

Mr. and Mrs. A—— beg the favor of Mr. James Ford's company to play a friendly rubber this evening.

Wednesday, 11 A. M.

Mr. James Ford's best compliments to Mr. and Mrs. A—— and is extremely sorry he cannot have the pleasure of accepting their friendly invitation, being confined to his room with a severe cold.

Wednesday, 3 P. M.

Miss. T—— and sister present their compliments to Mr. D——, and will feel greatly obliged by his kindly escorting them to the theatre this evening.

The Misses. T—— will be very glad if Mr. D—— will call early enough to take tea with them, at six or before.

Monday morning.

Mr. D—— returns his compliments to Miss. T——, and will be most happy to accompany her and her sister to the play this evening, but hopes she will excuse him joining her tea-table, as his business will detain him till half past six, when he will have the pleasure of calling for her.

Monday forenoon.

Mr. L. P—— begs to inform Mr. J—— that he has returned from his excursion, and will be glad to resume his lessons. Mr. P—— hopes to see Mr. J—— on Wednesday next, at ten A. M., as usual.

Monday evening.

Miss. W—— presents her compliments to Mr. B—— and

is sorry she is obliged to suspend her lessons for a short time, as she has to accompany her mother into the contry for a fortnight or three weeks. Miss. W—— will inform Mr. B—— immediately on her return.

——, *6th July.*

Mr. G—— presents his respects to Mrs. L——, and in compliance with her request, has the pleasure to send her the new music she wished to have. Mr. G—— hopes Mr. L—— will allow him to wait upon her to morrow morning and inquire if she approves of it.

Friday forenoon.

A LETTER OF LORD CHESTERFIELD
TO HIS SON.

London, December 21, 1749.

Dear Boy:

Great talents, and great virtues (if you should have them), will procure you the respect and the admiration of mankind: but it is the lesser talents, the *leniores virtutes*, which must procure you their love and affection. The former, unassisted and unadorned by the latter, will at the same time, excite both fear and envy; two sentiments absolutely incompatible with love and affection.

Cæsar had all the great vices, and Cato all the great virtues, that men could have. But Cæsar had the *leniores virtutes*, which Cato wanted; and which made him beloved, even by his enemies, and gained him the hearts of mankind in spite of their reason: while Cato was not even beloved by his friends, notwithstanding the esteem and respect which they could not refuse to his virtues; and I am apt to think, that if Cæsar had wanted, and Cato possessed, those *leniores virtutes*, the former would not have attempted (at least with success), and the latter could have protected, the liberties of Rome. Addison, in his Cato, says of Cæsar (and, I believe, with truth),

“Curse on his virtues, they’ve undone his country;”

by which he means, those lesser, but engaging virtues, of gentleness, affability, complaisance, and good humor. The knowledge of a scholar, the courage of a hero, and the virtue of a stoic, will be admired; but if the knowledge be accompanied with arrogance, the courage with ferocity, and the virtue with inflexible severity, the man will never be loved.

The heroism of Charles XII, of Sweden (if his brutal courage deserves that name) was universally admired, but the man nowhere beloved; whereas Henry IV. of France, who had full as much courage, and was much longer engaged in wars, was generally beloved, on account of his lesser and social virtues.

LETTER OF LORD CHESTERFIELD
TO HIS SON, CONCLUDED.

Second part.

We are all so formed, that our understandings are generally the dupes of our hearts,—that is, of our passions; and the surest way to the former is through the latter, which must be engaged by the *leniores virtutes* alone, and the manner of exerting them. The insolent civility of a proud man is (for example), if possible, more shocking than his rudeness could be; because he shows you, by his manner, that he thinks it mere condescension in him; and that his goodness alone bestows upon you what you have no pretence to claim. He intimates his protection, instead of his friendship, by a gracious nod, instead of an usual bow; and rather signifies his consent that you may, than his invitation that you should sit, walk, eat, or drink with him.

The studied liberality of a purse-proud man insults the distressed it sometimes relieves; he takes care to make you feel your own misfortunes, and the difference between your situation and his; both which he insinuates to be justly me-

rited: yours, by your folly; his, by his wisdom. The arrogant pedant does not communicate, but promulgates his knowledge. He does not give it you, but he inflicts it upon you; and is, if possible, more desirous to show you your own ignorance than his own learning. Such manners as these, not only in the particular instances which I have mentioned, but likewise in all others, shock and revolt that little pride and vanity which every man has in his heart; and obliterate in us the obligation for the favor conferred, by reminding us of the motive which produced, and the manner which accompanied it.

These faults point out their opposite perfections, and your own good sense will naturally suggest them to you.

But besides these lesser virtues, there are what may be called the lesser talents, or accomplishments, which are of great use to adorn and recommend all the greater; and the more so, as all people are judges of the one, and but few are of the other. Everybody feels the impression which an engaging address, an agreeable manner of speaking, and an easy politeness, makes upon them; and they prepare the way for the favorable reception of their betters.

Adieu.

To Mrs. Byron.

Patras, July 30th, 1810.

Dear mother:

In four days from Constantinople, with a favorable wind, I arrived in the frigate at the island of Ceos, from whence I took a boat to Athens, where I met my friend the Marquis of Sligo, who expressed a wish to proceed with me as far as Corinth. At Corinth we separated, he for Tripolitza, I for

Patras, where I had some business with the Consul, Mr. Strané, in whose house I now write. He has rendered me every service in his power since I quitted Malta on my way to Constantinople; whence I have written to you twice or thrice. In a few days I visit the Pacha at Tripolitza, make the tour of the Morea, and return again to Athens, which at present is my head-quarters. The heat is at present intense. In England if it reaches 98°, you are all on fire; the other day in travelling between Athens and Megara, the thermometer was at 125°!! Yet I feel no inconvenience; of course I am much bronzed, but I live temperately, and never enjoyed better health.

Before I left Constantinople, I saw the Sultan, (with Mr. Adair), and the interior of the Mosques, things which rarely happen to travellers. Mr. Hobhouse is gone to England: I am in no hurry to return, but have no particular communication for your country, except my surprise at Mr. Hanson's silence, and my desire that he will remit regularly. I suppose some arrangement has been made with regard to Wymondham and Rochdale. Malta is my post-office, or to Mr. Strané, Consul-general, Patras, Morea. You complain of my silence. I have written twenty or thirty times within the last year, never less than twice a month, and often more. If my letters do not arrive, you must not conclude that we are eaten; or that there is a war, or a pestilence, or famine neither must your credit silly reports, which I dare say you have in Notts, as usual. I am very well, and neither more nor less happy than I usually am; except that I am very glad to be once more alone, for I was sick of my companion,—not that he was a bad one; but because my nature leads me to solitude, and that every day adds to this disposition. If I chose, here are many men who would wish to join me—one wants me to go to Egypt, another to Asia, of which I have seen enough. The greater part of Greece is already my own, so that I shall only go over old ground, and look upon my old seas and mountains, the only acquaintances I ever found improve upon me.

I have a tolerable suite—a Tartar, two Albanians, an interpreter, besides Fletcher; but in this country these are

easily maintained. Adair received me wonderfully well, and indeed, I have no complaints against any one. Hospitality here is necessary, for inns are not. I have lived in the houses of Greeks, Turks, Italians, and English—to day in a palace, to morrow in a cow-house; this day with the Pacha, the next day with a shepherd. I shall continue to write briefly, but frequently, and am glad to hear from you; but you fill your letters, with things from the papers, as if English papers were not found all over the world. I have at this moment a dozen before me. Pray take care of my, books, and believe me,

My dear Mother, yours very faithfully

Byron.

ARTES, CIENCIAS Y LITERATURA

EARLY CLOCKS.

The first clock which appeared in Europe, was probably that which Eginhard (the secretary of Charlemagne), describes as sent to his royal master by Abdalla, King of Persia. "A horologe of brass, wonderfully constructed, for the course of the twelve hours, answered to the hourglass, with as many little brazen balls, which drop down on a sort of bells underneath, and sounded each other."—The Venetians had clocks in 872, and sent a specimen of them that year to Constantinople.

PAPER.

With respect to the paper now in use, Dr. Blair says, the first papermill (in England, we suppose) was erected at Dartford, in the year 1588, by a German of the name of Speillman; from which period we may, perhaps, date its manufacture in this country.

It appears, however, that it was known in the East much earlier; it being observed that most of the ancient manuscripts in Arabic and other Oriental languages, were written upon cotton paper, and it is thought the Saracens first introduced it into Spain.

Anderson, in his "History of Commerce," says that till the year 1690, there was scarcely any paper made in England but the coarse brown sort. Paper was previously imported from France, Genoa, and Holland. However, the improvement of this article in England, in consequence of the French war, produced a saving to the country of £100,000 annually, which had been paid to France for paper alone.

MONEY.

Every one knows what money is; that for it we can get anything we want; that it is made of gold, silver, and bronze, the last being a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. If you pare the edge of a halfsovereign you make it lighter, and hence of less value. Pray have you seen silver plate, or gold wrought into trinkets, or plaited into chains? These things look very fine; but people of sound sense do not fancy them much. Many other things besides coins are used as money. Bank notes are promises by a bank to pay money on demand; bank bills are promises to pay money at some future period stated therein; the latter being less certain of payment than the former, renders them less sought after. In former times a shilling was of more real value than it is at present, that is, it bought more bread, or honey, or milk; and the same may be said of a pound, a guinea, or a penny.

PHYSIC.

Few people are aware of the indescribable good effected by the judicious application of medicine to frail humanity. Very few medicinal agents are obtained from the Animal Kingdom. Musk from the musk-deer is applied to alleviate spasms; castor oil got from an Indian plant, is well known to the poorest households. Lard, spermaceti, and bees' wax are excellent liniments. The vegetable kingdom is exceedingly prolific in affording not only the most efficacious remedies for most diseases, but also the most malignant poisons, notwithstanding the assertions of quack doctors that all their drugs are innocuous, being vegetable. Among the latter, may be named hemlock, strychnia or strychnine (the seeds of an East Indian plant), and morphia; prussic-acid, which exists in bitter almonds and laurel-water, is properly a vegetable poison. From the mineral kingdom the most important medicines are derived. Mercury, magnesium, potash and soda are extremely valuable to the physician; iron and other metals rank high with "the faculty."

COMMERCE.

Commerce is perhaps the most important element in the prosperity of nations next to that of manufacturing industries. Manufactures and commerce are not, however, distinct industries; the latter, in a great measure, owes its existence to the former. England affords an eminent proof the truth of this law of correlation or interdependence. Some centuries ago her manufactures were of comparatively small importance; simply because the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Act were sufficient to prevent the growth of a demand for British productions in foreign countries; while the insignificance of our manufactures, reacting on commerce, tended to perpetuate its unimportance. This principle of reciprocity or reaction in commerce and manufactures tends to preserve the level of the two industries: the one seldom advances without carrying the other in its train. The advantages of commerce are sufficiently numerous; but the advancement of individual civilization, which is generally adduced as the most important fruit of its labours, is not entitled to be considered as the most striking. The growth of nations from a state of insignificance to a position of wealth and power, is the most wonderful effect of commerce. England affords a remarkable example of this rapid, almost ephemeral, growth. With no natural advantages, except an abundance of coal and iron, and with an army of the meanest proportions, yet she ranks among the first of the great European Powers; and this position she undoubtedly holds through the surpassing importance of her commerce, nurtured by the boundless manufacturing industries to which it is such an invaluable auxiliary.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A liberal education is something wider and deeper than the study of law, medicine, or divinity. But for the thronged

arena of modern life we need gladiator's training—we want strong meat and wholesome bread, food to produce bone and muscle—and instead of these we are nourished with abstractions and the gilt gingerbread of culture; good enough in their way and their proper place, but not the nutriment for thinkers or men of action. Of classics, of æsthetics, of the unsubstantial debates of philosophers, we get enough, and perhaps more than enough—the flipperies and fripperies of knowledge. But the science which is demonstrably true, which may be comprehended by all, ignorance of which is certain to injure the fortunes, deteriorate the morals, and narrow the conceptions of mankind, finds no place in the general education of our colleges, is completely ignored in their highest examinations, and is thrust into an obscure corner where it attracts the attention of few. The ornamental is preferred to the useful: and in education we follow the fashion of savages, who prize coloured beads and showy trinkets of Birmingham more than good calicoes and broadcloths. In this state of facts we may fairly say that the beneficent influence of political economy, is still in its infancy, and that where the masses are thoroughly imbued and penetrated with the conception of the independence and vital connection of the various nations composing the European State-systems, Governments (at least Constitutional Governments) will not be found eager to enter into a quarrel without a good and satisfactory reason, such as is seldom likely to occur. Men who see clearly that strife cannot be beneficial, and must be detrimental to their individual happiness, will not care much to gratify, at their own expense, the bellicose inclinations of any ministry.

LAW.

All eminent lawyers, as well as people of ordinary discretion, recommend as a last resource only, the recourse to a court, of law. We often imagine we have been villainously treated and subjected to rancorous and unjustifiable abuse by our neighbours, and, perhaps, by those whom we had previously reckoned among our most attached friends; and indeed,

indefensible maltreatment may have occurred. But even if we actually enter into a suit at law, the result is by no means to be prognosticated, though it may to us, biassed by the sense of unmerited injury, and naturally prejudiced in our own favour, appear as clear as noon-day. Our opponents may employ subtle counsellors experienced and skilled in the labyrinthine intricacies of the law, who may so skilfully suggest technical difficulties as to cause a doubt to arise in the minds of either judge or jury. Even if we win the case, an appeal may be lodged, a postponement obtained on an affidavit which says important witnesses are unavoidably absent, or the solicitor may have inadvertently omitted some salient feature of the case in his instructions to counsel. All these contingencies worry the majority of mankind to an indescribable degree. We therefore conclude, act with circumspection, and on no account allow yourself to be cajoled into the clutches of the law by the unscrupulous artifices of litigious pettifoggers.

THE RAILWAY.

When our fathers were little boys no whistle of the railway engine was heard; and when they wanted to make a journey, they had to take the coach which then carried the mail bags from town to town, and from village to village. Now all this is done in a shorter time and at a quicker rate. Mail trains go from forty to fifty miles an hour, trains for passengers only, run less quickly, and trains for goods, proceed at a still slower pace. When the train is moving down an incline, a brake is pressed on the wheels which causes them to turn round slowly, and by this means to retard the motion of the carriages. But great care must be taken not to trespass on the railway grounds, or go too near a railway track or cutting; for the slightest touch of the mighty engine would knock us to pieces. Yet we owe very much to the giant-power, steam, which not only drives our engines, but pumps our water, bakes our bread, cooks our food, turns our mills, but also ploughs our lands, mows our meadows, and drives our ships through the mighty waves.

FRANCE.

France, partly from its maritime and semi-insular and partly from its continental position, enjoys a very agreeable temperature which is capable of fostering plants whose delicacy is scarcely rivalled by those of tropical regions. The physical appearance of the whole country is very imposing, presenting to the traveller in numerous localities an unbroken expanse interspersed with stately forests, and tastefully cultivated vineyards, laid out in artificial enclosures, studded over with thin poles, against which the young tendrils of the vine lean for support. For miles around, in the districts of the Loire and Seine, not a noticeable eminence conceals the horizon from the spectator's view; but the dim flickering of the Auvergne Mountains, mingling their summits with the azure sky, appear like a magnificent panorama as picturesque and varied as the liveliest imagination could depict. Along the highways are elevated terraces for the better nurture of the grape, bordered with orange and mulberry trees, marshalled in artistic order and supporting the trellised branches of the vine. The well-skilled culture bestowed by the French on their most important produce renders the vines, such as Champagne and Burgundy, superior to all others. The climate and soil are also favourable to the cultivation of tobacco; but the government has monopolised the product, so that the cultivation is confined to certain licensed districts. A vast amount of beet sugar is manufactured in this country; but it is inferior in quality to colonial sugar, and leaves a large residuum of noncrystallized matter, extracted from the lees and dregs of the beetroot: this is useful in breweries.

LONDON.

This immense city on first sight strikes the observer with bewilderment; its hugeness; its countless multitudes of pe-

destrians bustling hurriedly, of equestrians riding, hither and thither; its myriads of stylish equipages, omnibuses, and other vehicles of every variety, all crowded with passengers, or heavily laden with merchandise; its hundreds of black-funnelled steam boats plying up and down the Thames from pier to pier: all these with innumerable other matters must impress the visitor to London for the first time most forcibly. The cleanliness and order everywhere prevalent supply no contemptible feature to the scene—the scavenger's brush penetrates the narrowest lanes, and scrubs the smallest nooks of alleys and entries; and, at the wave of the policeman's hand the grandest and most gorgeous equipages must remain stationary until the traffic is clear. The thoroughfares of Fleet-street, the Strand, Cheapside, and over London-bridge are usually crowded to excess, notwithstanding the gigantic traffic conveyed through the tunnels of the underground railway. The colossal public buildings, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the various palatial edifices erected for the accommodation of royalty, the banks, theatres, and museums are innumerable. But London itself is the real sight for a first visit. The extension of the metropolis since the era of the Revolution or, indeed, since the cessation of the Peninsular War, has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, covering the meadows, orchards, and marshes in the vicinity of the nucleus afforded by the city proper with magnificent specimens of architecture. Even the subterranean excavations for the removal of the sewerage are unparalleled, dimming the lustre of the famous Roman Emissaries. The hospitals, and other charitable institutions, exclusive of parochial establishments, dispense revenues which may be reckoned by the hundred thousand; and the rateable value of London itself is above twenty millions.

READING.

The disinclination at the present time to read anything requiring even a momentary study, is a striking and melan-