

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NOBIS EST TENERE

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Three Dollars per Annum.]

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1811.

[Vol. I.—No. 3.]

TERMS

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Delivered to city subscribers at Three Dollars per annum. When sent by post, Three and a Half Dollars. One-third payable on delivery of the first number; one-third at the expiration of six months; and the remainder at the close of the twelve months.

FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, two shillings and sixpence; and sevenpence-halfpenny every subsequent insertion.

Ten lines and under, three shillings and fourpence, and upwards every do.

Above ten lines, fourpence per line... and one-penny every do.

Advertisements cannot be received after twelve o'clock on Friday; and no order to discontinue advertisements after Wednesday-morning, for the ensuing week.

Advertisements unaccompanied with directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. James Barnard, | Quebec |
| Mr. Edward Sills, | Three-Rivers |
| Mr. George Kirtson, | William-Henry |
| Louis Olivier, Esq., | Bethel |
| James Lacombe, Esq., | L'Assomption |
| Messrs. McKenzie, Oldham & Co., | Terrebonne |
| I. C. Drollet, Esq., | St. Marc |
| Eustache D. Beauchien, Esq., | Varennes |
| Jacques Viger, Esq., | Boucherville |
| Mr. G. Wood, | Comwall |
| James McCummins, Esq., | St. Johns |

PRINTING.

LETTER-PRESS AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTING executed at the Office of this Paper, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

JAMES GILLIS, COOPER,

(formerly in the employ of Messrs. A. & J. Allison) INTIMATES that he has purchased the Utensils of Messrs. A. & J. Allison; and in future he will carry on the COOPER BUSINESS on his own account, in the premises exactly opposite the store of Messrs. T. A. Turner & Co. and hopes that those who favour him with their employ shall find satisfaction.

The Press, and Speedily will be published, (PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.)

The Vocal Preceptor;

KEY TO SACRED MUSIC,

From celebrated Authors.

A. STEVENSON,

Teacher of Vocal Music, Montreal.

Subscriptions received by A. STEVENSON, and at the Office of this paper.

October 19.

FOR SALE, FINE SPLIT PEASE.

Apply to M. KAY Agent.

October 14.

THOMAS BECKETT,

Tailor and Habit Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has

REMOVED

from St. Paul to St. Xavier street, opposite Messrs. Auldjo and Mainland's Counting House, where he continues carrying on the Tailor and Habit-making business as formerly.

Regimentals done on the shortest notice.

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted; one who understands the English and French languages, and can be well recommended.

October 19.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has removed, and will in future transact his

AGENCY BUSINESS

next door to Mrs. M. C. Cuvillier & Co.'s auction-room, Notre Dame street, where every attention will be paid in the interest of those who may be called to favour him with their commands.

He offers for sale, assorted bar iron, cast-iron hook-cases, beams and scales, grates and feather-stoves, kitchen hobs, registers, saucepans, wool-cards, excellent paper (of which he will have a constant supply, from Jacques Carlier Mills.) and day clocks. 200 M. standard staves deliverable on the wharf at Quebec.

October 19.

M. KAY, Agent.

Auldjo, Mainland & Co.

HAVE received on consignment, by the last arrivals from England, London-made Sizable Cordage, from three-and-a-half inch to six thread ratline.

Double and Single Tin,

Double and Single Tin,

Which they will sell cheap for CASH, or on short Credit.

They have also on hand

WINES,

of different kinds and qualities.

Jamaica Spirits. Clayed Sugar.

AND

A few Barrels of Upper Canada Flour.

Montreal, 18th October, 1811.

THE Subscriber has received a Consignment of WOOLLENS, which he will dispose of under Prime Cost. He has several articles of GROCERIES for sale, at the lowest rates.

All kinds of

Agency and Commission Business

executed on the lowest terms.

FRANCIS BADGLEY, Agent.

Place d'Armes, 19th Oct. 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned gives public notice that she has formed a commercial establishment in this city under the firm of

MARY C. CUVILLIER & CO.

and that she also intends, on her own responsibility, to carry on the different branches of

Auctioneering, Brokerage, and Agency.

The punctuality, attention, and impartiality, with which it is intended this establishment shall be characterized, will render it advantageous to him who may be inclined to have Goods disposed of by private or public sale, and for the transaction of General Agency and Commission business.

MARY C. CUVILLIER.

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE.

well adapted for Flour, Pork, or other valuable property.

Montreal, 18th Oct. 1811.

M. C. Cuvillier & Co.

Have for sale at their Stores, Notre-Dame street, FINE OILS.

Best Boiled Linseed Oil,

recently received from England;—

AND

About 1500 Minots Liverpool Salt.

Montreal, October 18, 1811.

GENERAL SHIP FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail with Convoy on the 15th proximo.

THE BRIG SHAW,

Jacob Halliday, master, 104 tons register measurement, coppered, and armed with eight nine-pounders—sails fast, and has superior accommodations—will be ready to receive freight at Quebec on the 5th November. For terms apply to

M. C. CUVILLIER & Co. Montreal, 20th Oct. 1811.

J. M. Poirer

BEGS leave to inform the Young Gentlemen of this city, that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL for such as are desirous of being instructed in the

FRENCH LANGUAGE;

assuring them that they will be attended with due care and attention, and that nothing will be omitted on his part to forward their improvement.

Application is to be made at his lodgings at Mr. CARSWELL'S, next door to E. W. Ermatinger, Esq.

Montreal, October 25, 1811.

BAKING BUSINESS.

WANTED as an Apprentice to this Branch, a lad of 16 years of age and upwards, of good character, and decent connections, to whom encouragement will be given.

Apply to the Herald Office.

October 26.

DR. FLAGG, FROM BOSTON,

(AT DILLON'S HOTEL.)

WHOSE abilities are, or may be known, as SURGEON DENTIST.

offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal. His mode of practice is not common, but very simple, safe, and easy—"TRY AND PROVE," and hold fast that which is good.

He receives, with due attention, the commands from the Ladies.

Montreal, October 26.

Politics of Europe.

(Continued from our last.)

The greater number of Politicians have over-rated the power of Russia. The late Emperor, Catherine, was sensible of this, and made it a rule never to expose the weakness of her empire. It was not that she had a good will to the French revolutionists, but she forebore joining the coalition against them; it was through a conviction, that her impotence would be exposed. After having coasted her strength in the Turkish war, she could have raised men enough, if her treasury had been full; but the contrary was the fact. She was justified with the acquisitions which her troops and the Austrians had gained her at the expense of Turkey. When we consider the influence which the Turks made to the two great empires, a good deal should yet be counted on them in the relations of Europe. The peace of 1791 was not degrading, and in the present contest, Russia has made little impression on their territories south of the Danube. It is a war of vacillation, prompted and secretly directed by France, that the two powers may more easily fall under her grasp.

Bonaparte is already begun to threaten Russia. The Monitor expresses itself—"There is said to be a cloud rising in the north, but which will soon be dissipated by the thunder of cannon."—These words require no explanation, and he is without doubt preparing to put the threat into execution.

We fervently pray, that we may hear of no subsidiary treaties and new contracts for men. We hope the language of the British Ministry will be, (to those who call for British assistance) We know you of old; we lavished our blood and treasure on your account; in future you shall not have a guinea of our money, or a soldier to aid you! We will be true to ourselves; to you the same. On your coast our navy will assist you as far as our interests may require; for the rest you must rely on your own strength; ours shall not be paralyzed in supporting grateful or indifferent allies. As a new contest between Russia and France is fast approaching, we are fearful England will make a treaty with the former; and if we can judge from her wretched strength and bad state of discipline, the war cannot be of long duration, unless some intervention of Providence occurs which human martial cannot penetrate. Before twelve months expire we may hear of the peace of St. Petersburg, or Meshu, and perhaps of a new Russian dynasty.

Bonaparte, ever fertile in stratagems, will most probably tax Russia with various acts of ingratitude, and of having a correspondence with England, the price of which must be the restoration of Poland, in favor of some prince of his nomination. This Russia will not accede to; degraded as he is, she will yet try the fortune of war, but she wants Romanoff and Suvoroff to lead her troops; Bonaparte would likely decline the honor, owing to former dignities and disappointments which he experienced. Bagration and Kutuzov, two generals, who have acquired great reputation, will have high commands. Bonaparte has industriously made the world believe that he was sending vast reinforcements into Spain, while it seems pretty certain he was acting a contrary part, and had he no fear of the Northern Cloud, his armies would have been more active in the peninsula. Instead of being so, they are securing themselves on the frontiers of Gaste, from the vigilance of Lord Wellington.

Till the affairs of the north are settled, we may conclude that the French will continue on the defensive in Spain, and that many months will elapse before any momentous battle will be fought there or in Portugal, unless Lord Wellington pushes into Gaste, and compel Marmont to come to an action. In the positive event of the latter General receiving no fresh troops from France, the former will act on his own resources, and make that kingdom the theatre of war; if so, we shall have before long, very interesting news. Much, however depends on the activity of the Spaniards in Galicia, Asturias, and in Leon, if they keep the French detachments in the north in check, and prevent their joining Marmont's grand army, they will create a powerful diversion in favour of Lord Wellington. In the south, the Spaniards are in sufficient force to cover Murcia and part of Grenada; and the army of Valencia may be reckoned capable of defending that kingdom. Much will rest on the Catalans being able to hold Figueras, on the side of Catalonia.

If these speculations turn to be well founded, the war will be translated into the centre of Spain by the British troops. If the French marshal has a doubt of his strength, Soult will, in all probability evacuate Andalusia, and take the chief command—then united force will amount to at least 100,000 men. This is an immense force certainly, but the allies will outnumber it. Lord Wellington's army is estimated at 70,000; the corps of Marshal Beresford 25 to 30,000; the British and Spanish troops in Cadix, who will follow Soult and Victor, may be computed at 25,000; thus making them exceed the French by about 20,000.

The arrival of all this to England may probably be a subject in our next.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

FREE-MASONRY.

The following is the estimated and glowing conclusion of a most appropriate sermon, lately delivered by the Rev. brother Folsbrooke, author of "The History of Chivalry," before the Grand Lodge of the City of London:

Of all the callings of heaven, benevolence is the darling. Adversity, rugged and unpleasing as she is, even furthors the amiable efforts of this smiling beauty; for the more we are afflicted, the closer do we unite. Spirit of meek soul! It is the genius of our institution to follow whither thy benign glance! and when thy soft hand touches the celestial lyre of feeling and affection, to echo the delicious sounds in one grand chorus of sympathetic harmony. One benevolent tear is of more worth than the diamonds of India, nor with these the recording angel writes our names in the book of life! Spirit of the meek soul! under thy placid guidance arose the Genius of Masonry; glowing with the rosy youth of immortality, graceful arises his fine form. Behind him is the Temple of Solomon, shades of figures wain are dimly seen; the airy form of the Angel Benevolence hovers in the highest regions, and the last light of the rising sun illuminates the beautiful picture.

In the Lodge, Nature guards that vestal fire which cannot be extinguished. Religion wraps the altar, and a beam from the throne of God wraps it in flame! We unlock the chains of the orphan! We present a cup full of the ambrosia of hope to the weeping children of sorrow! Hand in hand we stand around the blazing altar, and chant the hymn of Charity.—We bow in awful adoration—of roll of woeen light is unfolded by an unseen hand, on which is written in letters of dazzling radiance—"Glorious to God and love to man."

CAPTAIN CUFFEE.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

The following is an extract of a late letter from Liverpool:—

There is at present here a singular phenomenon. The brig Traveller is just arrived from Sierra Leone, and is owned and commanded by Paul Cuffee, the son of Cuffee, a negro slave, imported into America. Her mate and all her crew are negroes, or the immediate descendants of negroes.—captain Cuffee is about fifty-five years of age, has a wife (a negress), and six children, living at New Bedford, Massachusetts, of which state he is a citizen.

When captain Cuffee's father, (who had acquired his freedom) died, he left his family almost unprovided for, but the son laboured hard to support his mother, his brothers and sisters. He began trade in a small boat, and, after a while, almost by himself, built a large vessel in which he worked some years with a fidelity.—Having providentially met a person capable and willing to impart some knowledge of navigation, his ideas were enlarged, and with his professional he enlarged his efforts to succeed. Happily for him and his family, his mind received religious instruction from the Society of friends (quakers) and he attached himself to that respectable body, adopted their dress and language, and is now a very respectable member of that community.

When Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade fell into his hands, it awakened all the powers of his mind to a consideration of his origin, and the duties he owed to his people; and coupled with the sense of duty which his religious information had given him, he longed to impart to the negro race the blessings which British Christian benevolence had been roused to confer on Africa. This became the ruling desire of his mind. The directors of the British African institution having heard of this singular event, and that captain Cuffee (his negro, and therefore his favourite name) was about to sail with his negro crew, (no longer a term of reproach) applied to the British government for a licence for his coming to England, hoping much from his co-operation and instrumentality.

The zealous Capt. Cuffee felt for the African cause, determined his noble mind to forgo all prospects of mercantile profit, and even the natural desire to return to his wife and children—and he came directly to England, bringing with him a native of Leone, whose father, a negro, is of considerable property, and in a large way of business. The capt. brought him from Sierra Leone, at the express wish of the Colonists, to learn navigation; and it is but justice to the diligence and intellect of this young man to say, that, in a short voyage to England, he has learned most surprisingly fast, and shows that intellect is by no means controlled by the colour of the skin, and that the Blacks are worthy of being the brethren of the fortunately more cultivated whites. Capt. Cuffee, is of a very pleasing countenance, and his physiognomy, truly interesting, he is both tall and stout, speaks English well, dresses in the Quaker style, in a drab coloured suit, with a large white flapped hat.

EPICRAM.

To-day man's dress in gold and silver bright,
Wrapp'd in a shroud before to-morrow night.

COMMUNICATIONS.
To Mr. FAREWELL.

My dear Sir—I am extremely happy that you
and I tally so well in our aim, the love of Fame.

You must know I have had an itching this long
time to see my name and title in print, and by the

At some time I am desir'd to invite you to call often,
and after our lubrications are over, you will be

LAWRENCE GRIMFACE,
Secretary to the Ugly Club.

N. B. The Officers and Professors hinted to me
that on application you might be admitted a member,

P. S. Excuse my new div. should it be wrong,
as it is many years since I left college.

FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Mr. Printer—Permit me who has a hearty
wish for the good of the public, a place in the

There is another observation which I cannot
omit making: It is loudly proclaimed that fire

Mr. GRAY—A few days ago, on looking over
an English Magazine of 1783, I met with the copy

The raising immediately of a respectable navy
will be our first object. We intend to keep ourselves

in the jaws of a free trade. The adopted policy
will be to leave our whole continent an free port,

I have troubled you with the above extract to
show how prophetic this writer has been; and thus

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON; SEPTEMBER 25.

THE KING.

Windsor-Castle, Sept. 24.—His Majesty had
some sleep in the night, and is much the same as

LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 22.—A dispatch of which
the following is a copy, was yesterday received at the

The enemy have made no movement of any importance
since I addressed your Lordship on the 14th. On

GALLANT ACTION.

And capture of one of the enemy's large praams, in
the presence of Bonaparte.

The cause of the incessant firing on the French
coast, is now ascertained to be an engagement

Dover, Sept. 22.—The Naïad frigate has
just anchored a breast of the Castle, with one of

During the latter part of the engagement,
the French Admiral and the rest of his fleet,

Deal, Sept. 23.—The praam which was
at anchor off Dover this morning, was one of

Sept. 23.—A very general satisfaction was
produced on Saturday by the report of the capture

We should rejoice at an amicable adjustment
of our differences with America, but their noisy

By letters from Oporto, dated 26th inst. we
learn that on the 24th an extraordinary degree

twenty guns. It is reported that Bonaparte
and Admiral de Winter were on board the vessels

Sept. 22.—Capt. Carteret's account of his action
will appear in this night's Gazette. It was

The Prince Regent has appointed Winchworth, Esq.
Deputy Judge Advocate in the island of Jamaica.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Suffex, we
are very sorry to state, lies dangerously ill at

It is rumoured that the Earl of Hardwick,
will soon succeed the Duke of Richmond as

NORTH OF EUROPE.

By the subjoined article we are induced to believe
that Sweden still makes a struggle; not for

Copenhagen, Aug. 8th.—According to the latest
news, and we believe the best information from

It is confidently reported, that after a long
and fruitless conference with the minister for

Bonaparte is said to have demanded of the King
of Prussia the surrender of Silisia, or the fortress

This able general immediately issued orders
to collect the Prussian army, strengthened Col-

The French troops which were on the coast
have marched for Germany. The conscription

Hamburg, Sept. 1.

We remain in the same disagreeable predicament
as before.—No business going forward,

A very brilliant affair has been achieved by
the Thames frigate and Chephalus sloop, having

Sept. 23.—A very general satisfaction was
produced on Saturday by the report of the capture

It is stated by some passengers who arrived at
Dover in the ship Haffnung from Havre, to be a

We should rejoice at an amicable adjustment
of our differences with America, but their noisy

By letters from Oporto, dated 26th inst. we
learn that on the 24th an extraordinary degree

the sky began to appear very red in the East,
and soon after in the East, and not long afterwards

Reports of the Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.
The admiralty have received the following important

August 30, 1811, Lat. 35, 36, N. Long. 8, 9, N. Cape
St. Vincent, N. N. W. distant 2 leagues, at 4 p. m. spoke

Plymouth Sept. 14.—Letters from the Fleet
dated off the coast of France the 5th inst. state

Charming Eliza, Cullen, arrived at Dublin
from Barbadoes, fell in with about the 20th inst.

Died on the 12th inst. suddenly, on his arrival
at Derby, to be exhibited at the races, on

An apothecary in England has recovered seven
thousand five hundred pounds sterling for medicine

KING TON, (Jamaica) Aug. 19.—The St. Jago
Gazette states, that his Majesty's attorney-general

Aug. 23.—W. B. Shaw, esq. was yesterday taken
under a bench warrant, charging him with

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

In 1775 we owed seventy-two millions. In 1776
one hundred and twenty-three millions. In 1778

Money advanced by the Bank of England for the
public service, six millions seven hundred and

Thus sum, at fourpence per ounce, will weigh a
bout five millions of pounds Troy weight. It would

supposing the interest of this sum to be only three
and a half per cent. per annum, it amounts to one

London, Sept. 14.—Adhes Per first quality 3s. 10 1/2.

Poetry.

BLINDNESS.

The following lines are by E. Rushton, the interesting and philanthropic blind bookbinder of Liverpool. This subject is peculiarly interesting, coming from one who has experimentally known the miseries which he so pathetically describes.

Ah! think, if June's delicious rays
The eye of sorrow can illumine;
O! wild December's beamless days
Can sting o'er all a transient gloom:
Ah! think, if skies obscure or bright
Can thus depress or cheer the mind;
Ah! think, amidst clouds of utter night
What mournful moments wait the blind!

And who shall tell his cause for woe!
To love the wife he never will see;
To be a fire, yet not to know
The fillet babe that climbs his knee;
To have his feelings daily torn
With pain the passing meal to find;
To live distressed, and die forlorn,
Arc ills that oft await the blind.

When to the breezy uplands led,
At noon, or blushing eve, or morn,
He hears the redbreast o'er his head,
While round him breathes the scented thorn.
But oh! instead of nature's face,
Hills, dales, and woods, and streams combin'd;
Instead of tints, and forms, and grace,
Night's blackest mantle thro' the blind.

If rosy youth, bereft of sight,
Midst countless thousands, pines unblest,
As the gay flower, withdrawn from light,
Bow to the earth, where all must rest;
Ah! think, when life's declining hours
To chilling penury are confined,
And pain has pass'd all his powers,
Ah! think what woes await the blind!

Monifellony.

MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PERU.

(Continued from our last)

The sciences which were cultivated by the Yncas with the greatest industry, were astronomy and medicine. Several pillars erected to point out the equinoxials and solstices; the names given to the planets; the celestial observations relative to eclipses; and those by which they kept their time, are to many data by which their progress in the former of these sciences may be calculated. Their acquirements in the latter may be estimated by the medical practice of the Indians who inhabit the mountainous territory, and by the skill of the Ceamatas or the successors of the ancient Amutas.

The government of the Caciques over several of the tribes, which they ruled without control; their inflexible justice; and the order and economy they observed, are illustrative of the mild sway exercised in every part of Peru by the Yncas, during the existence of their monarchies.

It to these materials, the examination of the Quechua tongue were to be added, an estimate might be formed, both of the degree of civilization they had attained, and of the duration of their empire. Words are the images of thought; the beauty and taste displayed in its delineation, and the vivacity with which it is represented, point out the ratio of the state and cultivation of the human mind.

The sciences which were cultivated by the Yncas with the greatest industry, were astronomy and medicine. Several pillars erected to point out the equinoxials and solstices; the names given to the planets; the celestial observations relative to eclipses; and those by which they kept their time, are to many data by which their progress in the former of these sciences may be calculated.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The first object which presents itself to the contemplation of the philosopher, in the history of the monuments of ancient Peru, is the delineation of the various depositions and organization of its vast territory. In tracing with his pen, amid the spoils and ravages of time and of war, the degree of cultivation this famous nation had attained, when, without the help either of the Egyptians, the Phoenicians or the Greeks, it established wise laws, and made, in certain points of view, great advances in the arts and sciences, he finds it indispensably necessary to examine the soil on which the ruins that are to be seen, and direct him in his researches are placed. The grandeur of the works erected by the hand of man, is not to be estimated solely by the sad remnants to which they are reduced; it is essential that the proportions of the land which served them as a support, should also enter into the calculation. The canal which waters the most fertile valley, does not display the same magnificence, nor manifest an equal effort and skill on the part of the artificer, as that which, running between formidable precipices, rises to the summit of the mountain, and pierces the deep cleft, which in magnitude equals its arm, or falls into the valley from between the brink and the declivity of lofty hills. On the other hand, as the qualities and circumstances of regions influence the genius and character of those by

whom they are peopled, without the physical knowledge of Peru, it would be impossible to trace out the eminent advantages of its former or present inhabitants.

In the general idea of Peru which we have given, we confined ourselves chiefly to the plans that had been suggested, in dividing, peopling, and cultivating its territory, by different views and interests of its conquerors. We presented to our readers a perfunctory introduction, a leisure composition, in which noticing rapidly, and in substance, whatever this country owes to man, we prepared them for the elucidation of each of the parts contained in that valuable sketch of our political geography. We now follow a different course. In naming Peru, we banish from our view its inhabitants and its cities, and annihilate even the superb towers of opulent Lima. The plains which our forefathers laboured and fertilized, disappear; and the delightful environs of Rimac present no other ornament than a multitude of shrubs and green meadows, which, agitated by the gentle breeze, rival the undulations and murmurs of the Pacific Ocean, as it washes its banks.

Having penetrated into the ages of remote antiquity, in search of the fragments of the edifices of the Yncas, to complete the history of their monuments, we now fix our attention on those times when the human footstep had as yet left no print on the sands of this favoured region; when its fertile plains were still uncultivated. Nature alone appears, wrapped up in mysterious silence. Her powerful hand is about to give the last perfection to the globe, and to support its equilibrium, by forming two distinct worlds in one single continent. It would appear, that after she had exercised herself on the burning sands of Africa, on the leafy and fragrant groves of Asia, and on the temperate and colder climes of Europe, she aimed at assembling together in Peru all the productions she had denied to the other three quarters, to repose there, majestically, surrounded by each of them. Such and so great are the riches this admirable kingdom contains! In describing its physical geography, it will not be inexpedient to adopt certain divisions. We shall, in the first place, treat of the general design of the two worlds which compose the two principal parts of Peru; of those two worlds which form the august temple of our mother and liberal benefactress. Their limits, their directions, their correspondences; their respective advantages over the rest of the terraqueous globe; and their preponderance and influx in the equilibrium of that globe, are objects which, presenting themselves on a large scale, will lead and accustom us, without fatigue, to the examination of whatever each of them in particular contains. O that any one could possess the divine and energetic pencil of nature, to give to his portraits the colouring and delicacy with which she has beautified the original!

Peru, the limits of which are traced out by the great phenomena that divide the provinces of its universal empire, forms, without doubt, the whole of the Southern part of the Burning Zone, which runs North and South from the Equator to the Tropic of Capricorn, and West and East from the borders of the Pacific Sea to the forests and deserts of the country of the Amazons, by which the Eastern branch of the Cordillera of the Andes is terminated. Thus its greatest extension, which is to be measured in degrees of latitude, embraces a space of twenty-three degrees and a half, between Cape Palma on the confines of Palto, and Morro Moreno on those of the kingdom of Chile. Chosen to be the throne of light in the Southern hemisphere, it spreads precisely over the whole of the space which the sun declines from the centre of the sphere, to animate it by its benign influence. Its breadth, which we shall place between two hundred and ninety-seven and three hundred and ten degrees of longitude, the first meridian being taken at the peak of Teneriffe, varies according as the coasts are at a greater or smaller distance from the Cordillera, or chain of mountains. From the line to the eighth degree, there is a separation of about one hundred and twenty leagues only. By choosing a middle term between these two extremes, and allowing twenty leagues to the degree, the result gives to Peru a plane superficies of 44,650 square leagues.

The whole of this vast superficies serves as a basis to the great Cordillera of the Andes, which separating majestically beneath the Equator, and forming two branches, the Eastern and the Western, parallel to each other, and, for the greater part, to the Southern coasts, proceeds on to the Tropic of Capricorn. In its way, the Eastern branch takes a bend towards the South-East, and terminates in the plains. The Western branch penetrates into the kingdom of Chile. The highest points of each of them are covered by a snow as ancient as the world; and their volcanoes, which vomit forth a perpetual fire in the region of frost and cold, present a terrific spectacle to the contemplative philosopher.

NOTES.

The limits which we ascribe to Peru; and which are deduced from the comparison of the equinoxes, the solstices, and the varieties of the soil and climate, agree with those established by the political demarcations executed by the Yncas.

To elucidate this subject as much as possible, it is proper in this place to state, that the part of South America comprehended between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, is divided, North and South, by three Cordilleras, or chains of mountains. First, that of Brazil which commencing about the equinoctial line, runs to the Sierra, or mountainous territory of Maranhao, in the river La Plata. Secondly, the Eastern one of Peru, which, originating in the low-land mountains of Santa Martha, on the confines of the Northern Sea, runs, as

has been said, towards the Tropic, from whence it takes an inclined direction towards the South-East, and terminates in the plains of the great Chaco. Thirdly, the Western one, which proceeds from North America, passes the isthmus of Panama, and redoubles the whole of the Southern coast to Cape Horn. Between the Northern Sea and the first Cordillera, lies Brazil; between the first and second, lie the great and lofty plains of the country of the Amazons; and, in the line in which these plains terminate, the second Cordillera commences, as does also Peru, which is comprehended within this one and the third. The ancient Yncas gave to each of them the name of *Ritafaya* which signifies a *band of snow*; and as the four cardinal points, which they called *Ta vantinuya*, were denoted by the subjugated nations which they viewed towards them, that of the *Autis*, which is to the East of Cuzco, gave the name, as well to the mountains which descend from the second Cordillera into the plains, as to this Cordillera which precedes them. We still preserve these distinctions, having corrupted the word *Autis* into *Ande*, and afterwards applied the same term to the South Cordillera. We say that both these Cordilleras lie beneath the Equator, since, notwithstanding in the province of Popayan they are a ready divided and parallel, their mountains are so low, that at two degrees to the North, they have not the fourth part of the elevation of those of the South. Hence it is that the climate is very different from that of high Peru.

FATE OF GENIUS.

Homer was a beggar, Plautus turned a mill, Terence was a slave, Boethius died in jail, Paulo Borghese had fourteen different trades, and yet starved with all; Bentevoglio was refused admittance into an hospital which he had himself erected; Cervantes, the immortal author of Don Quixote, died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the Lusiad, ended his days in an alms house; and Vaughan left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts, as far as it would go.

In considering the above men, if we be blest with common sense, an even and cheerful temper, and equability of disposition, need we envy the elevation of genius, or the superiority of learning and science, when we see the one condemned or neglected, and the other toiling without regard? Whoever pants for fame, or longs for literary honours, would do well to take a view of those above-mentioned, or survey that of such of our country as have been eminently conspicuous in the fields of imagination, the regions of fancy, or the plains of philosophy.

But on lived a life of meanness and distress; Raleigh ended his days upon a scaffold, the learning and virtue of Moore could not secure him a better doom; Spencer, whose Fairy Queen is never read but with an increase of admiration, died neglected, forsaken, and in want; the fate of Collins, one of our lyric poets, may be ascribed in a great degree to the world's neglect, which was the cause of his mental derangement and death; Milton sold his copy-right of Paradise Lost for fifteen pounds sterling, at three different payments, and finished his life in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty, and died in distress; Otway, though his end be variously related, yet all his biographers agreed in this, that he died prematurely and in want.

Lee is said to have died in the streets; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with baubles; Johnson is said to have sold the Vicar of Wakefield for a trifle, to release his great author (Goldsmith) from the grips of the law; Fielding lies in the burying ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in Newgate at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of eight pounds sterling; and the great biographer of the English poets has recorded of the inimitable author of Hudibras, (Butler) "that all that can be said of him with certainty is, that he lived neglected, and died poor," and that youthful phenomenon, the immortal Chatterton, was so harassed by want, that he destroyed himself in his 18th year. Such, alas! is the fate of envied genius.

PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A singular case of success in applying the magnet, to extract a fragment of iron out of the human eye, has been recently transmitted to the Philosophical Magazine. It occurs in the course of last summer, Charles Milsten, a blacksmith of Teutenden, received a particle of iron, about the size of a small pin's head, in the ball of his left eye, while he was striking the head of one hammer against another. Some weeks after this accident, a gentleman applied a magnet to the part injured, but could only draw out a mixture of powdered rust with the tears. This gave no relief, as the fragment of iron was yet in his eye. A surgeon endeavoured to take it out with the point of a lancet, but finding it firmly fixed very near the pupil, he concluded it was impossible to touch it with any instrument without extreme danger. The former gentleman sent a gain for the young man, and examining the eye with a very powerful magnifying glass, he could see a very small particle of black iron; but covered over with the thin coating of the eye. Being satisfied of the exact situation of the piece of iron, and the impediments to be surmounted, the eye-lids were held open, and he applied the north pole of a combined staple-magnet, possessing great power, at the distance of about the sixteenth part of an inch from the eye. Then he used a magnet of less power, but of more convenient introduction, and continued to apply them both by turns, till he could at length perceive that the fragment had projected above the surface of the iris of the eye. Still there was a coating to cut its way through, before the magnet could draw it out. In fact, it seemed firmly fixed as a thorn in the flesh, and was different from what it might have been, had it been only loosely floating on the outer surface of the eye.

During this operation, the young man thought he felt the fragrant rush out of his eyes, but it really had done so; however, after undergoing different degrees of power for ten or fifteen minutes, the particle of iron cut its way through the thin teguments of the eye, by the power of attraction, and was taken out by the magnet. By the assistance of glasses, it appeared of an imperfect octagon shape, armed with rough jagged edges. The eye was, notwithstanding free from pain, the moment it was out, though for some months before, the patient had suffered night and day without intermission. A small scar still remained on the eye, but occasioned no pain. Knowing that the magnetic fluid will make its passage even through plates of glass, when any particle of iron is within its influence, it is surprising that a means so familiar and natural as the present, is not more frequently resorted to in such cases.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

CURIOS TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

Having, in an old volume of a magazine upon German literature, met with laughable mistakes made by errors in copyists, or misreading, I send a few of the same kind, which have occurred within my own knowledge in our language; and if you think them worthy insertion in your valuable miscellany, they are hearty at your service.

A compositor of the name of Killenbeck, an eccentric genius, once made the following mistake, I believe in Mr. Woodfall's paper, and for which he received his discharge. Instead of the ordinary phrase, of saying: "Yesterday a petition was presented to the House of Commons," he printed it, and it was printed: "Yesterday a *petit* was presented by the House of Commons." The ludicrous inquiries upon the nature of such an attack upon the great constitutional body may be better conceived than detailed.

In printing the list of subscribers to the first edition of *Car's* *Estimera*, I just arrived in time to correct the following ludicrous error, which by one of the types having fallen out, and being misplaced, had occurred:—One of the subscribers was deputy controller of the penny-post, but, from the transposition of the *s* in the last word, it stood, "Deputy controller of the penny *post*!"

When the late Dr. Hile superintended the printing of the *Puana*, or *Asia Londinensis*, published in 1786, a mistake occurred in one of the proof sheets which excited the Dr's wrath, and occasioned him to send express from Bow to correct the error. The printer, almost as unaccountable as marks for physical quantities, was extremely difficult to read. One word, more intricate than the rest, was referred to every person in the office for an explanation, but without success: at length the compositor on the work pressed himself on his ability of deciphering the mystical letters, found out the word to be "cardinalis," whence the phrase went: "This cardinal is to be taken in cardinalis." The original was *cardialgia*, or the heart burn, a disorder rather produced than allayed by the cardinal who attended to it.

When the work of a compositor is extremely incorrect, the operation of changing the wrong letters for the right, is attended with the danger of wounding and destroying the tender face of the contiguous letters. The drawing thereon is performed by a sharp pointed box, which enters the shoulder of the letter, and thus it is raised to be changed. I forget the name of the mule printer, who made this opposite exclamation, upon finding two very bad compositors correcting a fault proof of that size of type called Small Pica, "O small pica! small pica! how art thou crucified between two thieves!"

ANECDOTE.

In the House of Commons on the Duke of York's Trial, Mr. Fuller, a warm advocate for the duke said, that he had received a number of anonymous letters, calling him a *black-hearted fellow*, and this thing, that thing, and something else. *And laughing* He did not like to have the Duke of York sent away like a whale, with a harpoon sticking in his side. Many complaints he said, were made against this country; but in his opinion, the country was better than any other country upon earth; and "he that don't like England, damn him, let him leave it." *A roar of laughter and groans* He apologized for the last expression; but he had heard it as a toast in a public company!

ALL THINGS POSSIBLE;

OK.
"Eating *his own nose* off."
We have all heard of the *fracas* between the Dutchman and the Yankee, which terminated in the loss of the Dutchman's nose. He found that the Yankee had bit off his nose, and the Yankee swore that the Dutchman, in a pet, bit off his own nose himself. The dispute was referred to an honest Dutch Justice, who very gravely decided, that it was possible the Dutchman might have done it. "For," said he "will God, all things are possible—*nam* if God wills, *dat* a man bite his own nose off, by God, he will bite it."
Now who, but this honest Dutch Justice, could have believed it possible for a poor Printer, to go deliberately, by night, into his own office, kick over his stands, upset his presses, throw about his types, and in such a wanton and wicked manner "bite his own nose?"—But even to it is certainly then "all things are possible."