

desultory style, between Frederick and his Father. Mr. Danvers at length casually remarked that he had that day received a letter from his friend, Sir Wilford Wainwright, proposing an alliance between their families, and nominating his son as a candidate for Louisa's hand.

At this intelligence the pale countenance of Darnley assumed a more palled hue, with difficulty he swallowed the wine he had raised to his lips, and under the plea of sudden indisposition hurried from the room, and sought in the solitude of his chamber, to sooth his ruffled spirits, and brace his feelings for the struggle between his affection for Louisa and his sense of honor.

"I fear that your friend's health is more seriously affected by recent wounds, than he has led us to suppose," remarked Mr. Danvers, as he watched with friendly solicitude the agony depicted on the features of Darnley."

"Why Sir," coolly rejoined Fredrick, "I rather imagine his wounds are of a nature to baffle the skill of the surgeon, there are some affections of the heart which go beyond the doctor's soundings."

"Indeed," said Mr. Danvers—"I should be truly grieved if one to whom we owe so many obligations should be a prey to suffering either mental or bodily; But what think you of this proposition, respecting the disposal of Louisa's hand?"

"It may be very eligible in a commercial point of view," replied Frederick, "but there is one thing yet to be considered."

"And that is?"—

"What may be Louisa's sentiments on the subject."

"Oh, as to that," rejoined Mr. Danvers, "she poor girl; has, I dare say, never thought upon the subject, and whoever may be the object of her parents choice will, I doubt not, meet a cheerful acquiescence upon her part."

A significant "hem!" from Frederick accompanied by an incredulous expression of countenance aroused his father's attention, and called forth certain enquiries, against which, the natural candour and simplicity of the young sailor, were not proof. The whole story was told, and Darnley's feelings of honor and hopeless struggle against passion, forcibly pourtrayed. Mr. Danvers was, to use Frederick's 'professionalism' completely "taken aback." This was a communication he was wholly unprepared for, yet though it bid fair to overturn his favourite scheme for Louisa's aggrandisement, he could not withhold his tribute of admiration to the honourable conduct of Darnley. A deep silence prevailed for some moments, at length Mr. Danvers, finishing his glass of wine with great composure, rung the bell, and on the entrance of the servant directed him to inform the Lady Elizabeth that he requested to see her. On the arrival of his lady, Mr. Danvers, in a plain, straight-forward matter of fact style, detailed to her the conversation which had just taken place between Frederick and himself. Her Ladyship who possessed more tact in matters connected with the tender passion than did her worthy husband, had already made herself acquainted with

her daughter's sentiments, and was but little surprised at the turn matters seemed likely to take, and was rather inclined to unite her powers of persuasion with those of Frederick, to induce her husband to reward the honorable conduct of Darnley. Mr. Danvers, whose utmost wishes were centered in the happiness of his children, was easily induced to yield compliance with their desires. Frederick was dispatched to conduct Darnley to the family conclave. He found his friend alone in his chamber, struggling manfully with his feelings, and endeavouring to quell the tumultuous emotions which agitated his soul. The joyous countenance of Frederick beaming with delight met his astonished view, as, in a few hurried and almost unintelligible words the happy news was communicated, while he dragged rather than conducted him to the dining room where Lady Elizabeth and Mr. Danvers awaited them. On their entrance, Mr. Danvers taking Darnley affectionately by the hand, acquainted him with the favourable sentiments he was willing to entertain towards him, adding, "the happiness of my children has ever been the paramount consideration with me, and I am confident, I can in no way more fully secure that of my daughter, than in bestowing her on one whose integrity of principle and high sense of honour, outweigh every other consideration. If therefore you can win the affections of my girl, of which I believe there is little doubt—she's yours, therefore, my dear Mr. Darnley——"

"Hold, Sir," exclaimed Darnley, whose expressive countenance proclaimed the inward workings of his soul, "even if by my present acknowledgement, I should forfeit all my claim to the enviable distinction you would honour me with, I cannot permit you to remain one instant in error as to my identity. Although his heir, and bearing his name, I am not the son of Captain Darnley—have no claim to the appellation."

"Not his son!" exclaimed Mr. Danvers in breathless astonishment.

"No Sir," rejoined he. "My story is a short one if you will permit me to narrate it, you will then perceive how far I may presume upon your favour. It is now more than twenty years since Captain Darnley, my revered benefactor, my more than parent, whilst cruising off St. Helena, fell in with the wreck of an East Indiaman, lying a dismasted hulk upon the waters, she had been deserted by her crew and was apparently fast settling down; the humanity of the good Captain induced him to brave every danger resulting from going personally on board the sinking vessel, in the hope of being instrumental in the rescue of any unfortunate being who might have clung to the wreck. On the deck he discovered a female (clasping in her arms an infant of about two years of age) extended by the side of the lifeless form of a gentlemanly looking man. The child still breathed; but from its companions in misfortune the vital spark had fled for ever. The almost exhausted infant was with difficulty forced from the circling arms which still grasped their treasure even in the tenacious embrace of death, and hurried to the boat where he was securely deposited in

the arms of his deliverer, who had scarcely given the word to his crew to proceed, when the doomed vessel heaved and plunged downwards into the yawning surf. The infant thus providentially rescued from a watery grave, became the especial care of his preserver, who educated him as his son, and in due course of time had him rated as midshipman on board his own vessel. Finding it impossible to gain any clue by which to trace my relations, if any such existed, my benefactor, who had no children, adopted me; and at his death bequeathed me his property, conditional with my continuing to bear his name, instead of that of Howard, which I believe to be my veritable patronymic."

"Howard!" ejaculated Mr. Danvers, in extreme agitation.—"Gracious, Heaven—an East Indiaman—Twenty years since—say—do you remember the name of the vessel?"

"The Ganges," replied Darnley, astonished at the emotion exhibited by Mr. Danvers, and added, "the reason why I imagine I may claim the name of Howard, arises from the circumstance of this locket, which was hung round my neck, at the period of my being discovered on the wreck, bearing that name." Saying these words, he detached from his neck a small locket containing two portraits, with the united names of Charles and Sophia Howard, inscribed in the reverse, and presented it to Mr. Danvers, who seized it eagerly with trembling hands, gazed on it for a moment, burst into tears, and sank into his seat overpowered with emotion; at length controlling his feelings, he stretched forth his hand to Darnley, and drawing him towards him, embraced him affectionately as his restored nephew. "Yes, my brave, my honorable boy," exclaimed he, perceiving the astonishment of Lady Elizabeth and Frederick, "you have that additional claim on my affection: Howard, the friend of my youth, married my only sister, and as a wedding present to her previous to their departure for India, where Howard was possessed of some property, I caused these portraits to be executed. About the period you mention, I received a letter from my brother-in-law, announcing his having sold his estates, and remitting to me the proceeds thereof, stating at the same time his intention of embarking on board the ill-fated "Ganges," with his wife and child. The loss of the ship was duly notified at Lloyd's; and long have I bemoaned the untimely fate of my dear sister and her offspring. Blessed be God! you are preserved and thus restored to my arms, every thing my most ardent wishes could desire; gladly would I have bestowed my daughter on you, as a man of honour, the friend and preserver of my son, but oh! how much more joyfully do I hail as my Louisa's husband, my long lost lamented nephew."

We need add no more, my readers will easily divine the rest. That the whole family received with purest joy the accession of their restored relative.—That Sir Wilford's proposal received a polite negative.—That the lovely Louisa lost all her despondency and resumed her smiles; and that very few weeks elapsed ere the double union took place between the gallant young sailors and their lovely cousins!

SACRED MUSIC, AND ITS INFLUENCE.

“There is a charm, a power, that sways the breast,
 Bids every passion revel, or be still;
 Inspires with rage, or all your cares dissolves;—
 Can soothe distraction, and almost despair,
 That power is Music.”

ARMSTRONG.

IF, in this civilised world, there be such a thing as an atheist, let him reflect on the wonderful influence of music on the human mind, and upon all animated nature—how the dark shades of barbarism vanish by its power—how, like magic, it melts down the stormy passions in the heart of the rudest savage—even as the sun, by its genial warmth, dispels the vapours of the dawn. Let him trace the exquisite sensations inspired by music, from the highest refinement of a palace, down to the land of barbarism, whose inmates, plunged into the darkest chaos of ignorance and error, are alive to no emotions so strong as those which music alone has the power to awaken. If, indeed, there be such a thing as an atheist, let him listen to the well-tuned melodious voices, singing Handel’s sublime compositions, which could have been the production of heavenly inspiration alone, such as “Comfort ye my people,” “Oh, thou that tellest glad tidings to Zion,” “Lord, remember David,” “The people that walked in darkness,” “Pious Orgies,” “He was despised,” “I know that my Redeemer liveth;” the glorious and stupendous choruses from the Messiah, let him listen attentively to any of these divine compositions, so replete with religious harmony, “grave, solemn, and seraphic; fit for the martyr to play and an angel to hear,” (a) and ask himself if music can be the mere invention of man—if by mortal means only it could have been introduced into this world? No! he must feel that it emanated from the Deity—that it is “a boon from Heaven for mitigating the pains of life, (b) “one of the most beautiful and most glorious gifts of God,” (c) and with Shakspeare will exclaim

“Such harmony is in immortal sounds,
 But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
 Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it.”

It has been beautifully said, that music is a taste of the first-fruits of Heaven, while on earth—that it is the handmaid to divinity. In the hour of affliction sacred music calms the spirits, smooths the brow of care, and like the oil of the good Samaritan affords that healing balm to the wounded mind which no other means are so likely to effect—a delicious tenderness—a religious zeal creeps imperceptibly through our veins, the whole world cleared of its grosser passions seems an elysium of bliss, our senses are wound to the highest pitch of delight, and become, as it were, uplifted to divine and heavenly rapture. (d) The pious and learned Bishop Horne, judiciously observes “there is no doubt but that the heart may be weaned from every thing

(a) Collier. (b) Quintilian, Lib. 1. cap. 2. (c) Luther. (d) Dr. Cave’s

base and mean, and elevated to every thing that is excellent and praiseworthy, by sacred music." (*e*)

But the powerful influence of music on the human mind, is not confined to its effects when used in religious and holy rites. That influence pervades all animated nature, in the gradual descent from man, down to the most minute insect. (*f*) It is designed for our solace and delight, even from the earliest periods of infancy to life's last closing scene. Its soft melting sounds soothe the infant at its mother's breast, and lull the little one to sleep, when all other narcotics fail. Its enlivening strains cheer the peasant through his daily toil. (*g*) Its tender tones speak the lover's plaintive tale (*h*). Its bold accents inspire the soldier with martial ardour (*i*). The sailor, after braving the terrors of shipwreck, and escaping death, sings his simple ditty, which, by restoring the associations of love and home, makes him forget his care.

"Cordial, to soothe the languid lover's pain,
Or rouse the warrior to the dusty plain;
Balm of the soldier's toil, when battle raves,
The seaman's solace, on the stormy wave."

ROME, Part I.

When in a distant country, a well-known melody suddenly bursts on the ear, indefinable are the associations which it conveys:—home—kindred—all that is dear, is brought to memory, as if instantaneously transported to the spot. Next to the sight of a beloved home, is the delight of the heart, in receiving through the ear, sounds assimilating with our earliest and most innocent employments and recreations. No

Primitive Christianity, Part I., pages 276, 277. (*e*) See Bishop Horne's Sermon on the Erection of a new Organ, at Canterbury. See also St. Chrysostom's commentary on the 40th Psalm. See likewise Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Exeter, in his "Considerations touching the Liturgy of the Church of England," pages 5 and 35. See also Bede, and other pious writers, on this subject.

(*f*) For the effects of music upon all kinds of animals, insects, &c., see Leo Africanus—The Abbé Olivet—Gosier—Barrington—Gardener—Bonnet—Sir John Hawkins—Southey's Letters from Spain—Ireland's Picturesque Views of the river Thames—Linnæus's Characteristic Picture of Dogs, as modified by Mr. Daniel—Wesley's Survey of the Wisdom of God in the Creation, i. 149,—and Nathan's Musurgia Vocalis, cap. 3.

(*g*) Aristotle calls music "the medicine of that heaviness which proceeds from labour."

(*h*) The following extraordinary anecdote has been quoted by several musical historians:—"A certain Spaniard, one night late, encountered an Indian woman in the streets of Cusco, and would have brought her back to her lodgings, but she cried, "For God's sake, Sir, let me go; for that pipe which you hear in yonder tower, calls me with great passion, and I cannot refuse the summons, for love constrains me to go, that I may be his wife, and he my husband."

(*i*) "Support the yielding fight with song,

For song enlivens war."— FINGAL, Book iv.

—quo non præstantior alter

Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantû.

VIRGIL, ÆNEID.

See also Plutarch in Crassum. Livy, lib. x. c. 22. Cæsar de Bello Civili, lib. iii. See likewise Menagiana, tom. i., how the Portuguese, having lost a battle, 14,000 guitars were found upon the field.

disposition, however stern, or soured by the ills of life, can refrain from dwelling with feelings of sensibility on scenes of juvenile happiness, which no other means are likely to bring back so vividly to the imagination, as a well-remembered air that has been chanted in the dwellings of our fathers. (*j*) Amidst romantic scenery, where the mind is awakened by solitude to melancholy and reflection, music breaking unexpectedly on the ear acts like magic on the senses, and produces feelings too exquisite to be of long duration.

The savage, that last link between the human and brute creation, roaming amidst his native wilds, has been subdued by its influence. It was by its fascinating powers that those famous musicians and philosophers of antiquity—Hermes, Orpheus, Linus, Musæus, and others, applied the greatness of their genius, and, by their persuasive accents, won upon the rude manners of barbarous people, harmonised them into concord, training their savage minds, and making them bow to the decencies of civilized life.

Terpander, we are assured, by the power of music alone, suppressed a great sedition, and appeased the discord that reigned in Lacedæmon; and Thales, by the same means, cured a raging pestilence in Sparta. Plato and Aristotle are both of opinion that music is not only useful to society, but it also has great influence over the mind, as air has over the body, by exciting pleasurable sensations when the spirits are depressed, and calming the mind when too much agitated. Athenæus remarks, that music was performed at the feasts of princes and heroes, not out of levity or vain mirth, but rather as a kind of medicine, that by making their minds cheerful, it might help digestion. Queen Elizabeth, it appears, was in the habit of taking rather a powerful dose by way of a digester, for Dr. Burney tells us that she used to be regaled at dinner with twelve trumpets and two kettle drums; which, together with fifes, cornets, and side-drums, made the hall ring for half an hour together. The medical virtues of music are well authenticated and ably explained by the faculty of the first eminence, (*k*) and to which we may add the authority of Aulus Gellius, (*l*) and of Homer. The former tells us it was a common tradition, that those who were troubled with the *sciatica*, when their pain was most exquisite, were eased by certain gentle modulations of music performed upon the tibia, and that he had read in Theophrastus, that by artful modulations of the same kind of instrument the bites of serpents had been cured. The latter avers that the plague which afflicted the Greeks was by music stayed and appeased. Martinus Capella affirms that fevers were removed by song, and that Xenocrates cured maniacs by the same means. We likewise find in the history of the Academy of Sciences, that a musician was cured of a violent fever by the performance of music at his bedside. From these, and numerous other well established facts, Picus of Mirandola was

(*j*) Nathan's *Musurgia Vocalis*, page 34.

(*k*) See M. Burette. Dr. Bianchini. Dr. Mead. Dr. Leake. Baglivi Likewise A. de Mairan, in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for 1707 and 1708.*

(*l*) Aulus Gellius, lib. iv., cap 13.

perfectly justified in saying, "Music sets the spirits in motion, and thereby produces the like effects upon the mind as medicine does on the body." (*m*) By its miraculous influence, humanity and pity have been awakened in the breasts of those whom nature almost shudders to own as her offspring; and the hand imbrued in blood, has even wiped the tear of penitence from cheeks unblenched by the shame of guilt, which is exemplified in the well authenticated fact of Amurath IV., surnamed the Valiant, who took possession of the city of Bagdad in 1637. Amongst thirty thousand Persians whom he caused to be slaughtered in cold blood after their surrender, was a famous performer on the harp, who intreated permission from those sent to massacre him to be allowed to speak to the Sultan previous to his death. At the desired interview the Sultan requested a specimen of his professional skill. With this he readily complied, and touched his harp so melodiously, and sung in such pathetic strains the lamentations on the tragedy of Bagdad, that the hard heart of the cruel monarch being at length softened, he melted into tears, and saved both the musician and the remaining inhabitants. (*n*)

[To be continued.]

IMPROMTU.

TO A YOUNG LADY ON BEING REQUIRED BY HER TO EXTEMPORIZE ON NOTHING.

On "Nought" must I, Sophia, write,
And no one charm of your's indite?
The muse becomes unruly,
A theme more fond she would pursue,
More chaste, more beautiful than you—
And that is "Nothing" truly.

A Schoolmistress once asked her pupil to tell
What word do the letters S double E spell.
The child was but dull, and the mistress replies—
What is it, you dunce, I do with my eyes.
"Oh yes," says the child, quickly taking the hint,
"I know the word now ma'am, S double E—*squint*."

(*m*) See on this subject Jamblichus in the Life of Pythagoras. Quintillian. Aristides, the Philosopher and Musician. Milton. Dr. Burchart's Preface to Luther's Colloquix Mensalia. (folio). Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws," Nieuwentyt, &c., &c.

(*n*) Mod. Un. Hist. Gen. Biog.

SUPPRESSION OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN
WOOL SHIPS, &c.*

PLACE on the kelson of the vessel, before it has received its lading, three (3), casks, one for each hold, the upper fifth or sixth of each cask to be pierced with numerous holes, each about an inch in diameter, the rest of the cask to be lined internally with lead. Insert and fasten into the head of each cask, or into the upper part of one of its sides a metallic tube, about two inches in diameter, to extend as required, from the cask to the upper, or main deck,—the whole length of each tube to be protected with a strong casing of wood.

To prepare the above apparatus for immediate use, put into each cask *when placed where it is to stand*, a due quantity, which will be explained presently, of carbonate of lime, (whiting, chalk, or limestone, or marble, broken into small fragments will do)—and should there at any time be ground for suspecting the commencement, or the actual existence of combustion, (the hatches having been carefully battened down pour on the carbonate of lime in that cask which may happen to be nearest the spot where the combustion is supposed to have commenced, (by means of the tube attached to it) about one pint of water to each pound of the carbonate contained in the cask, to be followed with six ounces by measure of strong sulphuric acid, or eight ounces of nitric acid, or eight ounces of muriatic acid, poured in slowly, a gill, or less, at a time. A more or less rapid disengagement of carbonic acid gas (as the carbonate might be in a state of more or less minute division, and as the acid might be poured upon it more or less slowly,) would now take place—when the gas escaping through the perforations in the upper part of the cask, would, by its own weight, and its vast expansive power, force its way along the lower regions of the vessel, until, stratum by stratum, it had expelled and replaced any other gaseous fluid, or had become mixed with it in those proportions in which it would be destructive of combustion.

In order to facilitate the mixing of the dilute acid with the carbonate of lime, it would be advisable, if whiting or chalk should be used (for creating a more rapid supply of the gas) and the sulphuric acid (for cheapness) to add to the apparatus a second tube, fitted with a strong metallic rod, and furnished at its upper extremity with a transverse handle for rotating it, and at its opposite extremity (which should be immersed in the bottom of the cask among the calcareous carbonate) with two or more cross-pieces of metal or wood fixed at right angles with the rod. This part of the apparatus for mixing the ingredients would be the same as that contrived for a similar purpose in the well known machine for manufacturing soda water.

The quantities of carbonate of the lime and of the acid required for

* Ships laden with hemp, cotton; or of fire in the hold of ships generally, or in cellars, or other confined spaces capable of being secured from the free access of atmospheric air.

vessels of given tonnage may be deduced from the following statement, viz:—

Four hundred pounds by weight (400 lbs.) of tolerably pure carbonate of lime, yield about one hundred and eighty pounds by weight, (180 lbs.), or about twenty thousand cubic feet, or five hundred (500) tons, by measurement, of carbonic acid gas,—and the admixture of about 6 ounces by measure, of strong sulphuric acid, or 8 ounces of nitric acid, or 8 ounces of muriatic acid of the shops (diluted in about the proportion above specified with water for the convenience of admixture), is sufficient to neutralise about one pound of any of the calcareous carbonats while the admixture of carbonic acid gas with atmospheric air, in any proportion not lower than one (1) part of the former to four (4) of the latter, will prevent or extinguish combustion.

The above method of extinguishing combustion was publicly verified as far as possible at the time, by analogous experiment at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, in 1839.

I am indebted to a talented scientific friend for the following, among several other, valuable observations:—"It would be much better to substitute marble or limestone in small angular pieces, which would render the stirring apparatus unnecessary, and render the action less violent, and more regular."

"There may be advantage in having the casks containing the lime placed beneath, but by that arrangement we neglect to avail ourselves of an important property of carbonic acid gas, viz., its great specific gravity, which causes it to descend with almost as great facility as water, through atmospheric air, so as speedily to displace it, and to assume, or possess itself of the lowest level."

"On this account it should be made known that the casks may be placed with equal advantage on the orlop deck, by making the requisite alterations in their construction, viz., in place of being pierced with holes, having a wide metallic tube, or leathern hose securely fixed over a corresponding aperture in the upper end, and bent downwards, so as to be introduced within the hold. In this latter method the plan may be made applicable to ships that have already received their lading."

Should the above method of applying the carbonic acid gas be required in consequence of the vessel having received its lading, or should it be adopted by choice, the gas tube, or hose might be conducted with advantage into the space between the sides of the vessel and its internal lining, if not caulked, or, even if caulked, provided a few apertures be left sufficiently low down to admit the gas readily into the hold.

Respecting the choice of the carbonate to be employed, the calcareous carbonates are, perhaps, as suggested, the best for the above purpose, as being the cheapest, and not liable to damage on shipboard; and of these, the marble or limestone, broken into small angular fragments, as recommended in the paper quoted above, would for most purposes be the best. It would perhaps be advisable, however, that one of the casks, at least, should be provided with chalk or whiting, against cases of emergency requiring a more rapid disengagement of the gas, and that where there is a choice, one or two of the casks should be placed as originally recom-

mended on the kelson of the vessel, so that advantage may be taken of the expansive power of the gas, for forcing its way with as much certainty, and as little delay as possible, among the densely stowed cargo of a wool ship.

The above means of preventing or of extinguishing fire in the holds of vessels, would neither injure the vessel, the cargo, or the provisions, nor would it, with common prudence, endanger human life. It would of course be destructive to any live stock in the hold of the vessel; indeed, so destructive would the gas prove to all animal life within the sphere of its operation, that it might be used in the manner above described, for the express purpose of destroying rats, or even insects, in vessels, in place of the usual process of fumigation.

It would perhaps be desirable that vessels should be provided with a larger quantity of the carbonate and of the acids than the mere supposed interstitial spaces left by the cargo in the hold of the vessel might seem to require, so that provision might be made against the possible gradual escape of the gas, and any consequent tendency to a repetition of the accident before the vessel could arrive in port or discharge her cargo.

The following, however, would no doubt be a redundant supply for a vessel of 500 tons:—

Carbonate of Lime, (e. g. Marble or Limestone, broken into small angular fragments, or Whiting, or Chalk), 84lbs.

Sulphuric Acid, about 32 pints, or Nitric Acid, 42 pints, or Muriatic Acid, 42 pints. Though the precise proportions would of course have to be determined by a consideration of the purity of the carbonate, and of the strength of the acid employed. The casks ought to be capable of containing the above ingredients, with the addition of the due proportion of water, and ought to be then of sufficient size to preclude the escape of their contents, either from the motion of the vessel, or from the effervescence of the ingredients during their admixture.

The average cost of the acids, in England, would be perhaps as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| The Sulphuric Acid, at 4d. per pint | 0 | 10 | 8 |
| “ Nitric Acid at 1s. 6d. do. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| “ Muriatic Acid at 6d. do. | 0 | 17 | 6 |

The cost of the entire apparatus would not perhaps exceed £18, or about £6 each cask, with the tubes, &c., complete.

The cost of the marble or chalk would be a mere trifle, perhaps not exceeding 10s.

So that the entire average cost of the apparatus, and of the ingredients for a ship of 500 tons, would not exceed £21.

The acids ought to be packed with much care, in small stout bottles, with glass stoppers, in a box lined with tin, and the interstices between the bottles filled with whiting. The measures for the acids should be glass, as also the funnels for pouring the acids into the tubes &c., and of due strength,*

* Packed in the box with the acids, with one or two of each to spare; the