At Hampton Court, in the Cartoons gallery, there are seven pictures to be observed.
The miraculous draught of fishes.
The charge to Peter.
Peter and John healing the lame at the gate of the temple.
The death of Ananias.
Elymas the Sorcerer struck with blindness.
The sacrifice ~~of~~ to Paul and Barnabas by the people of Lystra.
Paul preaching at Athens.

Hampton Court was erected by Wolsey on the site of a manor house belonging to the Knights of Jerusalem. - Wolsey presented it to Henry 8th. Edward then was born, and his mother Jane Seymour ~~was~~ died.

Hampton Court is surrounded by gardens and small lakes; which render the place very beautiful.

The palace is a building of good and strong architecture.

I visited Hampton Court with the family of Mr. Rees.

Hampton Court is distant several miles from London.

The 12th August 1841.

I went to Battersea by the boat steamer from London Bridge. It was a very fine day. As it is not too frequent to have a beautiful day in London, so a fine day is always a perfectly greable day.

To travell on the Thames by the steamer is very delightful. The view of St. Paul, of Somerset House of Westminster Abbey, from Waterloo Bridge are very pleasant.

At Battersea is visited, before every thing, the Normal School, where the scholars at the number of forty two were singing some very beautiful pieces.

These young students have such exercises twice a week, on Monday and Thursday.

After the school, I was conducted by the Rev. Allen to the Country House of Sir Ed. East. This very comfortable house is situated in the the midst of a large and beautiful garden. The house is composed of small number of rooms, but these rooms are very large, very well distributed, and adorned with a particular taste.

The fallen of the leaves produces a magic effect.

There is a beatiful sacred family by Andrea del Sarto; ~~there~~ is also a beautiful copy of the original of the Virgin by Raffaelle, ~~that~~ which is in the Louvre, and ~~that~~ is called the Bella Giardiniera.

In the Statuary gallery there is a copy of all the best greek statuary, ~~that~~ existing in the World; of the Ercole Farnese, Apollo di Belvedere, Laocoonte, Venere de Medici, ~~&~~ Gladiator and Gladiator Moribondo.

The billiard room is very curious for the good effect that produces the yellow glass of the windows. ~~the~~

In the garden there is a Salice piangente, ~~that~~ ~~is~~ very high.

After this we visit ~~Tuscany~~ to this remarkable house I visited a very large and beautiful Distillery of Spirits.

And at last I visited the Work House of the Parish.

In England the Work Houses are very interesting establishments.

Several parishes ~~o~~ united together have a Work House for ~~the~~ poor men and women; called the Union Poor Houses.

These Work Houses are sustained by ~~the~~ contributions, that the countrymen are obliged to pay.

In England this kind of ~~houses~~ establishments is much objected: ~~so very offensive~~, but I dont know the reason, because I observed the greatest regularity in this House of Bathorne. The Bread is very good, also the cheese, and the beer is perfectly good.

This house is divided in five classes, the first for the young men, the second for the young women, the third for the old men, the fourth for the old women, and the fifth for the sicks.

In the middle of the house there is a little room from which all the house may perfectly observed.

There is a chapel.

The young children performed to us some gymnastic performancy, that they executed very well.

These children are instructed in ~~all~~ ~~the~~ several arts.

The men work for the house.

The house is regulated by a governor, and some commissioners elected by the parish.

The property and cleanliness of the house is remarkable.

The house is placed in the middle of a large garden.

In coming back from Battersea to London, I visited the St. Luke Chelsea Ward, where is interred Mr. Sloane, and Sir Th. Moore.

At a very little distance there is the celebrated coffee house, called don Saltrado, situated in Strand, where Addison, the Duke of Bolingbroke and Voltaire used to meet together.

The evening was remarquably beautiful, and the sun set observed from the Thames ~~very~~ to ~~us~~ we ~~very~~ ~~remarking~~ produced a very imposing effect.

I visited also at Battersea a fabrique of silk ~~very~~ weaving.

When I visited the Church of St. Paul for the first time, I did not go on the out side, and on the top of the church.

I ~~did~~ ~~the~~ ~~p~~ ascended to the top on the 20th August 1871. This day was remarkable beautiful, it was a wonderful day, and therefore the city was not covered with much smoke, which is very extraordinary in London.

Before I went to the top of the church I had the opportunity of observing in the Church itself a great service, to which there were attending the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of London, and a great number of ministers dressed in a very different fashions.

It is very amusing thing that a ~~—~~ protestant ministers who used to condemn the ~~ritualistic~~ ritualistic dresses ~~used~~ used among the catholics, are themselves ~~—~~ so are dressing ~~in~~ very ridiculous.

It was very remarkable that the Archbishop ~~—~~ ~~t~~ speaks also at in Latin.

Under the great dome of this church there is an echo very remarkable; the effect of the arches.

On the out side of this dome the view of London is very beautiful.

It is very difficult and almost impossible to reach the upper point of the building; that shows the difference between St. Peter of Rome and St Paul's of London.

The 28. August 1841. Saturday.

I went to Windsor, by the Great Western Rail-way.

Windsor is a royal castle, 28. miles distant from London, and 25. from the city.

By the Rail-way we arrived in about forty minutes; the Great Western Rail-way is the ~~in~~ one Rail-way of London.

The view of Windsor castle from the station of the Rail-way is very beautiful.

This station is distant from Windsor about two miles.

Windsor and Eton are two villages separated each from the other by the Thames, which in that side is a very small river.

At Windsor castle, in the State Apartments, there is a very beautiful collection of pictures of the greatest station German, French and English painters.

Very ~~beautif~~ beautiful head by L. da Vinci.

Holy family by Corregio, beautiful.

The Silence by ~~Corregio~~ A. Carracci. repeated in the Louvre.

Fine Landscape by Claude.

St. Cecilia by Rubens

Holy family by the Same. } they are in the Lobby room.

The Waterloo Room is very missing; there is the portrait of the Pope Pio VII, and that of the Cardinal Consalvi.

The Ball Room is very magnificent, the working-glass are very large.

In the Guard Room there is a very remarkable shield, carved by Benvenuto Cellini, and presented from a Duke of Tuscany to Henry the fourth (I think).

The Surrey Zoological Garden.

I visited it, Tuesday 24. August 1821.

The disposition of this garden is very agreable.

The number of the beasts is not ~~so~~ so great as ~~in~~ that of Regent's Park. ~~garden~~.

But there is three great Serpent Boa constrictor.

The lion is very beautiful, very great; two lions female.

The lion is blind in his left ~~t~~ eye; he cries very ~~loudly~~ loud.

There is also three Elephants; very hugly beasts.

The number of the beasts in Regent's Park Zoological garden is very superior. The garden also is ~~more~~ larger; ~~it~~ and in many ~~ways~~ points more beautiful.

The collection of birds in ~~this~~ Regent's garden also is very interesting.

~~That is~~ It is a very remarkable things that these two large and interesting Zoological gardens are supported by private subscriptions. In London almost all the scientific establishment are supported by private subscriptions.

In the Zoological garden, there is a musical concert every evening.

There is also a very unmeasurable view of St. Peter of Rome, ~~it~~ and the castle of St. Angelo, where in the evening they use ~~to~~ to perform the illumination and the girandola, or the fireworks ~~used~~ in practice at Rome.

They ~~spectacles~~ amusements ~~call~~ use to call there a great people, and the charge of one shilling they pay is for the support of this garden.

the 28 Aug. 1841.

I visited ~~the~~ Buckingham Palace. This is at present the Queen's Palace. It is in St. James Park, near St. James Palace, the ancient residence of the Kings of England.

~~It~~ Buckingham Palace is not remarkably beautiful, but the gallery is very ~~pretty~~ interesting for many good pictures ~~in~~ ~~it~~, and particularly for three ~~pro~~ sculpture productions in white marble by Canova.

These statues are Hector and Andromache
Venus –
and another goddess.

The pictures ~~for~~ the greatest part are by german painters.

It is very beautiful the throne Room; and also the ~~dig~~ dining Room.

Buckingham palace - the residence of the Queen of the British Empire - is a place of a very modest exterior appearance.

It may be considered as a Symbol of the British character - not attached to exterior magnificence, but rather to latent power under common apparel.

Perhaps a palace too magnificent for the Queen would in London excite some jealousy, and lessen the respect with which the people generally regards its Sovereign.

In ~~the~~ Leicester Square, there is a Hall ~~gallery~~, called Miss Linwood's Exibition.

It is an exibition of several copies of pictures, worked by needle ~~[illegible]~~, and silk. - Miss Linwood is a working lady herself.

The best productions are a copy of a french picture, ~~the subject~~ representing ~~of~~ the Adam's family in a morning.

The death of Jeanne Grey.

~~The death~~ Arthur in the Prison, ~~whom copy are to be that~~ by order of the king John, from Shakspeare.

Many country subjects.

In private Exhibitions are very common occurrences. There are exhibitions of every description and every degree.

This is in part the effect of the great population, and of the considerable number of Strangers, who flow to this great metropolis from every part of the world.

But this is also the effect of the character of population – self-support – namely personal energy to create by personal industry means of subsistence.

It is a shame for the British government, having provided all the dependencies with an observatory, ~~and in Malta~~ ~~there is~~ to have not given one to Malta: where an astronomical Observatory existed in the time of the Knights, under the superintendence for a short time of the celebrated Piazzi: and where the climate is in high degree favourable to astronomical observations.

The Polytechnic School of Paris was established in 1794. by Napoleon.

In 1840. under the ministry of M. Thiers it suffered a modification, ~~which~~ in which the professorship of english language was suppressed.

Students are admitted between the age of sixteen and twenty.

Before their admission they are subjected to a strict examination in arithmetic and the elementary parts of mathematics.

The price of their board is 1,000 francs per annum.

They are governed by military discipline

No provision is made for their moral or religious instruction.

See the Athenaeum Aug 4th. 1841.

pg. 628.

the political Evening News papers of London are

the Globe
the Standard
the Sun
the Courier.

the morning papers are

the Morning Chronicle
the Morning Post
the Morning Herald
the Daily.
the Advertiser.

—

The most diffused and auditable newspaper is the Times.

—

In London are also published many scientical periodical papers, in which very often political men are bitterly attacked; without generally any notice of such attacks are taken by them. They leave every one to say ~~to say~~ what is pleased. Bate and frivolous opposition is rather considered as a support.

What a wonderful enterprise is the Tunnel under Thames.

No one would have undertaken it, except the English through their pride and obstinacy, and by means of their wealth.

The construction of such a Subterranean passage, and under the heavy pressure of the water shows a great ability in the architect who directs the work. The architect is Mr. Brunel an englishman, of a french origin.

I visited the Tunnel, the 3d of Sept. 1841.

This Tunnel is a very unsayeable thing. While they work, the water of the River fills into the tunnel, and then at the two extremities of the gallery there are applied two very large pumps, or machines, for drawing up the water. The greatness of these machines is very surprising.

The gallery of the tunnel is divided in two parts, quite equal each other. These two gallerys are communicated together by successive arches, lightened by gas lights. These two gallerys are prepared for the different and opposite direction of the march of coaches, and pedestrians; but for the ladies there are reserved in each gallery a pavement, which lay near the arches.

The Humidity in this tunnel is very oppressive.

I think that the noise, will be produced under that those vaults, will be very disagreable.

The 1: of Sept. 1841.

I went to visit Dulwich gallery.

This gallery is composed from five rooms.

The most interesting pictures in this gallery are the Spanish pictures by Murillo.

1. The Virgin Mary, with the Divin child, and some angels.
2. A Young Spanish Women with flowers.
3. Two Spanish Poor Young Men - Spanish Character
3. Three Spanish Poor Young Men. Spanish Character.

It is very remarquable that the greatest collection of spanish pictures by Murillo is in London, because in Dulwich there is these four pictures and some other not so interesting; In the National gallery there is two others, the Virgin with the Child and with S. Joseph, and St. John with the Lamb.. In the Lower gallery there is also a St. John, that I think is by Murillo.

In Paris there is but ~~two~~ Murillo's, in the Louvre, the Virgin with the Child, and ~~two Spanish~~ a Spanish Young ~~Man~~ Boy.

The Duke of Sussex in the year 1810 ~~to~~ had committed the great mistake of selling ~~some to the~~ some english merchants several italian pictures of his gallery.

I saw these pictures in London, where they are in exposition at Pall ~~the~~ Mall East.

The most interesting are three great pictures by the brothers Caracci. The first is by Agostino Caracci; the subject is J. Christ ~~visiting~~ reviving the son of the Woman of Chanaan. The second is by Annibale Caracci; the subject is J. Christ with the Woman of Chanaan. The last is by Lodovico Caracci; the subject is J. Christ curing the blind. I think this last picture is the most beautiful, and that is very superior to the two others; the design is more correct, the ~~colour~~ colour is more well ~~preserved~~ preserved; and the effect is very interesting. The hand of J. Christ by which he is touching the blind eyes is very well done; the head, and the whole figure of the Saviour is remarkably beautiful. The blind also is very ~~pretty~~ expressive. The blind ~~goes~~ leads with him a Violon; ~~that~~ which, I think, is very curious to see, in that

epoch a vision like the visions of our professors.
It is a very remarkable thing to observe that the in all the pictures of the three Carracci (as also in the the pictures the others Bolognese masters as Francia) S. Christ is always dressed with two cloths, the first is red, and the second is blue.

In this gallery there is also another picture very interesting; it is by Francia; the best picture by this great painter I ever saw. The subject is the presentation of S. Christ in the Temple. The Virgin Mary is accompanied by S. Joseph; and Simeon by ~~another~~ an assistant ~~the clerk~~. In the highest parts of the temple there are three angels; and on the altar there is a relief, representing the sacrifice of Abraham. The colorit of this picture is very nice.

In this gallery there is also another very interesting picture by Rubens; the subject is S. Jerome in the desert, reading the scripture. I never saw such a beautiful picture by this German painter. The colorit is always red as is the usual of Rubens (~~too~~ whose name corresponds very well to his manner of colouring his pictures) the forms of S. Jerome are very hard; and very convenient to the subject. I think that his right arm is too long. His cloth is very beautiful. The angel behind him is very well done; the delicacy of ~~his~~ the colorit of this angel shows that Rubens was also capable ~~to~~ of painting with grace. The head of S. Jerome is remarkably beautiful.

In this gallery there is also a little picture representing S. John; it seems to be by Murillo.

There is also a little picture in chiaro oscuro by Carracci representing the annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

There is also another large picture by Fra Bartolomeo della Porta. This picture is from Florence. But ~~by~~ is not much interesting. The subject is the Virgin Mary with the child and a saint ~~attended~~ surrounded by some angels.

It is said that the ~~sa~~ mentioned S. Jerome is from ~~the~~ M. Soult gallery.

There is also in this gallery a beautiful country scene by Morland.

The other pictures are not interesting. Amongst them there are one by Maestro de Senano, whose subject is the shepherds adoration.

The number of all the pictures is twenty.

The charge for entrance is one shilling each.

Esquire, Esq. is a title very common among the english. Although it is given to every person of some distinction, to be strictly an Esq. ~~man~~ one must have at least a fixed revenue of one hundred pounds per annum.

In the year 1841 ~~the~~ ~~most~~ are very distinguished actors on the english theatre ~~are~~ – Mr. Charles Kean.

Miss Ellen Tree.

Mr. Wallack

Mr. Webster.

They perform at Hay Market Theatre, the celebrated tragedy of ~~the~~ Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.

I assisted one day to the performance of this tragedy.

Mr. Kean represents the part of Romeo
Miss Jue that of Juliet.

Mr. Wallack the part of Mercutio
and Mr. Webster that of the
Apothecary.

Mr. Kean, and Miss Ellen perform
their part with much passion
and effect. They both promise
to improve in their profession:
and to succeed to Macready
and Miss Faucit;

Who are considered the first two actors
of the english scene.

They perform with the greatest success
at present in the same theatre
the great tragedy. Virginius.

3d August 1841

I visited the interior of Westminster
Abbey.

What a building! Tho much as it
is imposing, when considered from out-
side, so it is remarkably beautiful
on the interior parts.

But it loses much of its effect,
on account of the heavy choir which
the protestants placed in its centre
for celestiastical services.

This Abbey for its details is
the most beautiful gothic church,
which I had ever seen.

It is very superior to Nôtre Dame
de Paris; which is extremly simple
in its internal decorations.

Westminster Abbey is kept as a
national pantheon. Among the other

monuments are very distinguished those of Henri VII, of Mary of Scotland, and of Queen Elisabeth.*

In this church, there is also a monument erected to the celebrated Watt, the steam engine inventor, and to Newton, the great mathematician. A small inscription ~~words~~ is affixed to the wall, to record the name of Sr. Davy the great physician of our times.

Amongst the modern monuments those of general Fox and of Pitt are the most conspicuous.

5th August 1841

I visited to day the United Service Institution, or Naval and Military Museum.

Which is distributed in five rooms.

In the first room there is great collection of Naval objects.

In the second, there is a remarkable collection of ~~arms~~ War arms of different peoples: among other things a musket of Napoleon with several objects of the emperor. There is also the sword of Cromwell.

In the third room is collected a great quantity and variety of birds.

In the fourth, there is a valuable collection of minerals, quadrupeds, as also the skeleton of the horse of Napoleon.

The fifth room containing several objects brought from Egypt and India.

among these various objects there is a very extraordinary musical instrument of wood, and a very ~~very~~ interesting picture, representing the Virgin Mary and different miraculous facts operated in India by her intercession.

This Museum is placed in White-hall, middle Yard.

In the British Museum there are two musical instruments, of wood, like those musical instruments heard at Rome, in the Alb Alberti's Theatre, in 1839.

But these two instruments present some differences.

Therefore, correspond to the Indian [illegible]
to the [illegible] of expenditure

Therefore, correspond to the Indian [illegible]
to the [illegible] of Revenue

However — [illegible]
[illegible]

Papers of London

The Times is the largest paper of London. The Times is whig in its political opinions, but at the same time it is opposed to the interests of the catholic religion.

There a weekly edition of the Times published every Saturday.

Footpriny
Honeymoon.

The first day I passed at Rome, I visited St Peter's Church,
the first day I passed at London, I visited St Paul Church.

It was the 23 of July 1825, that I visited St Paul of London.

This church is more beautiful in its exterior ~~part~~, than
in its interior.

The facade is very unequable, some englishmen pretend
it is superior to the facade of St Peter; but I
dont believe.

The dome is not so magnificent as that of St Peter.

The interior of this church does not ~~walking of the~~
~~exterior~~ correspond to the exterior
part, which is more imposing.

The 24. July, 1841. after dinner I went walking for the first time in St. James Park; and I was very surprised by the magnificent lake, in which it is a great and various collection of aquatic birds.

~~In~~ St. James Park is irregular, and its irregularity is the cause of its beauty.

After this walking in the Park I went at Westminster to look at it only, because it was at sunset. After I passed some time in considering this ancient church, in a moment in which the obscurity commenced to prevail, my heart was felt greater agitated by two different feelings. I was very surprised at the beginning by the magnific appearance of the temple; and after I was also very affected in considering that this so beautiful church is not more animated by the prayers, of the faith and the love and charity, which animated the first religious persons who inhabited it.

I visited the national gallery of Pictures at London, the 26. July 1841.

This gallery is not very large, but it contains some very remarkable works.

Two admirable pictures of Raffaele: very remarkable for their composition and their colouration. The first represent the sacred family: it is an imitation of the celebrated sacred family at the Louvre in Paris. The second represents St. Augustin interrogated by a child upon the incomprehensibility of the Holy Trinity.

A very curious work of Michel Angelo called the Michel Angelo's dream.

A numerous and very distinguished collection of landscapes by Claude.

It seems that this painter (Claude) did nothing good except landscapes, for he had represented the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary even in a garden.

A numerous collection of beautiful pictures by Titian.

There are also many productions by Murillo, the Spanish painter. Among these pictures of Murillo there is a Virgin Mary with Jesus and St. Joseph, which is very beautiful. This picture resembles much the Virgin of Murillo in the Louvre.

There are also two pictures of Francia. They are very distinguished.

Two cartoons of Carracci.

Some views of Venice by Canaletto.

St. John of Murillo is very inimitable.

A picture of Caravaggio - Christ with the disciples of Emmaus.

This work remember to me the decollation of St. John of Caravaggio in the Malta St. John Church.

è cosa molto vantaggiosa per prendere lo Studio della Psicologia a quello della Logica, imperciocchè la Logica considerata come Scienza dee rendere ragione delle sue regole, lo che non si può ben fare senza riferirsi a un' altra Scienza che già si suppone conosciuta.

In questo caso la Psicologia si studia per mezzo di quella Logica naturale, che il Logico non fa altro che perfezionare.

Le conclusioni della Logica Scienza non saranno altro che le regole della Logica Arte.

Romeo and Juliet at ~~the~~ Play Market theatre the 26th. July. 1842.

The parts of Romeo and Juliet were sustained very well by Mr. ~~Kean~~ Kean and Miss Fee.

The part of Mercutio was extremely well executed by Mr Wallack.

The tragedy of Shakspeare is very remarkable; but at the same time is very irregular piece.

The final scene extremely passionate.

The Play Market theatre is very beautiful. but it is not ~~to~~ large.

The following observations are an extract from the Morning Chronicle July 25.

The Univers, a french news paper is an ultra-catholic, or Papal paper, representing the new spirit of the french clergy, and allying the Ultra-Monteine principles to an attachment for the Orleans dynasty.

The Univers speaks in the name of France, as of a catholic country, and claims for France on that score a paramount influence in the affairs of the Levant.

Of the thirty three millions of french, perhaps not three millions are of any religion at all. Yet the Univers would in the name of thirty millions of Deists or Pantheists, preach a crusade in the Levant to reestablish Christianity

Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, another of those frequent, daring, and impudent omnibus robberies, was discovered to have been committed, in one of the Paddington omnibuses, on the person of Mrs Blakeman, a respectable middle aged lady.

Saturday, 9. August. 1851.

I visited the high column, which the english call the Monument. It was erected in memory of the London fire at 1666.

This Monument is placed near London bridge.

The view of London from the gallery is very imposing; but it is not possible to observe all the points of London, because London is always covered with smoke.

Notwithstanding, the morning, which I choose, was very beautiful, and I was able to observe the city, where the magnific St Paul church is the predominant monument.

From this gallery I observed the large Custom House, and the Thames full of merchands ships, as a large harbour. - Near the Custom House is the Tower and the Docks. - On the right of London bridge there is a beautiful rail bridge which is called Southwark Bridge.

I observed also Westminster Abbey, and the numerous pointed towers of the english chapels.

To go up to the gallery there are three hundred stairs.

The Southwark Bridge is supported by only three large arcs.

the 14th of August 1841.

I visited the Royal Palace of Hampton Court.

In the first room, called the guard chamber there is a picture by Juliny Romano. The subject is the victory of Costantine ~~upon~~ Maxenzius. This is a model, or more probably a copy in a reduced form of the same picture by J. Romano in the Vatican. This copy ~~as~~ perhaps is not made by Juliny himself.

In the King's first presence Chamber, the portrait of the King William III on horse back, by Kneller, is the most remarkable picture.

In the Second presence Chamber Charly the 1. on horseback by VanDyke is the most fine picture.

In the Audience Chamber there are four pictures, representing four scriptural subjects, by Rici. They are very handsome.

In the Drawing Room there is a very beautiful sacred family by Correggio.

In the state bed Room

there is a picture by Gentileschi, which is very fine. The subject is Joseph's chastity.

In the next Room, called King's Dressing Room.

There is a very curious picture; the subject is Jesus and St. John. The painter is, as it is said, Leonardo da Vinci. But I doubt very much, it is ~~but~~ but a copy, or a picture ~~wood~~ executed upon the direction of Leonardo.

In the superior and in the other Rooms there is also a very great collection of many beautiful pictures and portraits by Holbein, Bassano, Coreggio, Titian, Palma, &c.

~~But~~ What is very interesting at Hampton Court, are the seventh Cartoons by Raffaelle.

They are disposed in an opposite room in the best order.

1. The death of Ananias
2. Elimas the Sorcerer struck with blindness.

this is unequalled beautiful

3. ~~The miraculous draught of fishes~~
Peter and John healing the Lame at the gate of the temple.
4. The miraculous draught of fishes.
5. The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas by the people of Lystra.
6. Paul preaching at Athens.

This is also very fine. St. Paul is in a very majestic appearance.

7. The charge of Peter

This Cartoons are coloured.

£15

I visited Hampton Court in the company of the respectable Mr Rees family, and Miss and Mr. Longood.

We made a picnick in a Tavern at Hampton Court, — called the White Tavern

We ~~went~~ went by the steamer on the Thames, and we observed the very ~~beat~~ beautiful country ~~through~~ which the Thames ~~flow~~ runs.

In the evening we ~~went~~ went to walk ~~in~~ on the Thames by a boat.

And we ~~we~~ came back to London by the Southampton Railway.

We arrived at London at Ten o'clock in the evening.

~~It~~ It is very remarkable, that the ~~w~~ Battersea Bridge is the only suspended Bridge there is in London.

In Paris there is no one

In Florence there are two suspended bridges.

In Rome there is a suspended bridge ~~which~~ which is very remarkable, because the point of suspension is in the middle, and not in the two extremities, as usual.

—

Sunday, 29th August 1841

I went to the evening service in the foundling chapel. It is very interesting to see such a great number of children without father and mother, so well clothed. The music in this chapel is very good. There is a very good picture; the subject is Christ saying "Sinite parvulos venire ad me."

The protestant service consist only of prayers taken from the old and the new testament and of a sermon.

Catholics in London, it seems, make no difficulty to go some time in a protestant church, to see the service, hear the music, and stand only as spectators. This may be done, whenever there is no scandal. To stand as a mere spectator is not a communication in religious worship; which is properly speaking forbidden by the church.

The weather in London is very variable, sometimes is very warm. Sometimes is very cold. The passage from the heat to the cold is ~~very~~ ~~rapid~~ abrupt; when I was in London (1851) the 2 Sept. was very warm, and the next day was so cold that the difference between the temperature of these two successive days was twenty one degrees in the thermometer.

the 3rd Sept. 1841.

I visited the gallery of modern artists, english painters.

But there is nothing remarkable; the sleeping beauty is the best thing. The other pictures are for the greatest part landscapes etc.

It is situated near Pall Mall east, Cor Suffolk Street.

—

English painters generally distinguish themselves in copying from nature —

They have besides a peculiar predilection for painting dogs and horses; and in this they excell more than other painters.

This perhaps is the effect of the great use the English generally take of feeding horses and dogs.

In historical and allegorical pictures they have scarcely one or two painters who distinguished themselves.

When Napoleon was emperor, ~~in Paris~~ ~~there~~ ~~was~~ a great number of music Masters lived in Paris; Spontini (italian), Pair, Lesuer, Mahul, and some others.

Pair is the French Master, who knew the best how to compose his operas ~~music~~ ~~in~~ ~~his~~ in imitation of the italian Music; ~~his~~ Agnese is his capital ~~Opera~~ Work.

Spontini is the Author of the Vestale.

Lesuer of the Bardes.

The 6th. Sept. 1841.

I visited the London Tower, conducted by a warder dressed in the ancient custom of the middle age.

The concourse of visitors is very great; the charge is a shilling ~~each~~ a person.

Into the Tower there is a great collection of ancient armour; the prison where several politic prisoners were confined; one of them ~~t~~ remained there twelfe years. This prison is quite dark; on the wally there are some inscriptions made by the prisoners.

There is also the axe by which Anne Bullen was beheaded.

Near the Tower there is a great building were ~~the~~ news arms of England and of several nations ~~are~~ ~~wooden~~ collected.

This building may be considered as a Navy Museum; because there is a great collection of guns and ~~other~~ things of the Navy.

There are some very beautiful guns which belong to

the Knights of Malta.

Near this large building divided in two floors, there is the Jewels Room.

In this Room there a beautiful Crown, headed ~~form~~ by a Maltese Cross; by this Crown was made the Coronation of Queen Victoria

There is also several other Crowns, that of Richard the Confessor. that of Anne Boulen etc.

There are also many other objects of gold, which ~~belong~~ ~~to~~ belong to the State, ~~that~~ and are remarkably beautiful.

After I ~~have~~ the visited the Tower I ~~go~~ went to St. Catherine ~~Dock~~ Docks. — The Docks in London are an institution like the Halls and Quays in Paris, but on a more extensive scale.

Raffaelle Pictures in London.

Nat. Gallery. — The Virgin Mary
Portrait of Pope Julius II.

Brit. Inst. A Head of the Virgin Mary
The Sacred family, unfinished.

Dulwich. A sacred family

Hamp. Court. Cartoons. 7. in number.

5th August 1841

I visited to day the picture Gallery, called the British Institution.

It is divided in three rooms:
North, Middle, and South.

In the North room italian and german paintings are collected. The most remarkable are;

An unfinished holy family
by Raphael;

Head of the Virgin
by the same;

The Virgin and child,
by the same;

A Madonna,
by Sassoferrato;

The Infant Saviour with St. John
by Leo. da Vinci;

The Virgin and child,
by Guerino;

The Magdalen,
by Domenichino;
Portrait of a Gentleman and a Lady
by Vandyck;
Portrait of Vander Werf,
by the same;
Two Views,
by Vander Heyde
and Vander Welde.

The Head of the Virgin by Raphael
is the most sweet and beautiful.

In the Middle room
there is a very charming Landscape
by Wilson;
Several portraits by Reynolds;
among them the portrait of Stern;
Several Views, by Canaletti;
St. Cristopher, by An. Carracci;
But the very superior picture in this room
is the Oxford Window
by Sir J. Reynolds.

This superbe picture represents Jesus
Nativity, with seven other figures,
representing the three theological and
the four cardinal virtues.

All the pictures of the South room are, with few exceptions, of Stothard.

The book is highly interesting.

The two allegorical pictures, called Shakespeare characters, and Canterbury pilgrimage are very beautiful.

Worth of notice are also some landscapes by Morland.

It is also very remarkable a picture by Southerbourg. This represents the fire of London, seen from one of the arches of London Bridge.

Two beautiful Marines by Vernet.

And a resurrection by Tintoretto.

The polytechnic Institution of London is not a government establishment; but is supported by private subscription.

The microscopic views are the most interesting among the objects, which might be seen. The most remarkable among others are the Campo Santo Pisa
the Chateau Chillon
the Steamer
the Storm.

In this institution a lecture of chemistry and another of Physics are given daily, illustrated by vlatif experiments.

I visited the Institution the 28th July 1841.

This day the lecture of chemistry was about the expansiv property of

the calorie. The experiments are very simple and instructive.

In the same Institution one may observe the experiments also

for firing the Ships under the water,

for sinking to the bottom of the sea under a bell,

and for producing coins and medals.

The entertainments are with music.

The British Museum

visited on the

29th July 1841 - Friday.

It is the greatest scientific monument of London.

It is also in part an artistic monument.

With the National Gallery it forms the larger establishment of Science and Art under the British Government.

The first room contains a collection of Antiques, arms, &c. of different people. In this room there is also the Hymn chants.

In the next piece, there is a remarkable collection of birds, and productions of the sea.

There is also a beautiful cabinet of mineralogy.

The Egyptian Museum is highly interesting.

The Etrurian Museum is also very distinguished.

There is also a little collection of ancient Roman Statues, among the others a Faunus, a gladiator, and figure of Woman, which is very beautiful.

In the evening of 31st July 1841 I visited the Italian Theatre, at Hay Market.

The performance of the day was Roberto Devereux by Donizetti.

It was sung by Grisi, Rubini, and Tamburini.

The air of the Tenor, the Duo between the Tenor and the Soprano, the Duo between the Basso and the Soprano, and the air of the Soprano, are the most beautiful pieces of the opera, by the said artists admirably well executed.

Although the Grisi performed her part with less precision, than she is used to do it at Paris. Rubini was superior to himself, especially in the final air.

The Ballet between the acts was the Lac des Fées. It is beautiful.

Mlle Cerito was the first Dancer. She dances with great agility and grace. She was accompanied in her dancing by Mr. Albert, who dances also very well.

In the first part of this Ballet, Cerito and Albert performed a dance called the Tyrolienne: which was the most delightful and amusing part of the ~~it~~ whole.

This Italian Theatre is very large. Contains at least two hundred boxes, two large gallery, and a great pit.

But the theatre is not so elegant as the italian theatre of Paris.

The english pretend, that Covent Garden, and Drury Lane are the most beautiful theatres of London.

Richard Wilson is the very distinguished painter of Wales. Was born at Ramsis in Montgomeryshire, in the year 1714. Having received a liberal education, his father discovered in him a marked talent for painting. Consequently he was sent to London under the tuition of an obscure artist, named Wright, who was a portrait painter. Wilson commenced the career of his master, but, as he says, with very great mediocrity, which afforded no great prospect to him. But after some time he acquired distinction, since we find that in 1745 he ~~executed~~ painted a large picture of George III, then Prince of Wales, and of his brother Edward afterwards Duke of York. He went to Italy, where a small landscape, of considerable merit, made by him, attracted the attention of Zuccarelli. This so much pleased him, that strongly ~~adv~~ advised Wilson to follow this new career, being most congenial to his powers.

The number of english News-papers is very large.

The ~~leading papers~~ two morning London papers ~~as~~, the Times and the Morning Herald, are conservatives or Tory Journals.

The is a Whig paper.

The Morning Chronicle belongs to a very moderate party

These four papers are morning papers, except the Globe.

Among the Sunday papers, published on Saturday, the Examiner is one of the best. By politic it is whig paper.

The Weekly Chronicle, and the Sunday Times are Sunday edition of the Morning Chronicle and the Times.

The Unitarian religion takes its name from the faith in the Unity of Nature and of Person in God.

The Unitarians do not believe in the Divinity of Jesus Christ; but they profess Arianism about this subject.

They admit the Bible, but as far as regards that which they find easy to conciliate with the reason: they do not admit any mistery at all.

They do not believe in the Redemption; but they say that mistery is a vision.

The Unitarians are great

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cuncning of the english established church: which is perhaps in England the most approaching to the Catholic church.

The election of the House of Commons in England consist ~~of~~ two parties; the Hustings, and the Poll.

The Hustings are the election by putting up the hand at the presence of the Sheriff in the public square.

The Poll is the ~~re~~ revision of the hustings by a written vote.

The Poll dont take place when the election is unanimous, and there are no parties; but this case is very ~~rare~~ unfrequent.

It is not a common thing in the House of Commons, in England, to adjourn the discussions. Ordinarily they use to protract the discussions till a very late hour of the night (three o'clock).— the sessions dont finish before the vote about the discussion is given.

Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff are three kinds of Magistrature in England.—

When any election is to be made, the gentlemen who wish to be elected members of the Parliament, used to procure before the assistance of the other gentlemen of their party.

The Sheriff advise the some days before, that the election will take place in the determined day, place, and hour.

When the prefixed day arrive, he present to the people assembled in the square the gentlemen who presented themselves to be elected.

These gentlemen presented by the Sheriff expose to the people their peculiar opinions in the politic.

And after that the Sheriff propose to the people these gentlemen one after the other, and ~~to~~ when he propose every one of them he says, ~~to~~ those who, in his favour, put up their hands; — those who are ~~against~~ in favour of the second ~~his~~ put up their hands — the Sheriff observe the difference, and decide of the majority.

The election is ~~either~~ not sufficient, when the people is divided. The poll generally is demanded; and this poll is also necessary to see if those persons who put up their hands were electors.

To be elector in England ~~one~~ must possess £. 15 per annum.
The persons who wish to be elected ~~use~~ to spend a great deal of money; at least £. 700.

In the House of Commons at London is not permitted to the members to ~~the~~ write any thing during ~~the~~ speech. On the contrary in Paris dans la chambre des Deputés it is permitted to do so. I prefer the ~~re~~ regulation ~~in~~ of the House of Commons of London; because by it the Members are obliged to pay a great attention to the speech.

It is not also permitted in the House of Commons to the members to remain in the middle of the hall, but they are obliged to sit. When they sit they use to remain with their hat over their heads, but when they march, they use to take the hat in their hands.

It is very remarkable thing to be observed the fine weather in Paris and London, at some periods of the year.

The spring of 1821 in Paris was very hot.

Also in the summer of ~~and the~~ ~~beginning~~ of the same year in London, the heat was very intense in some days.

This is generally not disputed by foreigners, who fancy themselves, that the climate of Paris, and especially of London, is of nearly continual winter.

Havre est une ville ~~maritime~~ de la France du Nord ; port de mer.

Elle n'est pas une belle ville - mais le quai et le port sont suffisamment agréables.

Il y a un theatre ; mais un theatre comme on peut l'espérer dans une ville de province, et sur un port de mer.

On y jouait le William Tell : mais misérable !

C'est qu'il y a le loisir d'observer de plus remarquable c'est que la marée que dans ce port est très sensible. Les bateau restent hors de l'eau, lorsque l'eau se retire ; et ~~on~~ ne peut pas sortir le port, que quand l'eau y entre.

16. May 1839. Dep. from Malta. by French steamer Lycurgus.
19. - - Arri. at Civ. Vecchia.
20. - - Dep. from Cit. and arri. at Rome.
19. September Dep. from Rome, Albano - Frascati - Tivoli - Excursions again to Civita vecchia
23. - - Ar. at Spoleto ; very beautiful Sunday morning.
2. October Ar. at Pisa. the first day of the Scient. Congress.
9. May. 1840 Dep. from Pisa Ar. at Lucca
12. Ar. at Pistoja Prato
16. Ar. at Florence Lima, Pirola.
3. September Dep. from Florence
5. Ar. at Bologna
15. Dep. from Bologna Ar. at Modena
16. Ar. at Parma Reggio
18. Ar. at Piacenza
22. Dep. from Piacenza
23. Ar. at Turin
2. October Dep. from Turin
3. Ar. at Milan
19. Nov. 1840. Dep. from Milan Como, Pavia.
21. Ar. and Dep. from Lausanne and Ar. at Geneva
24. Dep. from Geneva
29. Ar. ~~at~~ in Paris.
19. July 1841 Dep. from Paris
22. Ar. at London Rouen, Havre Southampton

Rouen est une des plus belles villes de la France. Elle est la ville capitale de la Normandie.

Dans l'Eglise Cathédrale de Rouen il y a enterré Richard Cœur de Lion, on y voit son tombeau.

à Rouen. il y a deux des plus belles eglises gothiques qui existent en France, la Cathédrale, et St. Ouen. On prétend que St. Ouen est plus joli que la Cathédrale; mais je ne pense pas ainsi, car cette Eglise Cathédrale me semble bien remarquable non seulement par son architecture, mais aussi par les monuments qu'elle renferme.

Rouen est la ville de la France qui a donné à cette terre ses plus grands hommes; Corneille, Boildieu, Bruneel, Jeanne d'Arc.

Sur le Quai de Rouen, on voit une belle Statue de Boildieu, de bronze, colossale, érigée sur un beau piedestal.

Sur un point on voit aussi une grande et très belle Statue de Corneille.

J'ai visité la ville de Rouen, en allant

de Paris à Londre, dans le mois de Juillet 1841. Je me suis arrêté deux jours dans cette ville très belle et très ancienne.

Rouen est traversée par la Seine.

Le clocher de St Ouen est très remarquable.

City, Town, Borough, Village, blanket.

City is a capital place as London, Edinborough, Dublin, Paris, etc.

Town is a place of inferior order, as ~~Befor~~ Southampton.

But City of London is but London without the Boroughs, is the ancient London.

—

Pretty – Handsome – fine – beautiful –

Pretty woman – Handsome man – fine weather – beautiful picture. –

—

The difference between the english and the french characters is a thing very singular, and also very interesting to be well appreciated. – But it is very difficult.

I think 'tis a mistake to say that the general character of englishmen is to be serious, this is indeed a common character, but not general.

The english people has another character which is very general; it is to laugh the others, and particularly the strangers. ~~Co~~ Every common english man cannot see a stranger, that he thinks he's french without laughing upon him. 'Tis a detestable character.

The frenchs never laugh ~~at~~ when they see strangers or englishmen in their country. This is I a superiority that the frenchmen show upon the englishmen.

I cannot know the origin or the cause of this character amongst the englishmen. But very likely, it is their ~~proto~~ natural pride, or their ignorance.

Notwithstanding the englishmen have something in their character very superior to the good qualities of the french character. This is their sincerity, firmeness, friendship &c.

In London the number of dissenters is very great. 'Tis perhaps impossible to know every ~~sect~~ religious sect which exists in London.

The catholics ~~there~~ are in great number.

great number of churches, the most interesting belong to the church of England.

The first archbishop in the Kingdom is the Archbishop of Canterbury.

the most beautiful churches are St Paul, Westminster Abby, St Martin le grand, St Luke Chelsea, le Mary le Strand, Bow church, ~~to~~ All Souls etc.

the 22th. Sept. 1841. – I did have visited Greenwich Hospital. — I went there by the steam boat from London bridge. – with Mrs. Scott, and Miss Cammington.

The building is magnificent.

The painting hall is very interesting for its pictures, for its relics for the ~~chair of~~ Lord Nelson he bore when he was wounded, and also for an ancient astrolabe.

The Chapel, opposite to the painting Hall is unequalled beautifull.

In the hospital they have about seven hundred sailors. – I saw them ~~dining~~ dining. — It is a very curious spectacle — In they morning they have a breakfast; at one o'clock they dine, and in they evening they have tea. at breakfast they have a cup of cocoa with a half a pound of bread. – At dinner they have no bread, but a soup, ~~two~~ potatoes, and a quarter of a pound of meat, – with the ~~tea~~ in the evening they have another half a pound of bread.

The Hospital for the sick is in a separate building. There is also a school for the sailors children.

The architecture of the whole building is very noble, and looks very grand, especially from the river.

The whole building is well disposed around a very large and magnificent square.

It is very consoling to see the old and sick sailors, housed in this institution, cheerful and happy.

Greenwich is placed at the eastern end, as Chelsea is at the western end of London.

Chelsea is the Hospital of invalid Soldiers as Greenwich is the Hospital for invalid Sailors.

Is very celebrated among Geographers the Observatory of Greenwich.

The Observatory of Greenwich is placed at the top of a hill in the public park, behind the Hospital.

The view from the top of this hill is very beautiful.

Near the Hospital is a considerable borough, called Greenwich.

the 23th Sept. 1841.

I went to the House of Lords, during the sitting.

the Duke of Wellington was present.

the Lord Chancellor took his seat at five o' clock.

the Lord Chancellor is dressed as the speaker in the House of Commons.

in the House of Lords, there is a place reserved for the members of the House of Commons. but neither in this place, nor in that reserved for strangers there are chairs to sit down. Every body must remain on foot.

the Lords, when are sitting, use to keep their hat on their head.

the sitting was not interesting. Lord Clifford catholic Lord made a speech in support of a petition presented by himself. in order to substitute in India Irish priests to the priests Portuguese.

the motion of Lord Clifford was objected by Lord — who speaks with great facility.

the Duke of Wellington said also something in answer to a petition presented by Lord Lansdown — But I did not understand nothing, the voice of the Duke being very faible.

the House is very well lighted by seven lamps with candles —

Annexed to this hall there are several rooms for the Lords.

The ~~Lession~~ sitting was ~~closed~~ adjourned ~~finished~~ at seven o' clock —

the 26. Sept. 1841.

To ~~to~~ Chatam Dock Yard. It is about thirty miles from London.

I ~~left~~ left ~~London~~ London at half past eight by the Black Wall Rail Road, from Fenchurch Street.

(In another place the description of that railway // Episode of the Rev. Foster.)

I arrived in Black Wall (about five miles from London) after ten minutes.

At half past nine I left Black wall by a boat Steamer, and arrived at Gravesend at half past eleven. ~~twenty~~ miles from Black wall.

In Gravesend I get an omnibus, and I ~~go~~ went to Chatam. Chatam is about ten miles from Gravesend; and I arrived there at about one o'clock.

At one o'clock the workmen of the Dock Yard were not there; and I was obliged to go there at half past one. I spent two hours in visiting that Dock Yard.

At half past three I left Chatam again by the omnibus. At five I arrived at Gravesend. — Acted by the Steam boat I left Gravesend and at half past seven I arrived at London Bridge.

Chatham is a very large town on ~~it~~ both the shores of the river Middleway.

Chatham is the capital place of the County of Kent. and as the river flies in the middle of this county, it is very likely called Middleway.

This river after about eight miles from Chatham ~~become~~ is united with the thames.

This river is very large, and quite adapter for the greatest english ships.

In Chatham, ~~upon~~ over a hill there is a large ancient tower.

The best sight of this tower is from the Bridge, ~~it~~ ~~wich~~ which united the ~~it~~ two parties of the town.

the number of the Railways in England is very considerable, and they are very superior to those of France.

The Blackwall railway is one of the most interesting, for its peculiar construction.

The trains are moved by an iron cord, long as the way (of five miles) from Fenchurch street to Blackwall, — this cord is moved by the steam engine, that is fixed at the end.

there is another particularity in this railway; this is the detachement of the different voitures at the arrival of every station. — the train is composed of as many carriages as are the stations. At the first station the last carriage is detached from the train; it remains at the station, and the rest continues its march. The only first voiture is attached to the cord.

the five miles are performed in about seven minutes.

the chatam Dock Yard is the one of the best english Dock Yards.
It is the third in England - the first is that of Portsmouth, the second is that of Plymouth; and the third that of chatam.
In England there are many other Dock Yards, but no so interesting as these three.
In London there is Deptford Dock Yard. Woolich Dock-Yard etc.

the chatam Dock Yard is a very large place; because it is round about two miles. the policeman, who came round with us, told me that an officer ~~man~~ go round in this Dock Yard with great difficulty in half an hour.

In this Dock Yard there is about fourteen hundred working men. - In the Morning they begin ordinarly to work at seven o' clock.
The convicts work also in that Dock Yard.

In ~~the~~ chatham Dock Yard, there is on the left hand on the shore of the River, the building for the construction of ships, and boats.

I ~~st~~ saw many very, frigates in construction, and several frigates in reparation.

On ~~the~~ that hand there is also a very large building ~~in~~ ~~it~~ divided in three floors: the first for conserving the objects belonging to the armament of ships. the second, and the third for construction of cords etc. (rigging works)

This building is extremely long, I was surprised by its ~~larger~~ length.

On ~~the~~ right hand there is a beautiful building for the officers ~~of~~ living in the Dock Yard. behind ~~after~~, there is ~~the~~ also a building for iron works (anchors, chains etc.)

~~After~~, There is another building for the construction of those ship objects, ~~that~~ which want the turner. But the construction of pulleys is now removed at the Portsmouth's Dock Yard.

But the Machinery for the construction of the different kinds of these pulleys are conserved in a second floor of the third building, whose object is to carry the timber, and to cut it in every possible manner, all by machinery, moved by steam. This is the most interesting party of the Dock Yard.

The Machinery, not in service, for the construction of pulleys is very beautiful.

The Steam Engine which move all the machinery of this establishment is but one, immense, and very clean and beautiful.

In the out side there are the machinery for carry, and put into the water for the timber, for in order to ~~cefore~~ refreshing it.

In the inside there are very different kinds of cutting the timber. But the principal are two. For great timber the movement of the machine is vertical, and for small timber, the movement is circular. By the movement circular the timber is cut in a very short time.

The policeman who came round with us, did not accept any gratification from us! - I pressed him to accept something, but he decidedly refused. He said is not allowed to accept any thing by the regulations.

Mr. Rees (Joshua) Mr. Scott (J.) Mr. Nimmington Mr Powell
Mrs. Rees Mr. Scott Miss (Mary) Miss (Elizabeth)
Dr. Rees (George Miss Scott (Emma) Mr. Henry Powell
Miss Rees (Mary)
Miss Isabella Mrs Cheale Mr. Bingham (Thomas)
Miss Emily Mr. Cheale. (William)
Miss Elizabeth
Mr. Owen Rev. Mr. ~~Hall~~ (W) Rev. R. Edes
Mrs. Edes (Elizabeth)

Mr. J. Maggini

Mr. W. Ewart
M. P.

Bishop Griffith Mr. J. C. Lewis
Rev. Baldacconi
Rev. Gonzio - Mr. Foster -
Dr. Kay Shuttleworth

These are the names of several persons known by me during my residence in London in the Summer of 1841.

Gi. Salinei { Lucia / Vincenzo. Beordi. Gi. Adelaide Mannini (Gi. Vincenzo) Wanni.

Al. S. Finucci Mons. St. Minis D. Pietro Matteuzzi

Catholicity in London – 1841

In London there are no catholic churches – there are only chapels –

In the outside they have not the appearance of a church, but a private institution –

The best chapel is Moorfields – situated near Finsbury circus –

In this chapel there is a very large and beautiful fresco painting representing the crucifixion of Our Lord.

I used to go to say Mass in this chapel; and several times I assisted at High Mass, as one of the Ministers.

After Mass, always breakfast in the Vestry: nothing is done in England without filling up the Stomach.

The Sardinian (catholic) chapel is situated in the vicinity of Lincoln In fields —

It is a very small and narrow chapel; but very fashionable, perhaps on account of the beautiful music here performed, very often by Italian singers, both male and female.

The catholic chapels on Sundays are full of people.

Westminster Abbey, and St Paul's Church are the two most important ecclesiastical Buildings of London.

Westminster is of gothic style: modern is the architecture of St Paul's.

Westminster is kept as a National pantheon, where are buried the most celebrated men of England. St Paul's is the cathedral of the church of London.

St Paul's church was built by the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren: are also many of the ecclesiastical building of the Metropolis of England.

In Westminster Abbey is very remarquable the chapel called of Henry VII.

The Dome of St Paul's church is one of the most beautiful specimens of architectural Art.

It bears some resemblance to the Agnat Dome of the Pantheon at Paris

Seen at Moon Light, it looks highly magnificent. Several times I have been to see it by Moon light from London Bridge.

St Paul's church is considered as one of the most beautiful churches of Modern Style in Europe, after St. Peter's of Rome.

In London there are many very beautiful churches of Modern Style, by Wren, as St. Mary le bow in the Strand.

All these churches are ~~so~~ remarkable for their elegant out-side: while the interior of them is without ornament; being protestant churches, kept as just Halls for no other purpose, ~~as~~ except the very simple service, prescribed by a protestant ecclesiastical law.

Moorfields and the Sardinian chapels are the two principal places for catholic religious service in London.

Moorfields is the neighbourhood of Finsbury Circus.

In the inside is beautifully decorated.

Behind the altar there is a great fresco painting, representing the crucifixion of the Redeemer.

I used to go there to say Mass on Sundays.

Several times I was asked to assist to high Mass as Deacon or Subdeacon.

During my residence in London I lived in a private lodging in Falcon Square, near the General post office.

For a bedroom and a sitting room I used to pay a guinea a week.

A good breakfast I used to have in St Paul's Coffee House, in Paternoster Row, a very decent Coffee Room, where used to ~~for the~~ get some refreshment several ~~Lessee~~ of the Canons of St Paul's Church.

For dinner, there are in London several well attended Dining rooms.

The General Post Office -
is a magnificent new Building, near St Paul's church.

It is so disposed, that the delivery of Letters is performed in a large covered square, opened like a large street, in the middle of the Building, and communicating one street with another.

So that persons, asking for letters, may walk in, do their business, and continue their way.

Such a grand Post Office becomes well to a great commercial people, as that of the metropolis of England.

In the Battersea Training School I heard the pupil teachers class singing, according the Hullah's System, recently introduced into the Schools.

Were present Dr. Ray, Sir R. Eden, Mrs Austin etc.

I was going one day, with my brother, to ~~Greenwich~~ Chatham, by the Blackwall Railway: and when at the railway station every one was waiting for the hour of starting, a very stout and good looking gentleman accosted me and my brother, and without any formal introduction / an occurrence very rare in England / began to talk with us very kindly, until exchanging addresses, we separated again to get into the carriages.

On the card of the gentleman we found the name of Mr Foster of Tottenham Green; who after few days called to pay us a visit at Salem Square.

He had the appearance of a Quaker, or of a member of another dissenting communion.

He had the good sense of never speaking to us of religion.

He invited me and my bro. then to go and visit him at Tottenham Green, where he told us he was living with a sister.

And although we had not the leisure to go and pay him such a visit; he was so kind as to send me, as a present, all the set of the 60 volumes published by the Irish Kildare St School Society.

He seemed to be in some way attached to the Borough Road School.

Somerset House – is one of the most magnificent buildings of London.

It occupies a very extensive place between the Strand and the River Thames.

It is built all around a very large yard.

Many public offices are in the palace.

There it is also the residence of the Royal Scientific Society.

Richmond - is a country place in the vicinity of London, towards the west. It is a delicious spot for the scenery, and the great quantity of trees, which it makes it very green.

On Sundays, the London people generally goes there by the many steamers, which cuts continually the river.

the 29. Sept. 1841.

I visited the Lancasterian School in London, Borough Road.

It is directed by authority, I think —

It is divided in two sections, the largest for males, the second for females.

This School of Borough Road is considered the best Lancasterian School of England.

However on the continent there are schools of the kind far superior, at least with regard to discipline. The monitorial School of Lyhorn is such an Institution, that the Borough Road School can not be compared to it.

The Lancasterian School of Borough Road was founded, I believe, by Lancaster himself, when he attempted to introduce his system in his country.

The School of Borough Road is placed in the middle of a poor and much populated district; so that the school is rather attended of boys and girls of very low class.

I visited several times the New training School of Battersea.

This School is under the direction of Sir Jamy Kay Shuttleworth, and his patronised by Sir Robert Eden

Mr. Kay takes much pain for the good management of this institution; where he is trying to introduce new methods of instruction.

To this training School is attached a primary School, where the pupil teachers of the institution are to go to practise.

In the training School of Battersea Mr Inglott is at present a pupil; and is preparing himself in order to introduce the system in the Schools of Malta.

In London are worth to be visited by every stranger the Docks -

The Docks are some sort of harbours, where merchand vessels may safely discharge their cargoes

There are in London several Docks -

One of the most conspicuous is St Catharine's Dock.

All around the Dock are great number of stores, where the merchandise is deposited.

There are immense stores full of wine of different country.

I visited the London Docks with Mr Scott and family.

The Quarterly Review first appeared in 1809.

It was started as a political opponent to the Edinburgh Review.

It soon raised itself to distinction.

It was an organ of the Tory.

The late Mr Gifford was entrusted with the editorial management of this periodical.

Among the contributors, in its early days, were Sir Walter Scott, and Dr Southey.

Sir W. Scott reviewed in 1816 several of his own Novels.

After Gifford was editor Dr. Southey; who was succeeded by Mr. Lockhart son in law of Sir W. Scott.

The Dublin Review is of a very recent origin.

One of the principal purposes for which it was started, was that of advocating Roman catholic principly.

It is is conducted by three well-known gentlemen, Mr O'~~Connell~~ Connell Dr Wiseman, and Mr M'Guin, author of a Voyage up the Danube.

The name of Daniel O'Connell, as one of the editors, afforded a guarantee of itself for an extensive circulation, especially in Ireland.

The British and foreign Review is of recent date. It was started in the beginning of 1835.

It belongs to Mr Beaumont the member for Northumberland, a gentleman of large fortune (about £100,000 a year) and of great moral worth.

Its principal object was that of advocating the cause of Poland against its oppressors.

The London and Westminister Review was started in 1824 by a number of gentlemen calling themselves Utilitarians.

They were advocates of the System of Bentham.

Bentham himself took an active interest in this Review until a very short time before his death.

Its chief contributors, as well as founders, were the late Jamy Mill, author of the British India, Mr Mill's son, Mr Francis Place, Mr Bentham, Mr Southwood Smith, and others.

V. 'Twas very yet disclosed to me

I. By whom?

V. Icilius Dentatus.

I. He disclos'd it to you?
Icilius Dentatus is a crabbed man.

V. Icilius Dentatus is an honest man!
There's not a worthier in Rome! How now!
Has he lied'd me? Do you call him liar?
My friend! my comrade! honest Icilius,
That has fought in six score battles?

I. Good Virginius
Icilius Dentatus is my friend - the friend
Of every honest man in Rome - a brave man -
A most brave man. Except yourself, Virginius
I do not know a man I prize above
Icilius Dentatus - yet 'tis a crabbed man

V. Yes, yes; he is a crabbed man.

I. A man
Who loves too much to wear a jealous eye.

Virginia – Well, father, what's your will?

V. I wish'd to see you,
To ask you of your tasks – how they go on –
And what your masters say of you – what last
You did – I hope you never play
The truant?

Vir. The truant! No, indeed, Virginius.

V. I am sure you do not — kiss me!

Vir. O! my father,
I am so happy, when you're kind to me!

V. You are so happy, when I'm kind to you!
Am I not always kind? – I never spoke
~~Spoke~~ an angry word to you in all my life,
Virginia! You are happy when I'm kind!
That's strange; and makes me think you have some reason
To fear my I may be otherwise than kind —
Is't so, my girl?

Vir. Indeed, I did not know
What I was saying to you!

V. Why that's worse
And worse! What! when you said your father's kindness
Made you so happy, am I to believe
You are not thinking of me?

Vir. I —

V. Go, fetch me
The latest task you did.
It is enough.
Her artless speech, like crystal, shows the thing
I would hide, but only covers. 'Tis enough!
She loves, and fears her father may condemn.

Vir. Here, Sir.

V. What's this?

Vir. 'Tis Homer's history
Of great Achilles parting from Brizeis.

V. You have done it well. The colouring is good,
The figure's well designed. 'Tis very well!
Whose face is this you've given to Achilles?

Vir. Whose face?

V. I've seen this face! But! But! I know it
As well as I do my own, yet can't bethink me
Whose face it is!

Vir. You mean Achilles' face?

V. Did I not say so? 'Tis the very face
Of – No! No! Not of him. There's too much youth
And comliness; and too much fire to suit
The face of Sitting Dentatus.

Vir. O!
You surely never took it for his face!

The most distinguished English painters are Reynolds, Wilkie, Stothard, Lawrence, Hogarth, Wilson.

By Wilson is the Niobe very much praised. But I think it is not a very great interesting picture. It is placed in the National Gallery. Wilson is called the Niobe author. Wilson is a good painter in Landscapes; and the scene of the death of the Niobe sons is represented in a Landscape.

In the National Gallery there is a very beautiful picture by Wilkie, the subject is a country scene, where many are drunk.

By Lawrence the Portrait of M. Kemble in Hamlet is very fine.

In the National Gallery there is also a great number of very beautiful pictures by Reynolds, the most beautiful are the Holy family, and the three Graces. They are very large in size.

Virginius. Sheridan Knowles

Vir. Is he not yet arrived? Will he not come?

Ser. He surely will.

Vir. He surely will! more surely
He had arrived already, had he known
How is he wanted — they have miss'd him, Servius!
Don't tell me, but I know they have, or surely
We had not now been looking for him. Where's
My uncle?

Ser. Finding you have fallen asleep
After such watching, he went forth to hear
If there were any tidings of Virginius.
He's here.

Vir. Not come! not come! I am sure of it!
He will not come. Do you not think he'll come?
Will not my father come? What think you, uncle?
Speak to me, speak — O give me any words
Rather than what Cooks utter.

Num. Be compos'd!
I hope he'll come!

Vir. A little while ago
You were sure of it — from certainty to hope
Is a poor step — you hope he'll come — One hope
One little hope, to face a thousand fears!

Do you not know he'll come? O, uncle, wherefore
Do you not know he'll come? Had I been you,
I had made sure of it.

Num. All has been done
That could be done.

Vir. Poor all, that does so little!
One would imagine little needs be done
To bring a father to the succour of
His child! 'Tis near the time!

Num. It is, indeed!

Vir. Must I go forth with you? must I again
Be dragg'd along by Claudius as his slave,
And none again to succour me? – Icilius!
Icilius! Does your true betrothed wife
Call on you, and you hear not? My Icilius!
Am I to be your wife, or Claudius' slave?
Where – where are you, Icilius?

Icil. My Virginia!
What's to be done, my friend? 'tis almost time.

Vir. I hear what you are saying – it is time –
O.

He looks a little ~~a~~ heated.
~~It~~ Is not that Icilius he is speaking to?

It seems me that Sheridan ~~Knowls~~ Knowles, in his tragedies, and particularly in Virginius, has ~~imitate~~ imitate Shakspeare. The tragedies of Virginius, like those of Shakspeare, change of place very sure; the number of the actors is very large. Sheridan use much the repetition of some expressions, and that donne a great sentimental character to the locution.

Ic. What's to be done?

Den. Will be undone – that's to be done.

Ic. Will do away with the Decemvirate.

Den. You'll do away with the Decemvirate? – The Decemvirate will do away with you? You'll do away with yourselves! Do nothing – the enemy will do away with both of you. In another month a Roman will be a stranger in Rome. A fine pass we are come to, Masters!

Ic. But something must be done.

Den. Why, what you have? You shout and clap your hands, as if it were a victory you heard of; and yet you say –

Appius. Liberty

'Tis triumph, power, dominion, every thing!
Are ye not gone yet, ye swift, gaty!
Let fall your chains, and push your bolts aside!
It is your past and future Lord commands you!

Vir. Give me my daughter

Ap. Ha!

Vir. My child! my daughter!
My daughter! my Virginia! give her me!

Ap. Thy daughter!

Vir. Ay! Say that she is mine
And I will strange thee, unless the lie
Should choke thee first.

Ap. Thy daughter!

Vir. Play not with me!
Provoke me not! Equivocate, and be!
Thou sport'st with fire. I am wild, distracted, mad!
I am all a flame, - a flame! I tell thee, once
For all, I want my child, and I will have her;
So give her to me.

The Sheridan tragedies, Virginius, is it ~~in~~ ~~verse~~ written in poetry, or in prose?

Luc. Is he not yet come home?

Lu. Not since her death.
I think his coming home, good Lucius.

Luc. A step! 'Tis Numitorius and Virginius.

Lu. Pots, how he looks! - See, Lucius, how he looks!

Sheridan dont use call Scene every party of the tragedy, where a person come in, or gon out, but he calls Scene that all party from a ~~department~~ change of place to another.

In the english tragedies the place change very often

Politics.

The new Greek ministry was definitively formed on the 6th July (1841) It is composed of Maurocordato, president of the Council, and minister of the interior; Metaxa of war; Christides of foreign affairs; Vatikos of public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs; Kolos of justice; Kriesis of marine; and Tsamsay continues as interim director of the finances &c.

In England it is impossible to live without politics; although politics seems to be absorbed in the life of business and in the life of pleasure.

Newspapers are found in London everywhere

Sheridan Knowels tragedies are very good. Besides Virginius tragedy, he is published also the Lajus Crassus, and the William Tell.

It is very remarkable ~~thing~~, that the subjects ~~that~~ chosen by Sheridan had chosen for his tragedies, are ~~always~~ republican subjects.

Sheridan lived in the beginning of nineteenth century.

Sundays

in London make a very strange contrast with the other of the week. Are the true Symbol of rest.

No one is to be seen in the Street, except few scattered persons going or coming from church.

London on Sunday is a deserted city; while on other days of the week is the most busy place.

This absence of men from the Street is not entirely the effect of the good will of citizen, but of the prescriptions of the laws.

Bakers are even forbidden to cook potatoes for the poor.

Low people goes generally to the country to spend a day out of town.

Extracts from the Chambers's journal.

Sept. 11. 1841.

There are at present about 300000 christians in China.
The greater part of them are indebted for pastoral care to the Lazarists, but some ~~of them~~ likewise to the Dominicans and Franciscans, and to a small number of Italian priests.
The whole number of Priests, European and Chinese does not ~~exceed~~ exceed 300.
Of seminaries there are but few, and these few are little more than common schools.
The Christians are not allowed to practise their religion publicly, but with their private assemblies no interference take place.
The churches are but few in number, and those not capacious enough for their several ~~congregations~~ congregations, and the faithful are obliged to meet privately.
Singular enough, a church erected at Pekin by the Emperor Kang hi, who was ~~a very friendly~~ friendly to the Christians, has remained uninjured.
A notion has long prevailed among the Pagans of China, that as long as the Cross remains standing on the steeple of this church, no serious calamity can befall the empire.
In Canton there are between 5000 and 6000 christians, who in that city enjoy greater liberty than in any other country.
In Macao there are upwards of 5000 Catholics.

Newspaper Paragraph.

Inconsistency in Milton's theological works.

Treatise on christian Doctrine

p. 466.

The Holy Scriptures were not written for occasional purposes only, as is the doctrine of the Papists, but for the use of the church throughout all the ages, as well under the gospel as under the law.

p. 467.

The papal antichristian church permits not her laity to read the Bible in their own tongue.

p. 474.

That some of the instructions of the apostles to the churches were not committed to writing, or that, if written, they have not come down to us, seems probable from 2. John 12. having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink. Seeing then that the lost particulars cannot be supposed to have contained any thing necessary to salvation, but only matters profitable for doctrine, they are either to be collected from other passages of Scripture, or, if it be doubtful whether this is possible, they are to be supplied not by the decree of popes or councils, much less by the edicts of magistrates, but by the same spirit which originally dictated them, enlightening us inwardly through the medium of faith and love.

Journed of the Heaven . and not from the Heaven . Milton P.L.

the character of the different people is very different. The english the french and the italian people present such a difference that one cannot ~~suffer~~ the other. The french, however, dont like the english, the ^ english on the contrary cannot suffer the french.

The character of the english is ~~solitude~~ individuality. the character of the French is sociability.

But at the same time the ~~[illegible]~~ private ~~[illegible]~~ english sociability is very sincere, and therefore more interesting than the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~sociability~~.

The english are proud, the french are full of vanity.

The italians participate more of the french, than of the english character.

But at the same time the italian friendship is more sincere than the french; and in such a manner the italian character may be considered as a medium between the french and the english. ~~character~~

This difference of character, between English and French, is also to be observed in the most common social manners.

When the French salutes a friends, always takes off his hat; but the English never do it.

At dinner, generally the French eats with his his right hand, while the English do the same with the left.

The Sentimental Journey by Yorick (Sterne) is a very ~~[illegible]~~ curious book — The subject is not interesting in itself, sometimes ~~by~~ it hurts a little ~~shocking~~ ~~inconvenient~~, but it is ~~[illegible]~~ interesting, for ~~the~~ truth in the picture of the characters.

The language of this book is very fine, some time it is difficult ~~[illegible]~~ because the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ lacoonism of the sentence is ~~very~~ ~~great~~ peculiar to Sterne.

I read it in London.

It was not completed by Sterne himself, because he died before ~~have~~ had finished it. But it was continued by Eugenius, his friend, or I think his ~~[illegible]~~ printer.

On the 8. Sept. 1841.
I visited St Bartholomew's Hospital.
The Museum of Pathology etc. is little but very beautiful.
In this museum there is a collections of human heads for phrenological studies, among those heads there is one of a Mulatto, and also there is another, that they think is the head of the Woman was killed in the battle of Hastings, this latter head is very remarkable for his structure.
There is also three Amphitheatres for lectures of Medicine, of Chemistry, and of ~~Morbid~~ Anatomy.
There is a Library and a Reading Room for the Students.

In London there are about eight Hospitals.

S. Bartholomew

Middlesex

S. Thomas

Guy's Hospital

S. George

London

S. Luke

~~Bethl~~ Bethlehem etc. Lunatics

In every one of these ~~hosty~~ hospitals there is all the lectures necessary for the degree in Medicine and Surgery.

Every body who wish obtain these degree, must study in one of these hospitals.

For every course of lectures it ~~must~~ is required the payment of a determined sum.

This is the procuding of Medical Instructions in London;

The Bridges of London are very remarkable for their beauty and solidity

London bridge is very elegant

Westminster bridge appears very solid -

There are also several suspension bridges.

The Squares of London are very peculiar for the extension and symmetry

Many of them are planted with trees and rich of flowers. Are kept as gardens, preserves by a rail all around.

Some of the Streets of London are very grand, and magnificent; Perhaps there is no town where the Streets are of such a description.

Among the Streets of London are more remarkable

Oxford Street

Piccadilly

The Strand

Holborn -

Sir E. Lytton Bulwer is one of the most distinguished english poets of the day.
He is the author of several plays.
Amongst the numerous plays he composed, it seems to be very interesting his Richelieu, the Lady of Lyons, the Rienzi etc.

Mr. Rogers is another distinguished english poet: his compositions are rather of the lyric kind; the subject of great number of his poems are about Italy.

Mr has told me that the best ~~english~~ History of England is that by Hume and continued by Smollet. It seems that the History of England by Goldsmith is not considered a great think.

—

It is a very remarkable thing, the great antipathy which exists between the english and the French. They cannot suffer each other.
It is also very curious, that this misintelligence ~~also~~ always existed between they two peoples.
What is the cause of it? It is very difficult to state; probably it is the effect of the different origin of said two peoples, as also of the hatred, which naturally exists between a conqueror and a conquered people.

Hence vain deluding joys / ~~joys is a singular or plural?~~ is plural —
The brood of folly without father bred!
How little you bested
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!
Dwell in some idle brain
And fancies fond ~~of~~ with gaudy shapes possess.

~~Chemmi ibidem dich il chorchbo~~
~~Mi tilla profs tu lid~~

Si vuole che sia necessario di educare ciascun popolo, secondando le sue abitudini, e non sforzandolo ad adottare le abitudini altrui.
Quindi ciascun popolo dee essere educato per mezzo della sua lingua, ed adottando quelle misure che sono adattate alla sua constituzione ed clima del suo paese &c.

~~Slim ghalie~~. ~~Lultuna~~, ~~Ommi il bacuna~~, ~~higa ketna~~.

Rev. T. O'Malley

this is the name of the new Rector appointed for the University of Malta.
He is an Irish Catholic Priest.

the 17th of Aug. 1841. Friday.

I went with my brother to the House of Commons, having been provided with a ticket by Mr. Ewart, and with another by Mr. Townley.

the senion was very interesting, because Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Peel, and Viscount Palmerston made a speech, each of them.

the subject of the question was the supply, or the possession of the treasury by the new government.

the senion began at about four o'clock.

the speaker dressed in dark ancient fashion numerated the members who arrive; when this number is a hundred, the speaker sits in his chair, and then the senion is opened.

Sir J. Russell speaks very slowly, and not clearly. He seems to be not an elogueut man. His speech occupied about an hour.

To the speech of Sir John Russell which was direct to attack the new tory ministry, replied Sir Robert Peel, in a very dignitous, and a very elogueut manner. Sir Rob. Peel must be an eminent orator. He has a noble appearance, a good voice, and a clear pronounciation.

Stay in 1841 in London.

July 22. My arrival in London
23. Visit to St Paul's Church
24. St. James's Park
25. Visit to the Nat. Gallery
26. Hay Market Theatre
29. Visit to the British Museum
31. Italian Theatre

August 3. Westminister Abbey
5. British Institution
United Service Instit.
9 The Monument
12 Battersea
14 Hampton Court
17 House of Commons
20 Windsor Castle
24 Zoological Garden
28 Buckingham Palace
29 Ascent to the top of St Paul
Foundling Chapel

September 1 Dulwich Gallery
3 Tunnel under the Thames
Gallery of Mod. paintings
6 London Tower
8 St Bartholmew Hospital
22 Greenwich Hospital
26 Chatham Dock yard
29 Borough Road School.
23 - House of Lords.

October 9 - Departure from London.

The following is from the Athenaeum, 17 April 1841.

M. Rijnad of Brussels has constructed an iron house, which, according to the statements published, appears to answer the objects intended in a satisfactory manner.

The walls are hollow, and hot air circulates from a central point to in the kitchen, ~~through~~ ~~through the intervalles~~ in the walls, and by means of valves, the quantity to be admitted may be regulated.

A house consisting of seventeen rooms will cost £. 1165, while a house of the same size in brick would cost £. 1157.

The rooms are arranged on three floors.

The whole weight is 77 ¼ tons avoirdupois (810.000 kilogrammes).

The advantage of this structure of house is represented to be its permanent nature, and the facility with which it may be moved.

The expense of carrying it from Brussels to Liège, to Ghent, or to Antwerp, would be about £. 25.

Excellent brick houses might perhaps be made in cold ~~countries~~ countries on the same principle, that is to say, double walls, with hot air circulating between.

Le 12 Oct. 1841 je suis allé au Vaudeville — le theatre est gentile — les representations sont très bouffonnes.

On a representé trois pieces, dont j'ai vuté les deux premieres.

La premiere a été 1° Un monstre de femme — La Seconde 2° l'Enlevement des Sabines.

NB Le 9 Oct. 1841 j'avais quitté Londres pour rentrer en France. Je Londres je suis allé directement à Boulogne; et le 12 Oct. j'ai été à Paris.

Je suis allé à la Salle Ventadour le 19 Oct. Mardi 1841. les Italiens cette année sont passés à cette Salle, la plus elegante de Paris. On y jouait l'Elixir d'Amore — par Lablache

Persiani

Persiani chante Tamburini

merveilleusement — Ronzio

L'Elisir d'Amore chanté par ces artistes est quelque chose d'extraordinaire.

Lablache avec tout le poids de son grand corps agit avec une agilité merveilleuse; et l'action avec l'expression de sa voix produit l'effet plus saisissant.

La Persiani, par sa voix, sa figure mince, son action plutôt timide, est très propre pour remplir le rôle d'une paysanne.

Mario aussi chante et agit bien.

Il Romanzo di Mr. Sajani "gli ultimi giorni dei Cavalieri di Malta" unisce in molti ~~unite~~ difetti unite a molte bellezze.

Il soggetto principale manca d'interesse, gli episodi sono più interessanti; ma essi pure sono molto distaccati dal soggetto principale.

Lo stile è troppo ricercato, qualche volta animato, ma il dialogo più spesso languido.

Ho conosciuto, pendant mon séjour à Paris, en 1841, grand nombre d'Italiens: en particulier, Mr. Mamiani, philosophe distingué, Mr. Mellini, professeur célèbre, l'abbé Corredio, philologue profond, l'abbé Besini, écrivain distingué, Mr. Masseti, jeune étudiant de beaucoup d'espérance, Mr. Gastavini, jeune étudiant de Rive, Mr. Lambertì, gentilhomme de Modene, Mr. Sant'Agata, de Bologna etc.

L'abbé Gonsis est prêtre italien, du Piemont; mais qui demeure pour la plus part de l'année ou à Paris, ou à Londre, à cause des ses études philologiques.

Il s'occupe à present (1841) de la traduction d'un poëme indien.

Le plus beau theatre de Paris est le Theatre de l'Opera comique. L'Opera comique est à present dans la Salle Favart sur les Boulevarts des Italiens.

Il y a quelques années dans cette Salle on jouaient les Opera italiens, ensuit elle fut brulée, et la Companie italienne passa à l'Odeon.

La Salle Favart rébatie avec plus d'elegance qu'auparavant fut destinée pour l'Opera comique.

Il l'Opera comique on a l'usage de jouer deux pieces — Je suis allé le 10 Oct. 1841. Dim. ce jour même que j'étais arrivé de Londre.

On y jouait Camille, et la Dame Blanche par Boildieu — Mme. Roni-Lavia jouait le role de la Dame Blanche.

La Musique de la Dame Blanche est très belle; ~~Blo~~ Boildieu est un des plus grands musiciens que la France a jamais possedé. Je me rappelle que lorsque j'étais à Londre j'étais envahi par son Ouverture du Calif de Bagdad.

Mme. Roni chant très bien. Je l'avait senti à Milan dans la Scala, elle y jouait le role d'Imogene dans le Pirata, mais elle m'a bien plus satisfait dans la Dame Blanche.

Le théâtre de l'Opéra Italien est à présent (1841) dans un état très florissant. Il a pour Soprans

Mme Grisi
Mme Persiani
pour contralto
Mlle Albertazzi
pour Tenor
Rubini
Mario
pour Baritons
Tamburini
pour Basso
Lablache.

Il est beau d'entendre le Don Giovanni de Mozart, chanté par Mme Grisi, Mme Persiani, Rubini, Tamburini, et Lablache.

De retour de Londres, je me suis arrêté de nouveau à Paris depuis le 12 Octobre 1841, jusque au 25 du même mois.

Je me suis occupé à visiter, avant de quitter la France, les plus belles institutions que possède sa ville capitale.

15 Octob. 1841

Au Théâtre français, Polyeucte de Corneille par Mlle Rachel.

J'y assiste à cette représentation.

Quel charme que d'entendre la plus grande tragédienne française d'aujourd'hui jouer le chef d'œuvre de Corneille.

C'est aussi très curieux de voir une juive jouer le rôle d'une chrétienne.

1841

Après un séjour de ~~dix~~ onze mois à Paris et à Londres, je devais rentrer chez moi, en laissant mon frère Antoine à Paris.

En compagnie de Mr Jaffott, je partis de Paris, lundi 25 Octobre, à 2 heures de l'après midi par la Diligence Lafitte et Caillard.

Mardi 26 Oct. matin

Nous sommes arrivés à Auxerre ; et nous y avons déjeuné.

le Soir

Nous avons dîné à Saulieu, après être passés par Avalon.

Mercredi 27 Oct matin

Nous sommes arrivés à Chalons sur Soane. A Chalons nous avons fait notre déjeuner

Le Soir

Nous avons dîné à Macon :

et à minuit, après un voyage de 58 heures nous sommes arrivés à Lyon.

—

Lyon.

Le Théâtre royal est grand, mais pas élégant. — Il y a à Lyon un autre théâtre plus petit.

Dans la soirée du 28 Oct. je suis allé au théâtre royal; on y jouait — La Servante du curé — Vaudeville
Le Mauvais Oeil — Id
La Tarantule — Ballet

Le théâtre était presque vide.

J'ai visité Notre Dame de Fourvier et la cathédrale de St. Jean, où il y a une Horloge très curieuse.

1841

Vendredi — 29 Octobre

Nous partimes de Lyon, à cinq heures du soir, par la Diligence à six roues.

Le soir nous avons couché à Vienne

30 Oct. soir

Nous avons dîné à Penotte

31 Oct — Savyne
Sisteron

A Sisteron on nous ~~fait~~ abandonne dans la voiture au milieu de la rue, faute des chevaux — pendant la nuit, jusqu'au matin.

1 Nov.

On passe par Chateau Arnoux
puis Manosque

2 Nov.

Mirabeau Peyrolles — Aix —
et à onze heures du soir à Marseille.

A Lasagne, à Sisteron jusqu'à Marseille on parle un patois qui ressemble beaucoup aux dialects italiens. Beaucoup des mots italiens et espagnols.

Observations politiques.

Le meilleur système social est celui, qui favorise mieux les interets particuliers des individus. Cela va sans dire! car l'état de société est fait pour l'homme, et pas l'homme pour la Société.

Mais, comme les hommes n'ont pas les memes besoins, et ces besoins varient selon les circonstances des lieux et des temps, il faut aussi, que l'organisation sociale des peuples varient selon les ~~ca~~ mêmes circonstances.

D'après ces principes il faut conclure, qu'un système sociale uniform pour tous les peuples, n'est pas possible dans l'état actuel, car tous peuples de la terre offrent des nuances ~~trop~~ et des différences trop sensibles.

Cependant il ~~a~~ y a des ~~d~~ choses par rapport à ces doctrines sociales, qui sont aussi generales, qu'ils peuvent, même qu'ils doivent convenir à ~~tout~~ le monde, car ~~d~~ elles ne sont que des principes de justice qui sont bien universelles. Toute à l'Europe, qu'ils sont aujourd'hui même méprisés par les peuples qu'y sont, ou qu'y pretendent d'être les plus civilisés.

Chaque Peuple doit se gouverner par soi même. Il doit choisir par soi-même la forme sociale que ~~plus~~ est plus à lui convenable.

~~Chaq~~ Un peuple se distingue d'un autre par sa position topographique, par sa langue, par ses mœurs, par sa religion.

Toutes les îles doivent se gouverner par eux mêmes. Malte ne doivroit être gouvernée par les anglais.

L'Italie doivroit se régler par soi même. C'est une chose bien

tyrannique que la Lombardie est asservie par le gouvernement d' Autriche.

Shakspeare
Hamlet

twice seen of us — not from us.
last night of all. — last night.
As thou art to thyself.

angry — hungry
weak — week.

to frown'd he once, when in an angry parle
He smote the sledded Polack on the ice.

he gone by our watch.

I have heard
The cock, that is the trumpet ~~of~~ to the morn,
Doth with his lofty, and shrill-sounding throat
Awake the god of day; and, at his warning,
Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air,
The extravagant and erring spirit hie
To his confine: —

All that live must die
Passing through nature to eternity.

Le dottrine che la chiesa cattolica professa, sono molto mal conosciute tra i protestanti; questo è forse uno dei più forti ~~motivi~~ motivi, per cui ognor si mantiene nel cuor loro quel disgusto che essi dimostrano verso i cattolici.

Gli Uomini considerati nello stato nel quale essi erano nel medio Evo, ~~si erano~~ si vennero dividere in due classi, gli idioti e i dotti — La comune degli uomini erano ignoranti — Una grande parte poi di essi si applicava allo studio della Religione etc. questa seconda classe di persone ~~servive per~~ istruiva gli altri; i quali non capaci di esaminare da per se stessi quel che loro veniva insegnato accettavano in buona fede le istruzione dei dotti. Quindi in quelli epoca la fede era grande; e la profondità del sapere dei dotti ancor più grande, perchè più concentrato, nè disturbato dalle difficoltà della moltitudini.

In questo secolo al contrario l'istruzione è più sparsa; quindi curiosità di esaminare le dottrine più ricevute. E siccome la moltitudine non è egualmente istruita, da ciò nasce la grande diversità

nelle opinioni, e la grande Mancanza di fede. Questa differenza rimarrà ~~tanto~~ tanto finchè tutti gli uomini arrivino a un eguale stato di perfezione intellettuale (se ciò è possibile).

Sicuro retrocedere dalla spinta che si è data alla società non è possibile; la migliore cosa per ridurre gli ~~uomo~~ uomini a un migliore stato di credenza ~~pensa~~ sembra essere quello di istruirli tanto per quanto si può. ~~possibile~~

Un popolo poco istruito è suscettibile di grandi vizj, ma nell'istesso tempo è pur capace di eroiche virtù.
Un popolo colto non ~~ha~~ ha ~~fa~~ grandi vizj, ma le virtù sono altrettanto deboli.
Un confronto fra i tempi bassi e lo stato attuale della Società in Europa serve a confermare queste due osservazioni.

Nello Stato attuale della Religione Cristiana, la migliore cosa che si possa fare per ridurre all' Unità Cattolica tutte le differenti Sette, non parmi possa essere altra che l' esatta e ragionata esposizione delle dottrine della chiesa Cattolica, adattata all' intelligenza di tutti.

I suoi scismatici, i Protestanti, ed i Naturalisti, sono le tre classi di dissenzienti, le di cui dottrine si devono prendere di Mira.

Fra i Protestanti havvi una classe, la quale tien mezzo fra i Protestanti ed i Naturalisti, questi credono nella ~~so~~ autorità della Bibbia, ma non ammettono il senso letterale di quelle cose insegnate nella Bibbia, le quali sembrano loro opposte alla Ragione.

~~Fr~~ In questa classe sono gli Unitari, i quali ibed non credono nella Trinità, perchè dicono non potersi da loro concepire il modo con cui Uno possa essere Tre. Se ben si riflette, la ragione degli Unitari è equivoca, poichè Unità di Natura e Trinità di Persone non vuol dire Uno e Tre Una Cosa.

1 ~~Unità Dimos~~ Sono cose in apparenza differenti la divinità del Verbo e quella di Gesù Cristo, benchè siano in realtà la medesima cosa. La divinità del Verbo ~~so~~ si riporta ~~unicamente~~ alla trinità delle persone divine; nel mentre che la divinità di Gesù Cristo si attaca all' incarnazione del Verbo. Si può ammettere la divinità del Verbo, senza supporre l' incarnazione, ma la divinità di Gesù Cristo suppone sempre la trinità delle persone.

Quindi dimostrando la divinità di Gesù Cristo, si viene a dimostrare ~~indirettamente~~ nell' istesso tempo la divinità del Verbo; sebbene sarebbe più esatto provare prima la divinità del Verbo.

~~Nel~~ Il cristianesimo ha avuto in tutti i tempi nel suo seno istesso un seme di discordia; la quale, variando secondo le circostanze del tempo e del luogo in cui si è sviluppata, ha cagionato ~~di~~ più terribili disordini fra gli uomini.

Questo principio di discordia è l'amor disordinato di libertà, che il quale trovandosi nell'uomo unito a un grado più o meno grande d'ignoranza, o di capacità di conoscere, non può non contradire continuamente un sistema di Religione fondato sull'autorità, ed insegnante cose superiori alle forze ordinarie della mente umana.

~~Primo~~ Nel secolo decimosesto, ~~la~~ e lo ~~sforzo del Protestantismo per la~~ Religione Cattolica era l'espressione del Cristianesimo ~~quasi~~ imperciocchè quasi tutta l'Europa era cattolica; l'Inghilterra lo era; la Spagna e la Francia e l'Italia lo erano egualmente. Per quanto varie eresie gettavano di tanto in tanto in varie parti, queste non si propagavano. Dopo la caduta dell'Arianesimo, nel secolo decimosesto si fu, che l'Europa si vide in molte parti invase estesamente dall'eresie; e il cristianesimo quasi minacciato di totale rovina.

L'Arianesimo e il protestantesimo furono nell'istoria della Religione le due epoche più terribili dell'eresie; la negazione della Divinità del Verbo, la negazione dell'Infallibilità della Chiesa.