Barrett Curteis-

43295

WANTED AN APPRENTICE.

WANTED a steady, active youth, as an APPRENTICE in the GROCERY and CHEESEMONGERY BUSINESS. A premium is expected. For particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to A. B. POST OFFICE, Lewes.

WANTED, by a young Man from the western part of this county, who has been accustomed to the farming business, a SITUATION as BAILIFF or STEWARD.--Letters addressed, post paid, to R. M. Post-Office, Brighton, will be immediately answered,

---

WANTED, a good DAIRY-MAID, not under 20.—A servant out of a Farm-house would be preferred, and an unexceptionable character expected.

Enquire at W. J. CAMPION'S Esq. Danny.

WANTED, a GROOM.—A man of good character and temper, who has lived at least a year in his last place. He will have the care of two horses, and be required occasionally to wait at table, and make himself useful in the house. Wages, *Eighteen Pounds* a year, with livery; but if he remains a year, £2 extra will be given.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

WANTED, a steady, respectable Woman, about 30 years of age, as NURSE in a Gentleman's Family; she must perfectly understand the management of children, and will be required to take charge of an infant. It is requested no one will apply who cannot have a twelve-month's unexceptionable character from the Lady she last served.

Apply postage paid, to the Printer.

THATCHED HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S STREET. LONDON.

SUSSEX CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the SUSSEX CLUB for this Season, will be holden at the THATCHED HOUSE TAVERN, Saint James's Street, London, on Saturday, April 3. Dinner at half-past Six o'clock.

C. TAYLOR, Esq. M. P. in the Chair.

FRIENDLY BALL AND CARD ASSEMBLY.

THE last LEWES FRIENDLY BALL and CARD ASSEMBLY, for the Season, will be held on Wednesday, the 7th of April.

Chaises provided for Lewes, Cliffe, Malling, and Southover.

Lewes, March 22, 1824.

BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING for the Establishment of a BIBLE ASSOCIATION, to include the co-operation of all classes in supplying the Poor, particularly of this Town and Neighbourhood, with the HOLY SCRIPTURES, will be held at the FOUNTAIN INN, NEW SHOREHAM, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1824, at Two o'clock, precisely.

Lieut. Gen. GEORGE, BARON DE HOCHEPIED, in the Chair.

Suitable accommodation will be provided for those Friends, who may be desirous of promoting this important design.

March 22, 1824.

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(Edward Barrett) [– 1838]

on veterinary medicine, racing, horses: extracts, receipts, etc

(Dated) 1823 – 1826

Of the age of a Horse.

Between the second & third year a Colt begins to change his Sucking Teeth, as they are termed, for others of a larger size, & of a different form & colour; The Sucking Teeth are small & of a delicate white color. The number of teeth in the front of the mouth are twelve, six in the lower & six in the upper jaw. (we take no notice of the Molares or Grinders, as they are not concerned with this subject)

When a Colt is three years old, he may observe that the four front Sucking Teeth are lost, & that, instead of them four others have sprung up, of a very different appearance: Being larger, of a darker color, & having a considerable cavity on the upper surface: These are termed Horses or Permanent Teeth. Between the third & fourth year the four teeth next these are lost & replaced, in the way we have just described, by Horses teeth. So that when a Colt has completed his fourth year, there are eight horses teeth observed, & only four colt's teeth, one at each extremity or corner as it is called.

About the middle of the fifth year these also fall out, & are succeeded by horses teeth.

GAME LAWS.

The following is an Abstract of the Bill (as amended by the Committee) to amend the Laws for the Preservation of Game:—

[illegible]—Repeals certain part of former Acts relating to Game.

II.—Vests the property in Game in owners of inclosed land within which such Game may be found, and in lords of manors in cases of Game being found in unclosed lands.

III.—Certain persons may reserve right of sporting over land demised.

IV.—Persons possessing certain qualifications may authorize others to sport over lands belonging to such persons.

V.—Restraining persons from sporting, during certain seasons, and also unless they have taken out Game Certificates for the current year.

VI.—Enacts a penalty of £1 to £5, on persons trespassing on lands for the purpose of sporting, or killing hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath or moor game, teal, or widgeon, bustard, woodcock, quail, landrail, wild duck.

VII.—Trespassers refusing to quit land may be apprehended.

VIII.—Enacts a penalty of £10 on trespassers refusing to give their names, &c.

IX.—Enacts the punishment of night poachers.

X.—Convictions to be registered and stated, as to being the first, second, or third offence.

XI.—Certain persons may appoint game-keepers.

XII.—No persons (except game-keepers) to have snares, &c.

XIII.—No person to deal in Game unless licensed.

XIV.—Justices may grant licenses to deal in Game.

XV.—Persons entitled to the property in Game may sell it to licensed persons; and any person may purchase Game of such licensed persons.

XVI.—Licensed persons may buy and sell Game under certain restrictions.

XVII.—Not to extend to Game prohibited at certain seasons.

XVIII.—Power to search licensed persons, and their premises.

XIX.—Prohibits gamekeepers from dealing in game, except with permission.

XX.—Penalty of £5, on Innkeepers dealing in Game, for every head.

XXI.—Penalty of £5, for destroying game-nests or eggs.

XXII.—Enacts that the word Game shall be deemed and taken to include and mean, hares, partridges, pheasants, black game, grouse, heath, and moor game.

XXIII.—Relates to recovery, and application of penalties.

XXIV.—Justices empowered to administer oaths.

XXV.—Admits right of appeal.

XXVI.—Enacts a penalty of 40s. on witnesses refusing to attend when summoned.

XXVII.—Proceedings not to be removed by Certeorari.

XXVIII.—Saving of rights.

XXIX.—This Act not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

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on veterinary medicine, racing, horses: extracts, receipts, etc

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Edward Barrett Curteis.

43295

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1. Of the age of a horse.
2 Extracts from P. Byron.
3 The length of a mile.
4 Anecdotes.
5 Of the means of preparing the European constitution for the Tropical climates.
6 Summary of winning horses in 1821.
7 Summary of winning horses in 1822.

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CURTEIS (Edward Barrett) [– 1838]

Notes on veterinary medicine, racing, race-horses: extracts, receipts, etc

(Diaries) 1823–1826

Of the age of a Horse.

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The Corner teeth of the horse, particularly of the under jaw, are different from the rest being smaller & of a shell like appearance; their cavities are chiefly within the upper sur=face, being a mere edge: but about the end of the fifth year, they are larger, & more like the other teeth.

It is generally between the fourth & fifth year that the tushes make their appearance, though sometimes earlier.

The tushes are four in number, & situated about an inch from the corner teeth. At first they are small, terminate in a sharp point, are rather convex on their external surface, but within having two concavities or grooves, seperated by a ridge: These, as well as the Teeth are gradually undergoing an alteration in their form, becoming larger, & losing the concavities on the internal surface.

About the seventh year the concavity is considerably diminished, and in old horses the surface becomes convex, the tush acquires a round form, and the extremity instead of being sharp, is quite blunt, as if the point had been broken off, & the new surface afterwards polished. We must now re=turn to the teeth, the appearance of which we have des=cribed, as far as the completion of the fifth year of a horses age.

After this period (5 years) we judge of the age, by the size of those cavities, which we have described on the upper surface of the tooth: for the friction to which that surface is almost constantly exposed, gradually wears it down, & at length the cavity or mark is totally obliterated. The marks in the upper teeth most commonly remain until the twelth year, sometimes longer, but those of the ~~upper~~ under teeth are worn out about the end of the eight year: we shall therefore confine our description now to the under jaw:

As the two front teeth are the first that make their appearance, it is obvious that their marks will be lost sooner than those of the other teeth; and if we examine the mouth of a horse that has just completed his fifth year, we shall find that they are nearly and sometimes quite worn out, those in the adjoining teeth are about half their original size, while the marks of the corner or end teeth are perfect.

At the end of the sixth year the only cavities are in the corner teeth, & these are about half their original size; the tooth has at this period lost the shell like appearance we have before described, and is not different from the other teeth, except in having a mark or cavity on its upper surface.

At the end of the seventh year the marks of the corner teeth are obliterated, and then the horse is said to be aged. We often find however that the marks

of the corner teeth are not totally effaced at this period, a small dark colored spot may be seen in most horses untill about the end of the eight year.
From this period we have no criterion, by which, the age may be ascertained; but it is said that the marks of the upper teeth will enable us to judge of the age untill the thirteenth year: the marks of the ~~and~~ front teeth being worn out when he becomes eight years old; those of the adjoining teeth at 10, & the corner at 12. But I cannot say how far these marks can be depended upon.

2

I love the sex, and sometimes would reverse
The Tyrant's wish, "that mankind only had
"One neck, which he with one fell stroke might pierce:"
My wish is quite as wide, but not so bad,
And much more tender on the whole than fierce;
It being (not now, but only while a lad)
That womankind had but one rosy mouth,
To kiss them all at once from North to South.

Canto 6. Don Juan.

3

A Scolding wife, a sullen son, a bill
To pay, unpaid, protested, or discounted
At a per-centage; a ~~[illegible]~~ cheap crop dog ill,
A favorite horse fallen lame just as he's mounted;
A bad old woman making a worse will,
Which leaves you minus of the cash you counted
As certain; — these are paltry things, and yet
I've rarely seen the man they did not fret.

4

Suwarrow, after the taking of Ismail sent the following short dispatch to the Empress Catharine

Canto 6. Don Juan.

Glory to God & to the Empress! "Ismail's ours,
In the original Russian.
"Slava bogu! slava vam
"Krepost Izmala, g'i'ä tam."

The number of yards in a mile are. 1,760 – & the number of paces of thirty inches, required to move over the same distance 2,112 – consequently the number of inches in a mile are 63360..

General ~~Rapp~~ Rapp was devotedly attached to the Emperor Napoleon, but extremely careless in his address & conversation with him. This veteran in service was standing one morning in the anti-room of Napoleon's private apartment, when he perceived one of the gentlemen in waiting conducting a man of very equivocal character into the imperial cabinet. This person remained a considerable time closeted with the Emperor. Rapp grew impatient, and, anxious for the safety of Napoleon, repeatedly thrust his rough head in at the door, to see whether all was right; & as suddenly withdrew it. The suspicious stranger at last took his leave, & Rapp obtained his audience. "Que diable" exclaimed ~~Bonaparte~~ Buonaparte, as Rapp entered, "que diable voulez-vous donc, en mettant votre tête à la porte comme cela?" "C'est que je tremblai pour vous," replied Rapp, "for perhaps you do not know, that the person with whom you have been closeted is a traitor, a rogue, a swindler, en un mot, c'est un Corse, voilà."

Many of the tapestry hangings, in the old châteaux & hotels of France, record the family pride & sense of the high antiquity of the French noblesse. On the hangings of a room,

in the hotel of the Comte de Croy, is represented a scene from the deluge: & a man pursuing Noah, with the words, "Mon ami, sauvez les papiers des Croys."
On the tapestry, in the châteaux of the present Duke Duc de Nevis, the Virgin Mary was represented saying to one of the family who stood bare-headed before her: "Mon cousin, couvrez-vous;" Who replies: "Ma cousine, c'est pour ma commodité;"

On the means of preparing the European constitution for the process of assimilation to the Tropical Climate —

On reaching the Northern tropic or N. lat. 23°, every stranger to the torrid zone should be bled to an extent proportioned to his age & strength; & a pill of five grains of calomel, given at night, & a saline purgative the following morning. The bleeding should be repeated, if necessary, once before landing; but the calomel & salts should be frequently resorted to, & this will be more necessary, should there be a disposition to constipation.
I have already observed that on the approaching the tropics, a considerable tendency to congestion

is perceived:— this greatly increases on a further advance, more especially hepatic congestion, which in fact, is the most serious consequence to be apprehended on entering the tropics. — Nothing more effectually obviates this than moderate & bleeding, & mercurial & saline purgatives. To assist this course, the diet should be made as cooling as possible. Perspiration being the great means employed by nature to carry off the superfluous heat, every thing which tends to restrain it should be avoided; dilution is, therefore, in every respect, highly necessary; & it is evident, that with this view, water is the fluid best calculated, for whilst it promotes perspiration, it necessarily prevents determinations & congestions. Should any addition be deemed necessary, it should be such as may render the water more pleasant, & give it a greater tendency to increase alvine evacuation & perspiration.
These effects cannot be promoted by the copious commixture of ardent spirits, so freely indulged in by soldiers & sailors;— nor can the intention of dilution be fulfilled by the large quantities of wine & fermented liquors indulged in to an equally destructive excess, by a great majority of men in the higher walks of life. When the foregoing course

it should be further seconded by daily cold bathing, either by immersion or affusion. No rule can be more easily adopted & pursued on Ship-board, so that any directions for carrying it into effect, seems quite unnecessary.

After landing, medical treatment, must be regulated by the same principle as during the voyage.
Plethora must be kept down by occasional bleeding & purging; the surface of the body must be kept clean & permeable, by bathing, twice in the week in cold water — the sea, if convenient, is preferable. ~~Some~~ Some discrimination, however, must be observed in bathing; — for if congestion has already taken place, the tepid bath must be substituted; or simply washing the body, instead of immersing it, if cold water only can be had.
It is difficult to remove from the mind of a native of a cold climate that flannel next the Skin & a hot climate, are absolutely inconsistent, although every day presents innumerable proofs to the contrary.
There is another preventive means I am induced highly to recommend, from my knowledge of its utility — I mean sunnuchon, so universally employed by the Eastern nations. It would doubtless, be a wise

measure for every man to anoint his body with warm olive oil, in the morning before dressing himself -
Chisholm on Tropical climates -

Summary of winning horses in 1821.
Showing the number of Winners by each horse, with the number & amount of their Prizes -

Sires	No Winners	No of Prizes	Amount £ s d	Remarks.
Rubens	13	48	7162. 7. 0.	including 5 gold cups.
Thunderbolt	9	47	6058. 16. 0.	including 2 gold cups.
Truffle	5	12	5751. 5. 0	including £50 disputed at Walsall
Hephazard	18	39	5483. 10. 0	including 7 gold cups.
Smolensko	10	27	4935. 15. 0	including 1 gold cup.
Bridle	6	23	4602. 5. 0	including 2 gold cups.
Woful	4	13	4258. 0. 0	
Sorcerer	7	12	4062. 0. 0	including 1 gold cup.
Comus	13	24	3657. 15. 0	including 3 gold cups
Election	5	12	3632. 15. 0	
Selim	9	26	3105. 10. 0	including 3 gold cups.
Walton	11	22	1933. 16. 0	including 3 gold cups.
Ardrossan, & Marmion,	1	2	1837. 10. 0	
Viscount	5	13	1807. 5 0.	including 3 gold cups
Partisan	3	5	1774. 10. 0	
Wary	7	10	1440. 16 0	including 1 gold cup.
Castiel	2	8	1520. 0 0	including a silver cup at Swestry estimated at £50

Grand total. 340 winners of 740 prizes, amounting to £99,822: 17.. 0 including 59 gold cups & 7 silver cups..

Summary of winning horses in 1822.
Showing the number of winners by each horse, with the number & amount of their Prizes.

Sires	No of Winners	No of Prizes	Amount £ s. d.	Remarks
Rubens	19	56	12917.10.0.	including 4 gold cups
Orville	15	39	6094.15.0	including 3 King's plate 3 gold & 1 silver cup
Whalebone	8	20	5041.5.0	including 2 King's plates & 5 gold cups.
Woful	13	28	4732.15.6	including 2 King's plate & 1 gold cup.
Sebrin	13	18	4047.15.0.	including 1 gold cup.
Cervantes	8	24	3363.10.0.	
Partisan	7	19	3349.15.0.	including 1 gold cup
Haphazard	16	40	3330.15.0.	including 1 King's plate & 3 gold cups.
Comus	17	28	2798.0.0	including 2 gold cups
Walton	11	20	2497.12.6	including 1 King's plate & 1 gold cup.
Election	6	15	2418.15.0.	
Frolic	1	3	2126.5.0.	
Catton	6	8	2113.13.0	
Wazy	3	10	1291.10.0	including 1 King's plate & 1 gold cup.
Viscount	5	14	1144.15.0.	including 5 gold cups.
Smolensko	9	17	1436.5.6	including 2 gold cups
Hedley	5	14	1506.10.	including 3 King's plate
Canopus	1	11	1004.10.0	including 4 King's plate & gold cup at Brighton.

Grand total — 397 winners of 829 prizes amounting to £112,393:8:0: including 23 King's plates 63 gold & 7 silver cups.

Lengths of Race Courses.

Ascot-heath (Berks). The round course is a little more than two miles. Over it is run, annually, several sweepstakes for all ages, generally adding thereto a distance, which brings the race to near two miles & a half. For the King's plate they go twice round. The Windsor-forest-stakes, & the Billingbear-stakes, are run over the last half of this course, termed the old mile. The new mile course is straight; the ~~large~~ large sweepstakes, the Wingfield-stakes, & usually Handicaps, are run over this new course. The Oatlands is run two miles & a half, so is the gold Cup, for both of which the horses start at the half mile post on the new mile.

Doncaster (Yorkshire) is called a two mile course (being a circular one) but measures less by 150 yards. All other courses here are but modifications of this course; the King's plate being twice round, though denominated "4 miles" measures but 3 miles 6 furlongs, & 140 yards. The "Red-house cup" is three quaters of a mile

Epsom (Surrey) is a four-mile course. The gold cup is run over the latter half, so are the Oaks & Derby-stakes, (3 years old) over the last mile & a half, from O'Kelly's stables in, is the mile & quater for the Craven-stakes.

At Newmarket, are several courses, or accurately measured distances, applied variously to different ages, &c. Of these, the longest is the Beacon course, the shortest, the Gearling course; & they are either obviously meant for particular ages, as the two-year old course, or are marked by the initials that denote them, as D.I. for the Ditch-in course.

	Miles	Furlongs	Yards
The Gearling course, for colts a year old ...	0	2	147.
Two-year-old course (T.Y.C.) on the flat	0	5	136.
The Bunbury mile (or B.M.) for matches	0	7	204.
New two-year-old-course (N.T.C. part of the preceding)	0	5	136.
The Ancaster mile (A.M.)	1	0	18.
Rowley mile (R.M.) for three year old	1	0	1.
The Ditch-in-course (D.I.) for four year old ...	2	0	97.
The Beacon-course (B.C.) for five year old ...	4	1	168.
The Round-course (R.C.)	3	6	49.
Last three miles of the R.C.	3	0	45
Last mile & a distance of R.C.	1	1	156
From the turn of the Landsdown	0	5	184.
Clermont course from the Ditch to the Duke's stand	1	5	217.

	M.	F.	Yards
Audley-end-course from the Starting-post of the T.Y.C. to the end of the B.C.	1	6	0.
Across the Flat (A.F.)	1	2	24.
Ditch-mile (D.M.)	0	7	211.
Two middle miles of B.C.	1	7	125.

A Distance is 440 yards, which is ~~xx~~ 20 yards more than a Furlong, eight of which make one mile.

Pedigree & Performances of Jack Spigot.

Jack Spigot was bred by the Hon. T. O. Powlett. of Bolton Hall, near Middleham in Yorkshire, in 1818. He was got by Ardrossan, out of an own sister to Bourbon, by Sorcerer, & was foaled in 1818, the mare, its dam being then about 7 years old. This Sorcerer mare was out of a Precipitate mare, (gray) bred by Mr Wendham, about 1803: her dam by High flyer, out of Tiffany, by Eclipse.

Jack Spigots sire, Ardrossan, was got by John Bull, out of Miss Whip, & ~~bred~~ a stinted for three years after. Miss Whip was bred by Mr O'Kelly, in 1793; got by ~~A~~ Volunteer out of Wimbleton. Wimbleton was got by Evergreen out of a Sister to Calash, by Herod.

At Doncaster, in 1820, Jack Spigot won the two-years old stakes, of 20gs. each. 17 subscribers; At Doncaster Sept 17. 1821. on the Monday, he ~~was~~ won the Great

St. Leger Stakes of 25 gs each. 49 subscribers. On the Wednesday following, he won the Foal Stakes of 100 gs each. h. ft. 11 Subscribers. He was each time rode by William Scott. —

Broken Knees.

The first thing to be done is to cleanse the wound perfectly: and if it be at all deep or extensive, or much bruised, a good and ~~[illegible]~~ poultice is to be applied, by means of the leg of a worsted stocking, taking care to renew it twice a-day, that it may be constantly moist & soft. This, in two or three days will give the wound a healing appearance, & cause a white healthy matter to flow: it may then be discontinued, & the digestive ointment applied. Should the matter assume a bad appearance, losing its white color, becoming thin, & smelling rather offensively, it shows that the tendons, ligaments, or even the bone, has been injured the Poultice therefore should be continued longer, or untill the foul parts have seperated, and the matter has become thicker, of a better colour, and free from any fetid smell: the poultice then will be no longer necessary. Should the new flesh grow too luxuriantly, or rise above the surface, the escharotic powder may be sprinkled on it. The common practice at this period is to apply digestive ointment, &

keep it on by means of a bandage: but I have found the most expeditious method of curing broken knees is, after the poultice is left off, to apply the following paste: the granulations however when rising above the level of the skin should be first reduced by the escharotic powder:

Mix 1 oz of finely powdered alum with 2 oz. of pipe clay, & sprinkle it on the wound, or make it into a thin paste, about the consistence of cream, with water, & lay it on the one every morning. Previous to each application, once in two days, the wound should be bathed, & made clean with warm water: no other covering besides the powder or paste is necessary. By this treatment the wound will soon heal. But we must not stop here, for unless the swelling is completely removed, and the hair regenerated of its original color & smoothness, the horse would be considered of very little value. As soon therefore as the wound is completely healed, if any swelling be discernible, apply the following liniment, so as to excite a moderate degree of vesication, or blistering, & repeat it after this effect has perfectly subsided. Should the swelling feel hard & callous and be of considerable size, the strong blister will be preferable

The Liniment.

Powdered cantharides	2 dr.
Oil of turpentine	½ oz.
Olive oil	1½ oz

Mix & let it be well shaken before it is applied.

It often happens, after the wound is perfectly healed, that a small scar or mark will be observable; and though the part may be free from any hardness or swelling, the value of the horse will be greatly lessened by this appearance. A variety of ointments have been recommended for promoting the growth of hair on the part, & thereby removing the blemish; the following I have found more effectual than any of them

Ointment for broken knees.

Ointment of wax — - -	2 oz
Camphor — - - - - -	2 dr.
Oil of rosemary - - - - - - -	1 dr.

The color of this ointment should be suited to that of the contiguous hair, which will so conceal the blemish that it will not be observed, unless the part is strictly examined; and at the same time the ointment will cause the hair to grow up gradually, until the mark is completely removed. ~~It~~ If the horse be of a bay color, the legs & knees are generally blackish. In this case, mix a little ivory black with the ointment, if a chesnut color Armenian bole may be mixed with it

Previous to the application of the ointment, the knee when perfectly healed, should be rubbed for a short time with some soap liniment, but downwards only, in the direction in which the hair grows.

Escharotic Powders.

No. 1. Exsiccated or burnt alum ---- 2 dr.
Nitric oxide of mercury ---- ½ oz. mix.

No 2 Sulphate of copper ------ 1. oz.
Bole Armenic ------ 1 oz. mix

No 3. Acetate of copper ------ 1 oz.
Burnt alum ------ 2 dr. mix

Escharotic Liniment

Honey ------ 4 oz.
Muriatic acid ------ 1 oz.
Verdigris ------ 1 oz.
Mix over a slow fire ——

Blister Ointment.

No 1. Hogs lard ------ 4 oz.
Oil of turpentine ---- 1 oz.
Powdered Cantharides ---- 1 oz. mix

Melt the lard by a gradual heat, remove it from the fire, & stir in the turpentine, then add the cantharides, & continue stirring untile it is cold.

No 2. Oil of turpentine 2 oz.
Sulphuric acid by weight 1 oz.

Mix cautiously, under a chimney, or in the open air, & avoid the suffocating vapour which will arise. When perfectly united. add hogs lard, from 6 to 8 ounces, or more according to the strength required. When a blister is wanted take ~~two~~ 2 ounces of this ointment & rub up with it ~~two~~ 3

from ~~½~~ 2 to 3 or 4 drams of recently powdered cantharides. This ointment may be made still stronger by the addition of a little calomel or sublimate, at the time it is wanted but the latter must be used only in a small proportion, & with caution, as it is apt to ulcerate the skin, & cause sloughing, & a permanent blemish.

It should therefore be applied to a small surface only as in bone spavin or ~~of~~ splint. Neither the cantharides nor the calomel, or sublimate, should be kept ready mixed with the above ointment, as it is probable they would undergo some change, and be rendered inert after a little time.

Liquid Blister.

No 1. Powdered cantharides . . . 1 oz
Boiling water . . . . 6 oz to 8 oz.

Macerate for 24 hours, and then add rectified spirit of wine, four ounces; corrosive sublimate (previously dissolved in three or four drams of muriatic acid) one dram. To be kept well corked for two or three weeks before it is used, it may then be either strained through blotting paper, & used as a transparent tincture, or merely ~~shaken~~ shaken up & employed as it is.

No 2. Rectified spirit ..... 2 oz.
Liquid ammonia ..... 2 oz.
Oil of turpentine, origanum or rosemary (either) } 1 oz.
Powdered cantharides .. 6 dr. to 1 oz. mix

After a blister has been applied to the legs or hocks the litter should be removed, and the horse's head should be confined or tied to the rack to prevent his rubbing the part with his nose:

The following is a convenient way of making a blister when the other ingredients cannot be obtained. Take of the blistering plaister, sold by druggists two ounces, melt or rather soften it by a gentle heat, & mix with it oil of turpentine from half an ounce to one ounce.

Emollient Poultice

No 1 Linseed meal .... ½ lb.
Bran ..... 1 qr.
Hogs lard ..... 4 oz.

Boiling water enough to make a soft poultice.

No 2. Turnips, thoroughly boiled & mashed; any quantity. Linseed meal enough to form the poultice

Purging ball.

Barbadoes aloes powdered - - - - from 5 dr to 10 dr
Hard soap - - - - - - - - - - - 4 dr - - -
Ginger - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 dr - -

Put these ingredients into a gallipot, and let it stand on the hob, or in boiling water, and when the soap & aloes are melted, let the whole be well mixed and formed into a ball. This is the best cathartic ball that can be made and if made into any quantity for keeping, which it is better to avoid, the addition of a little salad oil will be usefull. Opium is an useful addition to a cathartic ball for horses that are subject to flatulent colic, gripes, or fret.

— Oats —

~~For~~ In the choice of oats for horses, such as are perfectly free from unpleasant or musty smell, should be preferred, also such as are heavy and clean.
New oats are injurious, rather difficult of digestion, & apt to scour.

Beans

are often used as an article of diet. If given moderately to horses that work hard, they prove extremely usefull & invigorating. But to such as are not worked they often do harm, by disposing the system to inflammatory complaints. Beans should be bruised or ground, being more easy of digestion in that state. There is a bean bread used by millers, the fine flour being used sometimes in bread, which makes a good feed when mixed with oats —

A Gentleman observed, the other night, in company, when a song was called for, that there was Sin in Singing

Ointments.

External application composed generally of lard, suet, tallow, bee's wax, oils, resins, & turpentine. The following are the most frequently wanted,

Simple ointment.

Olive oil - - - - -	1 lb.
Bee's wax - - - -	3 oz.
Palm oil - - - -	2 oz.

Melt over a slow fire & continue stirring till cold.

The following is a very useful ointment for chapped heels, harness galls &c.

Goulard ointment

Simple ointment. - - - -	1 lb.
Solution of sub-acetate of lead, commonly called Goulards extract (by measure)	3 oz
Olive oil - - - -	1 oz.

Melt the ointment by a very gentle heat, & when melted add the oil, then let it be removed from the fire, & stir in the Goulard extract continue stirring till cold.

On dying feathers, wool, & hair for

Fishing — ~~Artificial~~ flies.

Take a copper or saucepan proportioned to the quan=
=tity of feathers you mean to dye, and fill it three
parts full of pure soft water; then put in the feathers,
apply heat, and when the feathers are properly wetted
out, add a little sulphate of iron or iron liquor
described in the Dyer's Guide; let them simmer together
a few minutes, then strain the water off, by means
of a seive, taking care to damp the fire; if a small
saucepan be used, it may be easily taken off the
~~fire~~ fire, & the liquor strained: This is the first
part of the process, and is termed giving the base
or mordant: which being first given will effectu=
=ally secure the compound dye, when dyed, from
decomposition, which is not always the case
When the feathers are put into the various
ingredients, in a mixture, ~~that~~ to form the
dye at once.

Replenish the vessel three fourths full of pure
soft water; put in some of the strained feathers
stir them about, and bring them to a simmering

heat; and then add a small quantity of powdered Aleppo galls; let them simmer a few minutes, & you will have a shade of the desired color*. In modifying this shade, the less sulphate of iron there is & the smaller the quantity of galls the lighter will be the shade, so, on the contrary, the more galls you use, the fuller the body of the dye will be, & the more sulphate of iron there is used, the darker the shade will be.

To another proportion of these prepared feathers use logwood, instead of galls, and the shade of colour is again different.

To another proportion, a mixture of galls & logwood being added, other varieties will be produced. By adding a little madder cam=
=wood, alder bark, or walnut peels, the shade is reddened, or browned, with the addening of copperas; and then very light, may be termed fawn, dun, mouse, &c &c. By omitting the galls, logwood & madder, when the shade is required to be more on the brown

and less on the blue or & slate, further varieties are produced. It is best to give the light shades first, as, if the feathers fail to take the color, they will notwithstanding be fit to undergo the processes which are used to produce the fuller shades of colour. Many hard waters & darken these colours, & various by alter the shades &c.

To dye white feathers yellow.

Give the feathers their mordant or basis first in the manner directed for the slate, &c: but instead of the sulphate of iron, &c. use sulphate of alum or acetate of alum, and, in some instances acetate of copper, all of which is described in the Dyer's Guide. Having done this, & washed the feathers off, put them in the dying vessel ready to receive the dying ingredient; then add to the feathers a strong decoction of weld (described in the Dyer's Guide) Let the feathers in this decoction simmer

together for a few minutes, & you will have a fine yellow; the stronger the decoction of weld, the stronger the color will be; and the purer the water, the brighter the yellow. Many hard waters will entirely spoil the colour ~~for~~ in dying. After each dyed colour is finished, it must be washed off in one, two, or more waters.

If close attention be paid to the above, and to the hints in the Dyers Guide upon dying slates & light brown, very little practice will enable anyone to master the different shades in feathers. Memoranda, however should be taken of the processes, & subjected to revision every time they are employed.

Wool, which is used in the formation of some species of artificial flies may also be dyed by the above processes

On dying hair for ~~artificial~~ artificial flies.

Hair that is as soft as fur, will dye, in most cases, by the same process as is used for dying wool, but if the hair be of a hard or horny nature from 2½ to 5 per cent. or more of unadulterated American carbonate of pearlashe should be

boiled with it, before the mordant or base is given. Too much alkali will dissolve the hair into a sa= =ponaceous jelly. Dead hair from diseased animals (as the kempy hair of diseased sheep) when it is spun with the wool, and the wool dyed, remains white, as before the process. Some persons recom= =mend the hair of abortive colts & calves, (termed in some parts skink calves) and if any difficulty arises in dying the hair, it may probably arises from its resemblance to the diseased hair, just mentioned, which will not take the dye.

Recipe for Boot tops -

Oxalic acid . . . . . 1½ oz.
White Vitriol . . . . 1 - oz -

Put in a quart of Boiling water, & kept in a Stone Bottle 24 hours before used -

. . . . . Some

Talk about poetry, and "rack & manger",
And ugliness, disease, and toil & trouble; —
I wish they knew the life of a young noble.

They are young, but know not youth — it is anticipated
Handsome but wasted, rich without a son;
Their vigour in a thousand arms is dissipated;
Their cash comes from, their wealth goes to a few;
Both senates see their nightly votes participated
Between the tyrants' and the tribune's crew;
And having voted, dined, drank, gamed, & whored.
Her family vault receives another lord. —

Don Juan.

— Filho Da Puta —

Filho da Puta was got by Haphazard, out of Mrs Barnet, and bred by Mr J Hornby Morland. at Newcastle June 21. 1814 Filho Da Puta 2 years old, walked over for the Tyro Stakes of 20 Guineas each (6 subscribers) at Pontefract Sept 14. 1814 he won a sweepstakes of 2 Gnns each 2 years old (6 subscribers)

March 29. 1815 at Catterick bridge he won

a sweepstakes of 100 G. h.f. (4 subs.rs). at Doncaster ~~he won the~~ Sept.r 23. 1815, he won the great St Leger Stakes of 25 Spns each for three years old (59 subs.rs) even betting on Filho Da Puta.

On the 28 of Sept.r 1815 Filho Da Puta won the Don=
=caster Club Stakes of 50 G. each h. ft. for all
ages (7 subs.rs).

He was afterwards sold to Mr J Houldsworth, for three thousand guineas.

at Richmond Oct 10th he won the gold cup, value 100 Guineas, the surplus in specie, being a collection of 10 G each (14 subs.rs)

at Doncaster Sept 25, 1816 he won a sweepstakes of 50 G. each 20 ft. (7 subs.rs). also the gold cup.

at Richmond Oct 8 he won the Dundas stakes of 30 G. each 20 ft. (9 subs.rs)

Mr Scott, in his ~~Book~~ British Field Sports says Filho Da Puta is nearly 17 hands high and was the great Kilkdevil of the North.

where it is reported, his speed was equal to that of Eclipse.

Winners of the Doncaster St Leger Stake

A correct List of the Winners of the Great St Leger Stakes, at Doncaster, from their commencement in 1776; with the names of their sires, the number of subscribers, the number of horses that started each year respectively, and also the number placed by the judge, likewise the names of the riders -

A Sweepstakes of 25 Gs each, for 3 years old colts 8 st. 2 lbs, fillies 8 st. St Leger course, 1 m. 6 f. 193 yds..

Years	Owners	Winners	Sires	Numbers Sta.	Pla.	Sub.	Riders
1776	Lt Rockingham	Brown Filly	Sempson	5	5	6	J Singleton
1777	Mr Sotheron	Bourbon	Le Sang	10	10	12	J Cade
1778	Sir J Gascoign	Hollandaise	Matchem	8	8	16	G Heason
1779	Mr Stapleton	Tommy	Wildair	10	10	15	G Lowry
1780	Mr Bethell	Ruler	Eng. Marsh	7	7	17	J Mangle
1781	Col Radcliffe	Serina	Goldfiner	9	9	13	R Foster
1782	Mr Pratt	Imperatrix	Alfred	5	5	9	G Searle
1783	Sir J Raye	Phenomenon	Herod	4	4	10	A Hall
1784	Mr Coates	Omphale	Highflyer	7	7	12	J Kirton
1785	Mr Hill	Cowslip	Highflyer	4	4	5	G Searle

Years	Owners	Winners	Sires	Numbers Sta.	Pla.	Sub.	Riders
1786	Ld A Hamilton	Paragon	Rugmaster	8	8	14	John Mangle
1787	Ld A Hamilton	Spadille	Highflyer	6	6	9	— — —
1788	Ld A Hamilton	Young Flora	Highflyer	5	5	10	.....
1789	Ld Fitzwilliam	Pewett	Tandem	6	6	9	W Wilson
1790	Mr Dealtry	Ambidexter	Phenomenon	8	3	15	Jo Shepherd
1791	Mr Hutchinson	Yng Traveller	King Fergus	8	8	14	John Jackson
1792	Ld A Hamilton	Tartar	Florizel	11	11	22	John Mangle
1793	Mr Clifton	Ninety three	Florizel	8	8	16	W Peirse
1794	Mr Hutchinson	Benningbrough	King Fergus	8	8	19	J Jackson
1795	Sir C Turner	Hambletonian	King Fergus	5	5	12	Dixon Boyes
1796	Mr Cookson	Ambrosio	Sir Peter	7	7	15	J Jackson
1797	Mr Compton	Lounger	Drone	8	2	12	J Shepherd
1798	Sir T Gascoigne	Symmetry	Delphini	10	9	12	J Jackson
1799	Sir R Vane	Cockfighter	Overton	7	7	12	Thomas Tuck
1800	Mr Wilson	Champion	Pot 8 os	10	10	17	Frances Buckle
1801	Mr Compton	Quiz	Buzzard	8	8	11	J Shepherd
1802	Ld Fitzwilliam	Etoile	Benningbrough	7	7	15	J Singleton Junior
1803	Ld Strathmore	Remembrance	Pipator	8	8	23	Ben Smith
1804	Mr Mellish	Sancho	Don Quixote	11	2	24	F Buckle
1805	Mr Mellish	Staveley	Shuttle	10	5	27	J Jackson
1806	Mr Clifton	Tydeneer	Sir Peter	15	3	39	Thom Carr
1807	Ld Fitzwilliam	Paulina	Sir Peter	16	4	41	W Clift
1808	Duke of Hamilton	Petronius	Sir Peter	12	3	28	Ben Smith
1809	D of Hamilton	Ashton	Walnut	14	8	51	—

Years.	Owners.	Winners.	Sires	Numbers. Sta.	Pla.	Sel.	Riders
1810	Duke of Leeds.	Octavian.	Stripling.	8	4.	40	W Clift
1811	Mr Gascoigne.	Soothsayer	Sorcerer	24	3	63.	B. Smith
1812	Mr Rob---	Ottrington	Columbus	24.	3.	57	R Johnson
1813	Mr Watt	Altisidora	Dick Andrews	17.	3.	50	J Jackson
1814	D of Hamilton	William	Governor	12	2.	53	J Shepherd
1815	Sir W Maxwell.	Tiko da Pute,	Shepherd	16	4	59	J Jackson
1816	Sir R Graham,	The Duchess.	Card. York	13.	3	46	B Smith
1817	Mr Peirse	Ebor	Orville	18	3	52	R Johnson
1818	Mr Peirse	Reveller	Comus	21.	3.	51	
1819.	Mr Ferguson	Antonio	Octavian	14	3	50	J Nicholson
1820	Sir E Smith.	St Patrick.	Walton.	27	4.	52	R Johnson
1821	Mr O Powlett.	Jack Spigot	Ardrossan	13.	5.	49	W Scott
1822	Mr Petre	Theodore.	Woful	23	3.	73	J Jackson
1823.	Mr Watt.	Barefoot.	Tramp	12.	3.	84	J Goodison

Remarks on the St Leger Stks.

We find this race thus designated in the Racing calendar for 1776:-

Doncaster, Yorkshire, Tuesday, Sept. 24th 1776.

A Sweepstakes of 25 Gs each, for 3 years old; colts 8 st. fillies, 7 st. 12 lbs. - one 2-mile heat

Ld Rockingham's b. br. f.	by Sampson	1
Mr St Leger's b. f.	by Surly	2
Mr Wentworth's b. c.	by Dove	3

Ld Scarborough's ch. c. by Remus ... 4
Mr Folgambe's b. f. by a son of Black ... 5
Mr Farrer's g. c. by Guy Mutton ... fd.

Sept 23. 1777.

A Sweepstakes of 25 gs each h. f. the 2 mile heats.
This race is first announced as the St Leger stakes, in 1778, in the Racing Calendar.

2

In consequence of a jostle, proved against the Duke of Hamilton's rider (Zanga, by Laurel) Powett was deemed the winner, & his Lordship received the stakes.

3

Champion was also the winner of the Derby stakes at Epsom, the only instance of these two celebrated races being obtained by the same horse, - His dam, Huncamunca, by High-flyer; her dam, Cypher, by Squirrel, out of Fidget's dam.

4

A Representation having been made to the Stewards that several horses, prepared for starting had not gone off with the rest, (Sir Walter, Agricola, Harmodius, & four others) it was

that the race should be run over again, when it was won by Col. Cradock's b.c. Sir Walter by Whitworth, out of Esther. Antonio did not start the second time. The question was subse=
=quently referred to the Jockey Club, who having taken the case into consideration, adjudged the stakes to Antonio, and that a second race was not to have been allowed.

5

Betting – 100 to 1 against Theodore.

6

Sherwood, Tinker, the Rosanne Colt, ~~Barcf~~ Barefoot, Compte d'Artois, Tancred, Columbus, Mr Appleby's colt by Proselyte, Polly, the Lisette filly, North Star, Hydra, Mettonian, Beresina Brillante, Palais Royal, Ringlet, Plumper Rhubarb, Isabella, Brighton, Honest John, & L'Etoile de Bernscolt went off without being started by the Clerk of the Course, leaving at the Post, Caledonian, Claude ~~Lorain~~ Lorraine, Menandotta

& Etiquette, then the Rosanne colt came in first — Barefoot second, & Compte d'Artois third. This was decided by the Stewards, to be a False Start.

Sherwood made very severe play, & kept the lead to the Red house, when he was headed by the Compte d'Artois, and some sharp running took place between the Compte, Barefoot, & Rosanne the latter winning by half a neck. Tinker was beat early, & Barefoot was shut out in Running — Run in 3 min. 23 sec.

The Start. — The Compte kept until about the ~~two miles~~ two distances from home, when Barefoot came alongside him, and won very easy by two lengths. Run in 3 minutes, 23¼ seconds

Betting before the false start 2 to 1 agt Tinker, 7 to 2 agt Sherwood, 8 to 1 agt ~~Tancred~~ Rosanne, 14 to 1 agt Tancred, 18 to 1 agt Palais Royal, 18 to 1 agt Barefoot, 20 to 1 agt Chandeforrey & 30 to 1 agt Compte d'Artois,

Ok

Oh! the heart that has truly lov'd, never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close,
As the Sun-flower turns on her God, when he sets,
The same look which she turned when he rose!

—

Yes, monarch! though sweet are our home recollections,
Though sweet are the tears, that from tenderness flow,
Though sweet are our friendships, our hopes, our affections,
Revenge on a tyrant is sweetest of all!

The origin of the Harp.

'Tis believ'd that this Harp which I wake now for thee
Was a Siren of old, who sung under the sea;
And who, often at eve, thro' the bright billow rode
To meet, on the green shore, a youth she lov'd.
But she lov'd him in vain, for he left her to weep,
And in tears, all the night, her gold ringlets to steep
Till Heav'n look'd, with pity, on true-love so warm;
And chang'd to this soft Harp, the sea-maiden's form!
Still her bosom rose fair — still her cheek smil'd the same
While her sea-beauties gracefully curl'd round the frame;
And her hair, shedding tear-drops from all its bright rings,
Fell over her white arm, to make the gold strings.

Hence it came, that this soft Harp so long hath known
To mingle love's language with sorrow's sad tone;
Till thou didst divide them, & teach the fond lay
To be love, when I'm near thee, & grief when away!

Properties of animals which should con=
=stitute the Qualifications of a wife.
Taken from the papers of a Batchelor, who
having found these various requisites
in "one woman" determined with Benedick,
that. "Tis all graces be in one woman,
one woman shouldnot come in his grace".
A wife should possess some of the
properties of an
Ass, Fish, Cat, The two opposites Rule Reed Plant
Adder, Dog, Dove, Lynx Sensitive
of an Ass, the patience; ask the married if
it be not highly necessary? An adder
"which refuseth to hear the voice of the charmer
charm he never so wisely." A fish's silence
Dogs fidelity. A Cat's quiet & noiseless

step. The love for which a Dove is praised, some would the chastity of that bird, but, by leave Doctors differ, it coos to much. At Mole's blindness to the little failings of her spouse, with a Lynx's eye in discerning his wishes, allied to the pliability of a Reed in conforming to them. Of a Sensitive Plant, the modesty & retiring.

In person she should resemble the

Pine Blood horse, Italian Greyhound Poplar
Oak Sword Snake Jew

The Pine will give her height. Like the Oak which long retains its leaves, should not quickly fade (except it be entirely) The Blood horse's fine & slender form. The Sword (a real Andrew Ferrara, be it observed) should have been in the other catalogue, for like that she should be well ~~tem~~ tempered. An Italian greyhound's small head. The Snake's crest, a metaphor borrowed from the stables, has its neck. a Poplar will afford ease & grace in motion of her form, & let her abhor pork equally with a Jew.

The course of the Cambridge from Cowes to Jamaica with Departures &c. sailed the 5th June 1824

Course	Distance	Latitude	Longitude	Departure
23 50	91 3	92		
S 75 W	67	49° 17'	7° 16'	
N 68 W	46	49° 34'	8° 30'	
S 79 W	43	49° 26'	9° 30'	
S W ½ S	159	47° 31'	12° 0'	
S W ½ S W.	156	45° 16'	13° 58'	
S W	167	43° 12'	16° 42'	

Course of the Ship Cambridge, from Cowes to Jamaica, with detachments of the 33d, 50th, 91st & 92d Regt.

Date	Distance in Miles	Latitude	Longitude	Bearing & distance
Jan. 6th	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Bill of Portland
7th	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	N. ½ W. 5 Leagues
8th	65	49° 25′	7° 13′	at 11. a.m. the Lizard bore N.E. by E. ½ E. 8 Leagues
9th	48	49° 53′	8° 13′	
10th	43	49° 45′	9° 15′	
11th	159	47° 29′	11° 45′	
12th	153	45° 10′	15° 49′	
13th	167	43° 12′	16° 16′	
14th	113	41° 38′	17° 39′	
15th	49	40° 57′	18° 13′	
16th	114	39° 13′	19° 15′	
17	113	37° 42′	20° 15′	
18	141	35° 42′	22° 30′	
19	141	33° 38′	23° 50′	
20th	161	31° 30′	25° 57′	
21	160	29° 22′	27° 55′	
22	164	27° 32′	30° 15′	
23	170	25° 58′	32° 53′	
24	104	25° 53′	34° 21′	
25	60	24° 27′	35° 23′	
26	54	24° 42′	36° 18′	
27	66	23° 45′	36° 57′	
28	137	22° 18′	39° 18′	
29	134	21° 2′	41° 18′	

Date	Distance in Miles	Latitude	Longitude	Bearing & Distance
30	175	19. 56..	44 .. 11	
31	188	19 .. 3	47 .. 21	
Feb. 1st	200 ...	18 .. 18	50 .. 45	
2d	194 —	17 .. 38.	54. 4	
3	156	16 .. 59 -	54 .. 43	
4	171 ...	16 .. 38	59 .. 25	
5	...	...	...	Mountserat W ½ N East - 4 Leagues
6	147 ...	16° .. 33' ..	64° .. 51'	
7	164 ...	17° .. 00 -	67° .. 39'	
8	...	17° .. 15'	...	Isle of Alta Vello N ½ E —
9 ..	...	...	...	Cape N ½ E; 41 Miles
10th	...	...	...	Port Morant N E - 15 Miles

Names of the Officers & their wives who embarked in the Cambridge —

Captain & Mrs Tench, Lt Westmore, Ensign Curteis, 33d Regt —

Captain Ryan, Lt Seagrantson 56th Regt —

Brevet Major Chreighton, Captain Campbell 91st

Lt Peat 92d — Medical Officer Mr Walsh.

150 Men and two women completed the whole force —

Precautions to be observed by young men visiting the West Indies –

On the voyage, temperance, & keeping the bowels open, with as much exercise as a ship admits of. And on reaching the warmer latitudes a shower bath is refreshing & usefull. This is easily obtained by a few buckets of water, when the crew are washing the decks.

On arrival, bleeding, say 8 or 10 ozs: is often beneficial, a moderate dose of medicine always with low living, and as little exposure to the sunne for the first week. — Afterwards regular horse exercise every morning early healthfull; but never ride in the heat of the day (if it can be avoided) particularly to Leeward; to windward it may generally be permitted, without much inconvenience.

An excursion to the Mountains should always be taken early in the morning, & return to the Plains in the evening, by which means

the change of temperature is hardly felt.—
In a distant ride, a servant should always attend you, with your great coat, umbrella, & Portmanteau and if you chance to get wet, keep on your great coat (which prevents chill by evaporation) till you arrive at a convenient place to change, when a wash from head to foot in a tub of cold water is useful, rubbing yourself dry with a coarse towel, which equalises the temperature, produces a glow, & prevents cold. Some gentlemen get between blankets for half an hour
It is very refreshing to wash the head night & morning in cold water. And after dancing, when thoro'ly cool, washing from head to foot is a great relief. and you rise in the morning without feeling any inconvenience from the previous exertion

when exposed to evening dews always wear a great coat.

In the country where you dine, you generally sleep. In towns not, but the distance there, is short. No dew falls after midnight.

Avoid suppers & second breakfasts, (which are heavy meat luncheons with liquor &c) also all mixed and spirituous liquors, Punch & Mett, and as much as possible adhere to water, and Madeira wine in moderation, eat of simple dishes, not taking too much fruit, or any thing salt, particularly for breakfast, which creates thirst, & calls for liquors between meals, a thing to be avoided as much as possible. If you take

any thing, cocoanut water is the most refreshing and innocent, when this cannot be had, tamarind, or sugar & water.

A smooth pebble, or a bit of sealing wax in the mouth often prevents & relieves thirst.

Always keep the body open, and if medicine is necessary, a small dose of Epsom, or common salts, when going to bed will generally be found effectual. A day should not be omitted. and immediate advice taken if necessary.

Procure a common ~~light~~ country made chip hat, which is light, cool, & durable, and always throw a handkerchief loosely in the crown of that, or your military cap —

avoid all excesses or debilitating pleasures, but do not fear exercise when properly ~~reta~~ regu=
=lated. If you travel much, you had better hire a servant of the country; who will ride a mule, and carry your baggage, great coat, umbrella &c &c &c.

as much as possible keep your clothes tied up and the keys in your pocket, not omitting your razors, soap - &c &c. for which the negroes often take a fancy

For your own riding, a Spanish horse is cheap, and the paces often easy & pleasant -

"Lind on hot climates" is a useful book for a guide

These remarks may either be con=
=sidered frivolous, or the West Indian climate very unfavorable. But the writer having spent ~~some~~ considerable

time in Jamaica carrying them in hand, during which he enjoyed uninterrupted health, & endured much fatigue, attributes the enjoyment of the former, to a general attention to the foregoing rules He was bled on his Landing.

A drop or two of Laudanum applied to the bites of gnats &c &c prevents all irritation, without it, they are sometimes troublesome —

wreath'd in its dark-brown rings, her hair
Half hid Matilda's forehead fair,
Half hid and half revealed to view
Her full dark eye of hazyl hue.
The rose, with faint and feeble streak,
So slightly tinged the maiden's cheek,
That you had said her hue was pale;
But if she faced the summer gale,
Or spoke, or sung, or quicker moved,
Or heard the praise of those she loved,
Or when of interest was expressed
Aught that waked feelings in her breast,
The mantling blood in ready play
Rivall'd the blush of rising day.
There was a soft and pensive grace
A cast of thought upon her face,
That suited well the forehead high,
The eye-lash dark and downcast eye;
The mild expression spoke a mind
In duty firm, composed, resign'd;
Tis that which Roman art has given
To mark their Maiden Queen of heaven.

In hours of sport, that mood gave way
To Fancy's light and frolic play;
And when the dance, or tale, or song,
In harmless mirth sped time along,
Full oft her doating sire would call
Her Maud the merriest of them all.
But days of woe, and civil crime,
Allow'd but ill such festal time,
And her soft pensiveness of brow
Had deepen'd into sadness now.
In Marston field her father ta'en,
Her friends dispersed, brave Mortham slain,
While every ill her soul foretold,
From Oswald's thirst of power and gold,
And lodging thoughts that she must part
With a soft vision of her heart,—
All lour'd around the lady maid,
To darken her dejection's shade.

Rokeby Canto IV.

Recipe for browning barrels -

The following ingredients

Nitric acid - - - - - 1/2 ounce -
Sweet Spirit of Nitre - 1/2 ounce -
Spirits of wine - - - - - - 1 - ounce -
Blue vitriol - - - - - 2 ounces
Tincture of Steel - - - - 1 ounce -

are to be ~~[illegible]~~ mixed together, the vitriol having been previously dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water to make, with the other ingredients, one quart of mixture.

Previous to commencing the operation of browning the barrel, it is necessary that it be well clean from all greasiness and other impurities, & that a plug of wood be put into the muzzle, & the ~~[illegible]~~ vent well stopped.

The mixture is then to be applied with a clean rag or sponge, taking care that every part of the barrel be covered with the mixture, which must then be exposed to the air for

twenty four hours, after which exposure the Barrel must be rubbed with a hard Brush or ~~rod~~ rag to remove the oxid from the surface.
This operation must be performed a second & a third time (if necessary) by which the Barrel will be made of a perfectly brown colour; it must then be carefully brushed & wiped, & immersed into boiling water, in which a small quantity of alkaline matter has been put, in order that the action of the acid upon the barrel may be destroyed, & the impregnation of the water by the acid neutralized.

The Barrel when taked from the water, must after being perfectly dry, by rubbed smooth with a burnisher of hard wood, and then heated to about the temperature of boiling water, it then will be ready to receive a varnish made of the following ingredients

Spirits of wine - ——— .. - 1 Quart
Dragon's Blood powder - ——— - 3 Drams
Shel-lac bruised ..... 1 ounce
and after the varnish is perfectly dry upon the barrel, it must be rubbed with the burnisher to give it a smooth & glossy appearance
The barrel should be rubbed over either with a fine file, or with coarse Emery paper, previous to their receiving the browning liquid, in order that its effect may be the greater -
In removing the oxid from the surface of the barrel &c, a Steel Scratch Brush will be found more effectual than the hard hair brush, the use of the steel scratch brush is therefore to be adopted. This part of the operation must be done with great care, as upon it depends the proper browning of the barrel.
In moist weather the operation of Browning must be performed in as dry a atmosphere as possible, for humidity upon the oxid

weakens the effect which must be carefully guarded against

The Locks are on no account to be made of the hardening colour, as the repetition of the operation of hardening has a very injurious tendency.

To repair & retain the brown upon Barrels

When the barrel is much rubbed from use a little ostrichier acid may be applied to it, and then it must ~~undergo~~ receive the treatment that barrels undergo in browning, care being taken to deaden the action of the acid by means of boiling water

When brown barrels are in constant use the brown might be continually kept perfect by means of the application of vinegar which should remain upon the surface for a day and then be washed off with boiling water

If this operation be repeated monthly, a barrel which has been properly browned in the first instance will continue in a perfect state for many years.

The Portrait of a good minister of the finances -

"It would be the shortest way to say, that a man who is called to the management of public affairs ought to have no passions; But that we may not wholly destroy the notion of such a being, by reducing him to an impossible & merely ideal existence, it is sufficient to say that he ought to have such a knowledge of them as to be able to avoid their influence. He should be sensible of all the meanest of pride, the folly of ambition, the weakness of hatred, & the baseness of revenge. As I intend only to make such reflections as immediately relate to him, I shall not take any notice here of the great meaness of treating people ill, not only by actions, but even words, and of never giving orders to inferiors but in the transports of rage, or peevishness of ill-humour, seasoning them with oaths & curses; since having to the public, he ought to appear affable, and be easy of access to everybody, except to those who only come to him with a design to corrupt him, and

never to lose sight of this maxim, which holds one of the first places in the affairs of government, "That a kingdom ought to be regulated by general rules, and that exceptions only occasion discontent, & produce complaints."

"A just knowledge of what is due to rank, and of different degrees of distinction, is so far from being contrary to this maxim that it is essentially necessary to it, as well as for observing those rules of ~~politeness~~ behaviour to persons of different rank which the French politeness has established; as to be undeceived of that mistake, that one's riches, and the favour of his King places every other person in a state subordinate to him. An inclination for the fair sex is a source of weakness & injustice, which will inevitably carry him beyond the bounds of his duty. A passion for deep play will expose him to temptations still a thousand times more difficult to be overcome, by a man who has all the money of the kingdom passing through his hands. That he may escape this snare, I am under a necessity of prescribing to him to have no acquaintance either with cards or dice."

A dislike to business proceeds generally from the same inclinations, which lead to voluptuousness or excess

effeminacy. A statesmen ought in temperance to seek for a remedy against a fondness for splendour, & the delicacies of the table, which serve only to enervate both body and mind. A virtuous man ought to be wholly unacquainted with drunkenness, a diligent man ought to be no less ignorant of what is called high living. As he ought to make his retirement in his cabinet at all times, and at all hours, not merely supportable, but pleasing, he cannot be too careful to prevent his mind from running on the delights of balls, masquerades, and other parties of ~~amusement~~ pleasure. In all these trifling amusements there is a nameless enchantment, that intoxicates the hearts of philosophers & misanthropes themselves. The same caution is necessary against hunting, keeping many servants, equipages, furniture, buildings, and all other occasions of expense that luxury has invented. A taste for any of these things soon degenerates into a kind of phrensy, of which the waste of time is not the only bad consequence; prodigality, ruin & dishonour are its usual effects. It belongs only to a man who cannot resolve to live and amuse himself with his own company, to think continually of

galleries, columns, & gildings, and to run all his life after statues, antiques, & models. Do you learn to be contented with a common picture; the delicacy of procuring, at a great expence of money & anxiety of mind, original & other scarce pieces, proceeds wholly from an affectation of taste.

I am, however, far from carrying the severity of these maxims so far as to forbid a man, invested with a public employment, from having any attention to his own ease; and to deny him all kinds of amusements. I would have him indulge himself in moderate pleasures, and take care of his fortune, provided that he does the one without dissipation, and the other without dishonour. It is one of those advantages that attends a disposition not prone to expence, & fond of regularity, that he who is possessed of it, if he lives long, finds himself insensibly in affluent circumstances. To make a fortune, which is a phrase of so delightful a sound, (because, when it is applied to a man of business, it commonly means nothing but unjustly oppression, & cruelty; and when applied to a courtier nothing but mean tricks, despicable flattery,

cringing servility, and even at some times knaveries & treachery,) is nothing more than a natural consequence and even an act of virtue, where all see that the fortune is only the reward of labour, or an honest recompense of good actions. That I may not be mistaken, I wish add, that this ought to appear so clearly as to force our greatest enemies to see it and confess it."

"It ought therefore to be an established rule, that every man who undertakes the management of the finances, or any other part of the ministry, should make, & renew from time to time, a kind of acknowledgement of the state of his income; that is, that upon his entrance into the ministry, he should draw up an exact & particular memorial of his present possessions, and, upon his leaving it, give in another in the same form; so that whatever alterations have happened in his fortune may be known to others as well as himself."

— Memoirs of Sully Book 10, 226 P. to 229 P.

The causes of the rise or decline of monarchies are, exorbitant subsidies, monopolies, chiefly those relating to corn; neglect of merchandise, trade agriculture, arts, & manufactures: the great

number of public employments, the fees, & excessive authority of men in office, the cost, the delay, the injustice of tribunals; idleness, luxury, & all that is connected with it, debauchery, & corruption of manners, confusion of ranks, changes of the value of money, unjust & imprudent wars, the despotic power of sovereigns, their blind adherence to particular persons, their prejudice in favour of particular conditions or professions; the greediness of ministers & favourites, the degradation of persons of quality: contempt & neglect of men of letters: the connivance at bad customs, & infractions of good laws; an obstinate adherence to customs either ~~mischievous~~ mischievous or inefficient; & the multiplicity of edicts & useless regulations —

Henry the Fourths (of France) opinion of his three Ministers; Sully, Villery, & Villeroy

"I am fatigued with walkings long this morning, (said Henry to some of his courtiers) for I have been conversing more than two hours, upon matters of great importance, with three men, whom I have found as contrary in their opinions, as they are in their tempers and inclinations.

he has a good understanding, is well versed in science, and the business of his profession, nor is he ig=norant of others, he speaks well, with method and clearness: he is not capable of forming any black designs against others; yet he is extremely solicitous to accumulate wealth and titles; he is never without news, or persons in his pay to make discoveries for him: he is not of a humour to hazard lightly either his person or fortune for others. His vertues and his faults being thus balanced, it is easy for me to use the former advantageously for myself, and guard against the bad consequences of the latter"

Villeroy.

"As to the third," continued the King, speaking of Villeroy, "he has been long practised in business, is ~~through~~ thoroughly acquainted with the trans=actions of his own times: he has, from his earliest been employed in state affairs more than the other two: he observes quiet order and regularity in the execution of his office, and judgment in distributing those papers which belongs his em=

ployment: he is generous and his abilities appear by his modesty and silence, and his reluctance to speak in public; yet he is obstinate, and cannot bear to have his opinions contradicted; which he thinks ought to serve for good reasons: yet he will temporize a while, and wait with patience till the faults of others have proved him to be in the right, which I have sometimes found my advantage in." Memoirs of Sully –

My opinion is, that Guards, or standing forces, which are always in pay, may be kept and employed very usefully under the administration of a prudent and judicious prince; but when it is otherwise, or he happens to die, and leaves his successors, children, the service in which their governour employs them is not always safe or advantageous for either prince or subject

Philip de Comines

Canons of Pugilism

Man being constituted of materials, disposed to coarse, yet impatient of control, is (in his rougher state) given to bickerings, to contestation, and to fighting.

From the time of the first man, the hand of brother hath been lifted against brother;

sometimes aided with instruments — missiles;
but the fists are the only arms nature supplies.
This is the only true and natural mode of Fighting;
all others being brutal — assassin-like;
it belongs wholly to these realms of Britain
and is practised most scientically in the metropolis.

Certain points (or parts) of man are vital; for, being hit hard, this produceth apoplexy, syncope, blindness, death.

These points are — the pit of the stomach, (or Broughton's mark)
the lowest rib, or liver hit — midge, kidney;
the neck, or jugular — affecting the brain;
the eyes, ears, and whisker hit.

To prevent those unhappy consequences all men learn the art of defending the points.

This is acquired by practice — real or artificial;
a little of both, before he arrives at manhood, is necessary — the first mentioned always justly.

Of the second kind he cannot practise too much, even though an active tutor,

One who teacheth in word, as well as spar — i.e.
One who can give good reasons for his mode of attack and defence.

No man is compelled to fight, unless he chooses to hold up his fists;

He then must fight until he is down, or that his antagonist is so. This constitutes a round.

The men must seperate as soon as either has two knees on the ground, or his rump.

They must not approach each other, until the call of time. This takes place at the end of half a minute, unless a minute be previously agreed upon.

Whoever fights without the ticker, or disregards the monitors of the time-keeper is a brute.

He is an assassin who strikes another without due notice, or, on the ground,
or kicks higher than the knee,
or bites the antagonist
or otherwise lacerates him
or does not desist at the call of "Mark."

Whatever boxer misbehaves in those particulars must be hooted by the Spectators; and

If he afterwards seek patronage, let it be denied him. He is to be scouted as an unworthy scoundrel, and loses the battle-money of course.

It is not every man ~~that~~ who enters the prize ring that is a pugilist;

To constitute such it is necessary that he should know.

1 The points of attack & of defence, practically
2 How to get away, & to jump upon his opponent,
3 Hit straight and rapid,
4 Live regularly (train well) and be of good memoir

He who hits away, one hand over the other, is but a Muller, as,

Scroggins, Dan Lindson, the Gas man, &c;
He is a hammer-man, who hits sound & hard as Jack Cooper
most Irish ~~men~~ boxers and all cross-built persons.
Those are stabberers who hit at no one determinate place
Boxing applies to all officers of the fists, and was at one time
the only term in use.
But it is not desirable
nor allowable; "he boxes," being nonsense
No man should fight unless some money be put down
however trivial this may be;
This stops the mouths of the jograms, as to anger;
It serves as a save for the sores of the combat
It takes off the capital on case of accident:
and pleases the old woman at home.
Bets on fights should be "staked" with a stakeholder
adverse party annuls their engagements by calling for
the stakes
at the ring; unless it be previously agreed, that
bets laid in town should be paid in town.
Stakeholders must give up the deposit to the winners,
whether cross or no cross:
Inaction with lie for monies so given up
nor even though the Stakeholder chooses to keep it
himself!
Whoever lays a wager above £10 is liable to a
fine of 20 £.
Challenges are but cheap at ebullitions of lemonade
generally, or
without having the bustle ready.

Agreements to fight, should be reduced to writing & signed:

Referees must not bet on the fight, nor the Employer

The seconds should be cool, active, & supplied with a lancet each,

to open the skin when puffed —

These rules must always be observed

"Pugilistic Club" —

Pedigree & Performances of

Magistrate —

This celebrated horse was bred by Major Bower in 1814 who disposed of him, in 1817 to Mr Hoveldswith, in whose possession he still continues. He is a beautiful bay with four black legs;

Magistrate was got by Camillus, out of Lady Rachel by Stamford; her dam Young Rachel, by Volunteer out of Rachel, sister to Maid of Ale works, by Hyp-Hyp &c —

Camillus the Sire of Magistrate was got by Hambletonian, out of Fairlie by Pacolet, her dam Atalanta by Matchem — Lass of the mill of Oroonoko, sister to Clarke's Lass of the Mill by Traveller — Mrs Mahelps &c &c.

March 25th 1817. at two years old he won £50 at Malton in all ages, May 28 he won £50 at Manchester, July 24, £50 at Nottingham, Sept 25th £100 at Doncaster

In 1818 4 years old May 6th he won the Stand Gold cup value
Gui 100.: on the 8th & sweepstakes amounting to 160
G at Chester: and on the 14th the gold cup at Doncaster
In 1819 at the Newmarket hanover meeting April 12
to beat Mr Watsons Fergy-pride 3 M. R. 300
on the 14th he won the third class of the Oatlands stakes
of 50 Guineas each. h. ft. D. I. eight sub-sweep
betting on Magistrates 5 to 1 against any other, on
the 1st he received forfeit from Mr Bowness
Jockeyed by Elector out of Miss Wolf. 250 —
He was soon after taken out of training, &
now covers mares at 10 Guineas each &
1 Guinea the groom at Farnsfield near
Southwell, Nottinghamshire —

Diuretics

These are medicines, which by stimulating the kidneys
increase the secretion of urine.

Castile Soap ..... 4 ozs.
Powdered resin & nitre, of each 2 ozs
Oil of juniper ..... ½ oz.
Linseed powder & syrup enough to give it a
proper consistence, to be divided into six
balls for strong or eight for weak delicate horses

No 2.
Castile soap ..... 4 oz.
Venice turpentine ..... 2 oz
Powdered anise-seeds enough to give it a proper consistence, to be divided into six balls —

Alteratives

These are medicines which produce their effects almost insensibly:

Alterative Powders.

Levigated antimony —	6 oz	mix for eight doses —
Flowers of sulphur —	8 oz	
No 2.		
Powdered resin, ...	1 oz	
Nitre	3 oz	
Tartarized antimony —	1 oz	

Should a ball be thought more convenient than a powder, the change may be easily made by the addition of syrup and linseed powder.

A dose of the alterative powder should be given every evening with the corn, until the whole quantity (that is, eight doses) is used —

Laxatives

This term is applied to opening medicines that operate very mildly, and produce so gentle a

stimulus upon the intestines, as merely to hasten the expulsion of their present contents, without increasing their secretions. Castor oil seems to be the best medicine of this kind, though the oil of olives or of linseed will produce nearly the same effect. The dose of the former is about a pint; but the latter may be given to a pint & a half.

When a laxative ball is required, the following will be found useful —

Succotrine aloes ---- ½ oz
Castile soap ---- 3 drs —
Syrup enough to form a ball for one dose —

Fomentations

Fomentations are commonly made by the boiling wormwood, southernwood, camomile flowers and bay leaves in water, so as to make a strong decoction, which being drained off, is to be applied as hot as it can be, without giving pain to the animal, by means of large flannel cloths. The efficacy of fomentations depends on a quiet pressure on them, use being continued for a considerable time together, and being frequently repeated

Poultice

The following Mixture will be found useful as a common poultice. Fine bran one quart; pour on it a sufficient quantity of boiling water to make a thin paste, to this add of linseed powder enough to give it a proper consistence —

Jesuits.

When Loyola, in the year 1540, petitioned the Pope to authorise the institution of the order, he had only ten disciples. But in the year 1608, sixty-eight years after their first institution, the number of Jesuits had increased to ten thousand five hundred and eighty-one. In the year 1710 the order possessed, twenty-four professed houses: fifty-nine houses of probation: three hundred & forty residences, six hundred and twelve colleges; two hundred missions, one hundred and fifty seminaries & boarding schools; and consisted of 19,998 Jesuits —

Hist. des Jesuites tom 1. Page 6 —

was born at Ghent on the twenty fourth day of February in the year 1500. His father, Philip the Handsome archduke of Austria, was the son of the Emperor Maximilian, and of Mary, the only child of Charles the Bold, the last Prince of the House of Burgundy — His mother, Joanna, was the second daughter of Ferdinand King of Aragon, & of Isabella Queen of Castile. — Mary of Burgundy

Each of his ancestors had acquired kingdoms or provinces, towards which their prospect of succession was extremely remote.

The rich possessions of Mary of Burgundy had been destined for another family; she having been contracted by her father (Charles the Bold) to the only son (Charles VIII) of Louis XI. but that capricious monarch, indulging his hatred to her family, chose rather to strip her of part by force, than to secure the whole by marriage, & by this misconduct fated to his posterity; he then at the Netherlands, & Franche Comté into the hands of a rival.

Isabella

Isabella (Queen of Castile) the daughter of

John II of Castile, far from having any prospect of that noble inheritance, which she transmitted to her grandson, passed the early part of her life in obscurity & indigence ... But the Castilians exasperated against her brother Henry IV, an ill-advised & vicious Prince, publicly charged him with ~~impotence~~ impotence, & his Queen with adultery. Upon his demise, rejecting Joanna, whom Henry had uniformly, & even to his death, owned to be his lawful daughter, & whom an assembly of the states had acknowledged to be the heir of his kingdom they obliged her to retire into Portugal, & placed Isabella on the throne of Castile. Ferdinand owed the crown of Aragon to the unexpected death of his elder brother, & acquired the kingdoms of Naples & Sicily by violating the faith of treaties & disregarding the ties of blood.

To all these kingdoms, Christopher Columbus by an effort of genius & of enterprise, the bold & most successful that is recorded in history & annals of mankind, added a new world, the wealth of which, became the considerable source of the power & grandeur of the Spanish monarchs —

Don John the only son of Ferdinand & Isabella, & their eldest daughter the Queen of Portugal being cut off, without issue, in the flower of their youth, all their hopes centered in Joanna & her posterity.

On the twenty eight of June 1519 five months & two days the death of Maximilian this important contest was decided. Six of the Electors had already declared for the King of Spain, & the Archbishop of Treves the firm adherent to the French interest having at last joined his brethren, Charles was by the unanimous voice of the electoral college, raised to the Imperial throne —

Charles expired on the twenty first of Sept. 1558 after a life of sixty eight years six months & twenty five days —

The right of choosing an Emperor had long been vested in seven great Princes distinguished by the names of Electors, These were at that time (when Charles V was elected

Albert of Brandenburgh, Archbishop of Mentz
Herman, Count de Wied, Archbishop of Cologne —
Richard de Greiffenklau, Archbishop of Treves —
Lewis, King of Bohemia —
Lewis, Count Palatine of the Rhine
Frederic Duke of Saxony,
Joachim I. Marquiss of Brandenburgh —

Cardinal Ximenes

Archbishop of Toledo, & Regent of Castile

The singular character of this man, & the extraordinary qualities which marked him out for that office (Regent of Castile) merit a particular description.

He was descended from an honorable family but not a wealthy one; & the circumstances of his parents, as well as his own inclinations, had determined him to enter into the church. He early obtained benefices of great value, & which placed him in the way of the highest preferment. All these however, he renounced at once, & after undergoing a very severe noviciate, assumed the habit of St Francis in a monastery of observantine Friars, one of the most austere orders in the Romish church. There he soon became eminent for his uncommon austerity of manners, & for those excesses of superstitious devotion, which are the proper characteristics of a monastic life. But notwithstanding this coharsa gaine as to what weak & enthusiastic minds alone are generally prone, his understanding, naturally penetrating & decisive, attained its full vigour & acquired him such great authority in his own order, as raised him to be their Provincial.

His reputation for sanctity soon procured him the office of Father Confessor to Queen Isabella, which he accepted with the utmost reluctance. He preserved in court the same austerity of manners which had distinguished him in a cloister. He continued to make all his journeys on foot; he subsisted only upon alms; his acts of mortification were as severe as ever, & his penances as rigorous. Isabella pleased with her choice, conferred on him, as long after, the Archbishopric of Toledo, which, next, to the Papacy is the richest dignity in the church of Rome. This honour he declined with firmness, which nothing but the authoritative injunction of the Pope was able to overcome. Nor did this height of promotion change his manners. Though obliged to display in public that magnificence which became his station, he himself retained his monastic severity. Under his pontifical robes he constantly wore the coarse frock of St Francis the sect to which, he and his patron had his own hands. He at no time, used linen; but was commonly clad in haircloth. He slept always in his habit, most frequently on the ground or on boards, rarely on a bed. He did not taste any of the delicacies which appeared at his table, but satisfied himself with the simple diet which the rule

of his order prescribed. Yet he retained these peculiarities, so opposite to the manners of the world, he possessed a thorough knowledge of its affairs; & no sooner was he called by his station & by the high opinion which Ferdinand & Isabella entertained of him, to take a prominent share in the administration, than he displayed talents for business, which rendered the fame of his wisdom equal to that of his sanctity. His political conduct, remarkable for the boldness & originality of his plans, flowed from his great character, & partook both of its virtues & defects. His extensive genius suggested to him schemes vast & magnificent. Conscious of the integrity of his intentions, he pursued them with unremitting & ~~unbending~~ undaunted firmness. Accustomed from his early youth to mortify his own passions, he shewed little indulgence towards those of other men. Taught by his system of religion to check even his most innocent desires, he was the enemy of every thing to which he could affix the name of elegance or pleasure. Though free from any suspicion of cruelty, he discovered on all his commerce with the world a severe austerity of mind, & austerity of character, peculiar to the monastic profession, & which can hardly be conceived in a country where that institution was unknown —

Robertson's Life of Charles V. Book 1 P. 31.

Slavery
is such an atrocious debasement of human nature, that its very extirpation, if not performed with solicitous care, may sometimes open a source of serious evils.
The unhappy man, who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently sinks beneath the common standard of the human species. The galling chains that bind his body, do also fetter his intellectual faculties, & impair the social affections of his heart. Accustomed to move like a mere machine, by the will of a master, reflection is suspended; he has not the power of choice; & reason & conscience have but little influence over his conduct, because he is chiefly governed by the passion of fear. He is poor & friendless — perhaps worn out by extreme labour, age & disease —
Under such circumstances, freedom may often prove a misfortune to himself, & prejudicial to society.
To instruct, to advise, to qualify those who have been restored to freedom (or also slaves) for the exercise & enjoyment of civil liberty, to promote in them habits of industry, to furnish them with employments suited to their age, sex, talents, & other circumstances, & to procure their children an education calculated for their future

situation in life; these are the ~~plans~~ quick outlines of a plan, which may be adopted, & which will essentially promote the public good & the happiness of these, our kitterto too much neglected fellow creatures.

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Performers at the King's Theatre.
(The Opera's commenced 2d December 1826.
with Spontini's Opera seria
La Vestale —)

Madame Pasta
Madame Caradori
Mademoiselle Tebaldi, Prima Donna Contralto from Bologna.
—— Ayton, Prima Donna Soprano from
—— Garcia, Prima Donna Soprano, from Naples.
Madame Biagioli

Signor Curioni
— Donzelli Primo Tenore from Paris
— Giovanola
— Deville
~~Zucchelli~~ Zucchelli. Primo Basso Contralto from Paris
— Galli Primo Basso Cantante from Paris
— D'Angeli.
— De Begnis —

Director of Music.
Monsieur Bochsa

Signor Rossini to come & superintend the of his new Operas -
Mr Bunyeabeen to bring out one of his Operas -
Signor Coccia to bring out an entire new one

For the Ballet.

Under the direction of D'Egville

Mademoiselle Brocard
— Baron, (her first appearance
— Evelina Fleurot -
— Copere
— Olivier
— S'Bugan.
— Angelica
Monsieur. Gospelin
— Merante
— Boisgerard
— Blasis -

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At a late meeting of the Brighton Me-
-chanic's Institution, the Lecturer
having remarked, that it would take
520,000 years for a cannon ball to
reach the nearest fixed star, if shot from
the years of the battery, one of the Pair
ladies who was present, struck with
astonishment, exclaimed, Lord, Sir
where shall I get to heaven

First love, in early youth, & in an uncorrupted
heart, penetrates the whole soul; it is all
sentiment, all spirit.
It seems to have been the behest of
nature, that one sex should find in the
other, all that is beautiful & good —

What's female beauty, but an air divine
Through which the mind's gentle graces shine
They like the sun irradiate all between
The Body charms, because the soul is seen
Hence men are often captive of a face
They know not why, of no peculiar grace
Some forms though bright no mortal can bear
Some more resist though not exceeding fair

—1823—Gerry

There seems a love in Heaven, though it be dead,
It is the gentlest, yet the strongest thread
Of our frail plant, a blossom from the tree,
Surviving the proud trunk; as though it said
Patience and Gentleness is Power; See me
Behold affectionate Eternity

— Leigh Hunt —

Men who believe they never can be free
Unless by fighting for their Liberty:
By their own Loudness clamour & complaint,
Invite coercion, & enforce restraint

— Cobb —

Why did I love her? curious fool be still
Is human ~~[illegible]~~ love the growth of human will?

Though I leave thee to wander afar,
Thou art dearer to me, than the rest of the earth —
Aye — dear as my own natal star!
And though I should see thee not — even for years —
I shall think of thee always, and often in tears.

Farewell to thee, land of my sire!
Abode of the brave and the free —
If ever man cherished a fatherly fire,
And worshipped his country — 'twas he.
Oh, how could I part from his lov'd native shore,
If I fancied his arms would enfold me — no more

Sweet home of my mother, farewell
As his I recalled thee with pride
As hers such fond thoughts on my memory ~~dwell~~ swell
That alternate choaks with their tide.
If the thought of her only thus thrills through my heart,
Could I see her once more — should I even depart

Bright scenes of my childhood, adieu
Sweet haunts of my half spent mind
And ye sports! Love & Youth, consecrated by you —
Oh, how shall I leave ~~thee~~ thee behind?
To part thus from brothers, from sisters, from friends,
Is there aught when earth to make me amends —

The world was sad, the garden was a wild
And Imam the Hermit sighed, 'the woman smiled

A number of blank pages follow and have not been photographed.

Curious instinct of the HERON.

The late Sir Robert Preagle married his relative Miss Preagle of Portwoodlee — at the time of the marriage there was a considerable Heronry at Portwoodlee, the denizens of which when the youthful bride was removed to Stitchell House, removed also to the Plantations by which the House is surrounded, & continued domiciled there during the Life time of her Ladyship. What is still more wonderful however, immediately upon the death of Lady Preagle, they sought with avidity their former haunts, apparently gifted with the knowledge, that the tie which bound them to Stitchel House was broken — Kelso Chronicle

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