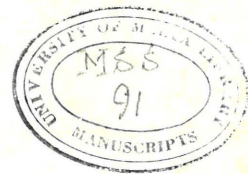


MSS 91



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 Paul and Barnabas by the people of Lystra.

Paul preaching at Athens.

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

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

The palace is a building of good and
solid architecture.

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

Hampton Court is distant several
miles from London.

The 12th August 1821.

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 agreeable day.

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

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

These young ~~men~~ ^{students} ~~make~~ ^{have} such exercises twice a week, on Monday and Thursday.

After the school, I ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~visited~~ ^{visited}, conducted by the Rev. Mr. to the Country House of Sir D. East. This very remarkable house is situated in the the midst of a large and beautiful garden. The house is composed of of ~~few~~ ^{small} number of rooms, but these rooms are very large, very well distributed, and adorned with a very particular taste.

The ~~falling~~ ^{falling} ~~effect~~ ^{effect} of the ~~steamy~~ ^{steamy} ~~falling~~ ^{produces} a major effect.

There is a beautiful sacred family by Andrea
del Sarto; ~~there~~ is also a beautiful copy
or the original of the Virgin by Raphael, ~~that~~ ^{which}
is in the Loure, and ~~that~~ is called
the Bella Giordana.

In the statue gallery there is a copy of
all the best greek statues, ~~that~~ existing in
the World; of the Ercole Parmen, Apollo di
Belvedere, Laocönte, Venere de Medici, ^{Pajilone} ~~Jedutea~~
and Jadedione Montboudese.

The billiard room is very curious for the good effect
that produces the yellow glazy of the ~~rooms~~ ^{windows}.

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

After this visit I ~~go~~ to this remarkable house
I visited a very large and beautiful Distillery
of Spirit.

And at last I visited the Work House of 3
the Parish.

In England the Work Houses are very interesting establishments.

Several parishes united together have a Work House for the poor men and women, called the Union Poor House.

These Work Houses are sustained by the contributions, that the country men ~~are~~ ^{are obliged to} pay.

In England this kind of ~~House~~ ^{establishment} is much objected: but I don't know the reason, because I observed the greatest regularity in this House of Battersea. 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 sick.

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

There is a chapel.

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

These children are instructed in ^{several} ~~all~~ the arts.

The man works 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 Yard, where I
entered Mr. Sloane, and Sir Th. Moore.

At a very little distance there is the celebrated
coffee house, called Don Saltwater, erected in
1688, where Addison, ^{the Duke of Bolingbroke} and Voltaire used
to meet together.

The evening was remarkably beautiful, and
the sun set observed from the Phary ~~very~~
to us was ~~very~~ ~~imposing~~ produced a very imposing
effect.

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

When I visited the church of St. Paul the first time, I did not go on the outside, and on the top of the church.

I ascended to the top on the 20th August 1841. This day was remarkably beautiful, it was ~~not~~ windy ^{day}, and therefore the air was not covered with much smoke, ~~but~~ ^{which} is very extraordinary in London.

Before I went to the ^{of the church} top, I had the opportunity of viewing 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 fashion.

'Tis very curious thing that a ~~set~~ protestant minister ^{who} used to condemn the ^{ecclesiastical} ~~vests~~ ^{used} used among the Catholics, ^{see} themselves ~~in~~ some degree as very ridiculous.

'Tis also very remarkable that the Archbishop ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~to~~ ^{to} speak ~~of~~ ^{of} in Latin.

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

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

It is so high and almost impossible to
reach the upper point of the building
that shows the difference
between St. Peter of Rome and St. Paul of London.

The 20. August 1841. Saturday.

Went to Windsor, by the Great Western Rail-way.
Windsor is a royal bath, 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 new Rail-way of London.

The view of Windsor, bath 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 bath, in the State Apartments, there is a very
beautiful collection of pictures, by the greatest Italian
German, French and English painters.

Very beautiful head by L. de Vinci.

Holy family by Correggio, beautiful.

The silence by Correggio & Verini. repeated in the lower.

Five Landscapes by Claude.

St. Cecilia by Rubens.

Holy family by the same. } they are in the same
room.

The Waterloo Room is very interesting; there is the
portrait of the Pope Pius VIII, and that of the Cardinal
Lansdowne.

The Ball Room is very magnificent, the looking-glasses
are very large.

In the Guard Room there is a very remarkable
shield, created by Benvenuto Cellini, and ~~sent~~ ^{presented} from
a Duke of Parma to Henry the fourth (I think).

The Sunny Zoological Garden.

I visited it, Tuesday 24. August 1821.

The disposition of this garden is very agreeable.

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

But there is three great serpent Bosc constructors.

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

The lion is blind in his left eye; he cries very
hardly loud.

There is also three elephants; very large beasts.

The number of the beasts in Regent's Park Zoological Garden
is very superior. The garden also is ~~more~~ larger, ~~at~~
and in many ~~sides~~ ^{points} more beautiful.

The collection of birds in ~~this~~ Regent's Garden ^{also} is very
interesting.

~~It is~~ ^{It is} a very remarkable thing that these two large and
interesting zoological gardens are supported by private
subscriptions. In London almost all the scientific establish-
ment are supported by private subscriptions.

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

There is also a very remarkable view of St. Peter of Rome, St. and the castle of St. Angelo, where in the evening they use to perform the illumination and the girahdola, or the fireworks ^{in practice at} used in Rome.

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

The 28 Aug. 1821.

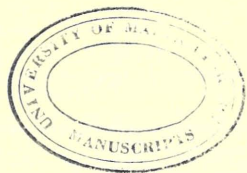
I visited the Buckingham Palace. This is at present the Queen's Palace. It is in St. James Park, near St. James Palace, the ancient residence of the Kings of England.

The Buckingham Palace is not unremarkably beautiful, but the gallery is very pretty interesting for many good pictures in it, and particularly for three fine "sculpture productions" in white marble by Canova.

These statues are Pluto and Andromache Venus - and another Jodest.

The pictures for the greatest part are by German painting.

It is very beautiful the throne room, and also the big dining room.



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

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 regard
its Sovereign.

In the Leicester Square, there is a ^{Hall} gallery, called
Miss Linwood's exhibition. 9

It is an exhibition of several copies of pictures,
wrought by ~~wool~~ needle, and silk. - Miss Linwood is working
herself.

The best production ^{is} a copy of a French
picture, the ^{representing} subject of the Adam's family in a
morning.

The death of Jean Grey.

~~The death~~
Arthur in the prison, whom ~~we are to be that~~ by order
of the King John, from Shakspeare.

Mandy country subjects.

In private Exhibitions are very common occurrences. There are exhibiting of every descriptions 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 ^{2d} shame for the British government, 10
having provided all the dependencies with an observatory, and in Malta ~~there~~ it to have not given one to Malta: where an astronomical Observatory existed in the time of the Knights, under the superintendance 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.

11

In the Athenaeum Aug 4th.
1841.

pag. 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 Times.

the Advertiser.

The most diffused and uncreditable newspaper is the Times.

In London are also published many satirical 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.

As 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 3^d of Sept. 1841.

This Tunnel is a very remarkable 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 machinery, for drawing up the water. The greatness of these machinery is very surprising.

The gallery of the tunnel is divided in two parts, quite equal each other. These two galleries are communicated together by successive arches, lighted by gas light. These two galleries are prepared for the different and opposite direction of the march of coaches, and pedestrians; but for the latter there are reserved in each gallery a pavement, which lies near the arch.

The humidity in this tunnel is ^{very} oppressive.

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

The 1: of Sept. 1841.

I went to visit the Dulwich gallery.

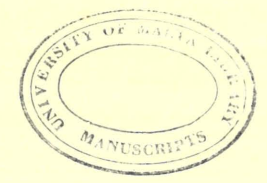
This gallery is composed from five rooms.

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

- 1. The Virgin Mary, with the Divine child, and some angels.
- 2. A young Spanish woman with flowers.
- 3. Two Spanish poor young men - Spanish character.
- 3. Three Spanish poor young men. Spanish character.

It is very remarkable 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 Lucas 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 Sessa in the year 1840 ~~had~~ 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 Mall East.

The most interesting are three great pictures by the brothers Carracci. The first is by Agostino Carracci; the subject is J. Christ ~~resurrecting~~ ^{reviving} the son of the woman of Chanaan.

The second is by Annibale Carracci; the subject is J. Christ with the woman of Chanaan. The last is by Ludovico Carracci; 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~~ ^{colouring} is more well ~~presented~~ ^{perceived}; 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 ^{expressive} ~~pretty~~. She blind ~~eyes~~ ^{hand} with him a vision; ~~that~~, 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 in all the pictures of the three Caracci (as also in the picture the other Bolognese masters, as Francia), J. 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~~ ^{it is} by Francia; ~~the~~ ^{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~~ ^{the} clerk. In the highest part of the temple there are three angels; and on the altar there is a relief, representing the sacrifice of Abraham. The colour 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 scriptures.

I never saw such a beautiful picture by this German painter. The colour is always red as is the usual of Rubens (~~but~~ 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 ^{red} cloth is very beautiful. The angel behind him is very well done; the delicacy of ~~the~~ the colour 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 Caracci representing the annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

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

It is said that the ~~so~~ mentioned picture is from the Mr. Sault gallery.

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

The other pictures are not interesting. Amongst them there is one by Maffei de Fenice, whose subject is ^{the} Shepherd's Adoration.

The number of all the pictures is twenty.

The charge ^{for entrance} is one shilling each.

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

In the year 1841 the ^{are} most very distinguished actors on the English Theatre ~~was~~ — Mr. Charles Kean.

Miss Ellen Tree —

Mr. Wallack

Mr. Webster.

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

I mistook one day to the performance of this tragedy.

Mr. Keen represents the part of Romeo
Miss Tree that of Juliet.

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

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

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, *Virginia*.

3^d August 1841

I visited the interior of Westminster
Abbey.

What a building! So much as it
is imposing, when considered from out-
side, ~~and~~ it is remarkably beautiful
in the interior parts.

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

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

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

Westminster Abbey is kept as a
national pantheon, among the other

5th August 1841

20

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
Cornwall.

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 contains several
objects brought from Egypt and India.

Among these curious 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 ~~is~~ heard at Rome, in the
Abb. Alberti's Church, in 1839.

But these two instruments ^{present} ~~presented~~
some difference.



110

[Faint handwritten notes]



[Faint handwritten text]
Nestling / ... to the ... / ...

Therefore / ... to the ... / ...

However — ...

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 is a weekly edition of the Times published every Saturday.

Großperle

Honeycomb

Faint handwritten notes on the right page, possibly describing botanical specimens or their uses.

papers of London
The paper is the largest paper of London
it is used in its original opinion but at
the same time it is applied to the interior
of the cabinet.

From a weekly edition of the
Journal published every Saturday.

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, 1841, that I visited St. Paul of London.
 This church is more beautiful in its exterior part, than
 in its interior.

The facade is very unequal, some englishmen pretend
 it is superior to the facade of St. Peter; but I
 don't believe.

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

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

The first day of the month is devoted to the study of the first part of the book of Genesis.

On the 22nd of the month, I visited the bank of the river and found it very beautiful in its scenery.

There is not so much water in the river as there was some time ago, but it is still very beautiful.

The view is not so magnificent as that of the river.

The scenery of the river is very beautiful and interesting. It is a great pleasure to the eye.

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The 24. July, 1841. after dinner I ~~went~~ ^{went} walking foot to
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.

St. James Park is irregular, and its irregularity
~~is the cause of~~ ^{is the cause of} its beauty.

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

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

This gallery is not ~~very~~ ^{very} large, but it contains
some very remarkable works.

The first picture of Raphael is very remarkable
for their composition and their coloration.
The first represents the sacred
family; it is an ~~very~~ ^{very} imitation of

the ~~celebrated~~ ^{celebrated} sacred family at the
Louvre in Paris. The second represents
St. Augustine interrogated by a child.

The ~~incomprehensibility~~ ^{incomprehensibility} of the
Holy Trinity is out of all doubt.

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

A very distinguished collection
of Landscapes by Claude.

It seems that this painter (Claude) did
~~nothing~~ ^{nothing} produce except besides 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 Francis, that are very distinguished.

Two cartons of Caracci.

Some views of Venice by Canaletto.

St. John of Murillo is very remarkable.

A picture of Caravaggio - I think ^{with} ~~was~~ the disciple of Cennano.

This work reminds me the duplication of St. John of Caravaggio in the Malta St. John Church.

Romeo and Juliet at the Hay Market
theatre the 26th July. 1841.

The parts of Romeo and Juliet were sustained
very well by Mr. Cass Kenn and Miss
Doe.

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

The 4th tragedy of Shakespeare is very
unimpeachable; but at the same time is
very irregular piece.

The final ^{scene} extremely passionate.

The Hay Market theatre is very beautiful,
it is not ~~too~~ large.

The following observations are an extract from the Morning Chronicle July 28.

The Univers, a French news paper is an ultra-catholic, or Royal paper, representing the new spirit of the French clergy, and allying the Union - Montom principle 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. And yet the Univers would in the name of thirty millions of Deists or Pantheists, preach a crusade in the Levant to annihilate Christianity.

Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, another
of those frequent, daring, and important
omnibus robbery: 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 . 1841.

I ~~was~~ visited the high column, ^{which} the English call the Monument,
~~which~~ it was erected in memory of the London fire of 1666.

This monument is placed near London bridge.

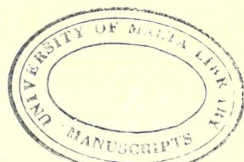
The ~~view~~ ^{view} of London from the gallery is very imposing; but it is not
possible to observe all the ^{points} ~~parts~~ of London, because London
is always ~~very~~ ^{never} ~~connected~~ with ~~great~~ smoke.

Notwithstanding, this morning, which I chose, was very
beautiful, and I ^{was able to} ~~may~~ observe ~~but~~ the city only, when
the magnific St. Paul church is the predominant monument.

From this gallery I ~~may~~ observed the large Custom House,
~~before~~ ^{and} the Thames is full of merchant ships, as
a large harbour. Near the Custom House is the Tower
and the Dock. On the right ^{side} of the London ^{bridge}, there is
a beautiful rail bridge which is called ~~Blackfriars~~ ^{Southwark} Bridge.

I ~~may~~ observed also the 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 arches.



the 12th of August 1841.

37

I visited the Royal Palace of Hampton Court.

In the first room, called the guard chamber
there is a picture by Julius Romanus. The subject is
the victory of Constantine upon Maxentius. This is
a model, or more probably a copy in a reduced
form of the same picture by J. Romanus in
the Vatican. This copy or perhaps is not made by
Julius 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
Charles the 1. on horseback by Van Dyke is the
most fine picture.

In the Audience Chamber
there are four pictures, representing four scriptural
subjects, by Ricci. 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 G. 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 copied 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, Bayeus, Coreggio, Titian, Palma, etc.

But what is very interesting at Hampton Court, are the seventh cartoons by Raffaele.

38

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

1. The death of Ananias
2. Slaying the lovers struck with blindness.
 This is remarkably 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.
7. The Charge of Peter.
 This is also very fine. St. Paul is in a very majestic appearance.

These cartoons are coloured.

— 265

I visited Hampton Court in the com-
pany of the respectable Mr. Rice family,
and Miss and Mr. Good.

We made a picnic in a Tavern at Ham-
pton Court, called the White Tavern.

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

In the evening we ~~went~~ to walking
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 is~~ very remarkable, that the Buttered Bridge is the
only suspended Bridge there is in London.

In Paris there is no one

In Florence there are two suspended bridges.

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

Sunday, 26th August 1811

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 Jesus Christ saying "Memento parvulos venire ad me."

The protestant service does not consist ^{only} of prayers ~~taken~~ ^{taken} from the old and the new testament and of a sermon ~~only~~.

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.

41
The weather in London is very variable, sometimes is very ^{warm}. Some-
times is very cold. The passage from the heat to the cold
is ~~very rapid~~ ^{abrupt}; when I was in London (1861) the 2 Sept.
was very warm, and the next day was so cold that
the difference between the temperature of these two success-
ive days was twenty one degree in the thermometer.

the 3rd Sept. 1841.

I visited the gallery of modern art, English painting.

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

It is situated near Pall Mall east, near 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 excel more than other painters.

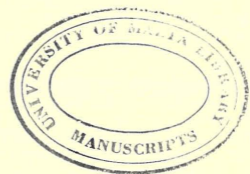
This perhaps is the effect of the great use the English generally take of feeding horses and dogs.

In historical and allegorical painting they have ^{scarcely} one or two painters who distinguished themselves.

When Napoleon was Emperor, *in Paris there was a great number of 43
music ^{lived in Paris} Masters; Spontini (Italian), Pais, Lesueur, Mehul, and
some others.

Pais is the French Master, who knew the best ^{how to} compose his operas
in imitation of ~~music~~ ^{the} Italian music; his Opera is his capital
~~Opera~~ Work.

Spontini is the author of the Vestale.
Lesueur of the Bardes.



The 6th Sept. 1841.

I visited the London Tower, conducted by a warden 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 & remained there twelve years. This prison is quite dark; on the walls there are some inscriptions made by the prisoners.

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

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

This building may be considered as a King 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 Malton.
Near this large building divided in two floors,
there is the Jewels Room.

In this room there a beautiful crown, headed
~~from~~ ^{by} a Malton 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
Bullen etc.

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

45
After I ~~have~~ ^{the} visited the Tower I ~~went~~ ^{went} to St.
Catherine's Dock. — The Dock in London
is an institution like the Hall and
King's in Paris, but on a more extensive
scale.

Raphael 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.
- Bulwich. 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 Sanoferrato;

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

The Virgin and child,
by Juerino;

The *Mydalen*,

by *Sommichino*;

Portrait of a Gentleman and a Lady

by *Vandyck*;

Portrait of *Vander Werf*,

by the same;

Two Views,

by *Vander Heyde*
and *Vander Wilde*.

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

In the Middle Room

47

there is a very charming Landscape

by *Wilson*;

Several portraits by *Reynolds*;

among them the portrait of *Stern*;

Several Views, by *Canaletti*;

St. Christopher, by *Am. Caracci*;

But the very superior picture in this Room

is the *Belford Window*

by *Sir J. Reynolds*.

This superb 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 Southborough. This represents
the fire of London, seen from one
of the arches of London Bridge.

Two beautiful Marines by Verelst.

And a Resurrection by Tintouts.

The political 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 Camps Saub, Pisa

the Chateau Chillon

the Steamer

the Storm.

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

I visited the Institution on the
28th July 1841.

This day the lecture of Chemistry
was about the expansive property of

the calorific. The experiments were 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 arms, arms, &c. of different people. In this room there is also the Baynards Church.

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 Etruscan Museum is also very distinguished.

There is also a little collection of ancient Roman Statues, among the others a *Taurum*, a *flautist*, and figure of *Uranus*, 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 Saverio* by Donizetti.

It was sung by *Prisi*, *Rubini*, and *Pamburini*.

The air of the Tenor, the Duet between the Tenor and the Sopranos, the Duet between the Bass and the Sopranos, and the air of the Sopranos, are the most beautiful pieces of the opera, by the said artists admirably well executed.

Although the *Prisi* 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.

Mila Cirio was the first dancer.
She danced with great agility and grace.
She was accompanied in her dancing
by Mr. Albert, who danced also very well.

In the first part of this Ballet,
Cirio and Albert performed a dance,
called the *Syrbiennne*: 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 galleries, and a great pit.

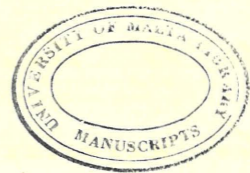
But the theatre is not so elegant
as the Italian theatre of Paris.

The English gardens, that
involunt garden, and Drury Lane
are the most beautiful theatres
of London.

375.

Richard Wilson is the very distinguished painter of Aisle. Was born at Ranrig 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

~~collected~~ prepared 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 Luccarelli. This so much pleased him, that strongly ~~was~~ 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 ~~are~~, the Times and the Morning Herald, are Conservatives or Tory Journals.

There is a High 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 politics it is a High paper.

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

54
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 coincide with the
reason: they do not admit any
mystery at all.

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

The Unitarians are great

375

university 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 parts; 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 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 infrequent.

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 business dont finish, before the vote about the adjournment is given.

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

51
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 same days before, that the election will take place in the determin'd day, place, and hour.

When the prefix'd 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 politics.

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

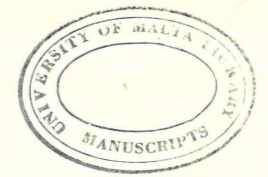
The election is ~~not~~ sufficient, when the people is divided. The poll generally is demanded; and this poll is also necessary to see if those persons who put up their hands were electors.

50
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 and in Chamber des Deputes it is permitted to do so. I prefer the regulation in of the House of Commons of London, because by it the Members are obliged to pay a great attention to the speeches.

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.

59

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 admitted by foreigners,
who fancy themselves, that the climate
of Paris, and especially of London,
is of nearly continual winter.

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

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

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

On y jouait le William Tell;
mais misérable!

C'est que j'ai le loisir d'observer
de plus remarquable s'est fait la marée
que dans ce port est très sensible. Les
bateaux restent hors de l'eau, lorsque
l'eau se retire; et on ne peut pas
sortir le port, que quand l'eau y
entre.

- 60
16. May 1839. Dep. from Milan. by French steamer Lycurgue.
 19. - - - - - arriv. at Civ. Vecchia.
 20. - - - - - Dep. from Civ. and arriv. at Rome.
 19. September Dep. from Rome, ^{Albano - Tivoli - Civita Castellana} again to Civita Castellana.
 23. - - - - - ar. at Siphon; very beautiful Sunday morning.
 2. October ar. at Pisa. the first day of the Great Congress.
 9. May 1840 Dep. from Pisa ar. at Lunel
 12. - - - - - ar. at Pistoia ^{Monte}
 16. - - - - - ar. at Florence
 3. September Dep. from Florence ^{Livorno - Livorno}
 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 ^{Corno - Paris}
 21. - - - - - ar. and dep. from Langres and ar. to Geneva
 24. - - - - - Dep. from Geneva
 29. - - - - - ar. at in Paris.
 16. July 1841 Dep. from Paris
 22. - - - - - ar. at London ^{Rome, 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 Richart Cœur de Lion, on y voit son tombeau.

Rouen est la ville de la France qui a donné à cette terre des plus grands hommes; Corneille, Boileau, Racine, Lamoignon.

Sur le quai de Rouen, on voit une belle Statue de Boileau, de bronze, colossale, élevée sur un beau piédestal.

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

J'ai visité la ville de Rouen, en allant

à Rouen, il y a deux des plus belles églises 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.

de Paris à Londres, dans le mois de Juillet
1844. 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.

quable.

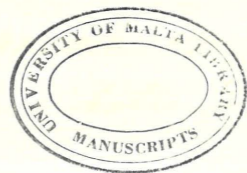
City, Town, Borough, Village, Hamlet.

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

Town is a place of inferior order, as ~~before~~ 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. ~~Can~~ Every common English man cannot see a stranger, that he thinks he's French without laughing upon him. 'Tis a detestable character.

The French 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 pride natural pride, or their ignorance.

Notwithstanding the Englishmen have something in their character very superior to the good quality of the French character. This is their sincerity, firmness, friendship etc.

In London the number of dissenters is very great. It is perhaps impossible to know every sect religious sect which exist in London.

The catholics there are in great numbers. Great number of churches, the most interesting belong to the church of England.

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

The most beautiful churches are St Paul, Westminster Abbey, St Martin le Grand, St Luke Chelsea, St Mary le Strand, Bow Church, St All Souls etc.

63
the 22nd Sept. 1841. - I had have visited Greenwich Hospital. - I went there by
the steam boat from London bridge, - with Mr. Scott, and Miss Jammington.

The building is magnificent.

The painting hall is very interesting for its pictures, for its justness,
for the scene of Lord Nelson he bore when he was wounded, and
also for an ancient astrolobe.

The Chapel, opposite to the painting hall is unarguably beautiful.

In the hospital ^{there} live about seven thousand sailors. - I saw
them signing dining - it is a very curious spectacle - In
the morning they have a breakfast, at one o'clock
they dine, and in the evening they have tea.
at breakfast they have a cup of mace 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, recovered 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.

It is very celebrated among Geographers the Observatory of Greenwich.

66
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 23rd Sept. 1841.

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

the Duke of Wellington was present.

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

the Lord Chancellor was deemed 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 we sitting, use to ~~put~~ keep their hat on their head.

the sitting was not interesting. Lord Clifford Catholic Lord ~~did~~ made a speech in support of a petition presented by himself, in order to substitute in India Irish priestly to the priestly 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 Sandown — but I did not understand nothing, the voice of the Duke being very faint.

The House is very well lighted by seven lamps
with candles —
admitted to the Hall there are several rooms for
the Lords.

The sitting was closed adjourned
the session finished at seven o'clock



The 26. Sept. 1861.

To Chatham Dock Yard. It is about thirty miles from London.
I left 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. Fortes.)

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 got an omnibus, and I went to Chatham.
Chatham 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 Chatham again by the omnibus.
At five I arrived at Gravesend. - At half past six by the steamer
boat I left Gravesend and at half past seven
I arrived at London Bridge.

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

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

This river after about eight miles from Chatham
~~of~~ is united with the Thames.

This river is very large, and quite adapted 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, ~~the~~
which united the ~~at~~ two parties of the town.

the number of the Railways in England is very considerable, and ~~it~~ ^{they are} very superior to ~~that~~ 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 ~~detachment~~ detachment of the different voitures at the arrival of every station. - the train is composed of ^{many carriages} ~~so many voitures~~ as ^{are} the station. At the first station the last ^{carriage} ~~voiture~~ is detached from the train; it ~~will~~ 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.

In the Chatham Dock Yard, there is on the left hand ¹³
on the shore of the river, the building for the
construction of ships, and boats.

I saw many vessels, frigates in construction,
and several frigates in reputation.

On that hand there is also a very large building
it is divided in three floors; the first for
conceiving the objects belonging to the armament
of ships. the second, and the third for
construction of woods etc. (skeletons,

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

On the right hand there is a beautiful building
for the officers of living in the Dock Yard.
~~before~~, there ^{is also} a building for iron work (anvil,
chairs etc.)

After, there is another building for the construc-
tion of those ship objects, ~~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 constructed 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.

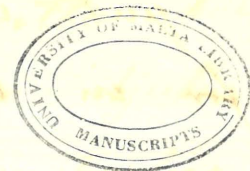
The machinery, not in service, for the construction of pulleys are very beautiful.

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 refresh 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 ~~up~~ 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.



Salimci { Lucia
Vincenza }
Beordi (by Vincenza)
Mammai (by Vincenza)
Wanni
Ab. S. Finucci
Mons. St. Minis
J. Peter Matranga

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 Indian (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 Indian
singers, both male and female.

The catholic chapels on Sun-
days are full of people.

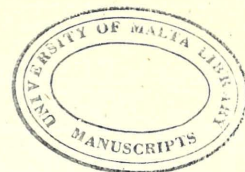
Westminster Abbey, and St Paul's Church
are the two most important ecclesiastical
Buildings of London.

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:
as are also many of the ecclesiastical
buildings of the Metropolis of England.

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

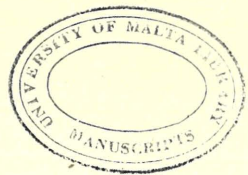


13
The Dome of St Paul's Church
is one of the most beautiful specimens
of architectural Art.

It bears some resemblance to
the elegant Dome of the Pantheon at
Paris.

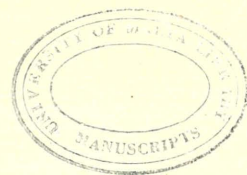
Seen at Moon Light, it looks
highly magnificent. Several times
I have been to see it by Moon
light from London Bridge.

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 Men, as St. Mary lebone in the Strand.

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



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

Monfields is the neighbour-
hood 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 at Seacom
or Subdunon.

62

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}
~~service~~ of the Carriages of St Paul's
Church.

For dinner, there ^{are} in London
several well attended dining
rooms.

The General Post Office -
is a magnificent new Build-
ing, 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 be-
comes well to a great commercial
people, as that of the metropolis
of England.

83
In the Battersea Training School
I heard the pupil teachers class
singing, according to the Hullah's
System, recently introduced into
the Schools.

Were present Dr. Kay, Sir
R. Eden, Mrs Austin &c.



I was going one day, with my brother, to ^{Chatham} ~~Greenwich~~, by the Blackwell Railway: and when at the railway station every one was waiting for the hour of starting, a very stout and good looking gentleman assisted me and my brother, and without any formal introduction / an occurrence very rare in England / began to take notice of 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 Falcon 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. there to go and visit him at Isleham 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} 40 volumes published by the Irish Kildare 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, toward
 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 cross continually
 the river.

the 29. Sept. 1841.

I visited the Lancasterian School in London, Borough Road.

It is directed by Methodists, I think —

It is divided in two sections, the largest for ^{males} ~~children~~, 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 Monastical School of Liphorn 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 Lanchester 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 James Kay Shuttleworth; and his patronised by Sir Robert Eden

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

In this training school is attached a primary school, where the pupil teachers of the institution use to go to practice.

In the training school of Battersea Mr Ingham 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 merchant 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
numbers of stores, where the
merchandise is deposited.

There are immense stores
full of wine of different countries.

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.

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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 principles.

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

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.

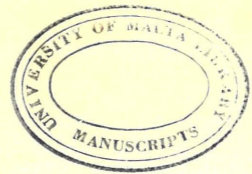
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The London and Westminster
Review was started in 1824 by
a number of gentlemen calling
themselves Utilitarians.

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
James Mill, author of the British
India, Mr Mill's son, Mr James
Place, Mr Bentham, Mr Southwood
Smith, and others.



Virginia by Sheridan Knowles.

V. Swart every jot disclosed to me

J. By whom?

V. Sunny Dentatus.

J. He disclos'd it to you?

Sunny Dentatus is a rabble man.

V. Sunny Dentatus is an honest man!

There's not a woulker in Rome! How now?

Has he deceiv'd me? Do you call him liar?

My friend! my comrade! honest Sunny,

That has fought in six score battles?

J. Good Virginia

Sunny Dentatus is my friend - the friend

Of every honest man in Rome - a brave man -

A most brave man, except yourself, Virginia

I do not know a man I prize above

Sunny Dentatus - yet 's a rabble man

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

J. A man

Who loves too much to wear a jealous eye.

Virginia - Still, 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 task
you did - I hope you never play
The tenant?

Vir. The tenant! Ah, 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. Hush, Sir.

V. What's this?

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

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 comeliness; and too much fire, to suit
The face of Sining Pentatus.

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

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

By Wilson is the Wife 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 Tiëbe author. Wilson is a good painter in Landscapes; and the scene of the death of the Wife 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 ~~the~~ Portrait of Mr. Kemble in Hamlet ~~that~~ 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 boys. They are very large in size.

Vivency. Sheidan Knowles

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

Jer. He surely will.

Viv. He surely will? more surely

He had arrived already, had he known

How is he wanted - they have miss'd him, Servis!

Don't tell me, but I know they have, or surely
We had not now been looking for him. Where's

My uncle?

Jer. Sunday you have fallen asleep

after such watching, he went forth to hear

If there were any tidings of Virginians.

He's here.

Viv. 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 - & give me any words
Rather than what looks utter.

Jer. Be compos'd!

I hope he'll come!

Viv. 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 seen you,
I had made sure of it.

Nun. All has been done.

That could be done.

Vin. 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!

Nun. It is, indeed!

Vin. Must I go forth with you? must I again
Be dragg'd along by Claudius as his slave,
And none again to succour me? - Tullius!

Tullius! Does your true betrothed wife
Call on you, and you hear not? My Tullius!
Am I to be your wife, or Claudius' slave?
Where - where are you Tullius?

Tul. My Virginia!

What's to be done, my friend? 'Tis almost time.

Vin. I hear what you are saying - it is time - -
O.

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He looks a little heated.

It is not that Julius he is speaking to?

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

Tul. What's to be done?

Tul. Will be undone - that's to be done:

Tul. Will do away with the Decemvrate.

Tul. You'll do away with the Decemvrate? - The Decemvrate
will do away with you? You'll do away with yourself!
Do nothing - the enemy will do away with both of you.
In another month a Roman will be a stranger in Rome.

A few pass we are come to, Masters!

Tul. But something must be done.

Tul. Why, what you have! you shout and clap your
hands, as if it were a victory you heard of; and
yet you cry -

Appian.

Liberty

'Tis triumph, power, dominion, every think!
Are ye not open yet, ye swithy gates?
Let fall your chains, and push your bolts aside!
It is your past and future Lord command 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! Deay that she is mine.

And I will stamp thee, unless the lie
Should shock thee first.

Ap. Thy daughter!

Vir. Play not with me!

Provoke me not! Equivoque, and so!

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?

Luc. Not since her death.

I dream his coming home, good Lucius.

Luc. A step! 'Tis Numitorius and Virginius.

Luc. Joy, how he looks! - See, Lucius, how he looks!

Sheridan don't use call scene every party of the tragedy, where
a person come in, or go out, but he calls scene that
all party from a ~~segment~~ 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, 1821. It is composed of
Nouvois, president of the Council, and minister of the interior; Metaxas of war;
Chirilides of foreign affairs; Vatisas of public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs;
Koles of justice; Kriasis of marine; and Grammas continues as interior Director
of the Finances.

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
every where

Shakspeare's tragedies are very good. Besides *Virginia* tragedy, he is published also the *Lazarus* *Comicus*, and the *William Tell*.

It is very remarkable thing, that the subjects ^{chosen by} that Shakspeare had chosen for his tragedies, are ~~all~~ republican subjects.

Shakspeare 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.

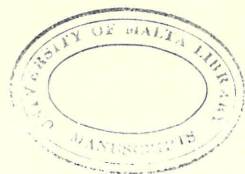
No one is to be seen in the street, except few scattered persons going or coming from church.

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.



Sept. 11. 1821.

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 300. Of seminaries there are but few, and these few are little more than common schools.

The Christians are not allowed to practice their religion publicly, but with their private assemblies no interference takes place.

The churches are but few in number, and those not capacious enough for their several congregations, and the faithful are obliged to meet privately.

Singular enough, a church erected at Peking by the Emperor Hany Hi, who was very 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 8000 and 9000 Christians, who in that city enjoy greater liberty than in any other country.

In Nanchow there are upwards of 2000 Catholics.

Newspaper Paragraph.

p. 466.

The Holy Scriptures were not written for occasional purposes, 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 unity to read the Bible in their own tongue.

p. 474.

That some of the instructions of the apostles to the Church were not committed to writing, or that, if written, they have not come down to us, seems probable from 2. John 13. 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.

Forced of the Heaven . and not from the Heaven . Milton P. 103

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~~ ^{see} the other.

The french, however, do not 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 ^{private} ~~social~~
english sociability is very sincere,
and therefore more interesting
than the ^{french} ~~english~~ 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.

the character of the english
is very different from the
french and the italians
they are more proud
and more vain
than the french
and the italians
are more sincere
and more friendly
than the french
and the italians

The character of the english
is more proud
and more vain
than the french
and the italians
are more sincere
and more friendly
than the french
and the italians

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, bet.
ween english and french, is also to
be observed in the most common social
manners.

When the french salutes a friend,
always takes off his hat; but the
english never do it.

At dinner, generally the french
eats with his right hand, while
the english do the same with the
left.

the english are more reserved
in their manners than the french
are. the french are more
open and familiar in their
conduct. the english are more
reserved and distant in their
conduct. the french are more
open and familiar in their
conduct. the english are more
reserved and distant in their
conduct. the french are more
open and familiar in their
conduct. the english are more
reserved and distant in their
conduct.

The Sentimental Journey by Yvonne (Steuve), is a very
 curious book - The subject is not interesting in
 itself, sometimes ^{it turns} a little ~~unpleasant~~ ^{shocking}, but it is
~~most~~ interesting, for ^{much} the truth in the picture of
 the characters.

The language of this book is very fine, some times it
 is difficult ~~because~~ because the ^{laconism} ~~concise~~ ~~some~~ ~~precision~~
 of the sentence is ~~very~~ ~~great~~ peculiar to Steuve.
 I read it in London.

It was not completed by Steuve himself, because he
 died before he had finished it. But it was
 continued by Eugene, his friend, or I think
 his ~~first~~ printer.

36

Oct the 8. Sept. 1841.

I have visited St. Bartholomew Hospital.

Miss

The Museum of Pathology etc. is little but very beautiful.

In this museum there is a collection of human heads for phrenological study, among those heads there is one of a warrior, and also there is another, that they think is the head of the Woman who 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 Mental 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

Bethel Bethlehem etc. King's

In ^{every one of} these hospitals there is all the
Lectures necessary for the degree in Medicine and
Surgery.

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

For every course of Lectures it ^{is required the} ~~must~~ payment of a
determined sum.

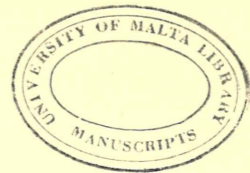
This is the proceeding of Medical Instructions in
London.

B 371
H

The Bridges of London are very
renowned 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.
Can kept as gardens, preserved
by a rail all around.

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly including 'Squares' and 'London']

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

Covent Street

Piccadilly

The Strand

Holborn.

Sir C. Lytton Bulwer is one of the most distinguished english poets of the day. 114
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 Vicini &c.

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

Mr. Buns 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 thing.

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 ^{always} ~~was~~ existed between these two people.

What is the cause of it? It is very difficult to state; probably it is the effect of the different origin of said two people, as also of the hatred, which naturally exists between a conqueror and a conquered people.

How vain deluding jolly joys / joys is a singular or plural? is plural —

The brood of folly without father bred!

How little you bested

Or fill the fix'd mind with all your toys!

Dwell in some idle train

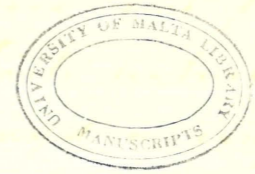
And fancy fond of with gaudy shap'd powers,

in
of all
in

I
I
in

They
Lady

you



~~Uomini che si dice il~~
~~Uomini che si dice il~~

So vedo che sia necessario di educare ciascun popolo, secondando le sue abitudini,
e non sforzandolo ad adottare le abitudini altrui.
Però ciascun popolo dee essere educato per mezzo della sua lingua, ed adottando
quelle misure che sono adattate alla sua costituzione ed clima
del suo paese etc.

~~Uomini che si dice il~~, ~~Uomini che si dice il~~, ~~Uomini che si dice il~~, ~~Uomini che si dice il~~.

Rev. J. 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, ^{hoping to be favored with a ticket} by ~~an~~ ~~order~~ ~~of~~ Mr. Cwast, and ^{by} another by ~~Mr.~~ Mr. Townley.

The session was very interesting, because Lord St. Russell, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Vincent Talbot ~~did~~ ^{made} a speech, each of them.

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

~~was~~ ^{the} session began at about four o'clock.

The speaker ~~then~~ in dark ancient fashion enumerated the members who arrive; when this number ~~is~~ ^{is} "hundred", the speaker ~~go~~ sits in his chair, and then the session is opened.

Sir J. Russell speaks very ~~slowly~~ slowly, and not clearly. He seems to be not an eloquent man. His speech ~~lasted~~ ^{occupied} about an hour.

In the speech of Sir John Russell which was direct to ~~attack~~ ^{attack} the new Tory ministry, replied Sir Robert Peel, in a very dignified, and a very eloquent manner. Sir Rob. ^{is} Peel must be an eminent orator. He ~~showed~~ ^{has} a noble ^{appearance} figure, a good voice, and a clear pronunciation.

Diary 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 West. gallery
26. Hay Market Theatre
29. Visit to the British Museum
31. Italian Theatre
- August 3. Westminster 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

- August 28 Buckingham Palace
29. Ascent to the top of St Paul
Groundling chapel
September 1 Dulwich Gallery
3. Tunnel under the Thames
Gallery of Mod. paintings
6. London Tower
8. St Bartholomew Hospital
22. Greenwich Hospital
3 26. Chatham Dock yard
29. Borough Road School.
3 23. House of Lords.
- October 9. Departure from London.

The following is from the *Athenaeum*, 17 April 1841.

M. Rignud of Brussels has constructed an iron house, which, according to the statement 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 the interstices 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 $757\frac{1}{2}$ tons avoirdupois (810,000 kilograms).

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 Liege, to Spent, or to Antwerp, would be about £. 25.

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

Oct. 1841
Le 12^e je suis allé aux Nourville — le theatre est gentile — les representations sont tres bouffonnes.

On a represente trois pieces, dont j'ai senti les deux premieres.

La premiere a été "Un monde de femme — la seconde" l'Enlèvement des Sabines.

13 Le 9 Oct. 1841
j'avais puille Soudry pour rentrer en France.
De Soudry je suis allé directement à Boulogne; et le 12 5 Oct. j'ai vu Paris.

Je suis allé à la messe ventadour le 19 Oct. Mardi 1841. Les Italiens, avec leurs sont passés à cette table, la plus elegante de Paris.

On y jouait l'Elixir d'Amore — par Sublache

Periani
Verrini chante Tamburini
merveilleusement — vvvvv

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

Sabella 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 surprenant.

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

Mais aussi chanté et agit
bien.

Il romanzo di M^{re} Sazani "gli ultimi giorni di Lavinia" di ¹²⁰ ~~Marta~~
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 distanti dal
soggetto principale.

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

J'ai connu, pendant mon
séjour à Paris, en 1841, grand
nombre d'Italiens: en particulier,
Mr. Mammi, philosophe distingué,
Mr. Melloni, professeur célèbre,
l'abbé Corradis, philologue profond,
l'abbé Cesini, écrivain distingué,
Mr. Mascari, jeune étudiant de
beaucoup d'espérance,
Mr. Guarnieri, jeune étudiant de Pise,
Mr. Lambertini, gentilhomme de Modène,
M^{re} Sant'Agata, de Bologna
etc.

L'abbé Joussis est prêtre
italien, du piémont, mais qui
demeure pour la plus part de
l'année ou à Paris, ou à Londres,
à cause des ses études philo-
logiques.

Il s'occupe à présent (1841)
de la traduction d'un poème
indien.

Le plus beau théâtre de Paris est le Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique.
L'Opéra Comique est à présent dans la Salle Favart sur les
boulevards des Italiens.

Il y a quelques années dans cette salle on jouait les Opéra
italiens, ensuite elle fut brûlée, et la compagnie italienne
passa à l'Odéon.

La Salle Favart rebâtie avec plus d'élégance qu'auparavant
fut destinée pour l'Opéra Comique.

À l'Opéra Comique on n'a l'usage de jouer deux pièces —
Je suis allé le 20 Oct. 1841. Dim. ce jour même que
j'étais arrivé de Londres.

On y jouait Camille, et la Dame Blanche par Boieldieu —
M^{me} Roni - Lucia jouait le rôle de la Dame Blanche.

La musique de la Dame Blanche est très belle; Bte Boieldieu
est un des plus grands musiciens que la France n'ait jamais
produit. Je me rappelle que lorsque j'étais à Londres j'étais
enivré par son Ouverture du Calif de Bagdad.

M^{me} Roni chant très bien. Je l'avais sentie à Milan
dans la Scala, elle y jouait le rôle de l'Ingenu dans
le Pirata, mais elle m'a bien plus satisfait dans
la Dame Blanche.

Le theatre de l'Opera Italien
est à present (1841) dans un état
très florissant. Il a pour Soprens

Mme Cisi

Mme Persiani

pour Contralto

Mlle Albertassi

pour Tenor

Rubini

Mario

pour Barytons

Tamburini

pour Basses

LaBlache.

Il est beau d'entendre le Souff.
Vanni de Mozart, chanté par Mme
Cisi, Mme Persiani, Rubini, Tam-
burini, et LaBlache.

De retour de Londres, je
me suis arrêté de nouveau à
Paris depuis le 12 octobre 1841,
jusqu'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.

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15 Octob. 1841

au Theatre francais, Colonne de
cornille par Mlle Rachel.

J'y assiste à cette representation.

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

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

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the reverse side of the page]

1841 parti de Lyon ^{le} 25 Oct. 1841
 Après un séjour de ^{une} six mois à Paris
 et à Londres, je devais rentrer chez moi,
 en laissant mon père Antoine à Paris.

En compagnie de M^r Inflet, 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
 Auzerre; et nous y avons dîné.

le soir

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

Mardi 27 Oct. matin

Nous sommes arrivés à
 Chalons sur Saône. 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 Œil - Id

La Tarantule - Ballet

Le théâtre était presque vide.

J'ai visité Notre Dame de Fourvières
et la cathédrale de St. Jean,
où il y a un Horloge très curieux.

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 Grenoble

31 Oct - Sargues

Sisteron

à Sisteron on nous fait ^{abandonner} dans la
voiture au milieu de la rue, faute
des chevaux - pendant la nuit, jusqu'au matin.

1 Nov.

On passe par chateau Aroux
puis Monique

2 Nov.

Mirabeau feyrolles - Aix -
et à onze heures du soir à Marseille.

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

Observations politiques.

Le meilleur système social est celui, qui ^{ou} favorise mieux les intérêts parti-
culiers des individus. C'est ou sans dire! car ^{est} la société ^{qui} est faite pour
l'homme, et pas l'homme pour la société.

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

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

Cependant il y a des choses par rapport à ces doctrines sociales,
qui sont aussi générales, qui ils peuvent, même qui ils doivent
convenir à tout le monde, car ce sont elles ne sont que des
principes de justice qui sont bien universelle. Toute à l'Europe,
qui ils sont aujourd'hui même méprisés par les peuples qui y
sont, ou qui y prétendent 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.

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

Tout les îles doivent se gouverner par eux-mêmes. Mais ne doivent être
gouvernés par les anglais.

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

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

Shakespeare Hamlet

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

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

he gone by our watch.

angry — hungry
weak — weak

I have heard
the cock, that is the trumpet ^{to} of the morn,
both 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^s fly
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; questa è forse uno dei più forti motivi, per
i quali si mantiene nel loro errore quel disprezzo che spesso dimostrano
verso i cattolici.

Gli uomini considerati nello stato nel quale essi erano nel medio
evo, ~~erano~~ ^{si possono} dividere in due classi. Gli idioti, e i dotti. La
parte comune degli ^{uomini} ~~uomini~~ ^{era} ~~era~~ ignoranti. Una grande parte poi di
essi si applicava allo studio della Religione etc. questa
seconda classe di persone serviva per istruire gli altri;
i quali non erano capaci di esaminare da per se
stessi quel che loro veniva insegnato accettavano
in buona fede le istruzioni dei dotti. Quindi in
quella epoca la fede era grande, e la profondità
del sapere dei dotti ancor più grande, perché più
concentrato, e non disturbato dalle difficoltà della
multitudine.

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

nelle opinioni, e la grande mancanza di fede.
queste differenze rimarranno basche tanto finché
tutti gli uomini arriveranno a un uguale
stato di perfezione intellettuale (se ciò è
possibile).

Non si rimediare dalla spinta che si è data alla
società non è possibile; la migliore cosa per
ridurre gli uomini a un migliore stato
di credenza ~~passiva~~ ^{sembra} essere quella di istruirli
tanto per quanto si può. ~~possibile~~.

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Un popolo poco istruito è suscettibile di grandi vizi, ma
nell'istesso tempo è per capace di eroiche virtù.
Un popolo colto non ha dei grandi vizi, ma le
virtù sono altrettanto deboli.
Un confronto fra i tempi bassi e lo stesso attuale
della società in Europa serve a confermare queste
due proposizioni.

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

I suoi schismatici, 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 a la quale tien mezzo fra i Protestanti ed i Naturalisti, questi credono nella autorità della Bibbia, ma non amettono 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 idea non vedono nella Trinità, poichè dicono non potersi da loro concepire il modo con cui Uno possa essere Tre. Se ben si rifletta, la ragione degli Unitari è equivoca, poichè Unità di Natura e Trinità di persone non vuol dire Una e Tre Una cosa.

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/ ~~Unità~~ ~~Trinità~~ ~~Divinità~~ ~~Verbo~~ ~~di~~ ~~Gesù~~ ~~Cristo~~ ~~sono~~ ~~cosa~~ ~~differenti~~ ~~in~~ ~~apparenza~~ ~~la~~ ~~divinità~~ ~~del~~ ~~Verbo~~ ~~e~~ ~~quella~~ ~~di~~ ~~Gesù~~ ~~Cristo~~.
Cristo, benchè sieno in realtà la medesima cosa. La divinità del Verbo si rapporta unicamente alla trinità delle persone divine, nel mentre che la divinità di Gesù Cristo si attiene 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.

Del Cristianesimo ha avuto in tutti i tempi nel suo seno interesse un
seme di discordia; da quale, variando secondo le circostanze del tempo
e del luogo in cui si è sviluppata, ha esortato ai 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 contraddire continuamente un sistema di Religione fondato
sull'autorità, ed insegnante cose superiori alle forze ordinarie
della mente umana.

^{Primo} Del secolo decimosesto, ha fatto sfogo del protestantismo per la
religione cattolica con l'espulsione del ^{giuramento} cristianesimo - quasi
imperiosamente quasi tutta l'Europa era cattolica: l'Inghilterra
lo era; la Spagna e la Francia e l'Italia lo erano
ugualmente. Per quanto varie eresie pullulavano
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 invasa estesamente dall'er-
rone; e il cristianesimo quasi minacciato
di totale rovina.

L'Arianesimo ed il protestantismo furono
nell'istria della Religione le due epoche più
terribili dell'errore; la negazione della Divi-
nità del Verbo, la negazione dell'Infallibilità della
Chiesa.