and exercises with the obstetrical machine; a professor of theoretical and practical instructions upon diseases of the eye; a professor of special therapeutics, of internal diseases, and of clinical medicine; a professor of veterinary science; a professor of legal medicine and medical politics; a professor of physiology, general pathology, and therapeutics; a professor of practical and clinical surgery; and a professor of remedies for asphyxia. The third faculty, comprehends a professor of religious instruction; a professor of the theory of philosophy: a professor of the elements of pure mathematics; a professor of universal history; a professor of the Greek language; a professor of experimental and general physics; a professor of practical and

* Here is where the Doctors are *forged*.

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moral philosophy; a professor of the higher Latin classics; a professor of the history of the Austrian states of Germany and Italy; a professor of natural history; a professor of Greek philology; a professor of *pedagogia;* a professor of the higher mathematics, or sublime calculus; a professor of physico-mathematics; a professor of architecture; a professor of mathematical astronomy; a professor of integral and differential calculus; and a professor of idrometria and geodesia. This very remarkable course of instruction, is conducted by thirty-three professors, only one of whom occupies a station in two distinct faculties; but some of them must, of course, hold several stations in the same faculty. I know not what some of the great universities of Germany may do, in the way of a sub-division of human knowledge, but if the students of this school, do not turn out learned men, it will not, I think, be for want of a *classification* of the objects of their pursuit. I have extracted the list from a printed paper, of the present year, given me by Configliachi.

There are several emeritian professors, some of whom reside at the university. Of these, three are directors, viz. Tamburini, of the faculty of law; Scarpa, of medicine; and Volta, of philosophy. It was with much regret I learned, that in consequence of the existing vacation of the school, the two latter directors were absent from Pavia. Volta was on a visit at Como, his former residence. To have seen men of so much distinction, in their respective departments of science, could not fail to increase the number of a traveller's agreeable recollections. In consequence of the recent death of Brugnatelli, the laboratory was not accessible. It is at present at some distance from the university, but measures are now in hand, to establish the chemical rooms within the walls, and in an improved form. The buildings of this large institution, are conformable to the very general arrangement of hollow squares, with corridors, next to the court, in every story. There are four of these courts within the enclosure of the university. This adds greatly to the pleasantness and convenience of the rooms, though it must, I think, be a much more expensive mode of building, than that of one or more detached and compact houses. There are, besides the university, several colleges in Pavia. One of these was established by a former Pope, and contains accommodations for 160 students. We visited another, founded by Charles

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Borromeus, and which is called after him. This college contains a large hall, the ceiling of which is painted in a flourishing style of design and colouring, all in honour of San Carlos. Thirty-six students only, are educated in this institution, but they are clothed, lodged, fed, and instructed entirely by the funds of the college, and in a building which, from its size and convenience, might easily accommodate thrice the number. A third college, which we did not visit, contains eighteen students.

Attached to the university is a hospital, which, on the morning of our visit, included 277 patients. We found it in excellent condition, the patients well classed, and the wards and other apartments, clean and comfortable. The kitchen and laboratory appeared to be managed with superior judgment. Attached to the latter, is a lecture room, in which instruction is given to the students in pharmaceutical chemistry. The furnaces and chemical apparatus appeared in good order. The soup made in the kitchen was improved by the grating of the bread, the machine used for this purpose being simple and ingenious. A wooden box contains a cylindrical grater of tin, which turns by a winch and handle; the loaf is stuck upon a wooden bar, and pressed against the grater by the action of a heavy weight, which can be lessened or increased at pleasure. The operation is very expeditious and effectual. There is also a good library in the hospital, in the chamber of which is a tableau, executed under the direction of Scarpa, exhibiting the appearances of the eye, in all the forms of disease to which it is liable.

Pavia contains about 22,000 inhabitants. It is an ancient but handsome town. Several high towers remain in it in good condition, the relics of Gothic taste. They are applied to no important use, nor is it easy to conceive, for what purpose they were designed.

We set off for Genoa with an addition of four or five passengers, who had arrived from Milan in the morning. We crossed the river Tessin, or Ticino, on a long, covered, wooden bridge. This river, which communicates with Milan by the canal before mentioned, is too shallow to admit of any other navigation than boats of moderate size. Rice is cultivated in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Pavia; the facility of irrigation and the general level of the country, contributing essentially to the means of its production.

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Soon after crossing the river, we entered the Sardinian territory Our passports were again examined, and our journey was retarded nearly an hour, in consequence of a box of merchandise, which belonged to one of the passengers. It appeared, at this place, that two of our company were inhabitants of Florence; one was a Genoese, another a Swiss, and a third a trader, who spoke Italian, French, and German. One of the Florentines was a Count Petro P*******, a man of about thirty-five, and the other his *cara amica*, whom he was conducting to Genoa. She was older than himself, but of a singularly clear and blooming complexion, and a bright dark eye. She spoke French fluently, her *cicisbeo* not so well. The Swiss was a pleasant young man from Nyon, who had resided some time in Italy, and was occupied chiefly as an agent for commercial houses.

We crossed the river Po about three o'clock, on a bridge of boats. The country along its border is flat and not fertile. There is no village, nor even a single house at the bridge. except a habitation on the middle of it, which serves as a lodging for the toll-gatherer. The river is so wide, as to require fifty-three large boats for the support of this bridge. These are placed abreast of each other, and fastened by chains to smaller boats, which are anchored at a short distance up the stream. The banks of this river, at least in the neighbourhood of this bridge, have nothing of that picturesque character which is so commonly ascribed to Italian scenery. We saw nothing that would justify the second line of Pope's couplet,

> O'er golden sands let rich Pactolus flow,
> And trees weep amber on the banks of Po.

We reached Voghere, a frontier town of Sardinia, about dark, and found good quarters. My friends and myself took a room, where we had a fire and supper to ourselves; not finding in the conversation of our stage company, any thing to compensate for the loss of an evening, which might be devoted to our books or pens.

26th. We were called up at half past three. The country continued to be level, and notwithstanding the long continuance of dry weather, water was percolating the fields through artificial furrows and preserving the ground sufficiently moist for a lively vegetation. There were more women at work in the fields than men. The labouring men, or at least the poorer sort, in all the parts of Italy that we

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have travelled through, go bare legged. They wear breeches but no stockings, frequently with shoes, but often without. This mode of dress gives them a mean appearance.

In the course of this morning's ride, we passed very near the plain of Marengo, where was acted one of those high tragedies, with which Bonaparte so often amused and flattered the great nation. The play of Marengo was highly glorious, for it placed the iron crown on the head of the chief actor. Fifteen thousand Austrian subjects left upon the field, and a corresponding number of French, was part of the exhibition; but what was that, to the joy felt in Paris at the possession of the iron crown! But where are now the crown, the actor, and the glory of the triumph?

"Sic transit gloria mundi!"

Our road led us through Tortona, a pretty large town, where was formerly, a very strong fortification and a garrison of 10,000 men. The fortification no longer exists, and the garrison is dispersed, leaving the town, in my opinion, safer than it was before. But it will be long, probably very long, before nations will be convinced that a hostile attitude only invites aggression, and that the art of war is but the art of self-injury or self-destruction.

From Tortona we travelled many miles upon a road constructed by order of Napoleon. It showed the same attention to stability and permanency, which characterises his other improvements of this nature. The inhabitants of this part of the country, and indeed those of Tortona, are swarthy and badly dressed. There is a manifest difference between their appearance, and that of the inhabitants of Austrian Italy, which is much in favour of the latter. Figs were seen this morning growing in the open ground. The principal crops are wheat, rye and rice. We dined at Novi, a pretty large town, with high houses and narrow, dirty streets, but we were furnished with a good dinner, and good attendance.

The Appenines presented themselves to our view on leaving this place, and the road very soon became rough and hilly.

The villages through which we passed, exhibit nothing of the cleanly and comfortable appearance of our American country towns. In the article of comfort, these people are at least a century behind the United States. Is it possible that the bulk of a nation ought to ask its king, whether they

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are to be happy or wretched? The fault is certainly not in the soil or the climate. Fruit is raised in abundance and exposed for sale in great variety at every place. It appears however to be within the reach of very few; not because it is dear, but because there are so many who have nothing to buy with. We had this day a curious, but perhaps not an uncommon, specimen of manners, strictly Italian, in the conduct of Count Petro P******, and his *amorosa*. It was marked by the most devoted attention on his part, and an almost incessant prattle on hers. Nothing but the melodious accents of the Italian language, which operates upon the ear like music, could reconcile us to such company. However, one of the advantages of a public carriage, *is the les*son which it affords, in the practical knowledge of our species. This woman had left a husband in Florence, and with his consent was taking this journey. She had a son grown up, and holding a place, as we were told, in the pope's life guards; and yet was she travelling through the country with this count, apparently, from no other motive than that of pleasure! We passed Gavi, a town at the foot of the mountains; and, as the night was beginning to close upon us, arrived at Voltaggio to lodge.

27th. We departed early, and had a long ascent. These mountains are different in their features from the Alps, more broken, much more devoid of stratified rocks, more conglomerate, as if heaped up in haste, or formed by some tumultuous deposition. This part of the Appenines appears, too, to be less productive of grass, than the valleys of the Alps.

It was not far from noon, when, reaching the summit of the Bochetta, one of the highest of the maritime Appenines, we obtained a full and fine view of the Mediterranean, with several ships under full sail, moving upon it. The sight greatly animated our spirits, and stimulated our imaginations, for here we were certainly on classic ground. The road being extremely rough, we walked a long distance down the mountain. At Campomarone, a little village, we stopped to dine, but alas for our mountain appetites,—it was St. Simon's day; and to try the fidelity of his believers, it was ordered that they should abstain from meat. Our inn, therefore, could afford nothing but eggs and fresh anchovies, with coffee and bread and butter. The anchovies being to me, in their fresh state, a new dish, I was willing, for once, to conform to the calendar, and have nothing to do,

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with either beef, mutton, or pork. The dishes, especially the anchovies, were good, and we fared, probably, quite as well as those who paid no regard to saints. On leaving this place our Italian count got into a furious passion with the Genoese passenger, for not leaving the seat the latter had occupied in the cabriolet the whole journey, and allow him to take it, that he might be along side of his *dulcinea*, who had chosen to place herself in front, and ride, for a while, independently of her gallant. But his jealousy would not suffer this. He ordered the man from his seat, which the latter refused to comply with. He then directed the lady to come down; and after many remonstrances, she thought best to yield, and resume her station in the coach; but he was so highly offended as to refuse to get in, and we set off without him. He walked sulkily along, for some time, till one or two of the passengers, out of compassion for the woman, got out and tried to sooth him. He came up, and burst out again into such a fit of passion at the unoffending passenger, that had not the others interfered, he would have thrown a large stone at his head. He became more calm by degrees, and at length got into the coach. Such was the conduct of a man bearing the title of count; and such is the dominion of passion, when it is suffered habitually to overstep the bounds of morality. Near Campomarona, we passed the little river Polcevera, and travelled on an excellent road, made at the expense of the family of Cambiaso, when a noble of that family was Doge of Genoa. We met, on this road, an astonishing number of mules and asses, conveying goods from Genoa, in large boxes suspended on each side of the animals. Excepting liquors and groceries, the transport of merchandise from that town to the interior, is effected on the backs of these diminutive creatures. The valley of the Polcevera, and the vicinity of Genoa, are extremely interesting from the number of large and elegant country houses of its wealthy citizens, and the picturesque situations in which they are placed. On the top of a high hill is a church dedicated to "*Notre Dame del Mare.*" Thither the sailors and ship owners, who believe in the protection of the saints, climb, to prefer their supplications for the success of their adventures on the boisterous deep. To propitiate more effectually the favour of the Virgin. the seamen often bring presents to her shrine, of some part of their cargo, or of ropes, blocks, old sails, and other moveable parts of the ship!

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The sea, as we approached it, was quite calm. The lighthouse, a high tower, on the brink of the water, is a conspicuous and beautiful object, and the view of the city of Genoa, as we advanced along the shore, was truly grand. It is built at the bottom of a bay, from the circumference of which, rises in rapid ascent, an amphitheatre of abrupt and high hills, which art has converted into gardens, and ornamented with houses, many of which are elegant and sumptuous. It is surrounded by two walls,—one enclosing the city only, within the circumference of six miles; while the other comprehends a number of hills, villas and fortresses, and has a circuit of thirteen miles.

We passed the gates without difficulty from the gens d'arms, a franc from one of the passengers, being sufficient to convince them that it was unnecessary to unlock our trunks and examine their contents. At the Hotel de Londres, situated immediately on the bay, we were accommodated with a good chamber in the seventh story.

LETTER XVII.

Marseilles, 11th month, (November) 3, 1818.

MY DEAR *****,

AT Milan the air was so cool as to render a fire in our chamber necessary to comfort; but we enjoyed, this morning (the 28th,) the mildness of a fine day in spring. Having engaged a cicerone, we called first on an English merchant, who has been some time settled here, and to whom one of my companions had a letter of introduction. He lives in a kind of palace,—a house with a large interior court, a wide and lofty staircase, and numerous rooms. Of these large buildings there are many in Genoa. He received us politely, talked of trade, informed us that he had once travelled from Genoa to London, by post, in eight days, though detained ten hours in Paris, and finished by inviting us to dinner the next day.

At the house of De la Rue, a banker, where I had occasion to call, we were informed of a steam-boat, then at Genoa, and bound in a few days to Marseilles. She was built at Naples, and was intended for a passage boat on the borders of this sea. We went to look at her, with a view of embracing so unexpected and favourable an opportunity of pursuing our route, if the boat should appear in good con-

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dition. The engine, we found, was English, and managed by an English engineer. The accommodations, though far inferior to those in American steam-boats, were not such as to prevent us from deciding upon a passage in her, if nothing further should occur to oppose it. We called on Dr. Moyon, with an introductfon from Acerbi, of Milan. His brother, to whom he introduced us, is professor of chemistry in the university, and keeps a *Farmacia*, or druggist's shop, in a degree of neatness that we thought worthy of remark. His articles were classed according to their composition, under four principal heads; *Metalli*, *Simplici*, *Acidi*, and *Alkoholi*. The doctor and professor both accompanied us to the university, a large building in the centre of the town, formerly a college of Jesuits. We ascended, on entering, a flight of wide marble steps, with two statues of large lions crouching at the foot, as if to support the massive weight of the staircases. They exhibited to us the philosophical apparatus—a tolerable collection, though trifling compared with that at Pavia, and inferior indeed to several private collections in America. We were introduced in the college, to Viviani, professor of natural history, a gentleman of modest pretensions, but of much scientific merit. His cabinet of minerals, though of recent preparation, bids fair to become respectable. The university has, at present, about 150 students; sixty of whom are in the medical class. It comprehends four faculties, viz. Science, Law, Medicine, and Theology.

We spent half an hour in a reading room, provided with French and Swiss newspapers, and a few literary journals. A small newspaper, printed in Lausanne, (I believe daily,) has a very extensive circulation in the southern parts of Europe, from the sensible, moderate, and judicious manner in which the editor notices the political features of the passing moment. In a trip to the light-house this afternoon, we had, from the water, an interesting view of the town, and of the mountains around it. With "weary steps, and slow," we ascended to the lantern, and feasted our eyes on the charming scenery. The sea was calm, the sky clear, and the air mild and refreshing. Dolphins were sporting at no great distance from the base of the tower, and numerous small boats were moving on the surface. Savona, the town in which Columbus was born, could be discerned in the western horizon, while toward the east, the city, with its

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hundred palaces, and its fine gardens, was spread like a map before us.

On our return, we stopped at the palace of Doria, whose family fills so important a space in the records of Genoa. It is a large building, but without any marks of exterior elegance.

29th. Dr. Moyon conducted us, this morning, to the hospital, celebrated for its architecture, and the number of patients it usually contains. It is a fine building, with wide marble stairs and columns. Upon entering, we were struck with the great number of statues, larger than life, placed in elevated and conspicuous places along the walls. They are the representatives of those benevolent persons who have contributed liberally to the funds of the institution. The statues of those who gave to the amount of 100,000 livres (about £2,800 sterling) are placed at their ease, in a sitting posture, while those, whose purses were not quite so long, or hearts more narrow, are condemned for ever to an erect position. These huge statues, figuring like giants in a castle, are badly executed in marble, and have become so black with dust and smoke, that it would be difficult to say whether the benefactor was a Moor or a Christian, but for the Catholic place in which he is deposited. The general appearance of this hospital soon convinced us, that there was a great deficiency in the attention it receives from its managers and nurses. Cleanliness is much neglected. The beds are placed in a double tier, with very little space between them. The house contained about 1000 patients, at the time of our visit, but the number sometimes swells to two and 3000. Only seven of the sisters of charity are engaged here, the other nurses being hired. It is attended by four physicians and four surgeons, with their assistants. It is supported in part by legacies, the deficiency being made up by government. The cases taken to this hospital are all considered as remediable. One apartment is appropriated to wounds arising from accidents—a regulation which we found to exist also at Milan. This gave rise to a mistake, in one very respectable English traveller, who, in his published journal, relates, that in the hospital of Genoa, one room is assigned to those who have been wounded with the stiletto; and he adduces it as an evidence of the deplorable state of morals in that city. We next visited the hospital for incurables and insane. It contains,

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in the whole, 700, whose condition, in general, denotes the absence of judgment, cleanliness, and tenderness. It includes seventy male lunatics, and a greater number of female. Forty of these poor creatures were chained down in their beds, and seldom allowed the use of their limbs, or the enjoyment of fresh air. It was the most affecting and disgusting bedlam I ever saw. In one room were 300 of the incurables, some of them exhibiting the most appalling maladies which flesh is heir to. A considerable proportion of these are children. The inattention and neglect, apparent in these hospitals, are ascribed, by most persons, to a dereliction of order and principle, consequent upon the political changes of the country, and the introduction of a feeble, and, at the same time, a bigoted government. The effect of this change is felt, in all the institutions of Genoa.

This town is the only seaport of any consequence in Sardinia, and yet its commerce receives no protection, no fostering encouragement from the government. The university languishes for want of the aid which a liberal and enlightened policy might give it; and fears are entertained, that the building which it occupies, will, ere long, revert to the Jesuits.

We visited in our walk, the old temple of San Stephano, in a low and damp situation, but remarkable for its altar piece, the stoning of Stephen, by Raphael, and his pupil Julio Romano. The figures are singularly expressive, especially the savage fierceness of the ruffians, who are in the act of casting enormous stones upon the dying martyr, whose resigned and pious looks bespeak the mild, but irresistible force of the faith for which he died. The upper part of the picture, is an attempt to represent the celestial benediction upon the devotedness of this Christian hero. The countenance of the Saviour, whose arm is stretched out toward him, is replete with the most animating benignity.

We accepted to-day, the invitation of our English friend, Thomas, to dine with him. His wife was confined by indisposition to her chamber, and mostly to her bed. But as the company of strangers who could converse in the English tongue, was not very often to be enjoyed in Genoa, we were invited into her room. She is young and handsome, and from her style of conversation, possesses a mind more than usually brilliant. She was suffering from a protracted and obstinate cold, which affected her nervous system, and was attended with cough. Notwithstanding the mildness of this climate,

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colds, and even consumptions, are not unusual. Several persons were invited to dine with us; and it was something of a treat to us, to sit down once more to a table in the English mode. The fish of the Mediterranean are considered as excellent. Provisions, and living in general, were stated by the gentlemen present, to be less than one half of the usual prices in English towns. A partner of our host had recently removed here from England with his family, and had taken a house with seventeen rooms in it, for £24 sterling per annum.

The government of Sardinia, if we may judge from many facts presented to our notice, appears every where to be despised, and the country to be completely priest-ridden. The streets of Genoa, indeed abound with priests and from their looks, one would certainly imagine that they live much to their liking. They have a robust and contented air, and are, upon the whole, both here and in other places, a set of unusually fine looking men. There are more Capuchins in Genoa, than I have any where else met with. Their dress is a coarse coat, or mantle, of gray cloth, feet bare, except sandals, no covering on the head, and a belt or string round the waist, from which is suspended a rope, with a knot in its lower end. This is understood to be for the purpose of self-flagellation, in order to expel the wicked one, when they find he is about to assault their spiritual house. But, if the information communicated at our table to-day be true, (and it was presented in no questionable shape,) the knots of these monks are often too soft, and altogether insufficient for the purpose of repelling the enemy. In short the opinion is common, that the actual lives of these people, are, in a certain sense, extremely immoral. The Capuchins profess and possess, a great degree of ignorance; but ignorance is, certainly, not the pledge of virtue.

I was sorry to learn, that though there are fifty English inhabitants in Genoa, they have no settled worship, and but little true society is maintained amongst them. Their principal object being the gains of trade, in which pursuit they are rivals, they suffer frivolous jealousies to divide them, and to cut them off from one of the highest of all earthly blessings—the enjoyment of loving, and being beloved, by those with whom we are connected.

We were surprised to see in the hospitals and in the streets, so much of the small-pox, notwithstanding that vac-

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cination is offered gratis to the poor. But the difficulty was explained when we were informed, that the monks oppose the progress of vaccination, and propagate the opinion, that, as God sent the other disease, it ought to be submitted to. Our informants are fully persuaded, that the state of society in Genoa, is in a rapid retrograde movement, and that it has already gone back more than a century; an effect, altogether to be ascribed to the late political changes. Though I am aware that great allowances are to be made for the bias of political opinions, there are proofs of the justness of these conclusions, to an extent greatly to be regretted.

Many of the streets of Genoa, are too narrow for any carriage to pass, except a wheel barrow, and yet these are places of populous and busy resort. One of these narrow passages is appropriated to goldsmiths and jewellers, and glitters from one end to the other, with the riches of their various ornaments. A taste for finery, is an evident and striking trait in the females of this ancient republic.

30th. Our guide conducted us this morning to the school for the deaf and dumb, an establishment containing about twenty boys. Their principal instructer, Ottavia Giovanni Battista Affarotti, is a learned monk. As our visit was necessarily short, from the want of time, we saw the boys only in the school room. They performed before us an exercise which was really surprising. A question in Algebra was given to three of them, involving three unknown quantities x, y, and z. On a large black board, the conditions of the question were written down by them, from the signs or gestures of the teacher, and each of the boys in succession, deduced the values of the letters; the first found the value of x, the second with the aid of that, found the value of y, and the third that of z. They were sometimes a little puzzled or disconcerted, but were rectified by the motions of the monk, who appeared vexed, I thought, at their dulness. If this was not a hackneyed question, as we had no reason to suppose from what appeared, it evinced the wonderful precision, with which the most abstract knowledge can be conveyed to the deaf and dumb. We were about to depart, when the good monk requested us to wait a few minutes longer. He asked my name, and on taking my card, he held it concealed in his hand, and directed one of the boys to write my name on the board. The intercourse between them was altogether by signs.

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They first wrote *Monsieur*. He next told them to write the name of the apostle that was the most beloved by our Saviour. They immediately wrote, *Jean*. He then told them to put down the fifth letter of the word which expressed joy. They wrote the letter G, and under it, to show how they obtained it, they wrote *allegresso*. Next they were told to join the last letter of the name of the most celebrated of the Roman conquerors. R, was added to the G, and the word *Cæsar*, put underneath. Then, the second letter of the name of the king of animals. I, was placed along side the R, and *Lion* written below. Then, the first letter of the term for wisdom. S, was attached to the I, and *sagesse*, written. The first letter of the name of the ferryman that conveyed his unwilling passengers over the Styx. C, and *Caron*. The fourth letter in the name of the patriarch that had a stone for his pillow. O, and *Jacob*. Lastly, the second letter of the last discovered quarter of the globe. M, and *America*, were in like manner written. My name was thus in full, and with wonderful dexterity made out. The countenances and manners of these children, bespoke great mental activity and inquisitiveness; and I never witnessed an exercise which so clearly demonstrated the power which mind possesses over mind, under circumstances so unfavourable to the developement of its faculties.

Some of the streets of Genoa are remarkable for being occupied on each side by nothing but houses of so large a size and so richly furnished as to vie in splendour with many of the palaces of Europe. The Strada Nuova and Strada Balbi, are not excelled, I should imagine, by any two streets in Europe, for the uniform magnificence of their buildings. They are mostly painted on the outside, with ornamental figures, and some of them of no mean execution, giving to a whole street, a scenic effect that is truly imposing. We stopped at the Palace de Serrar, and were admitted by the porter into two or three of the principal apartments. The nicely waxed floor, the profusion of gilding, the numberless reflections from the mirrors, extending from the top to the bottom of the rooms, the finely painted ceilings, the richness of the furniture, tapestry, &c. are all calculated to awaken the vulgar gaze, and either to put simplicity to the blush, or to excite the natural and reasonable inquiry, of what use is all this prodigality of wealth? does it contribute to the dignity and happiness of man? In

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this street, we were more beset with beggars, than we had been any where else in our journey. Some of them were almost naked, and extremely pertinacious in their demands for charity. Such a contrast, between the sumptuousness of a city, and the extreme poverty of many of its inhabitants, is, perhaps, no where so striking, as it is in this place.

Our steps were next directed to the *Albergo de Poveri*, or hotel for the poor; a large building, situated on high ground, and rather remarkable for the taste, as well as strength of its architecture. It is a general work house, and from its extent, one would think it sufficient to relieve all the poor of Genoa from want, or, at least, from that pinching penury, which leads them to street beggary. This effect it probably would produce, if begging was strictly prohibited, instead of being, as it is, encouraged by the religious prejudices of the people. In the Albergo de Poveri, any person may present himself, and ask for employment; and unless there be something extremely unreasonable in the request, he is admitted into the house, fed, clothed, and lodged, and the balance of his labour, if any be due, paid him whenever he chooses to withdraw. The house contained, at the time of our visit, about 1100 women, and 400 men. The women were employed in spinning, weaving, embroidery, in making artificial flowers, and silk ribands. The rooms exhibited an interesting display of activity and skill. The men were engaged in weaving coarse stuffs, as tickings, &c. The amount of the labour falls short of the expenditures of the house, but in what proportion, I did not learn. The deficiencies are supplied by donations, and by government; and some of its principal benefactors are honoured, as in the hospitals, by having their statues placed in the hall and antichamber, either seated or standing, as their merits deserve. In the chapel of this large house, are a number of paintings, and a statue, by Michael Angelo, of the Virgin, supporting the dead body of Christ. It is in strong relief, and is considered as one of the most exquisite pieces of sculpture, ever executed by that great master of the art.

From this famous "tavern," we retired to our inn, dined, and prepared to leave Genoa. Professor Viviani called, and gave me several specimens of minerals of the neighbourhood, and signified his desire of a correspondence, on subjects of science.

The city of Genoa, certainly presents many objects of

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great interest to the traveller, notwithstanding that it appears to have passed, long since, its meridian of prosperity. Its history, as is well known, is highly curious and instructive, furnishing a salutary lesson, with respect to the influence of governments, upon the morals and happiness of a people. Its position is exceedingly beautiful, and its climate that of an almost perennial spring. It is rare that snow falls, and water but seldom freezes in the streets, notwithstanding that its latitude corresponds with that of Lake Champlain, in the United States. The character of the Genoese, is reputed to be unfavourable to integrity and honesty. Craftiness at a bargain, and an avidity for gain, with but too little scruple about the means, are *said to* be characteristics of the citizens of this town; but this remark, is by no means applicable to the bankers, and regular merchants. The women are not remarkably handsome. In the streets. they wear thin shawls, which hang over the head, and fall loosely down the back, with the corners folded round the arms. We had no opportunity of making personal inquiries, into their wit or knowledge, and, what is of higher importance, their domestic virtues; but, presuming that they are influenced by a depressing system of faith and government, as well as the other sex, we should not have entered on the inquiry, with an expectation of finding any thing superior to the female accomplishment of England and America, but greatly the reverse.

The markets were amply supplied with the finest fruit, and in great variety. Fresh figs were plentiful. There was one kind of fruit in the market, we had never seen before, though it was cheap, and very palatable. It is of the size of a small plumb, covered with fine bristles, or down, which does not hurt the mouth. The colour is a bright scarlet red; it is a very showy fruit, its substance is a soft farinaceous pulp, and its taste sweet and agreeable. Its trivial name, in the market, is *Corbezzola*. The plant is the Arbutus Unedo, (strawberry-tree,) an evergreen, common to the hills round Genoa, but rather rare in other places. It grows in the island of Corsica, where the juice of its fruit is converted into an agreeable wine.

Having taken our passage in the steam-boat for Marseilles, Dr. Sims, and myself, took leave of our companion, B. Dockray, who was going into the south of Italy: our parting was with mutual regret, for we had ever found in our friend, qualities, which rendered him a very pleasant and

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intelligent fellow-traveller; well acquainted with the history of the countries we were passing through; full of enlightened curiosity, and zeal for information; and, what is very important in one who journies for instruction, an early riser, and of industrious habits.

In turning my face westward from Genoa, and relinquishing all prospect of visiting the splendid remains, of the great mistress of the world, and other interesting objects in the south of Italy, I have resolved to sacrifice inclination, curiosity, and pleasure, to considerations of utility—of professional duty. It will be impossible to extend my journey south, to Rome, Naples, and Vesuvius, without devoting six weeks, or at least a month, to these objects. I should thereby deprive myself of so much of some of the principal concerns which I had in view in leaving home—a visit to the schools of Paris, London, and Edinburgh, during the season of instruction, as greatly to lessen the advantages, or at least the satisfaction which I hope to gain, by spending the winter in those distinguished seats of learning.

On board the boat, we found a number of persons, attracted by a desire to see her works and witness their operation. About one half of these were women, some of whom remained on board a considerable time after we were under way. An old priest was also among those whose curiosity was thus excited. But, considering the novelty of such a spectacle, (this being the first steam-boat that had been erected on the Mediterranean,* and this her first trip to Genoa,) the number of those who came to visit the boat was very small. This was doubtless owing to the idea of danger, which, I found, was very prevalent, in relation to steam-boats. There were but two passengers from Genoa, besides ourselves. The boat was named Ferdinando Primo, her size was 264 tons, and the power of the engine, fifty horses. It was very obvious, at first setting off, that neither the captain, nor the superintendant for the owners, (who was also with us,) nor the crew, were possessed of much of that dexterity, and good management, which distinguish the movements on board of our vessels. A great deal of bustle; loud and incessant talk, and evident confusion, together with a drunken engineer, were rather unfavourable prognostics, with respect to the safety of our voyage. Though they had been a fortnight in port, preparing

* With the exception of a steam-boat, which runs from Venice to Trieste, on the Adriatic. This boat belongs, I believe, chiefly to the American consul, at Trieste.

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for this trip, the fuel was not all got in, till the moment of our departure.

The lantern of the tower, threw its broad gleams over the bay, as we moved out of the harbour, and night closed upon us, while the numerous lights of Genoa were glimmering visibly in our rear. Though this boat was intended chiefly, if not exclusively, for passengers, the accommodations for sleeping were very indifferent. With some difficulty, I procured a mattrass, and at length fell into a sound sleep, on the bosom of that water which has so often been the scene of ancient and modern conflict; of exploits which were sung by Homer, narrated by Tacitus and Livy, and swelled in the trump of fame by the eloquence of *Cicero*.

31st. I rose early and went on deck. The scenery was truly delightful, the sea calm, the sky serene, the air mild and balmy, and the mountainous coast, near which we were moving with an easy and steady pace, wore an aspect altogether enchanting, at the distance at which we viewed it. Many towns were in sight, mostly near the water, but some of them elevated among the hills. The sun rose with splendour, and I thought with uncommon beauty. One's feelings are sometimes attuned to the harmony of nature, with more than ordinary sensibility; and when, at those favoured moments, the fancy and affections are in accordance with new and sublime appearances in the visible creation, we may mark such periods as the "sunny islands" in the unsteady ocean of human existence.

At nine we were served with a good breakfast of coffee, bread, butter, and eggs, by *Salvador*, our cook, a sleepy, dull looking Italian, but quite disposed, in his own time and manner, to oblige his customers. Our captain, Don Andrea Martino (which certainly sounds better than Andrew Martin,) was a man of an open countenance and modest manners. He had been a captain in the Neapolitan navy, and appeared to be respected and beloved by his crew. We moved through the water at the rate of four and a half, or five knots per hour; but such was the interest we took in the scenery around us, there was little or no impatience felt from the slowness of our progress, though accustomed, at home, to move with double that speed. As we advanced, the coast became more populous. At one time there were no less than thirteen towns in view at once, some of them at very considerable heights. Several of those on the coast were surrounded with high walls.

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Our progress against the wind and without sails, excited, to the highest pitch, the curiosity of those who gained a sight of us from the shore; and from almost every town, boats pushed off, full of men, women, and boys, who rowed vigorously to overtake us, and to ascertain what and who we were. Few, if any of them, had ever seen a steamboat before, and many of them had never heard of such an invention. The captain suffered none to come on board, but generally threw them a rope, and allowed them to keep along side as far as they chose. It was diverting to notice the eager gaze, and the incessant jabber, of these swarthy Sardinians. In several of the numerous boats which intercepted us, in the course of the day, an old priest would appear among the curious visiters, and if there was a danger of not coming up with us, these fathers would apply as lustily to the oars as any of the company. But it was remarkable that the captain would never throw a rope to a boat which contained a priest. I learned from him, subsequently, that he considered it bad luck to have a priest on board of his ship, and that he considered them as among the most worthless, if not the most corrupt people in the country. He told me afterwards that there were 30,000 priests in Naples, and that their conduct was well known to be extremely licentious. His estimation of this class of the community, had, it is probable, derived some of its colouring or bias, from his naval habits.

A great number of large porpoises appeared in the course of the morning. Many vessels were in sight, several of which were large brigs, but all much farther from shore than our boat. At two o'clock we refreshed ourselves with a cup of tea. The superintendent, Wolf, we found to be a man of mild manners. He is a native of Strasburg, and as we were told by one of the passengers, is a Jew. The two men employed as engineers, are both Englishmen, and both habituated to drink. One of them was almost constantly intoxicated, and they were generally at variance and quarrels. One of our passengers is a Genoese, inquisitive, shrewd, discontented with his situation, and with the government, and determined to come to America, were it not for the pain of leaving his mother. Another is an elderly Frenchman, residing in Genoa. He was in England fifty years ago, and had been much with the family of Fox's at Falmouth, and appeared to retain a great regard for them, and for the society to which they belong.

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In the course of the day, we passed Monaco, a town and principality of Piedmont, very small, and very poor.

11th month, 1st. The sun rose this morning with the same mild lustre as it did yesterday, and the weather was again delightful. We were advancing, when I came on deck, about four and a half miles per hour, with the islands d'Hyeres just before us, and a good prospect of seeing our port before night; but this flattering prospect was soon at an end. It was announced to us, that the fuel was nearly exhausted, and would not carry us much farther. This very unwelcome intelligence threw us into a dilemma, and our superintendent and manager was exceedingly embarrassed and knew not what steps to take. I advised *him* to steer for Toulon, which was at no great distance; but it soon appeared that we had not sufficient to carry us, even thither. The only alternative, therefore, was to approach the shore at a small village, then in sight, called Saline d'Hyere, about a league distant from the town d'Hyere. This was resolved upon. As we advanced towards the village, there appeared no little commotion among the inhabitants. We anchored at some distance from the shore, and a boat at length ventured out to examine us. Others soon followed, containing militaires, douanieres, mistresses, maids, labourers, gentlemen of the village, boys and girls, all eager and prompt to see the sight, for we were now on the coast of France. They informed us, that they knew not what to make of our vessel, when they first saw her advancing, without sails, and against the wind, but, observing her at length coming toward the shore, and smoking rather unusually, the conclusion was, that she was a ship on fire, running in for assistance, and they were accordingly preparing, men and women, to get out their boats, and come to our relief, when they saw us quietly drop anchor. As to a steam-boat, they never heard of one. At one o'clock, we went on shore, to endeavour to procure some wood or fuel of some sort, but it proved to be a most difficult enterprise. There was wood on the shore, but it was destined for the construction of some of the salt works, and this being the first day of the week, the owner of it had gone abroad. The afternoon was therefore spent, without affording any immediate prospect of relief or assistance, at this place. Our manager proved to be very deficient in that kind of energy and address, which is requisite to the station he had undertaken, as the director of a new and important concern.

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The people of the village appeared to be of decent manners, and tolerably well informed for their station. They were busy in measuring salt, and loading a vessel with it, notwithstanding it was the Christian sabbath. In this work, women were laboriously engaged, carrying heavy bags of salt on their heads, from the measurer to the boat. This salt is made by the villagers, from the water of the sea, by solar evaporation. It costs, in the manufacture, about ten sous per bushel; but the duty is thirteen and a half francs, just twenty-seven times the original value; so that the purchaser has to pay for it, fourteen francs per bushel. I recollected, with some degree of pleasure, that the salt manufactured at Salina, in Onondaga county, New-York, cost, when I was there in 1815, duty and all, but twenty-five cents per bushel; about one-tenth of the Mediterranean price!

2d. We were in the same situation this morning, as when we first dropped anchor yesterday, at noon,—no fuel, and not knowing how to procure any. We were told, moreover, as a farther trial of our patience, that the wood which the country afforded, was, for the most part, brought to the village, on the backs of mules. Our manager worried himself, by running hither and thither, without effect. In the mean time, Dr. S. and myself, with the Genoese passenger, resolved to turn the day to some account, and we set off to visit the salt-works of the village. We found the workmen willing and disposed to give us information.

The process of evaporation, as it is here conducted, is very simple. The ground, adjacent to the sea, being flat, extensive basins are formed, by making shallow excavations in the earth, of about four rods square, the bottom being carefully levelled, and pounded or rolled hard. Into these the water is admitted, at pleasure, from canals or ditches, which pass along side the area thus prepared to receive it. The evaporation goes on rapidly in dry weather, and when the brine has arrived at a certain degree of concentration it is let into another compartment, where the salt crystallizes, and settles to the bottom. When dry, it is raked up, as free from the earth or dirt as possible, and in this state it serves for coarse purposes, such as the use of cattle, pickling large meats, fish, &c. It is purified, for nicer domestic use, by dissolving it in a large reservoir, whence it is pumped, by horse power, into a very broad, shallow iron boiler, and again reduced by artificial heat.

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The water, when exposed to the sun in the large basins, varies from two to four or five inches in depth. These works are upon a pretty large scale. The basins occupy a surface of twenty acres; and, though a large proportion is sold and removed in a crude state, the storehouse contained a very great quantity of refined salt. No advantage is taken here of the mother water, to obtain glauber's salt, as is done in New-England.

The present season has been very propitious to these salt-works; for such a continuance of dry weather has not been known for a long course of years. But the drought has been very injurious to another kind of industry, practised in this neighbourhood, viz. the orange gardens. In the neighbouring town of d'Hyeres, there is a plantation of orange trees, for the produce of which the proprietor has received 40,000 francs per annum. The trees are constantly in bearing, though the winter sometimes checks, and even destroys the crops. They have suffered much from the want of rain. The olive is also one of the staple commodities of this region. The hills, as we advanced along the coast, were covered with this beautiful plant; which, instead of being, as I had imagined, only a shrub, grows, in a good soil, to the size of our apple trees. The leaves are small, and of a pale green. The fruit is well known. It is gathered in autumn, and either pickled, or sent to the mill, for the extraction of the oil. The pulp which remains in the press, is valuable as food for cattle.

The salsola is also gathered in this neighbourhood, especially in the islands, and burned in shallow pits. It undergoes by the heat a kind of fusion, and is thus converted into a coarse article for soap-makers. It is a rigid plant, with a thick fleshy stem, and rather succulent.

The uncertainty we were in with respect to fuel, induced Dr. S. and myself to think of quitting the boat and pursuing our journey by land; but on representing our situation to a few gentlemen who had assembled at the village, we found we could not leave the boat, without subjecting the captain to the risk of a prosecution at Marseilles, unless our names were taken off the "rôle d'equipage," by the authority of a "Commissaire de Marine," and such an officer the village did not produce. It is but justice to say, that the gentlemen alluded to, who appeared to be some of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of d'Hyere, were much interested for us, and politely offered, if we

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insisted on leaving the boat, to stand in the gap between the captain and the law, as far as in their power. They were truly civil and obliging, and through their instrumentality, our manager was at length enabled to purchase the wood intended for a special purpose in the salt works, and about noon the sailors began to convey it on board. We accordingly determined to take our chance in the completion of the voyage. The report of the steam-boat had spread round the country, and so many persons had collected to view it, our captain had enough to do to wait upon them, and to show them the wonder-working machine. One fat old lady was much put to it, in descending the ladder into the dirty hole of the engineer, but on coming up she manifested the greatest pleasure, and extolled most highly "*la belle mecanique.*" About sunset our wood was all on board, the steam was let loose, and we departed, carrying with us, for a short distance, a number of our curious guests, who left us at last with a profusion of bows and thanks, "*tres content*" with the "*joli petit voyage*" they had made by steam. The evening was delightful, and our wood appeared to answer better than the coal, in keeping up the force of the engine and driving us forward.

3d. The harbour of Marseilles was in sight this morning, soon after daylight. The entrance of the port is exceedingly romantic, with high hills on each side, and an island in front, which excludes the view of the town, until we arrive at the opening of the basin, around which the city is built. The sun peeped over the eastern ridge as we made our entrance into the harbour. Our smoking progress soon excited the gaze and wonder of the numerous pilots, fishermen, and others who were moving about in their light barks in the outer road. Several of them were speedily alongside of us, and if the effect of novelty and astonishment on the countenances of others, can give pleasure to the observer, ours was that gratification. We overtook a large sloop loaded with lumber, and the wind being ahead, they desired permission to make fast to us. This was readily granted, and others availing themselves also of the liberty, we passed the fort and entered the town with a long train at our sides and heels. The shore, the quays, the windows of the houses, and the heights around, were quickly lined with spectators, eager to witness our appearance and motion.

The port of Marseilles is strongly fortified next the sea. The basin, in which the ships lie, is in the heart of the

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town, and it is entered by a narrow passage, easily shut by a chain, and which has a strong fort on each side. The basin will contain, it is said, 900 sail. The hills around appear barren and dreary. We anchored about eight A. M., and very soon received a troop of visiters, consisting chiefly of portwardens, or such as had some plea of right, to board and examine us.

This passage on the whole, has been highly gratifying to us; and if this steam-boat were under good management—if an American company had the control of her, she would yield, I think, in a short time, a handsome profit to the owners. The coast of the Mediterranean from Naples to Marseilles, is so picturesque and beautiful, the towns and villages on the margin of the sea so numerous, and the weather, in general, so mild, and the route by land so hazardous and unpleasant, I cannot but believe that a steam-boat conveyance will become an object of luxury, and of general desire to travellers, to and from Italy; and of expedition and cheapness, to the inhabitants along the coast. But without a more intelligent and able direction than this boat has, I fear the period is still distant, when the Mediterranean steam-boats will be preferred to the backs of mules, the tedious and rugged movements of the diligence or voiture, or the miserable accommodations of the feluccas. It has been to me a singular, and unexpected gratification, to meet with such a conveyance as this, precisely in that part of my journey where I had anticipated the greatest difficulty. The coast, through the greater part of the distance from Genoa to Nice, is so rugged as to forbid the use of carriages. We had made our calculations accordingly, either to return to Tortona by the rough road, on which we had already crossed the Appenines, and thence proceed by Turin and Mount Cenis, to Lyons, or to engage mules and a muleteer, to carry us to Nice. Neither of these routes presented any thing in prospect, but fatigue and exposure. The occurrence of a steam-boat at Genoa was, therefore, as agreeable as unexpected.

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