Journal of a tour and residence in Great-Britain during the years 1810 and 1811. by a French traveller, with remarks on the country, its arts, literature, and politics, and on the seasons are customs of its inhabitants. In Flois 8vo. 8 5, in heards.

This is the most entertaining Journal that we have perused for a long time. Notwiths standing the afforts of a few malignant scribblers on both addes of the water, a large portion of the community in this country and in Great-Britain, will always be disposed to malignal result of a common form of prayer, a common language, similar habits, and the same principles of public and municipal law. Hence the intercet which is excited by a plain and sensible journal, like the book before us. We travel over the country of our forefathers, with an agreeable companion, who introduces us to the greeable companion, who introduces us to the best society, and alternately amuses or instructs by his remarks. It is not unworthy of note, that this friendly office of bringing together John Bull and Brother Jonathan, is performed by a Frenchman. Would that all the individuals of these nations were thus kindly disposed! He informs us that he spent nearly two years in Great-Britain without any other object than to see the country: that he was born in France, and had resided more than twenty years in the United States before he made this voyage. Hence he is able to compare the customs of the different countries; and he does it with perfect good humor and without any appearance of pre-judice or partiality. In the following extract the reader will find three nations introduced: "If I was asked, at this moment, for a sum-mary opinion of what I have seen in England, I

mary opinion of 'what I have seen in England, I might probably say, that its political institutions present a detail of corrupt practices—of profusion—and of personal ambition, under the mask of public spirit very carelessly put on, more disgusting than I should have expected: the workings of the selfish passions are exhibited in all their nakedness and deformity. On the other hand, I should admit very readily, that I have found the great mass of the people richer, happier, and more respectable, than any other with which I am acquainted. I have seen prevailing among all ranks of people that emulation of industry and independence, which characterise a state of advancing civilization, properly directed. The manuers, and the whole deportment of superiors to inferiors, are marked with that just regard and circumspection, which announce just regard and circumspection, which announce the presence of laws equal for all. By such signs I know this to be the best government that ever existed. I sincerely admire it in its results, but I cannot say I particularly like the means. What I dislike here, I might be told. belongs to human nature in general; to the world, rather than to England particularly. It may be so—and I shall not undertake the pane gyric of either the one or the other.

"The government of England is eminently practical. The one under which I have lived practical. The one under which I have lived many years might be defined, on the contrary, a government of abstract principles. Certain opinions have taken possession of men's minds, and they cling to them, as to the religion in which they were born, without examination. The measures of the government have the projudices of the multitude for their bases—always the same under any change of circumstances—and to be obeyed, in defiance of the better judgment of that very government. Were the people left to themselves they might come to a right judgment of things; but they are encompassed by newspapers, conducted by the mercenary passed by newspapers, conducted by the mercenary passed men, often foreigners, who find it more convenient to flatter prejudices, and inflame passions, than to rectify and enlighten; they follow the stream of public opinion—yet they swell the tide, giving it its headlong vio-

tainly comprehensive. The Eaglish, for instance, lay claim to a certain superiority of moral rettifude, of sincerity, of generosity, of himanity, of judgment, of firmness and courages they consider themselves as the grown men of they consider their neighbors as sprightly children, and that is the character they give them when in their heat humor—for otherwise, they might be disposed to take Voltaire at his word, who said they were moitte singes at moitle the

"The French, on the other hand, admit of n

The French, on the other hand, admit of no comparison as to nicety of taste, vereatility of genius, and perfection in all the arts of civilization. In high honor, in menerosity, in courage, they yield to none.

The lower people in England hold other nations in the interior of the country at least, scarcely know there are other nations—their geography is that of the Chinese.

"Of all the various merits claimed by the proud Islanders, I believe none is less disputed than that of generosity. It is not only a received thing that an Englishman has always plenty of money, and gives it away very freely, but no sacrifice of higher kind is supposed to be above his magnanimity. I have to remark on this subject, that those who give a little, after promising much, appear to have given nothing, while those who, without promising any thing, give a little, have credit, on the contrary, for giving a great deal. This accounts, in part, for the two opposite reputations, the one for unmenning politeness and more above of sentithe two opposite reputations, the one for un-meaning politeness and mere show of senti-ments, the other for simple and blunt generosi-ty. The fact is, as to giving substantially, that it is much easier for the English to do so than it is much easier for the English to do so than the French, and accordingly much more is given in money by the former than by the latter; but I doubt extremely whether the English are more disposed, than their neighbors, to bestow their time and personal attention upon their friends in sickness or misfortune, and upon the distressed in general. There is in England a sort of fastidious delicacy, coldness, or pride, which stands a good deal in the way of active benevolence. The ties of blood are also. I think. which stands a good deal in the way of active benevolence. The ties of blood are also, I think,
weaker than in France. People seem to calculate with more strictness how far the claim of
kindred extends, and even the highest degree of
consanguinity, that of parents and children,
seems to command rather less deference and
respect. A cousin may certainly not be more
to you than another man, yet it is an amiable error, and a useful one, to think yourself obliged
to show some kindness and feel some particular
sympathy for the man whom nature has placed
nearly in the same rank of life with yourself,
and whom you are likely to meet oftenest in
your journey through life.

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"The English are better reasoners than the French, and therefore more disposed to be just—the first of moral qualities; and yet the propensity to luxury and estentation is so strong, as well as so general here, as to expose this same sense of justice to hard trials. I never knew a prodigat who was just, nor indeed truly generous—he never has it in his power.

"I do not conceive it possible for some of the most horrible scenes of the French revolution to be acted here, in any event. The people in France are capable of greater atracities than those of England, but I should think the latter sterner—less prone to cruelty, but less susceptible of pity.

chame passions, than to rectify and enlighten they seell the tide, giving if its hesiling violences and the people believe themselves free, under an eligarchy of newspaper writers.

"The different governments of the continent of Europe, old and infirm, are half-factious, half, despotts—one alone, purely despotte, overpayers the others by its unity and its energy.—This state of things, which considers the people as a reces instrument; and has the prince for its sole object, makes, of course, secret enomies of all those who do not share in his greatness and are out of the sphere of his splendor. England, after all, is the only country in the world where chance, perhaps, as much as human wisdom grounding with the vices and the virtues of our species, has effected a treaty between them, issigning to each their respective and proper shares, and framing its political constitution on the constitution of human nature, has reared an idlifies of mixed and irregular architecture, equally distant from the Grecian and the Gettic.—with little beauty and outward graces, but so lid, convenient, and easy to repair.

"Of the nation itself, its distinctive and maional character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. No mational character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. No mational character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. No mational character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. No mational character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. No mational character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. No mational character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. No mational character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. No mational character, it would be difficult to give any but a comparative opinion. It may be a comparative opinion of mixed and the comparative opinion of mixed and the comparative opinion. It may be defined the compa

in French manners, eration to similar ones in fo-

occasionally in this jourto them by the occasion. A deeper examination of the subject would not have suited the plan of this work. I can only say for myself, that I prefer the English Sterature to the French, up on most of those subjects with which I am quainted. I am aware of the danger to which expose myself by this rash declaration; and shall not deprecate the national resentment of my French readers, by common-place confessions of my own unfitness to judge. Many undoubtedly have a more general knowledge than I have of the literature, not only of their own country, but of both countries. Few, however, of my countrymen choose to make any forms and the first their own. er, of my countrymen choose to make any toreign language so far their own, as to be fair
judges; and on this last qualification mostly, I
venture to rest my right to form an opinion of
my own, and avow it. My French readers being now informed that the English have du Gout;
will hear with less surprise than they would otherwise have felt, that they have de la Gaiete.
They do not cartainly resease the swints of They do not certainly possess the gatete of manners of their neighbors—they have not the happy faculty of being amused without amusement. I think also that English spirits would not have survived the trials to which the French have been exposed; the latter have this buoyan-cy in their blood, the former in their mind only s but mirth is by no means so foreign to Eng-lish manners as is supposed in France. Indeed I do not know whether a laugh, a true joyous laugh, is not as common in the one as in the other country; and although there is infinitely less animation, I doubt whether there is less

cheerfulness.
"Upon the whole, I believe the national difference to have less reality than appearance.— The same vices, and the same virtues—the sam propensities and views, under very different forms, are found in both countries, and more nearly alike than is generally supposed."—Pore

FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

By English papers, it appears that Lord By By English papers, it appears that Lord Byron has written a poem which contains something so offensive to the politics of the times in
England, as to be rejected by the London booksellers, and we understand that it is now on the
route to America to be printed. It is something
strange that we should have two writers, Cobbett and Byron, availing themselves of the press
on this country on a layous and the others in this country-one a layman, and the other

most horrible scenes of the French revolution to be acted here, in any event. The people in France are capable of greater atracities than those of England, but I should think the latter sterner—less prone to cruelty, but less susceptible of pity.

"There are perhaps, at this moment, more distinguished men of science at Paris than in London; and I think it is admitted by the English themselves. But there are certainly better scientific materials here, and in the long run, accuracy and depth should prevail over quickness of parts. However the account may stand testween the two nations, as to the higher sciences, I am convinced that cultivation of mind is more general in England than in France; it is indeed the bright side of English society. That conceited ignorance, forward loquacity, heedless and round argumentation, which fill the common intercourse of men in France, is comparatively unknown here; and with so much better reasoning faculties, I do not think there is half so many logical attempts. A man of sense once romarked that he never heard the concluding formula Done introduced in a Parisina conversation, without expecting something excessively absurd to follow immediately.

In this country—one a layman, and the other a cloud. Five capture is not of the leave ince of Sci.

France. Five years since the Class of Sci.

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France are capable of greater atractices than in capture of the Boyal Institute of France of the Hoyal Institute of France of the Boyal Institute of France of the Boyal Institute of France of the Boyal Institute of France of the planets whose eccentricity and inclination as the subject of a double prize, the theory of the planets whose eccentricity and inclination as the subject of a double prize, the theory of the planets whose eccentricity and inclination as the subject of a double prize, the theory of the planets whose eccentricity and inclination as the subject of a double prize, the heave centrality of the planets whose eccentrative of the planet

As nothing worthy of the annual prize founded to reward researches undertaken for the advancement of galvanism has been received, the clars suggests the following points as still wanting to complete the theory of this important part of science. As it has been determined in a ing to complete the theory of this important part of science. As it has been determined in a great number of cases what combinations result from the action of a calculable electricity, it would be important to determine, on the contrary, what measure of electricity results from the different combinations in which brilles pass to a sensible and calculable electric state. A tolerably complete set of experiments undertaken with this view, would probably possess considerable interest and utility. Another phenomenon not less interesting, and which particularly concerns the animal economy, is that which manifests itself when alternate portions of nerves and muscles of the same animal, or of different animals, are capable of forming a circuit, the contracts of which produce the same excitations that result from a circle composed of metals, intermediate between the muscles and the nerves. This experiment might perhaps, by its developments, tend to throw new light on the still obsence theory of the nervous influence on the organic actions, and on the result of these actions.

A Greak literary society has been recently established at Athens. It is composed of the most distinguished native and foreign literatic residing in that city.

north side of the Manual years after this Bou Beero, di pher Columbus, who had nee process which he was subline quivel, who is represented by Harera gallant soldier and humane and liber most a solitary instance, soon tives, saya the same author, "to without any effusion of blood." The without any effusion of blood." The Spanierds upon their first settlement, which was in the western part of the island, built the city of Mellila, but very soon becoming displeased with it situation, they abandoned it to ruin, and retired to Sevilla Nueva, which was founded by Esquivel, and in which he was afterwards interred Of the remains of this city I will hereafter givyou some account. Esquivel was succeeded by men who seem to have been lost to sensibilitiand feeling. The cruelty exercised by these upon the defenceloss natives is abhorrent thumanity, and only calculated to excite feelings of disgust and horror. Out of 60,000 human beings, that constituted the aboriginal population of the island, not one was left in exist ence 50 years after its discovery. Indignant a nce 50 years after its discovery. Indignant the cruelty with which they were treated, the or cruelty with which they were treated, the poor Indians rose sgainst their tyrants, according to Sir Hans Sloane, and depopulated the new city by entirely extirpating its inhabitants. The next town the Spaniards built was founded by Diego Columbus, in 1523, and was called St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town; which is now the metropolis of the island. This city afterwards gave the title of Marquis to the son of Don Diego, to whom, at the same time Charles Don Diego, to whom, at the same time, Charles V. gave the whole island in perpetual soys

reighty.
Sir Anthony Shirby, in the year 1596, land at Jamaica, took St. Jago, and plundered island, without much resistance; and off wards, in 1635, Col. Jackson landed with a second by 2000 S island, without much resistance; and wards, in 1635, Col. Jackson landed with formen, and though he was opposed by 2000 Shift niards from their works, compelled them to retreat, and, with the loss of 40 men, entered sacked, and pillaged the town. This pusillan mity of soul must have originated from the etreme indolence of the Spaniards, which, cenervating their bodies, destroyed the vigor at energies of their mind. In this state of tory indolence, and consequent poverty, they cot used, without the occurrence of any thing markable, till the English, under Venables a Penn, during the usurpation of Cromwell, to possession of the island. It is not my intentite onter into an examination of the right which Cromwell possessed himself of Jamelos it is sufficient that he was persuaded by the Ining and politic Cardimal Mazarine to infinity French in the conquest of Hispamiola, their puscessed by the Spaniards. The Spaniards were however, an overmatch for the combined force under Venables, who was shamefully defeated and compelled to retreat to his ships, with the loss of a great number of his men. To wipe of this stigma, they determined to make a descent on Jamaica, and immediately set sail for that island, where they arrived on the 3d of May 1655. The inhabitants of St. Jago, which then according to Blome, consisted of 2000 houses 2 churches, 2 chapels, and an abbey, made but a feeble resistance; and after procrastinating the time as long as they could, under the preter according to Blome, consisted of 2000 houses, 2 churches, 2 chapels, and an abbey, made but a feeble resistance; and after procrastinating the time as long as they could, under the pretex of capitulating, during which they removed their alayes and their moveable property to the wood and mountains of the island, they surrendered the empsy town to the English. Several unsurcessful efforts were afterwards made by the Spathiards to recover their lost possessions, they all proved abortive, and the English mained masters of the island, which they happessessed ever since. Venables and Penn is ing recalled, Col. Doyley, who accompanied them in the expedition to Hispaniola, was left it command of the troops in Jamaics. Col. Dayley was a brave, active, and enterprising officer and prosecuted the conquest they had made with much zeal and perseverance. The negroes, who had been left by the Spaniards among the mountains to harrass the enemy while they repaired to Cuba to procure aid, joined the English, to whom they were of great service upon the return of their old masters, and committed many cruelties. These were the origin of the present race called Marroons. Col. Doyley gave them all their liberty, and rewarded each ascording to the services be had rendered. fact is related of one of those negroes which do serves a place in this rapid outline. A neground who belonged to one of the principal Spiniards, and who was deeply in love with a war of his own complexion, by whom he had veral children, was obliged to see her torn from a remained and forced to comply with the shaful desires of his master. He made several effectual efforts to obtain justice from the longs of the island, and received nothing punishment from his proprietor. He vergeance against the wretch who had the errored upon him such unfeeling tyranny the descent of the English afforded a Tavid