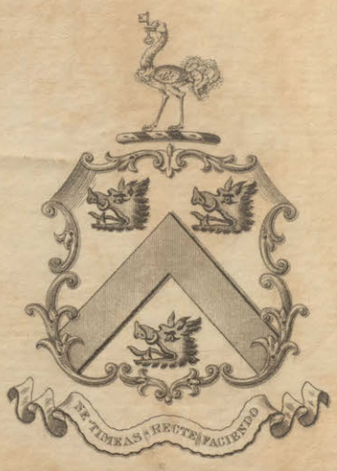
Count de Montalembert
The Father of the Author



IN MEMORIAM
Peter Whitford Redpath, B.Sc.
Jocelyn Clifford Redpath, B.C.L.

Tour

in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland; in 1796, and 1797.

Volume the First.

Volume the First

contains

Hamburgh, Zell, Hanover,
Brunswick, Wolfenbottel,
Berlin, Potzdam, Sans-
-Souci, Wittemberg, Leipsig,
Dresden, Prague,
and Vienna.

A Tour
in Italy, Germany,
and Switzerland;
in 1790, and 1791;

written
for the amusement of a beloved
Daughter.

Scribere jussit Amor.

In every work regard the writer's end;
Since none can compass more than they intend.

" Si j'avois à choisir un état,
" ce seroit l'etat du voyageur ; et si je desirois
" d'appartenir à une nation quelconque, ce
" seroit à la nation des voyageurs — De tous
" les etats humains qui existent sur ce globe,
" il n'y a point d'autre qui reunisse à ce
" degré, honneur, liberté, santé, egalité, et
" qui soit affranchie de toutes les entraves,
" qui des nombreux égards et des vues politiques
" et particulières ne cessant de mettre, quand
" on végete dans son pays natal ——

" C'est un etranger ! "

" Ces mots magiques servent d'excuse a bien
" des choses, et ouvrent bien des portes, qui
" resteront toujours fermées, aux domiciliés
" du pays — "

Mons.r Le Comte de Berchtold.

One of the most liberal minded men I have the pleasure of being acquainted with.

J.K.

Part First.

Departure from England for Hamburgh. – pleasant passage in the Diana packet – pass Heighligaland – arrival at Cuxhaven – description of Cuxhaven and Ritzbittel – sail up the Elbe to Hamburgh – that river described – its rise in Silesia, and progress to the German ocean. – Gluckstadt – Stade – beauty of a sun-set on the Elbe, and succeeding moonlight scene – shores of Hanover and Denmark. – land at Altona – and from thence proceed to Hamburgh – description of that city, and its inhabitants ——

After a residence of eighteen years, in three parts of the globe, I was very desirous of seeing the continent of Europe; and on my final return from India I was engaged with several parties for that purpose: but by some unforeseen events, they were all frustrated previous to the French revolution; which effectually prevented a tour through that kingdom: altho' it increased my desire of seeing Italy, Germany, & Switzerland, before similar causes should produce similar effects in those countries —

Accordingly in the summer of 1796, I accompanied a friend on a continental excursion through Germany to Italy; and returned, in the beginning of the following year, by Switzerland, and a different part of Germany, to my peaceful retreat at Stanmore Hill; where I left my family on

the 13th. of June; and having purchased a neat travelling post-chaise for our tour on the continent we proceeded in it to Yarmouth in Norfolk; and arriving there on the 15th., engaged for a passage in a packet that was to sail the next morning to Hamburgh, for ourselves, our carriage, and a German servant, who had lived some time with Count Rumford, and had from him an excellent character —

June 16th
At Sea

This morning we went on board the Diana Packet, Captain Dean; and the wind and tide being both in our favor at two o' clock, we sailed from Yarmouth Roads, for Cuxhaven, with a number of passengers from various nations — Dutch, French, Italians, Swedes, and Germans; but the wind freshening, most of us were soon reduced to the same language; that of nature, struggling with the most violent sea-sickness I ever experienced, altho' I have been four times round the Cape of Good Hope. —

By midnight we were sailing about eight miles an hour, with a fair wind; which, under every bodily suffering, relieved the mind with the hopes of a short passage: mine indeed was too much inclin-

ea

=d to wander to the rural scenes on Stanmore Hill, in social converse with those I love; but the rolling seas, and toping vessel, soon re=
=called me from these imaginary pleasures.—

„Sweet spot! I love thy silent shades;
„Thy verdant lawns, and opening glades
„With fam'd Italia's plains may vie
„Thy breezy hill, and healthful sky.

„There may my eve of life be spent;
„In calm domestic peace, content:
„There, in cold earth my limbs be laid;
„And there thy filial tear be paid!

June 17th
German Ocean

I omitted to mention the first intelligence we received on our arrival at Yarmouth, that one of the last Packets which sailed from thence for Cuxhaven, had been captured by a French Frigate: and at day-break this morning, finding ourselves near a large fleet, we were not without some apprehension of danger; but on their nearer approach were much pleased to find them a part of Admiral Macbride's Squadron, with a convoy of merchantmen —

After sun rise the wind abated, and we sailed pleasantly until five in the afternoon; when a vessel stood down to us, which, it was easy to perceive from the Captains countenance, he judged to be an enemy; and on my saying I thought it was only a small vessel, he gave me a most affect-

ing

=ing squeze, and one of those significant looks, which speak far beyond the power of words: ad=ding in an emphatic manner that his own brother commanded the packet just taken, that it was the second time he had been captured during the war, and each time by the same Frigate — it is no wonder then he had his peculiar feelings; and few I believe were without some disagreeable sensations, especially the French Emigrants, who are most to be pitied on these occasions. — Happily our anxiety was soon terminated, by the vessel speaking with us, and proving to be a Packet from Hamburgh — After ex=changing a few enquiries, we both stood on our respective voyages; and the evening shut in, without any further adventures.

June 18th

Heighligaland

Early this morning we passed near Heighligaland, or Holy-Island, belonging to the King of Denmark; fifteen leagues from Cuxhaven — It is a small place, with a light-house, a church, and a few villages; it was once much larger, but the sea makes continual encroachments on the cliffs —

A steady breeze soon wafted us from thence to the mouth of the Elbe; & at ten o'clock we landed at Cuxhaven, after a fine passage of only forty four hours; in which time we had sailed three hundred miles —

Cuxhaven

Cuxhaven, where the vessels generally anchor before they sail up the Elbe to

Hamburgh is only a small village, situated near the Quays, in a humble tho' useful style; but being the first place in which I ever set my foot on the Continent of Europe, I shall not easily forget the pleasure it afforded me; especially after our close con=finement in the Packet. —

Ritzbittel

A rural walk of about a mile from Cuxhaven, brought us to Ritzbittel, where there is a tolerable house of accommo=dation for passengers, in their way to Hamburgh; which by land is upwards of eighty miles from Cuxhaven, and something less by water — We preferred sailing up the Elbe, to the bad roads in Hanover; and agreed with the master of the sloop, to take us up with the flood tide to morrow morning —

In the mean time, while

dinner was preparing, I walked into the adjacent corn-fields; which display the richest crops of wheat, barley, rye, and other useful productions; planted on large convex ridges, seperated from each other, by small wet ditches — The trees appeared with additional beauty, and the pease and beans in blossom perfumed the air with double fragrance, after our confinement at sea — It is certainly the mingled cup that heightens our joys, and creates a zest, which a constant flow of pleasure never can produce —

The contrast between the shores of Yarmouth and Cuxhaven, is not so striking as the inhabitants: the peasants appear neat and clean, tho' many of the men go without shoes and stockings, & some in large wooden shoes: the lowest class of females are in the same predicament; and with their short petticoats, and a large oil-skin bonnet, of

of an uncouth shape hanging over their shoulders, make a singular appearance to a stranger.

The few gentlemen and ladies I have seen have no peculiar characteristic in their dress; and many of the women are delicate and pretty ——

Cuxhaven is situated in the Electorate of Hanover, tho' it belongs to the city of Hamburgh; and one of its senators resides at Ritzbittel, as governor of these places: his house is in a sort of fortification, in the midst of a shady garden, surrounded by a moat: the adjacent country is very fertile, and continues so for two or three miles on each side of the Elbe; but beyond that distance it is generally heathy and barren ——

June 19th

On the Elbe —

I rose with the dawn before three o'clock, and walked down to Cuxhaven, to embark with our servant and carriage, on a small sloop for Hamburgh: in our walk we enjoyed a glorious view of the sun rising on the eastern waves; one of the grandest scenes in the creation, but from being so common, too little attended to —

We proceeded thus early, that we might have the whole of the flood-tide in our favor, after entering the Elbe, which we did not fully accomplish until six o'clock — The flood commencing soon after, we made a rapid progress — The Elbe is a noble river, navigable for large ships to Hamburgh; it is very wide at the entrance, but gradually narrows; and about half way

the rural objects on both shores are easily distin-
-guished at the same time; and from thence to
Hamburgh it seldom exceeds a mile in breadth.
The Coast on the right belongs to the Elector of
Hanover; on the left to the king of Denmark.

In looking over a large
map of Germany, I find the Elbe takes its
rise near Schmiedeberg in Silesia; and flows
on to Dresden in Upper Saxony; from thence
passing the cities of Wittenberg and Magdeburg,
it runs thro Lower Saxony to Hamburgh; where,
like the Thames, it receives the tribute of all
nations, and joins the German Ocean at
Cuxhaven —

About half way up the Elbe we
passed Gluckstadt, a considerable town in the
Danish dominions; and found the river en-
-livened with the busy sons of commerce, from
the largest Indiaman to the smallest fishing
boat; in this respect also bearing a comparison

with the Thames; but the shores of the Elbe being all flat, they cannot boast of such varied beauty, tho' by no means deficient in villages, trees, pastures, and cattle; with a number of little towns and havens interspersed among them —

At noon the wind abated and soon fell calm, which obliged us to come to an anchor with the ebb-tide, when only fifteen miles from Hamburgh: we were also retarded by an unpleasant dispute between the master of our sloop, and the commander of a ship of war belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, and stationed off Stade, for the collection of port-duties; which being too obstinately refused by our young Englishman, he was ordered instantly to repair to Stade, or they would fire upon his vessel: resistance was in vain, and we were obliged to part with two seamen out of four, as hostages for his compliance; which added to our de-

-lay

=lay as well as vexation, from having to pass an=
=other night in one of these uncomfortable
vessels —

I immediately had recourse to
my pencil for consolation, and sketched off
the two adjacent coasts of Hanover and the
Danish territory; not as having any thing
interesting in their appearance, but as
characterizing the banks of the Elbe, which
for forty or fifty miles, presents nearly the
same aspect; and about half way to Ham=
=burgh the water becomes suddenly fresh. —

But all our delays ~~and~~
and disappointments were amply compen=
=sated by such an evening scene as seldom
happens to the most favored travellers; as
those confessed who had been accustomed
to Italian skies; and I who have often con=
=templated the setting-sun, during several In=
=dia voyages, in various climates, never saw

anything to equal it —

The Elbe, in a broad expance, was smooth as glass, and bounded on every side by rurae scenery; while the heavens, for half an hour before sun-set, displayed such a flood of glory, as cannot easily be conceived: it was sufficiently cloudy to create variety; but the tints of azure, purple, crimson and gold which decks those clouds, no pencil of Wright, nor even of Claude himself could display: and this reflected in the strongest colors on the liquid plain below, was wonderfully grand & beautiful —

No sooner was this brilliant scene closed in the west, than the eastern horizon announced the approach of Cynthia, appearing indeed with peculiar modesty after the resplendent exhibition of Phœbus — I sat on the deck until a late hour; when the river, and its adjoining shores, the vessels silently gliding down the stream, and a combination

of tranquil scenery, brought Homers beautiful description so forcibly on my mind, that I shall close the evening with Pope's excellent translation of that charming passage —

„ As when the moon refulgent lamp of night,
„ O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light;
„ When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
„ And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;
„ Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
„ And stars unnumbered gild the glowing pole;
„ O'er the dark trees a yellow lustre shed,
„ And tip with silver every mountains head;
„ Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise,
„ A flood of glory bursts from all the skies:
„ The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,
„ Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light."

Homer's Iliad.

June 20th.

On the Elbe —

The morning opened with a display of vessels of all sizes, and from almost all parts of the globe, under their respective colors, sailing down the Elbe to Cuxhaven, to prosecute their intended voyages, and convey the commodities purchased at the free-port of Hamburgh, to different countries —

At ten o'clock the wind and tide being favorable, we once more weighed anchor, and sailed for Hamburgh: the Danish shore now assumed a different appearance, terminating in cliffs or gentle hills, delving into woody glens; with populous villages and cultivated scenery: the opposite side, in the Electorate of Hanover, was similar to that already described —

On approaching Altona, the banks were covered with gardens and villas, belonging to the principal merchants of Hamburgh:

and the river, from the commencement of Altona, to the furthest extremity of Hamburgh, (like the Thames at London-bridge) displayed a forest of masts —

Altona

At noon we landed at Altona, a considerable trading-town belonging to the King of Denmark; where we expected to be more pleasantly situated than among the busy scenes at Hamburgh; and accordingly we endeavored to procure accommodations: but the Prince Royal of Denmark, with his princess, and a large suite from Copenhagen, being now on a visit at Altona, occasions such a concourse of strangers, that we could not meet with an apartment; and after having traversed the whole town for that purpose, we continued our walk to Hamburgh, which is only half a mile from Altona; and there at one of the principal Hotels, called Kramer Amt-Haus, we met with every accommodation —

Hamburgh.

After dinner I walked over a great part of this extensive and opulent city; where every thing indicates peace, plenty, freedom, and commerce: the streets are as much crowded as in London, and by such a variety of passengers, especially females, as I have never before met with — all nations of the earth, at least the trading parts of it, seem to meet at Hamburgh: among them the Jews are very conspicuous; with Turks and Armenians sufficient to orientalize the mingled groupe —

As to the females who crowd the streets of Hamburgh, except among the lowest classes, very few are dressed alike — Some appear in the extreme of the present fashion, with short waists, or no waists; turban'd heads, and naked elbows: others with stiff stays, swelled hips, and long waists,

altogether in the style of Queen Elizabeth — many of the young ladies wear their light glossy hair in ringlets, encircled with flowers; the mothers cover theirs with a neat cap; while the groupe is completed by a grandmother in the black velvet hood of former times — these all walk out without hats or bonnets; while others seem to have kept up every variety of fashion, in bonnets, hats, and cloaks, that has been adopted since my remembrance.

The dress most common among the middle and lower classes of the German women, especially the peasants, is a cap of satin fitted close to the head, decked with gold or silver lace, and richly embroidered; with a broad border of lace or muslin; this may be styled the head-dress of the country — But there is now a fair at Hamburgh, which lasts for a fortnight, and collects persons of all descriptions from the adjacent provinces; this

affords me an opportunity of seeing their respective inhabitants, and more of their manners and customs than I could otherwise acquire — among the different classes at this fair may be distin=guished almost every character we meet with in Teniers, and the old Dutch and Flemish paint=ings, in the very dresses of those times —

The Senators, Clergy, and Lawyers have dresses peculiar to their profession; all of black, with the large ruff round the neck, as in the days of James the first: but the men in general seem to adhere to the present English mode, of a round hat and plain clothes; there is, however, no want of variety among them, from the gravity of the Spanish Don, to the fop or the clown. —

The natural consequence of this is very pleasing to the inquisitive travel=ler; for he may walk about in any dress, with=out being remarkable, where no person has

the appearance of a stranger; and if he had, the people seem all too busey with their own con=
=cerns, to make remarks on their neighbors —

The carriages at Hamburgh are as various as the dresses: from the most elegant English chariot and Phaeton, to the heavy German coaches and pleasure waggons —

The streets of Hamburgh are badly paved, without any accommodation for foot-passengers: the public buildings are generally in the ancient heavy style, erected more for utility than ornament — The Court-house, the exchange, and similar structures are in crowded parts of the town; and the churches, altho many of them are large, with lofty spires, have no degree of taste or elegance in their architecture, except the new church of St. Michael — they are all of brick, with or=
=naments and portals of stone, with copper tur=
=rets and spires; which from an incrustation of

verdigrise, gives them the appearance of being painted green —

The public fountains and other ornamental structures, are entirely devoid of taste and beauty; I therefore deem it a fortunate circumstance to begin my tour in the northern part of Germany; not doubting, as we proceed southward, and approach the softer climate of Italy, that land of taste, we shall find the arts in a progressive state of improvement.

The general appearance of the streets and houses at Hamburgh, resembles the old town of Edinburgh; here are buildings of eight, nine, and ten stories, gradually tapering to the top; and finishing with a pyramid, vase, or statue, of uncouth workmanship. I have sketched two or three of the most remarkable; for Hamburgh affords very little scope for the pencil, either in itself, or the adjacent scenery —

A few of the streets, and irregular squares are wide and airy, shaded by trees; but in general they are narrow and crowded, especially near the river, where there are several dirty canals for the convenience of trade; and others with mills for the different manufactures, running between the houses; in many of these canals the water is quite black, and the smell extremely offensive —

Several new houses, in a better style, are now finishing at Hamburgh, and others repairing in the modern manner, for since the commencement of the present war, the merchants have all grown suddenly rich; a short time ago very few of them kept a carriage; they have now the most elegant equipages, and villas in the pleasantest parts of the country —

The extensive ramparts round Hamburgh, covered with a fine turf, and

planted with shady trees, afford a delightful walk, and many varied views of the adjacent country; some parts are broad enough for carriages, and the ascent is rendered as easy as possible —

Part 2.d

Residence at Hamburgh – description of that city – Altona – Prince and princess Royal of Denmark at Altona – their character – elegant simplicity of the Princess – theatre at Altona – Churches at Hamburgh – Library – mixture of characters at Hamburgh – Mr. Archinholts – Mr Voghts villa – Fortifications at Hamburgh – houses and manner of living – territory round the town – interview with Klopstock, the celebrated poet of Germany – leave Hamburgh, cross the Elbe, and arrive at Harburgh, in the Electorate of Hanover – description of the town and fortifications at Harburgh —

June 21st.

Hamburgh.

We have been introduced to a few very agreeable families; and the morning was dedicated to accompany one of them to such places as most deserve our attention: particularly a few collections of books, and pictures; but in a town of such extensive commerce, where every one seems intent on the means of acquiring wealth, we must not expect much gratification in this respect: altho' in a pleasing rational society, I am informed by those who have resided here some years, few places exceed Hamburgh — Of this we had a pleasing specimen this evening, which we spent with a French family, who invited the Baroness of Diemar, and some other friends of both sexes to supper; which gave me an idea

of these entertainments in France, in better times; when literature, anecdote, and chearfulness crown-ed the repast —

Altona

In the afternoon some of our friends insisted on our accompanying them to the French Comedy at Altona, and accepting a part of their box, that we might see the Prince and Princess of Denmark — We went early, as the theatre was crowded on account of the royal visitors; but not having for so many years frequented pub-lic places, I was glad to get out, and en-joy the public walks at Altona, for at least an hour before they went to the play — These shady walks led to the residence of the Prince; and by one of these pleasing opportunities which sometimes unexpectedly occur, the Prince and Princess were detained at

the door, before they entered the carriage, which gave me a distinct view of their persons; and if I had not seen them for some hours afterwards at the theatre, I never should have forgot my first impressions at the sight of this amiable Princess, in whom the most lovely form, the sweetest countenance, and an elegant simplicity in dress and manners, seem perfectly united —

The Prince is like our royal family, and particularly resembles his unfortunate mother; his hair and eye-brows are perfectly white, and his countenance is not expressive: his character is that of a young man with the best intention, fond of clemency, not given to prodigality, and of moderate abilities. He was dressed in regimentals, and appeared without any state or parade — The King being now reduced to a state of extreme imbecility, the Prince Royal has the whole manage-

ment

=ment of the government; and his sign-manual is necessary for carrying every thing into effect: tho' perhaps Count Bernstoff, the prime mini=ster of Denmark, is at this time of more con=sequence than even the prince himself. —

But when I recollect for whom I particularly write, I must briefly describe his amiable princess, who appears Simplicity her=self — without either powder or paint, and dressed in a gown of pale blue, with a plain gauze handkerchief, her elegant form and mo=dest countenance appeared to the greatest ad=vantage: her silky hair, of a light brown, was ornamented with a triple plume of diamonds, over which waved three black feathers, whose sable hue gave additional lustre to the jewels. — But had I met her in any private circle of company, "artless and unadorned" I should have pronounced her one of the loveliest of women —

The behavior of the prince and princess to each other was extremely pleasing; they seemed to enjoy nothing without a mutual participation: a trait which I have always remarked in our own amiable sovereigns; and ardently do I wish those who are most nearly allied to them would copy their example — The Prince and Princess are on their way to Pyrmont; and as they stay only three days in Altona, we are particularly fortunate in arriving at the same time; as it is seven years since the Prince has visited this part of the Danish dominions —

During the Opera, lemonade, ices, and other refreshments were carried to the different boxes, at a moderate expence: and unlike the length of the London plays, this was finished in time for us to drive home from Altona to Hamburgh by day-light; after which I enjoyed the agreeable supper already mentioned —

This afternoon also afforded me an opportunity of seeing the whole of Altona, which is in a more airy situation than the greatest part of Hamburgh — the public walks between the towns are shady and pleasant, as are those in the upper part of Altona, near the theatre, where on the princes arrival they erected a temporary temple, which is illuminated every evening —

The houses, and general appearance of the inhabitants at Altona, are similar to those at Hamburgh, for few of the northern Danes reside here; and two thirds of the citizens are Jews, who carry on almost all the trade: but it can hardly be deemed a rival to Hamburgh, whose enterprizing merchants enter into every branch of commerce on the largest scale —

June 22.d

Hamburgh.—

We dedicated this morning to seeing the churches, and other public buildings; some of the churches are large, and richly decorated in the German taste, with heavy expensive ornaments; blending the simplicity of the protestant churches, with the pageantry of the Roman-Catholics: they abound with paintings and statues, generally devoid of taste, and therefore I shall not attempt a description. All professions of religion are tolerated in this free town; but the prevailing is the Lutheran form of worship —

The church of St. Nicholas is said to contain the largest organ in Europe; and the Cathedral, is a fine old building, in very bad repair; it is the largest church in Hamburgh, with considerable endowments,

from the Electorate of Hanover: and altho' the choir is appropriated to public worship, it is in a most wretched condition; and the aisles are filled with pedlers placed in small moveable shops, and compleatly rendered a house of merchandize. Here is an ancient tomb of the ancestors of the House of Brunswick; and a monument erected in 1537 with a long inscription in Latin, much defaced, surrounding an ape playing on the bag-pipes, with the emblems of the four evangelists, and other ornaments in basso-relievo — I annex a hasty sketch of this singular monument; of which I could not trace the origin, and many to whom I applied for information on the subject, did not know there was such a curiosity in Hamburgh —

I admire the motto over the door of one of the principal churches. Orate, Laborate, Tolerate. —"

'And I am equally pleased with that on

the chief entrance of Hamburgh, Da pacem Domine, in diebus nostris — Give peace, in our days, O Lord!

We spent the afternoon in the public Library; which contains a number of books in every language, and a few curious volumes among the first specimens of printing in the fifteenth century — It consists of several rooms, fitted up in a heavy style of ornament; and embellished with a few portraits of its principal benefactors —

But in a place so much engrossed by commercial pursuits, we must not expect any great encouragement to literature, art and science — From what I have seen & heard of the inhabitants of Hamburgh, the love of money is certainly the great pursuit, yet Mrs Wolstencroft is too illiberal, where writing on this place she says, "that men thus entirely devoted to commerce, lose all taste &

greatness of mind; an ostentatious display of wealth without elegance, and a greedy enjoyment of pleasure without sentiment, entrutes them; till they term all virtue of an heroic cast, romantic attempts at some thing above nature; and anxiety about the welfare of others, a search after misery, in which we have no concern".

Madam de Genlis, Dumurier, and several other persons of distinction from France, reside in the vicinity of Hamburgh, & upwards of twenty thousand emigrants are settled here, and at Altona — I expected to have seen some good pictures and other curiosities, the wreck of their shattered fortunes; but the Empress of Russia purchases every thing of that kind brought to Hamburgh — St. Petersburgh is now the vortex to which all the works of art are directed from this place of pecuniary acquisition; where I believe its first productions are only esteemed according to their produce —

The French bring with them their own character, and the other nations preserve their peculiar costume; but the German ladies whom I have been in company with, seem to possess graces sufficient to render them perfectly polite, with a simplicity of manners that is extremely interesting and agreeable — Besides the more elegant, whom I have been introduced to in select parties, we meet with some genteel women at the Table d'hote, who come very much within my description

To close the day, several of our friends came to sup with us in our own apartment, accompanied by a Russian gentleman from Moscow; who spoke French fluently, had a well-informed mind, and a Parisian hilarity, which I did not expect in his countrymen — The conversation was chiefly on literature, & the progress of learning and refinement in Europe, especially in the Russian empire — I

find my heart expanded and delighted at the idea of there being one place, at least, in this season of war and desolation, where persons of different nations, with the unconfined and generous sentiments of urbanity and philanthropy, may indulge the milk of human kindness without restraint.

June 23.d

Hamburgh.

This morning we visited Mr. Archinholts, and some other of the Literati at Hamburgh; this gentleman resided several years in England, and has published an account of it in German, which is said to be a work of merit; his conversation was lively and entertaining, and he gave us a pleasing view of the state of literature, and general thirst for knowledge in Germany; where the whole of Shakespears works are translated, much read, and frequently acted: Mr Archinholts gave us a letter of introduction to Mr Eschenberg, a professor at Brunswick, the translator of Shakespeare; & wished to introduce us to Klopstock, the author of the Messiah, and the first modern poet in Germany; but as he resides at a little distance from the city we deferred it to another

opportunity —

We then accompanied an agree=able party of ladies and gentlemen to the church of St Michael; built on the highest ground in Hamburgh, near the gate of Altona: it is the most modern, as well as the most elegant of its churches; and like those already mentioned, seems in its ornaments to keep in a medium between the Church of England and Rome; its spiritual concerns I cannot speak of; but after seeing the building, and admiring the devotion of the congregation, we mounted the tower by numerous steps, of an easy ascent, and enjoyed an extensive prospect over Hamburgh, Altona, and the adjacent country, stretching far away over the Electorate of Hanover, and the bold wind=ings of the Elbe: and with a telescope you dis=tinguish Lubeck, at forty miles distance — We then descended to the gloomy mansions of the dead, arranged in extensive vaults under the church

which is supported by strong arches forming a number of subterraneous aisles, dimly illuminated; where the principal inhabitants of this busy city, after a life of careful anxiety, enjoy their long repose: but this mode of sepulchre in large towns I cannot approve, and wish it was universally exploded —

Flodbeck.

In the afternoon we accompanied the same party in a ride to Altona; and from thence to Flodbeck, the seat of Mr Voght, one of the first characters in Hamburgh, for charity, urbanity, and every philanthropic sentiment; as the poor of all descriptions, especially the widow and the orphan, can bear their ample testimony: in his own character, he unites those of Howard and Count Rumford; having done much on the benevolent plan of the former, and

followed the example of the latter, in providing for the numerous vagrants that formerly infested the streets of Hamburgh, and were extremely obnoxious — Having formed an excellent plan, which was supported with a general exertion, and a voluntary contribution, he furnished all that were able, with the means of procuring an honest livelihood, and rendered them valuable members of the community; taking care at the same time of the aged and infirm —

At Mr Voghts villa I expected to have seen a house and gardens in the German style, of strait walks, clipped hedges, and the usual formalities; but I was agreeably surprized at finding a delightful rural scene, which reminded me of the Leasowes, wanting only a few local beauties, and the cascades of Shenstone's farm; but being situated on the banks of the Elbe, it has the less need of such

decorations — Mr. Foyle's wife was really in a

frame once. A walk in perfect simplicity,

led as thro

winding among corn-fields and meadows, now

filled with haymakers, led to different seats, each

enjoying a peculiar prospect, while the air was

replete with fragrance from the new-mown

hay; and it sometimes conducted us thro woods

long

of noble oaks, and other forest trees, full of night

ingales, and various choristers — The ground

has a pleasing inequality, and the walks are

managed with judgment: a small stream mean-

ders thro' the vales; and the bridges, the seats, &

every little decoration, are appropriate to the

sylvan scene: on one of the alcoves is this motto

from Virgil —

"Fortunatus et ille Deos, qui novit agrestes!

"Happy the man who enjoys the pleasures of a country life."

I was the less surprized at the taste

and beauty displayed in this sweet retreat, when

I was informed that the amiable proprietor had

resided a long time in England, and formed his improvements from those lovely scenes, where Art is introduced only as the handmaid to Nature —

Another party were at the same time enjoying the pleasures of this delightful scene; among them was Madame de Genlis, and Pamela, the prevent Lady Fitzgerald, who now resides at Hamburgh — How changed is the situation of this family since I last saw these ladies, with the daughter of the Duke of Orleans, in the house of Lords at Westminster! On such occasions many unavoidable reflections arise, which ought not to be suppressed; they teach us the instablity of all sublunary possessions, and point the way to a nobler and more lasting inheritance —

June 24th

Hamburgh —

As the time of our departure approaches, I shall just mention a few other particulars respecting Hamburgh; which is strongly fortified by ramparts, walls and ditches; with a succession of gates and draw-bridges at every entrance; and is defended by its own troops — It is between four & five miles in circumference; one side of it washed by the Elbe, and covered with vessels; as it is a place of the greatest trade in Europe, next to London and Amsterdam — The ramparts are very pleasant, and form an agreeable walk for the inhabitants; and in the broad fosse are abundance of aquatic plants, particularly the Nymphea Lotus, the ornament of our oriental tanks, with the yellow Lily, and different kinds of flags; these waters are enlivened with

a great number of swans, a bird the Hamburghers are extremely fond of, and nourish with particular care —

The town contains about one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants of different nations; and among them fifteen thousand Jews; exclusive of the French Emigrants, already mentioned — These have all their respective churches, Lutherans, Calvinists, Catholics, and Jews, synagogues — Among the charitable edifices are the Orphan-house, many different hospitals, and a house of correction, containing two thousand persons, properly arranged, and under excellent regulations — Over the box for charity at one of the town-gates, is a painting, representing the inside of the hospital, with persons of different ages and sexes, under a variety of maladies; the physicians and surgeons are attending them, a clergyman administering spiritual consolation, and

the dead are put with decency into their coffins. — Over the picture are these verses from the forty first Psalm — "Blessed is he that considereth the poor and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble: the Lord comfort him when he lieth sick upon his bed; make thou all his bed in his sickness." —

The private museums, and collections of natural history in Hamburgh, are of little consequence; the public diversions consists of German plays, and French Comedies, with a concert and two assemblies; one for the higher, and the other for the second class of citizens — The living here is excellent; and the houses, tho' seldom elegant, are comfortable; the best rooms are generally on the third floor, and are all heated by stoves; some in a common style, and others highly ornamented —

All this northern part of Germany is extremely cold in winter; the

Elbe is frequently frozen over for several months, and passable only by sledges; navigation is then at a stand; sometimes even to the entrance of the river, and the commerce of Hamburgh stagnates —

Hamburgh properly stands in the kingdom of Denmark; but is one of the Hanse, or Free Towns, formerly of so much consequence in the commercial world: but most of them except Hamburgh and a few others, are now of little importance dwindled into the common map — Hanse, in the old German language signifies a treaty; and these towns are entitled to freedom, and many other privileges, by treaties with the different powers — The Hamburghers are rather jealous of the Danes, especially at Altona, as rivals in commerce; and have lately entirely disfranchised themselves from the king of Denmark, and claimed the protection of the Emperor. — Their territory round the town is

is very trifling; but they have a few small dis-
tricts in different parts of the country; and
among them Ritzbittle at Cuxhaven, in the
Electorate of Hanover. —

We intended to have crossed
the river this afternoon, and commenced our
journey to Hanover; but it being a great fes-
tival at Hamburgh no business of any kind
is transacted, and we could not procure a
boat to carry us over the Elbe — Every shop
was shut, and the churches crowded during
the morning service; after which all that can
get out of the town, either in carriages, on
horseback, or on foot, but especially in the plea-
sure-waggons, repair to the country, in their
best attire, and pass the remainder of the day
in rural amusements —

We dined with our usual
social party under the hospitable roof of
Mons.r Jauche, with the Baroness Diemar,

Mr Archinholtz, and other Literati — and then walked out of the town to visit Mr Klopstock, but found him gone with his family to spend the day in the country — I then passed an hour in pleasing solitude under the shady grove fronting his house; having at another time enjoyed a walk to the tomb of his wife beneath the spreading Lime tree at Altona; which Mrs Wolstencroft says is the only natural tree in the country: it is certainly of singular beauty; but she never could have seen the oaks, the chesnuts, and other forest trees which adorn the grounds at Holsbeck —

The Linden and Platane groves before Klopstock's house, which perhaps have frequently assisted the inspiration of his muse, filled me with a train of pleasing ideas; and sitting on his own shady seat to enjoy my reverie, I was carried back to those distant ages, when the Platanus, or Plane tree,

was the favorite of the Greeks and Romans; the ornament of their Academy Gymnasia, and gardens, and the idol of Xerxes; who, as Elian informs us, in the miast of his march towards Greece, with his prodigious army of seventeen hundred thousand soldiers, halted for several days to admire the beauty of a Platane, which was of such peculiar elegance, and surpassing size that he called it his goddess, and covered it with silken scarfs, jewels and gold; and when he was compelled to leave it, he had its image impressed on a medal of gold, which he constantly wore —

June 25th

Hamburgh —

We dedicated our last morning at Hamburgh to visit Klopstock, who received us with the greatest kindness and politeness, as strangers desirous of being personally acquainted with the author of the Messiah — Altho' on the borders of fourscore, his countenance is animated, his eyes brilliant, and his conversation lively and entertaining: it turned chiefly on literature; especially on the works of Wieland, Gessner, Zimmermann, and other German writers — He expressed his disatisfaction at the English translation of the Messiah, as having many great faults, and falling very short of the sublimity of the original — I have been so fortunate as to procure a portrait of this celebrated poet; which allowing for the difference of years, has a good resemblance —

Harburgh.—

After dinner we embarked in the passage-boat for Harburgh, and sailed up a branch of the Elbe, which reaches this place, pleasantly situated in the Electorate of Hanover, about six miles from Hamburgh: compared with which it is like a small quiet market-town; but altho' the houses are in a humbler style, the streets are more spacious, the air more salubrious, and neatness and contentment seems to characterize its inhabitants, who prize themselves in being subjects of his Britannic Majesty.—

Arriving early in the afternoon, afforded us an opportunity of seeing every thing at Harburgh; which exclusive of the dwelling houses, may be comprized in a small fort, a neat church, and a few public buildings, in a plain style — the troops all wear the British uniform; and the royal arms, with

the white horse of Hanover, are displayed to=
=gether — The fortifications at Harburgh blend mu=
=ch rural beauty with their state of defence;
for the walls and ramparts form the boundaries
of gardens, laid out in the English taste, in
shrubbery walks, shady groves, rock-work and
other decorations, for the use of the inhabitants.
— May they never be appropriated to any other
purpose, nor destroyed by the calamities of war;
which is now reducing many of the finest parts
of Europe to scenes of horror and desolation!

Part 3.d

Journey from Harburgh, to Zell and Hanover.

Leave Harburgh – roads and villages in the Electorate of Hanover – peasants – German postilions – arrival at Zell – description of the town and Chateau – the residence of Caroline Matilda, late Queen of Denmark, and of Sophia, consort of George 1.st – road from Zell to Hanover – description of that Capital – Electoral palace – Mausoleum of Leibnitz – character of that great man – Duke of Brunswick, and other princes at Hanover – Theatre – Table d'hote – company there – public Library – Zimmermann – public fountain – Palace and gardens of Herrhausen.

June 26th.

Journey in the Electorate of Hanover.

We rose at three o'clock, and after an early breakfast at Harburgh, proceeded on our journey to Hanover — The first stage was to Willen, a village at the distance of three German, or fourteen English miles; which are in the proportion of fourteen, to three German miles, or not quite five to one; sixty nine English, and fifteen German miles making one degree.

The greater part of this stage resembled Bagshot-heath; a large expanse, bleak barren and bare: at a few miles distant from each other were small villages, embosomed in trees, and surrounded by cultivated tracts of rye and buck-wheat, which generally indicate a poor soil — the principal trees were oaks and beeches; and sometimes we passed a little

forest scenery, abounding with game — The sheep look poor, with lank hairy wool, unlike the fleece on the English downs; and the hogs at a distance, have something of the appearance of Hyanas, from their long legs and sharp make —

As we approached Willan, the country wore a more pleasing aspect; and the light soil was covered with extensive crops of rye and potatoes, diversified with groves of oaks, beeches, and firs — This stage of only fourteen miles, occupied more than five hours; which may give you some idea of the Hanover roads — We had been prepared to find them extremely bad, and were not disap-pointed; being entirely ~~entirely~~ a deep heavy sand, from which there is no deviation; and if they are thus in the midst of summer, in winter they must be dreadful indeed — But I am not disposed to find fault, especially in

the Electorate of Hanover, where I am informed the King appropriates much of its revenues to the general good: and having an entertaining book, now and then a little diversity of prospect, and abundance of sky-larks, singing their ma-tin notes, I found the stage pass off not un-pleasantly; tho' we did not pass a single traveller to vary the scene —

Willen is a poor village, consisting only of the post-house, and two or three cottages — after changing horses we proceeded from thence to Saltau, another stage of fourteen miles — This we were long-er in accomplishing than the preceding; as the road, if it may be called one, which we generally avoided to pick our way over the trackless heath, was really intolerable and it was with the greatest difficulty that five horses could drag on our carriage —

Nothing can be more dreary

than the first part of this stage; an expanse of dark heath, with scarcely a tree, or a trace of culti=vation; but the conclusion made us amends, by a display of many rural beauties; particular=ly near the villages, surrounded by plantations of oaks, beeches, firs and Juniper: the plains were cultivated in large open fields of rye, buck-wheat, and potatoes; while flocks and herds, with abun=dance of geese, turkeys, and smaller poultry, bespoke plenty and comfort —

Saltau is a large village, where we arrived at six o'clock, after a progress of only twenty eight miles from day-break; & here, as the post-house is neat and clean, we determined to pass the night; for in such roads it is impossible to think of a later stage — My chamber windows are shaded by some noble oaks; many of them upwards of fifteen feet in circumference, perfectly strait, with branches of great beauty — Here is a good church

and several neat houses, besides a number of comfortable cottages; and however humble our inn may appear to an English traveller, the Prince and Princess of Denmark slept here a few nights ago, in their way to Pyrmont.—

After a refreshing dish of tea, I took a solitary walk in the adjacent country; the evening was serene, and the tranquility of the rural scenes tended to raise the mind to the First Great Cause of all that is lovely, fair and good.— The day indeed had not been devoted, as we are accustomed to spend the sabbath; but in such situations, an upright heart will I trust be accepted by Him, who is alone the searcher of it.— The field, the wood, the cottage, or the palace, where that is sanctified, is the dwelling of Him

"Whose Temple is all Space,
Whose Altar, Earth, Sea, Skies!"

June 27th.

Journey from Hamburgh to Hanover.

We left our rural dormitory at Saltau, before five this morning, and drove to Bergen, a stage of twelve miles; altho' we found it in general a continuation of the sandy heath we had already travelled over, yet it was better wooded, in a higher state of cultivation, and the villages more frequent — The peasants were employed in hay-making and sheep-shearing, the weather was extremely fine, and the country had altogether a chearful aspect —

Bergen is a large populous village, and its church decorated with a spire, which is the first I have seen since leaving Harburgh —

From what I have observed of the peasants in the Electorate of Hanover, they seem a chearful contented people; possessing

most of the comforts and conveniences of life — Their dress is warm and clean; and their cottages built for the climate, and furnished with the few necessaries they require: the heaths supply them with peat for fuel; and provisions are reasonable; beef and veal are about two pence a pound, and mutton cheaper: each village abounds with hogs and poultry, is embosomed in its own oaks, and fenced round by a strong paling — the inhabitants are of innocent rustic manners, and very sociable with each other —

In some things they are certainly very opposite, but in many respects they remind me of the oriental villages in the province of Guzerat; where I so long resided amid the patriarchal simplicity of the Hindoos in those peaceful retreats, so little known to Europeans — These situations confirm the truth of Goldsmiths Traveller. —

" Therefore, perhaps, if countries we compare,
" And estimate the blessings which they share,
" Tho' patriots flatter, still shall wisdom find
" An equal portion dealt to all mankind;
" As different good, by art or nature given,
" To different nations makes their blessings even."

The German postilions are not only careful of their horses, but treat them with affection, and indulge them too by giving them their own pace, and choosing their own part of the road; trusting perhaps more to instinct than reason — When they arrive at a baiting-place, the driver enters the house, to fill his pipe, which has never been out of his mouth from his outset, and to refresh himself with a glass of brandy — While he is thus employed, one of the young women of the house brings out a loaf of rye-bread, with a large knife to cut it in slices for the horses, to each of which

she distributes an equal portion; and they seem to enjoy the strengthening fare — the poultry at the same time, with the pigeons and sparrows from the house-top, assemble to gather the crumbs that fall from the horses mouth; forming altogether no unpleasing picture —

Shall I apologize for presenting my friends with such humble subjects? So many persons I know they would appear trifling and uninteresting: but travellers should relate things as they find them: when I am in a palace, I will endeavor to speak of princes, and the magnificence of courts; but I must not neglect the scenes of rural life; especially when they differ from those we have been accustomed to —

After stopping about an hour at Bergen, the village which occasioned these reflections, we proceeded another stage of twelve miles to Zell — The first part of the road from Bergen

to Bolthausen, requires a great exertion of patience, especially in a hot day; being entirely a deep heavy sand; and the strong reflection from it still more disagreeable — Bolthausen is a pleasant village, situated on the banks of the Aller, a transparent river, winding thro' some beautiful woods in its vicinity; and over it is a bridge of six arches, leading to the village —

Had the remainder of the road from Bolthausen to Zell, been tolerable, we should have enjoyed a pleasant ride; as the country was in a superior state of cultivation to any we have yet seen in Hanover; and the appearance of the woods quite parkish —

Zell

Zell, or Celle, as it is pronounced and spelt by the Germans, is situated in a pleasant part of the Electorate of Hanover, on the banks of the Aller; there are two bridges

over the river, and some mills and water-falls near them give the entrance of Zell a pretty appearance.

— The Chateau, or palace, stands on a rising ground, surrounded by a shady terras-walk, and a broad moat.

— It is a large quadrangle, forming a spacious area within, and a suite of apartments on each side, with irregular turrets and cupolas at the angles — It is now uninhabited, and appears one of the most melancholy places imaginable; defended by draw-bridges, deep and long subterraneous passages at the entrance, and a broad stagnated ditch all around. Perhaps my own association of ideas made me think it peculiarly sombre: for here it was that the unfortunate Matilda breathed her last, after being driven by a faction from the throne of Denmark; here she spent her latter days, in solitude and despair; cheared only by the sweet affection and unremitted attentions of her amiable sister, the Dutchess of Brunswick — If this young Queen had indeed the faults imputed to her, may they be buried with

her in the silent tomb; but let it be recorded that she wished to introduce the milder virtues and softer graces into the Court of Denmark; and to effect by her persuasion an example, a degree of civilization and improvement, hitherto unknown in those northern regions — Hapless Matilda! thou wast ill-bestowed on the present nominal sovereign of Denmark; a man who had not sense to know thy value, or to gain thy esteem —

The Prince Royal was extremely affected when he came to Zell a few days ago; his mothers sufferings recurred with double force: with filial affection he visited the Mausoleum erected to her memory, in the public gardens, and the spot where her remains are deposited in the church —

The Castle at Zell was also the retreat of Sophia, Consort of George the first, when separated from her husband; and is at all times a useful secondary palace for the Electors of Hanover.

— Near the castle are some good buildings, formerly belonging to the Court; the streets are broad and airy; most of the houses of an ancient date, but some of a modern structure; the church contains nothing particular; and to a stranger Zell appears dull and uninteresting

From Zell to Hanover

After dinner we left Zell; and drove to Schillerschlag, a stage of eleven miles: within these few years a new road has been made from Zell to Hanover; of a sufficient breadth, but so dreadfully heavy that we avoided it wherever we could, and drove among the fir trees on the heath — Could good materials be procured for this road, it would have a fine effect from Zell to Hanover; from whence it runs in a strait line, planted with trees on each side, in the manner of those in France — The state of cultivation and the general appearance of the country

was much the same as in the last stage, pleasant and rural —

Schillerschlag affords very little sub-

Capitol

I fear it will indeed be vain attempts to give you even an outline of ~~these~~ my many excursions in this interesting spot — in the answer under I have my dear Ann supply in some measure, present deficiencies — My regret at forcing in that I cannot give you any adequate idea of my visit to the Capitoline Hill — the craggy rock of "sylvestribus horridus" of Virgil — a scene no doubt romantically wild of when Romulus reared his cottage in the woods, of these land the foundation of imperial Rome — from this era of this spot commenced its glory; of here on the scene of her greatest splendor in after age — here on I ~~attempt~~ dwell the imagination thus fill the mind on not a spot, — but Romulus reared the first temple to Jupiter — of here after the ~~temples~~ the altars, the buildings, of the forbids that defaced them had been thus destroyed for, in the avid war of Marius & Sylla, & ~~afterwards~~ between Vitellius & Vespasian it was again with increased splendor — the cottar of the founder was gone for ever, but numerous ~~magnificent~~ temples arose on the sacred hill, & above them all the magnificent temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which is said to have contained — thirty pillars, & to have been ascended by a hundred steps — the external appearance, & grandeur when the city had attained its ~~then~~ at the ~~height of perfection~~ perfection, was all perfection & the statues of all the internal decorations were ~~so~~ of unrivalled excellence — Then was always seen dead the richest & grandest fane in ancient Rome —

Three fluted columns of a rich purple are all that now remain of the superb temple erected by Augustus to Jupiter Tonans — by his escape per da Thunder, which has now stood by the sacred temple of Vesta — near it as the

in Near the castle are some good buildings, formerly belonging to the Court; the streets are broad and airy; most of the houses of an ancient date, but some

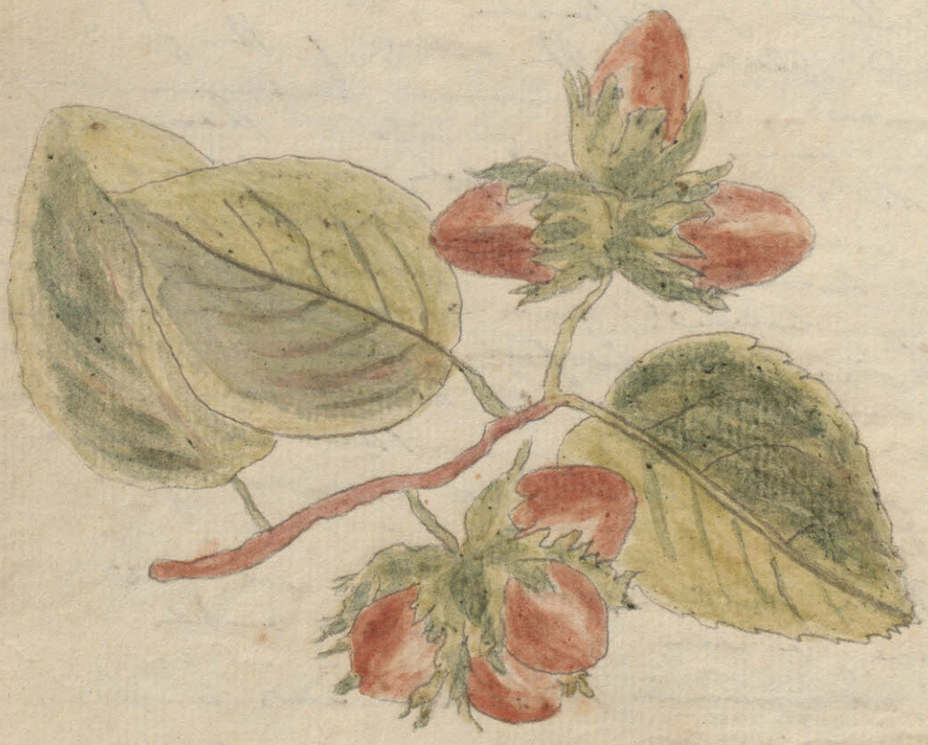
concave — Near and below the hill — from thence a path leads to the Porta Pertusa & the Senatorian Palace on the modern Campidoglio — (6) to

perspective — The Tarpeian Rock forms still a ~~great~~ part of the Capitoline Hill — from

hence condemned criminals were hurled headlong down a steep — + I did not leave the Capitol without

viewing the ~~ancient~~ prison — which in strength and antiquity vouch the Cloaca mentioned — ⊕

to martyrdom —



elevation and the general appearance of the country

was much the same as in the last stage, pleasant and rural —

Schilterschlag affords very little subject for my itinerary, being only a small village, with a neat Post-house — On entering the garden I was surprized at its order and extent; and more so, when I found all its best plants classed and numbered, to the amount of several hundred, among them several curious exotics, and valuable flowers — I have never met with so excellent a garden at any inn in England; the gardens at Marlborough, Malton, and a few others, have merit of a different kind, and were not intended for their present owners: the taste of this Post-master is all his own —

June 28th

Journey from Zell to Hanover:

continued —

We rose early, and drove from Schill-erschlag to Hanover, a stage of twelve miles; on a road similar to that already mentioned; per-fectly strait, a deep sand, and planted with trees — As we approached the Capital of the Electorate, the country improved in cultivation, and the road for the last three miles was pav-ed; which altho' some amendment was not very pleasant, —

Hanover

I think Hanover an agree-able place; the streets are airy, spacious, and paved in the English style; which is a luxury after the rough walks at Hamburgh — Many of the houses are like those I have described there; but others of a modern date, are fine

buildings — The churches, bridges and public structures are in good repair; and altho' Hanover cannot boast of elegance, there is a degree of neatness and comfort in every thing about it. —

The river Leyne divides the town into two parts; over which it has a communication by bridges; it is fortified, and appears nearly insulated by means of the branches of the river, and a broad moat in other places: it contains about twenty thousand inhabitants, and carries on a few manufactures — Among the public buildings usual in large towns, is a foundery for cannon, a mint, an arsenal, and a library — The old fountain in one of the squares, consists of a pyramid of artificial rock-work, in the midst of a bason of excellent water, surrounded by stone balustrades, and twenty images of rude sculpture; the four entrances to the rock contain as many emblematical figures, representing the four quarters of the globe; and

the whole is surrounded by the Hanoverian Horse, supporting the arms of the Electoral House — Statues of something like the nine Muses are interspersed among the rocks; but had not this fountain been a principal object in the capital of the King's German dominions, which does not offer many subjects for my pencil, I should not have selected it for the itinerary.

Our two first kings of the Brunswick line were very partial to Hanover; it perhaps possessed those peculiar attractions of the Roman Poet, which English travellers I think must often be reminded of —

" Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine cunctos ducit" —

" By secret charms our native land attracts" —

Hanover may certainly have many enjoyments independent of those considerations; and when fatigued by the cares of sovereignty over the extensive empire of Britain, they came here to a place of comparative repose and retirement — I donot by

any means intend to compare Hanover with England; for in a general point of view it will not bear it; but certainly excepting the palace at Windsor, his majesty has few houses superior to the Electoral palace in this city; and another opposite to it belonging to the Duke of York, is much handsomer than his residence in London. The Elector's stables are large, and contain a number of fine horses; and the public walks, tho' on a small scale, are by no means deficient either in beauty or taste. —

In one of the burying-grounds, is the tomb of Werlhoff, a German author of great reputation; but the Mausoleum lately erected to the memory of the celebrated Leibnitz, is deservedly admired. It stands on a rising ground, at the termination of the public walks; and forms a circular temple, in the Grecian style, supported by twelve Doric columns. It is entirely open, and in the center is a marble bust

of Leibnitz, executed at Rome — This celebrated Philosopher was born at Leipsig in 1646; and died at Hanover in 1716 — His works on natural history, philosophy, the mathematics, and a variety of other subjects, are published in Latin in several volumes; and a number of his manuscripts are preserved in the public library at Hanover — To give you a better idea of this great man I shall transcribe an extract from the Dictionare des Hommes Illustres, where I have just been reading his life —

„ Aprés avoir fait ses premieres etudes, il s'enfer-
„ ma dans la nombreuse Bibliotheque que son pere
„ lui avoit laissée, Poëtes, Crateurs, Historiens, Juris-
„ -consultes, Theologiens, Philosophers, Mathematici-
„ -ens, il ne donna l'exclusion a aucun genre de
„ literature, et devint un homme universal " —

Leibnitz met with uncommon patronage from the Princes of Hanover, and King George the First used to call him "son Dictionaire

vivante — His memory here is universally esteemed; and the annexed drawing is a faint representation of his Mausoleum, and the public walks adjoining —

The Duke of Brunswick and Prince Louis of Prussia arrived at Hanover this morning; and a German Opera being ordered for their entertainment, we went to the Theatre, to see something of these celebrated characters; not indeed like Leibnitz, glorious in the path of peace and philosophy, but in the destructive art of war, which now desolates Europe — We were very near the Duke of Brunswick; and in a box opposite to the Prince of Prussia, and Prince Adolphus of England, who resides at Hanover. The Duke of Brunswick is a fine veteran officer, with a grave interesting countenance, and pleasing manners; Prince Louis is a graceful young man, with a manly and dignified deportment; and Prince Adolphus, whom I had

lately seen in England, resembles our royal fami=
=ly —

The Theatre at Hanover joins the pa=
=lace, and communicates with the state apart=
=ments; and is ornamented in a heavy style;
but neither understanding the German lan=
guage, nor being very partial to their music,
it would be unbecoming in me to criticize
the performance — I shall therefore only say that
having gratified the curiosity which led me
thither, I left it long before sun set, revisited
the tomb of Leibnitz, and enjoyed a pleasant
walk on the ramparts —

The plays begin at five, and
finish before nine; fruit, ices, and refreshments
are carried about the theatre for sale, as at Altona:
they are also brought after dinner to the Table
d' Hote, in the manner of the watering-places
in England: and at Hanover, during the time
of dinner, is an occasional band of music in

the

gallery, for which they expect a trifle from the company —

These public tables are very pleasant; and a traveller there sees more of the manners and customs of a country, than he could otherwise meet with during a short abode — At this table are many Prussian and Brunswick officers, with their ladies; who seem persons of education and refinement — There appears a great deal of nature and genuine simplicity, in the character of Germans; without the formal superficial com=pliments of the French, or the reserve of the English, they behave with a polite and easy familiarity, which unbends the mind and conversation flows without restraint. —

I was much pleased with the behavior of a young couple who sat next to me at dinner — with a careless ease, yet with all the delicacy of her sex, the young lady, with looks of sensibility and affection, took

hold of her husband's hand the whole time after dinner, notwithstanding any conversation directed to her; which she entered into with perfect free=dom: but she seemed to claim that hand as her own; and her eyes declared, in very expres=sive language, that she knew it accompanied a heart, which she esteemed the first of blessings.

" Hail wedded Love! mysterious law! by thee
" Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
" Relations dear, and all the charities
" Of Father, son, and brother, first were known!"

Milton.

June 29th.

Hanover.

This morning we visited the public library; which is a large upper room, containing a number of books in all languages, arranged in a plain manner; and I believe are not remarkable either for their antiquity or rarity — The library is adorned with a portrait of Leibnitz, and the original model in terra-cotta, from whence the bust was taken for his Mausoleum —

I then repaired to the house of Dr. Zimmermann; but, alas! its inhabitant was no more! his soul took its flight a few months ago to unite with those virtuous spirits in realms above, which his love of solitude and meditation, in these lower regions, had so well prepared him for the enjoyment of; I had promised myself no small pleasure in conversing with

the author of a work, which so often affords me heart-felt satisfaction — Zimmermann's treatise on Solitude, must always be esteemed by the wise & good in every nation; and is already translated into many of the European languages — As yet there is no monument erected to his memory; but should no marble bust henceforth record his fame, it will live in his works as long as language remains, or virtue is regarded —

" Full oft the flattering marble bids renown
" With blazon'd trophies deck the spotted name;
" And oft, too oft, the venal Muses crown
" The slaves of vice with never-dying fame."

After walking great part of the morning about Hanover and its environs we dedicated the afternoon to the celebrated gardens of Herrhausen, as this is the only day in the week, in which the water-works are displayed —

Hernhausen –

The gardens of Hernhausen are two miles from Hanover; and we walked there thro' a noble avenue of trees, affording a refreshing shade. Four rows of ancient Lindens form three of these avenues; one for a public walk, another for horses, and a third for coaches; while a fourth road is left for carts, and general traffic: and altho' at present out of fashion, there is something grand in these avenues

Hernhausen is much admired in Germany; but it is impossible a lover of nature can be pleased with such artificial performances; it is a perfect garden of the last century; where literally speaking

"each alley has a brother;

And half the platform represents the other."–

here is exactly walk for walk, tree for tree, bench for bench, and temple for temple; and as for statues, they are indeed as thick as trees; but

such statues, in lead and stone, of such heavy countenances and clumsy limbs, as none but a German artist could have executed — The water-works, both in cascades and fountains, are as formal as the rest of the gardens; and surrounded with balustrades, images, and leaden pipes; in short they are any thing but nature — The walks are broad and kept in excellent order; but the view is confined by trees planted close together, and cut in strait lines, like high walls —

I must not omit mentioning the Orange-trees at Heinhaven; for except at the Cape, or in South America, I have seldom seen any so large, many of their stems exceeding two feet in circumference; while their heads were perfectly umbrageous, and would be more so if their branches were permitted to follow the course of nature — The note of the Cuckoo in these gardens was pleasing;

and here also I saw several of the Bohemian Chatterers (Ampelis-Garrulus) one of the most curious and beautiful birds on the continent, and rarely seen in England; tho' in our little collection at Stanmore Hill, we have a very fine one, which was shot on the banks of the Thames —

A pleasant walk home, and another visit to the tomb of Leibnitz, concluded this days recreations, we intend proceeding on our journey to Brunswick, to morrow morning.

Part 4th.

Journey from Hanover to Brunswick, with a description of that Capital —

Departure from Hanover – general appearance of the country – beauty of the poppies, and the uses they are put to – villages in the Duchy of Brunswick – Town and fortifications of Brunswick – garrison – palace – gardens – Lion – Carolinum – Professor Eschenberg – early hours in Germany – origin and progress of typography – ride to Saltzthal – Cline Rechmond – palace at Saltzthal, gallery of pictures, and Cabinet of China – Wolfenbottle – grand Library – palace – Protestant Convents – pleasing anecdote – ride from Wolfenbottle to Brunswick; and a visit to some other Ducal palaces – Churches at Brunswick – elegy by Professor Eschenberg – Leave Brunswick for Berlin – farms – crops and peasants in the Duchy of Brunswick —

June 30th

Hanover to Brunswick.

38 Miles

We left Hanover at seven o'clock, and proceeded to Burgdorf, a stage of fourteen miles; the first part of it being the same road we had travelled in our way from Zell, needs no repetition, altho it is heavy and required a repeated stock of patience: but the morning was lovely, and a fresh breeze wafted fragrance from the blooming fields around us; for in the extensive open corn-fields are abundance of pease, beans, potatoes, and a great variety of herbs & pulse, in intervening ridges, affording a pleasing succession of tints; among them are many acres of poppies, arrayed in the rich colors of of the double garden poppy, tho' bearing only a single flower; but being large and full, they appear like so many immense beds of Tulips, of every

varied hue; and raising their gay heads among the different shades of green, they give a peculiar beauty to these open plains —

These poppies are cultivated for their seed, which they produce in abundance: part of it is expressed for oil; but much more forms a pleasant and nourishing food for the poor, by being bruized and mixed with milk; and when sweetened, and a little spice added to it, the better sort are very fond of it. — The flour of the Buck-wheat, which thrives well in this soil, makes a considerable part of the peasants diet, by thickening their soup, pottage, and milk — Most of the villages have small hop-gardens in their vicinity, with orchards of apples, pears, and cherries; and the farmers generally keep a number of bees —

About nine miles from Hanover we turned off from the road to Zell, and entered a less beaten tract for Brunswick; the

face of the country still continuing the same — indeed as it is all a flat, and the cultivation similar, but little variety can be expected —

Burgdorf is a little dirty town, on the banks of a narrow river, shaded by willows; over it is a decent bridge, with a mill and a small water-fall in its vicinity — From Burgdorf to Peine, a stage of ten miles, is a continuation of the same country as that already described; but we had the pleasure to find a great amendment in the road — A range of hills forming part of the forest of Hartz, appeared at a distance; the first elevation we have seen in Germany —

Peine is a tolerable market town; the houses of an ancient date, and the streets badly paved; at the Post-house we had a very nice dinner, and a bottle of good Burgundy, for four shillings — From thence we proceeded to Brunswick, a stage of fourteen

miles, with as few characteristics as the last — We passed several large villages, in a well cultivated country; and about half-way left the Electorate of Hanover, and entered the Duchy of Brunswick; the lofty spires of the capital were then distinctly seen; and with the higher buildings, interspersed among the trees, form a pleasing object from thence to the town-gates, which we entered over several draw-bridges, broad ditches, and other approaches used in fortified towns —

We reached Brunswick at seven o'clock, after a pleasant journey from Hanover, and found the new road, within a few miles of Brunswick a very good one —

July 1st

Brunswick –

The Duchy of Brunswick contains about 450 square miles, 185,000 inhabitants, and 4000 soldiers – The annual revenues seldom exceed a million and a half of Rix Dollars – The population of Brunswick, the capital of the Principality, is twenty five thousand, including the troops already mentioned; who are too small a number to be of much service, and too many for show: for these military expences impovish the revenues of the German princes, and deprive their country of many real benefits.

Brunswick is a fortified town, surrounded by ramparts, and a broad ditch; the entrance, as before observed, secured by strong gates, and draw bridges; and the walls, as in most of the other towns in Germany, afford a pleasant walk for the inhabitants – Altho'

generally called an old, ill built town, in my opinion it deserves a better appellation; that it is ancient, is true; and that it abounds with many houses of an uncouth appearance, built some centuries ago, in a style very different from modern architecture, is equally so — but its streets are spacious and airy, with many excellent houses erected within these few years: the turrets and spires of the churches are also extremely neat, and some of the windows and Gothic ornaments peculiarly light and beautiful — Many of the other public structures have their respective merit; and on the whole it seems in an improving state; the streets are well paved, and like Hanover, have a good foot-path of flat stones; and the shops are in general plentifully stored —

The Palace is a large regular building, with a handsome portico in the center, and two extensive wings, spreading out like the

sides of a fan, leaving a spacious area for the parade and carriages — The gardens at the palace, tho' not extensive, are laid out with taste and convenience; they are always open for the public, and form a shady walk, from one part of the town to the other, instead of going thro' the streets —

At Brunswick is the celebrated figure of a Lion, in bronze, erected in 1172, and in one of the churches is the tomb of Duke Henry the Lion, which I believe has some affinity with this statue, but I am not master of the story — there are also many monuments of the Princes of the house of Guelfes, the ancestors of the Brunswick family. —

The Orphan-house is a large structure, containing a number of children of both sexes, who are cloathed, & instructed in such things as may render them useful members of society — Manufactures

are now encouraged at Brunswick, and it is a place of some trade; especially at the two annual fairs, when merchants from all parts resort here, and among them several English clothiers — Brunswick is famous for a particular kind of beer, called Mum, which I think very unpleasant; and is as celebrated for a manufacture of green paint, as Prussia is for its blue —

The Duke has several collections of natural history, especially of minerals, and in his museum is the Mantuan Vase, so much esteemed by the curious — At Saltzthal he has a large gallery of pictures, and at Wolfenbottel one of the best Libraries in Europe; but as we intend accompanying Mr Eschenberg to those places, I shall be able to give you a more particular account of them —

The Carolinum, or College at Brunswick, is an excellent institution, and

Mr Eschenberg is one of its professors; we had a letter of introduction to this gentleman, and have met with the most polite attentions: he has lately traslated Shakespears plays into the German language; and I am informed he has entered into the spirit of our celebrated Bard, whose eccentric beauties it must be very difficult to transcribe in a foreign idiom. He speaks English with great propriety, but has never been in England: the Carolinum is resorted to by youth from different parts of Europe, and several English students have been placed under the care of Mr Eschenberg, and boarded in his house — And from what I have observed of his own conduct, and the excellent regulations of the Carolinum, I should prefer sending a son to Brunswick, to compleat the education of a gentleman, rather than to either of our Universities: for altho' I was never

entered at Oxford or Cambridge, I have resided some time at both; and am sorry to say I saw too much of the progress of vice, in places which ought to be the seminaries of learning, religion and virtue — For the learned professions, I believe there are many celebrated Universities in Germany superior to Brunswick; but for polite literature, mathematics, natural philosophy, history and tactics, I am informed the Carolinum is nowhere excelled: and here, especially under the care of Mr Eschenberg, the greatest attention is paid to the morals and religious principles of the students —

Brunswick is the residence of many celebrated men of genius: another celebrated Zimmermann dwells here; as also the widow of Sturm, the author of those beautiful meditations on the works of the Supreme Being, for every day in the year; a book which I wish my Eliza to make one of her constant studies —

The writer was a Minister of great piety, and in all respects a most excellent character; and had time permitted, Mr Eschenberg wished to introduce me to his widow; as he said in the midst of her distress it would afford her a melancholy pleasure, to hear the work was so much read, and had passed thro' so many editions in England —

They keep early hours at Brunswick; dine at one, and sup at eight; this afforded us a long afternoon, which we spent entirely with Mr Eschenberg; who has many curious and ancient books in the earliest stages of Typography — among them a Bible with plates, printed in 1470, in the manner of playing-cards, with the descriptions intermixed; all from one block of wood, the size of the page; which was the practice before the invention of movable types —

The first idea of printing certainly originated from playing-cards; and

the Monks desirous to introduce a religious improvement, procured the figures of saints and angels to be stamped on them, instead of the usual forms; perhaps with their names: this may be called the first dawn of Typography. Then succeeded stamps, or wooden plates, relating the History of the Bible, with a description of those plates, and a few texts of scripture, all cut on one piece of wood, in the manner of modern copper plates: this was the second stage. The last and greatest improvement was the introduction of movable types, as practiced at present; and it is surprizing to see with what beauty some of the earliest books were printed.

I have seldom spent a day with more pleasure; the conversation of Mr Eschenberg was elegant and improving — with such characters all trifles are banished, and the mind takes a retrospective view of a day thus

passed with peculiar satisfaction —

July 2.d

Tour from Brunswick to Saltzthal and Wolfenbottel

Professor Eschenberg called early this morning, to accompany us on an excursion to Saltzthal and Wolfenbottel, two palaces belonging to the Duke of Brunswick; one celebrated for a collection of pictures, the other for a valuable library — It is a pleasant ride of only five miles from Brunswick to Saltzthal; the first part on the high road to Wolfenbottel, and the latter thro' a woody country; the open parts well cultivated, and abounding with fine crops of wheat and other grain —

Cline - Richmond.

We alighted about a mile from Brunswick, to see the house and gardens, began and finished by the present Dutchess, on a rising ground, near the banks of the Cher, which flows in a winding stream thro' the meads below - About twenty years ago this spot was an uncultivated waste; but the Dutchess being pleased with its commanding situation, which she thought bore some resemblance to Richmond Hill, built an elegant summer-palace on the summit, and surrounded it with pleasure grounds and plantations in the English style, which have flourished beyond expectation: the house is on a small scale, finished and fitted up with taste; and the place is now only known by the appellation of Cline-Richmond, or little Richmond; as the Dutchess still entertains the greatest partiality for her native country, and is very attentive to the English who come to Brunswick

properly recommended — The Duchess is much respected in this country; and her amiable daughter, the Princess of Wales, universally beloved. What a pity that so much worth is not more highly prized, by him who ought best to know its value! The Duke is at present with an army of observation; the hereditary prince is married to a princess of Orange; the two younger are in the army, and still unmarried —

Tattzhal

This palace stands in a low damp situation, and as the family seldom visit it, seems much neglected — It is now only celebrated for its collection of pictures, amounting to upwards of eleven hundred, which are contained in three large galleries, and seven smaller cabinets: the principal gallery is 240 feet long, and of a proportionable breadth; and besides the

pictures contains several marble statues and va=
=ses; copies from the antique, but not in the
best style —

Out of this great number of
pictures, good, bad and indifferent, I should
think about a hundred by Raffael, Guido,
Caracci, Rubens, Vandyke, and other eminent
masters in the Flemish and Italian schools,
might be selected for a more choice repository.
We spent a considerable time in these apart=
=ments, but I shall not trouble you with a
particular description of the pictures — among
them are two fine heads by Denner, highly
valued; but I think them inferior to those late=
=ly sold in London from the Orleans Gallery:
here are a few interesting portraits, and a
great variety of family pictures —

One large room in this palace is fitted
up in a peculiar style, and filled with oriental China
of every kind and pattern; none from the manufactures of

Europe being admitted: some of the jars are valued at a thousand dollars — Wedgewood a few years ago spent many hours in this room, and the Duchess Dowager, the reigning Duke's mother, formerly took great delight in it; but now seldom visits Saltzthal, being upwards of fourscore years of age — She is sister to the late king of Prussia, and greatly resembles him —

The person who has the care of the pictures at Saltzthal, is a self-taught painter, a genius of nature; and altho' of poor extraction, the Duke has rewarded his merit, by giving him this situation, and an apartment in the palace, where he works at his leisure, and some of his landscapes grace the collection: his name is Weistch — We also visited Mr Schroeder, an engraver, patronized by the Duke; and with his family, residing in this palace: he is now engraving plates from some of the best pictures — In these small states, a prince

of a liberal turn of mind has it in his power to do much good; as his subjects, more or less, all come within his own observation; and under such characters as the present Duke and Duchess of Brunswick; genius, merit, and virtue, are sure of being distinguished —

Wolfenbottel

From Saltzthal we drove about three miles, thro' a pleasant country, to dine at Wolfenbottel, an old fortified town, formerly the residence of the Court; but the family giving a preference to Brunswick, have now entirely forsaken the palace at Woolfenbottel, and for the last fifty years have only paid it occasional visits: the palace is of great antiquity, and much large on a more extensive scale than that at Brunswick — but of an vambre

Decidedly expert — of the beneath spenum stocks

There is an air of fallen grandeur about the spacious courts and

forsaken palace of Woolfenbottel, as also in the town itself; which has every appearance of antiquity, both in its public and private buildings it is now one of the most solitary cities I ever saw, except Goa in the East Indies, which has a similar appearance, and for the same reason; the non-residence of the Vice-roy and his principal officers —

Library

The spacious streets of Woolfen-bottel seem almost without inhabitants; and nothing attracts strangers hither but the Library, which is so universally and justly celebrated. — The building itself, which was erected in 1636, is in a grand and princely style; and contains a hundred and twenty thou-sand volumes; arranged in an excellent manner, in one large oval room; encircled by a Piazza, also filled with books, and support-ing

-ing a gallery of the same size above, equally well furnished — this room is of a great height, illuminated by an oval cupola which is supported by four ranges of pilasters; and on the first entrance the whole produces a grand surprize —

This Library is esteemed among the best in Germany, and possesses many of the earliest specimens of printing: I should have mentioned that the corners* of the square building in which the noble oval is formed, are converted into small rooms for the most curious books; and one of them is entirely filled with bibles, of every age and nation, where they could be procured: they were collected at a great expence, by the former Dutchess of Brunswick, and presented to this Library —

In this Library Mr Edwards was most highly gratified; he has tast and judgement

=ment to enter into the spirit of these curious volumes; but it is impossible for an indifferent person not to admire some of the missals, and other illuminated manuscripts on vellum, before the invention of printing; and not to be interested in the early specimens of that valuable art —

After spending some time in the grand collection, we accompanied Mr Langer, the principal librarian, to his own house, contiguous to the publick building; which is quite a cabinet of curiosities — They are contained in a suit of apartments, fitted up in the neatest style, and furnished with a select collection of books in all languages, and some choice pictures, statues, and drawings; which he procured during his residence in Italy, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, when he accompanied two of the Princes of Brunswick on their travels. — Among them is a very beautiful landscape in water-colors, by Gessner, author of the Death of

Able, and other celebrated works, which he finished in a superior style for Mr. Langer, as a token of his friendship; and as he observed to us, it gives life and motion to the charming Idylls of the artist —

Protestant Convents

We then accompanied Mr. Eschenberg to drink tea with a relation in the Protestant Convent at Wolfenbottel: there are several of these convents in different parts of Germany, and I wish there were a few similar establishments in England: they are sometimes endowed by government; and sometimes a purchase by some wealthy female, who wishes for a moderate retirement from the world, and is desirous of making others as happy as herself.

The Convents are subject to certain rules, under the direction of an Abbess, or Superior: and according to their size and endowment

endowment, contain a proportionable number of the sisterhood; who are not confined to any particular dress, nor restricted from marriage: their religious duties must be punctually attended to, and a strict compliance with all the rules of the house is expected; but these rules neither prevent them from receiving or visiting their friends — A Convent of this kind forms a neat, simple, and comfortable asylum for deserted females, who may have seen better days, and are unable to combat with the world: here they find a calm repose, a pleasing society, and a path of piety to lead them to a happier state. These endowments are seldom large; therefore their own prudence and oconomy, and especially their industry, enables them to enjoy those little comforts and elegancies of life, which an establishment of this kind cannot be supposed to furnish —

The convent in which we

paid this pleasing visit, is a large building, where each of the sisters had a small room and bed-chamber for herself; and there is a common dining room — the principal room is large, and neatly finished; and its furniture consists only of a carpet in the center, sur=rounded by plain benches, and a chair for the abbess: a bible and hymn-books lay on the table; and near it something like an altar, covered with muslin, which politeness did not permit me to scrutinize —

These institutions often present the rich with an opportunity of affording an asylum to the daughters of misfortune at a small expence; and of providing for part of a large family which the parents are un=able to accomplish — I believe some of them superintend the education of young girls; and are otherwise beneficently engaged —

The present Duke of York &c

a few years ago resided at Hanover, and stopping one day at a village in the Electorate, where his arrival was not unexpected; he was surprized with the appearance of a venerable man, at the head of fifteen children, drawn up to pay their respects to him: they were all neatly dressed, the girls in white, with a wreathe of natural flowers, and the boys in plain attire — The good old man then said, my Prince, I am a subject of your Father, I was married on the same day, and have had just as many children as his majesty, but I have not been blessed with the same means of providing for them — Yet as they are all dutifull and virtuous, I trust them to Providence, and present them to you, as so many good subjects in the Hanverian dominions. — The Duke was much pleased with the interview, made them a present on the spot, and represented their situation to the King; who placed several of the daughters in these convents

and provided for the sons in different departme=
=nts —

What blessings are wealth and power, when, instead of vitiating the mind, they enable the possessor to imitate the divine bestow=
=er, in acts of benevolence? the beneficent spring conducted thro' such delightful channels, would effectually prevent all repining at royalty; nor would the French Revolution, and its fatal consequences have had an existence —

* * * *

On leaving the Convent we walked over the principal parts of Wolfenbottel; the gates and some of the public buildings are curious, and the large church is a fine old structure, richly ornamented in the Gothic style —

A number of French Emigrants now reside at Wolfenbottel, where all the neces=
=aries of life are very cheap — They have esta=

-blished a tapestry manufactory in some of the old apartments of the palace, which I am informed meets with encouragement: these unfortunate persons seem every where to support their misfortunes, not only with patience, but with an uncommon degree of chearfulness-

Wolfenbottel to Brunswick

In the evening we left Wolfenbottel, and drove to Brunswick, by the public road; a distance of five miles, planted with trees, which form a fine avenue - Not far from Wolfenbottel are woods of stately oaks and beeches, with pleasing walks, open at all hours for the public; they are on both sides of the road, and in each of them is a ducal palace, where some of the family generally spend the summer months - The present Duke in his youth resided in one, and his parents in the other; and as the greatest har-

-mony

-mony and affection subsisted between them, two mottos were proposed for the gates leading to their respective palaces; on that to the parents, "amor ascendente", on that of the hereditary prince, "amor descendente" —

We alighted at the entrance of these woods, and enjoyed a delightful walk under their umbrageous canopy: we did not enter the palaces, having already seen so many statues, pictures, and books; but I admired the noble orange trees, and visited the Mausoleum, where the Duches Dowager, mother of the reigning Duke, has desired to be buried: no situation can be more solemn or retired, if her highness has any peculiar pleasure in contemplating such scenes — We then drove to Brunswick, much delighted with the variety of the day —

The country thro' which we passed to Saltzthal and Wolfenbottel, was every where well

cultivated, with abundant crops of wheat, barly and other productions: it is also richly clothed, with wood, and watered by the river Oher; while an extensive range of hills on the Hartz Forest, and especially the mountain of Bloxberg, famous for its mines, and reckoned one of the highest in Germany, give a grand finish to the prospect, uncommon in the north part of this extensive country —

July 3.d

Brunswick —

This morning we attended the early service in the chapel at the Ducal Palace; which is ornamented with white and gold in an elegant style; the Duchess and family were in a private gallery, and not much seen: the service being all in German, we were no otherwise edified than from the appearance of deep devotion in the congregation: and afterwards went to the French Lutheran church, where the language was more familiar —

Mr Eschenberg having prepared us to partake of an early dinner before our departure for Prussia, we repaired to his friendly habitation, and spent a few hours with his amiable family: but such things, tho' so pleasurable in themselves, are among the painful sensations of the traveller: indeed I met with

only two things that come within that description; the first is, that from being so little stationary, I can seldom hear from my endeared connections in England; and the other, when I have formed a pleasing acquaintance, and, as in Professor Eschenberg, met with a kindred mind, the parting scene too soon commences — But had I not brought with me a miniature of my Eliza, when an infant, in her mother's arms, the images of those I love are so deeply impressed on my heart, that neither time nor distance can erase them; while the pleasures of recollection rivet them still closer to its tenderest fibres: How often, when thinking of my beloved child, do I recollect, with mingled sensations, the sentiments of a tender parent, and apply them to my own ideas on this important subject — "With a trembling "hand I shall cultivate sensibility, and che- "rish delicacy of sentiment, lest, while I lend

"fresh blushes to the rose, I sharpen the thorns, that
"will wounds the breast I fain would guard — I
"dread to unfold her mind, least it should render
"her unfit for the world she is to inhabit" —

M. Wolstencroft.

On taking leave Mr Eschenberg presented me with his portrait; and a pathetic elegy, which he wrote some years ago, on the death of an infant daughter; it was translated by a young Englishman then at Brunswick, & contains so much sensibility and beauty, as to need no apology for introducing so sweet a flower from Parnassus in my dry itinerary.

Elegy on an Infant Daughter;

by Professor Eschenberg at Brunswick.

Soft sinkest thou to rest; no groan no smart;
Soft lulling angels waft thy latest breath;
Thyself an angel now, my soul's dear part,
Sweet babe, thus lying in the arms of death!

Not he, that grisly form, whose hand malign,
Wide sweeps, with fatal scythe, mankind away;
That Genius rather, on whose lips, as thine,
The smiling Graces innocently play.

Peace to thy slumbers, babe! thy father's tears,
Thy mother wailing wild her darling o'er;
Thy brother's longings, infant as his years,
Shall wake thee to sweet sympathy no more!

O truly fortunate! whom heavenly grace
Recall'd so early from thy mortal clay;
O ever fortunate! not left to trace
With painful error, this life's thorny way:

That from all slippery paths, all hidden snares,
A pitying Providence has thee convey'd;
And that of thousand, thousand idle cares,
Not one upon thy breast has ever preyd:

That of this visionary, magic scene,
Thine eye the outward fashion only sees!
While we, of bliss too prompt to over-ween,
Sorrow from all, the bitterest sorrow, draw!

We deem'd it bliss, thee, tender plant, to rear,
To see our foster'd nursling kindly grow;
Whose ripening faculties our toil might cheer:-
Heaven's! and we foster'd thus our future woe!

All those ideas now, on which we hung,
Thy smiling countenance, thy sportive air,
Thy foots first effort, and thy lisping tongue,
All wound our breast, like daggers planted there!

'Twas sure a dream;- yet, while before our sight,
It charm'd our senses, to th' illusion blind;
But dissipated now, and vanish'd quite,
It leaves vain longings, and regrets behind;-

Yet no; still ever present, ever dear,
Must be the shadow of this fleeting dream;
The thought we once enjoy'd thy presence here,
When its now thrilling pangs grow less extreme;

When to the first rude shock a calm succeeds,
And gnawing anguish irritates no more;
When the deep wound, which now so freshly bleeds,
Does to our aching hearts some ease restore,

O then shall pleasing Melancholy sheds
O'er softer images a milder gleam;
She o'er thy life shall fairer colors spread,
Not paint it like a vain, unreal dream;

No! like a misty morn, whose early gloom
Was soon o'ertaken by a flood of day,
Whose sun dispell'd the darkness of thy doom,
And all our fond forebodings chas'd away:

Thou weeping partner of my life, be cheer'd!
All will be well; we shall not long complain
Of her sad fate, which erst so bad appear'd;
Thou hast not borne her, hast not nurs't, in vain.

'Twas not in vain, that, to promote her weal,
Watch'd unremitting thy maternal care;
Rejoice in the reward that Heaven shall deal,
For toil so pious, and for love so rare:

When, all the pains endur'd, which here annoy,
We gain the enjoyments of a better place;
When then, at th' entrance of eternal joy,
Our own dear angel flies to our embrace!

After parting with the writer of this pathetic poem, we proceeded on our journey for Berlin; the first stage of it to Helmstadt, a town belonging to the Duke, twenty five miles from

Brunswick, bordering on the Prussian dominions, and the last place of consequence in his principality.

Brunswick to Berlin
162 Miles.

From Brunswick to Helm=
=stadt we travelled thro' a country well cultivated, & agreeably diversified by hill and dale, woodlands and villages; the road was excellent, and the whole stage like a ride thro' one of the fertile countries in England: the trees in this country are chiefly oaks and beeches, some of them of a noble size; and the extensive crops of wheat and barley promise a plentiful harvest — I have seen but few oats; & the rye and buck=wheat seems confined to the poorer soil of Hanover; for Brunswick is, in all respects, superior to that Electorate —

I do not observe any diffe=
=rence in the peasants of these principalities, they appear equally to possess simplicity, chear=
=fulness,

=fulness and good-nature, especially when they accost each other — Many of the women carry a great weight of cloaths; for altho' their pet=ticoats are not long, they are so numerous that they swell out to an amazing rotundity —

The farm-houses in Han=over and Brunswick seem to occupy only a small corner of the immense barns, so com=mon in this part of Germany; while the rem=ainder is appropriated for corn, hay, implem=ents of husbandry, stabling for the horses, & accommodation for the other cattle; something simi=lar to what I have met with in my oriental travels; but far more cleanly and better con=trived, where so many live under the same roof.

Part 5th.

Journey from the Duchy of Brunswick, to Berlin.

Helmstadt, its churches and library — visit the Baron de Veltheim at Harbke — description of his villa and domain; the Baron's elegance & hospitality — enter the Prussian dominions — transition from refinement to barbarism in a German post-house — arrive at Magdeburg; short description of that town and fortress — Baron Trenck — Feast of the Rose — Road from Magdeburg to Brandenburg — description of Brandenburg — arrival at Potzdam — dreary solitude of that city — drive from thence to Berlin —

July 4th

Helmstadt

Before breakfast I walked over Helmstadt, and looked into the churches; and afterward went to the public Library, an ancient edifice, containing thirty thousand volumes; some curious and rare, and among them a book written on the bark of a tree, in the fifth century, in the manner of the old rolls, before the introduction of paper into Europe; which did not take place until the fourteenth century — We also saw a Greek manuscript of the Gospels, in the sixth century; and a magnificent Bible, one of the first printed on vellum, beautifully illuminated — The library contains a few portraits, and a large pair of ancient globes, used by the celebrated Tycho Brahe, at Prague, which gives them a peculiar value —

Professor Bruns, the librarian, resided some time at Oxford, and assisted Dr Kennicott in collating for his valuable bible: he is a man of great learning, and speaks English fluently — As the Duke possesses three excellent libraries at Brunswick, Wolfenbottel, & Helmstadt, it would be a noble undertaking to have them all united at his capital; with a selection of the best pictures from Saltzthal; especially as he has very fine collections of natural history, to form a good Museum —

Harbke

At eleven we left Helmstadt and having a letter of introduction to Baron de Veltheim, we drove to the Chateau at Harbke, a few miles out of the direct road to Berlin; where he gave us a most polite and warm reception — He is very partial to the English, speaks the language with accuracy, reads our

best authors, and his valuable library is enrich-
-ed by their choicest works — The Baron lives
on his paternal estate, with hospitality and
elegance; adding to the comforts of the poor,
by a constant employment in his improve-
-ments; and setting an example of taste and
refinement to his neighbors of a superior class.

This domain is extensive, part
in the kingdom of Prussia, and part in the
Duchy of Brunswick: the Chateau is in the former,
but he has an excellent house at Brunswick,
where he spends the winter, for the convenience
of his children's education, the pleasures of
society, and the conversation of the Literati —
He is himself a man of learning, has a
very select library, and is a member of the
Royal Society in England — The Chateau, thus
adorned with books, pictures and statues, af-
-forded me much pleasure; but the surround-
-ing domain delighted me still more: it is

very extensive, in a fine situation; diversified by hills and vallies, wood and water: and he has clothed the bleak hills and sterile parts of his land with immense plantations of firs and forest-trees; particularly every kind of pine, and all the variety of Oaks, in Europe and America. — And not only in the pleasure-grounds near the house are Catalpas, Tulip-trees, and other choice productions from the other side of the Atlantic; but they unite their shade and vie in size and beauty with the trees of the German forest. The Baron has neither Stove nor Greenhouse; but all the trees and shrubs that will bear the climate, are constantly sent him from the English nurseries —

The grounds at Flodbeck near Altona were in the simple style of Nature; here refinement and taste are united with rural elegance; and the gardens are left open for the inhabitants of Helmstadt, who frequently form

parties of pleasure on their Festivals; and delight the worthy owners of this sweet retreat, with their chearful concerts and innocent dances. From one seat, which overlooks an extensive country, bounded by the Hartz-Mountains, you distinguish eighty six different objects, in villages, churches, castles, and other features of landscape.

The Baron seemed much pleased with our visit, and we were no less delighted with him and his Family: The Baroness is a lady of polished manners; and at dinner, the children with their different preceptors, graced the table. Conversant with every eminant character in Europe, and well read in history, geography, natural-philosophy, and the Belles Lettres, the conversation was improving and elegant; and the Barons former collection of minerals, and choice specimens in natural history, which he parted with to Lord Bute, formed the most valuable part of the Bateau

museum — In such delightful converse, the hours flew too swiftly by; the carriage was announced; and having upwards of thirty miles on a bad road to Magdeburg, we reluctantly took leave of a character I shall not easily forget: who truly unites the "otium cum dignitate", so often sought for, and so seldom found —

Journey from Helmstadt to Magdeburg.

We left the hospitable mansion at Harbke about three o'clock, in hopes of reaching Magdeburg before the night shut in; but in this we were greatly disappointed; for on entering the Prussian dominions, we found the roads heavy and tedious, and it was just seven before we reached the halfway house; where, as we could have no change of horses between Helmstadt and Magdeburg, the driver told us he intended refreshing his horses 'till nine — Finding at a common public house, with only one room, open for all

comers, and then filled with German peasants, smo-
-king, drinking, and sleeping on the benches, we desired
him to proceed as soon as possible; or as the night
must overtake us, that he would stay till day-
-break, and we would sleep in the carriage —
but all in vain — A German postilion is not
easily diverted from his purpose: he said he
would set off at nine, and not before, and
would on no account remain till morning —
We had no alternative but resignation to our
phlegmatic driver: but the transition from re-
-linement to barbarism was never more sudden
or conspicuous, than from the Barons Chateau,
replete with every elegance to the dirty hovel
we were now ushered into; where a mingled
mass were shut up in one gloomy room, filled
with the fumes of tobacco, and exhibiting every
thing that could be expected from the rusticity
of German Boors — I immediately took out
my pencil to pass away the tedious hours;

and ordering a few eggs for supper, which was all the house afforded, we renewed our journey at the appointed hour. —

After entering the Prussian dominions, we lost much of the wood-land, & variegated scenery of Brunswick; and travelled thro extensive cultivated plains, abounding with wheat, barley, and potatoes; but on resuming our journey at so late an hour, I saw no more of the landscape. —

July 5th

Journey to Magdeburg.

Travelling all night over a very indifferent road, we reached the gates of Magdeburg between two and three o'clock, just as the morning dawned — After passing thro a strict examination at the Prussian Frontier, the portals were opened; and we drove to the post-house; and while the horses and coffee were preparing, I walked hastily over the principal parts of this celebrated town — And altho' in the month of July, I was glad of my great coat to protect me from the sharp morning air —

Magdeburg:

Is one of the principal fortified towns, belonging to the King of Prussia;

and by means of the Elbe, which washes its walls; and is navigable for small vessels from hence to Hamburgh, carries on a considerable trade — It contains a cathedral, and several churches, with the usual public buildings in large towns; the principal streets are broad and airy, well paved, and lamps at convenient distances: many of the houses are handsome, and the inhabitants amount to about forty thousand, who have a theatre and other places of amuse-ment ——

But during this short tour my thoughts were chiefly engaged on Baron Trenck, and his dreadful confinement in one of the dungeons in this fortress; for if only half of his extraordinary adventures are true, they still remain unparalled — La Fayette has since ex-perienced the rigour of these dungeons, and still languishes in one of the dreary cells of Olmutz, in the Emperor's dominions, with the amiable

sharers of his misfortunes: his virtuous wife & daughter — I look upon Fayette, however mistaken in his ideas, as one of the best characters in the French Revolution; and I believe he acted from a wish to establish Liberty on a noble basis —

In the vicinity of Magdeburg is an annual Festival, called the "Feast of the Rose," which was instituted some years ago by the minister of a village church, as the reward of merit, and virtue in the young females of his parish. The damsel who obtains the prize is crowned with a chaplet of roses, and presented with forty dollars; she wears a rose in her bosom for life, and at her decease a white rose is planted on her grave — At the annual celebration of this pleasing Festival, the tomb of the founder is strewed with roses, and much innocent satisfaction is derived from the entertainment — Before the late revolution there were similar institutions at Salency, and other places in France.

Journey from Magdeburg to Brandenburg.

After an early breakfast we resumed our Journey to Brandenburg another town belonging to the King of Prussia, 54 miles from Magdeburg — The first stage of twenty one miles to Hohenzias, was thro a flat uninteresting country divested of the woods which gave so rich an appearance to Brunswick; and the crops generally of rye and buck-wheat, indicated a poverty of soil. — In this part of Prussia, like the provinces in Holland, there reigns such a universal flatness, that a traveller soon tires of its monotony, and wishes for hills, dales, and picturesque scenery — The roads also are so heavy that we were upwards of six hours from Magdeburg to Hohenzias, a small village, where we were long detained for horses.

From Hohenzias we drove to Ziesar, a stage of fifteen miles, thro a succession

of extensive corn fields, in a poor soil, sometimes planted with Scotch Firs: the road was all a heavy sand, without one interesting object — I alighted at a small village to measure the trunk of a Linden tree, which I found upwards of eighteen feet in circumference —

Liesar is a large pleasant village, and at present the retirement of General Anhalt, aid du camp, and favorite of the late King of Prussia; and methought as I saw the veteran sitting in his garden, with his daughter, distributing money to the villagers, adorned with beechen boughs, and celebrating a little festival with rustic music, he reminded me, (tho' with a happier fortune) of the aged Belisarius; and I could not but regard his grey hairs with complacency — We found the Post-master at Liesar far above the common sort, and his conversation intelligent and refined; as we sat under his shady Linden-tree, he told us he had two daughters, to whom he would introduce

as when the French-master left them; as the eldest, about fifteen, played extremely well on the German flute, and had performed before Prince Louis of Prussia, on his stopping here a few days ago: we requested the same favor, and she played as several tunes, with much propriety and modesty: tho' I do not think it a suitable instrument for a female, being neither graceful nor healthy —

The stage of eighteen miles from Ziesar to Brandenburg, was a continuation of the same country as that already described; with the repetition of a heavy sandy road. — the prospect within a few miles of Brandenburg appeared more rural, from being better wooded — We arrived there a little before sun-set, which afforded me an opportunity of seeing every thing interesting to a stranger —

Brandenburg.

is an ancient city, and

gives the title of Elector to the King of Prussia, and that of Margrave to the House of Anspach — Brandenburg is neither so large, nor so well built as Magdeburg; it was once a place of celebrity, but is now on the decline: the streets are airy, but badly paved; the churches are not handsome, but that of St. Catherine is of great antiquity; the other public buildings are not interesting — In the principal street is a gigantic Runic figure, in the style of the old Saxon and Danish sculpture; he has a sword in the right hand, but no appearance of muscular strength, nor expression of countenance: in standing by this figure I just reached the knees — however disappointed in sculpture, the lovers of old painting are gratified at Brandenburg with a collection of pictures by Lucas Kranach, an artist much celebrated in Germany, and the friend of Luther the Reformer —

Brandenburg, altho' nearly sur-

rounded

-rounded by water, and entered by gates, is not properly a fortified town; it has a good bridge over the Havel, on which it is situated —

* * * *

Our travels hitherto, thro' the different principalities of Hanover, Brunswick, and Prussia, have been confined to lower Saxony; but at Brandenburg we entered Upper Saxony; which in the south parts especially, is one of the finest provinces in Germany — Its northern districts, be-longing to the King of Prussia, are on the confines of Pomerania; but he takes his title from a ste-rile part of his dominions on the north of Poland; while his capital and most of the principal towns are in Saxony —

Once I should have wished to have visited Poland; but the late rapacious po-litical division of that fertile kingdom and the fallen state of the unfortunate Stanislaus, af-fords no pleasure to an Englishman — We can not

=not but remember that such things were!

„ What tho' the iron school of war erave
„ Each milder virtue, and each softer grace;
„ What tho the fiend's torpedo touch arrest
„ Each gentler, finer impulse of the breast;
„ Still shall this active principle preside,
„ And wake the tear to Pity's self denied.—"

Pleasures of Memory.

July 6th.

From Brandenburg to Berlin

Early this morning we left Brandenburg for Berlin, and proceeded to Crossen-Creutz, a stage of ten miles, which took us up three hours, in toiling thro' a tedious sandy road, over an uninteresting plain, in many places barren, in others cultivation and woodland.

Crossen-Creutz is a small village, where we were detained an hour for horses, and then drove to Potzdam, a stage of thirteen miles, the first part very similar to that just described, until we reached the river Havel, at a hamlet called Pom=cart-bridge; where the face of the country entirely changed from a flat surface, to woody hills and fertile vales; and here was the first vineyard we have seen in Germany: Crossing the Havel over

a long wooden bridge, which gives its name to the place, we pursued our journey thro' a chearful variegated country, the river winding among its verdant hills, and the domes and spires of Potzdam furnishing the landscape —

As we approached Potzdam, its public buildings made a fine appearance; and the stately fabrics and gardens at the New Palace & Sans-Souci were peculiarly striking: but such a city of Palaces as Potzdam I never saw: for almost every house is a palace, built and ornamented in a superior style, with cupolas, porticos and statues — from the profusion of the latter, & the great deficiency of animated objects, it reminded me of the traveller in an Arabian tale, who arrived at a magnificent city, silent and solitary, where all the inhabitants had been turned into stone: for many of these superb edifices are entirely uninhabited, and others occupied by soldiers, and lower classes of the people; but

no where do we see the least traces of equipage, com=
=pany, or servants, correspondent to such magni=
=ficence — But as we staid only a few hours at
Potzdam, I shall reserve a more particular descrip=
=tion to a future visit —

Potzdam to Berlin.

The distance from Potzdam
to Berlin is twenty miles, over one of the best
roads in Germany, running in a strait line, and
planted on each side with trees; it was made by
the present King, at the expence of a hundred thou=
=sand Dollars; for as there is no gravel in this
country, it is composed of stones, broken into
small pieces, and forming a solid mass — On
leaving Potzdam, we crossed the river Havel, and
drove for ten miles thro' thick woods of firs; the
vallies in some places being entirely flooded, form
on each side of the road, spacious lakes, beauti=
=fully fringed with woods —

Here we crossed the Havel, by a neat stone bridge, and changed horses at the Post-house, about half way to Berlin, where the Post-Royale, or double-post commences, which is common for the last stage near many of the capital cities in Europe — We now drove thro' an open country, and generally in poor soil, producing only rye and buck-wheat — On approaching the capital the villages, hamlets and villas increased in number, and its domes and spires made a handsome appearance — We arrived there at sun-set and after a strict examination of the trunks and imperial at the gates, we were permitted to enter Berlin, and drove to the Ville de Paris, the first Hotel in the city —

Part 6th.

Residence at Berlin —

Palace at Charlottenburg —

Royal Library at Berlin — public walks — Earl of Elgin. Royal Palace at Berlin — Arsenal — Porcelain and Paper manufactory — Churches — Dr Browns villa — Royal gardens at Charlottenburg — character of the present King and Queen of Prussia, and other branches of the royal family — Prussian armies — Table d'Hote at Berlin — dominions and revenues of the King of Prussia — inhabitants of Berlin; streets and buildings — triumphal arch — squares, bridges, — rivers — Anecdotes of Fredric the Great. —

July 7th

Berlin. —

We dedicated this morning to a general view of the city; and delivering our letters to Lord Elgin, the British Ambassador; the Abbate Carlo Denina, a celebrated author, and some other persons to whom we had letters of introduction. —

Charlottenburg

After dinner I drove thro' the Park, to the village of Charlottenburg, five miles from Berlin, where the King has a summer-palace, & at this season generally resides there: it is built in a good style, surrounded by pleasure gardens, enriched by fine orange trees, and watered by the Spree — As a palace it must not be mentioned with the royal edifices at Berlin and Potzdam, but the King being there, I did not see

the apartments; and contented myself with a tran=
=sient view of the gardens, and a walk about the
village of Charlottenburg, which is rural and plea=
=sant, in the midst of a flat country and a sandy
soil: the public roads, and all the rides thro' the
park are a deep sand, cut in every direction am=
=ong its extensive woods, and abounding with
statues, vases, and canals — The Linden trees in the
park, and on each side of the roads and walks
at Berlin, now in full bloom, have a rich appear=
=ance, and fill the air with the most delicious fra=
=grance — These trees are often of uncommon
size and great beauty ——

On my return to Berlin, I
left the carriage, and walked over the principal
parts of the city to view the public buildings, the
statues of the four great generals, and a variety of
other objects, that claim a repetition of visits; and
which I shall endeavor to describe before I leave this
celebrated capital, reckoned the most compleat peace in

Germany, if not in Europe —

July 8th

Berlin —

Royal Library &c —

We spent the morning at the public Library, and in visiting Unger, the celebrated Printer at Berlin, and some other artists; in company with Count Potocky, a Polish nobleman, author of a geographical and historical work, in three volumes, on Sclavonia, Scythia, and Sarmatia.

The Royal Library at Berlin, tho' a very superb structure without, and well stored within, is not equal to the library at Wolfenbottel, in the excellency of its plan, nor in the number or rarity of the books: altho' the Berlin collection amounts to ninty thousand volumes — among them

are several curious works in the early stages of Typo-graphy; and a manuscript volume in the hand-writing of Luther, containing his translation of the Psalms, Proverbs, and other parts of scripture, with his commentaries and corrections; the latter are all in red ink, and it is curious to observe how seldom he was satisfied with his first performance — We were also shewn many oriental manuscripts, particularly a Koran, finely illuminated; a collection of Mogul and Hindoo paintings; and several Malabar Olas, or books, composed of the leaves of the Palmyra-tree, and written with the iron stylus of the Malabars; these were produced as great rarities, and brought to mind my long abode among their authors —

After dinner we amused ourselves with a further view of the constellation of large buildings near the palace; and afterwards joined the company in the public walks, that we might see as much as possible of the manners and customs of the inhabitants — We met every day with a

variety

variety of characters at the Table d' Hotes, at our Hotel; they are in general very genteel people of both sexes; many of them men of education, and officers about the Court, who love to see the world, and seem pleased at our joining their company; as they wish to know and esteem the English, who too seldom associate with them: and there are now in the hotel four of my country-men, who altho' perfectly well, never dine at the public table, and sometimes do not come out of their apartment for many days together: consequently they will be very little the wiser for their continental tour —

July 9th

Berlin.

We dined with the Earl of Elgin, the British Ambassador at the Prussian Court; a noble-man of the most amiable unaffected manners; an ex-cellent representative of the English character in a

foreign capital; and altho' a young man, his abilities are I believe, esteemed equal to most in the diplo=matique line — So different are the hours in the capitals of Prussia and England, that after a very sociable dinner, we left his Lordship at five o'clock, tho' he keeps later hours than most per=sons in Berlin —

Royal Palace.

Our first engagement this morn=ing was to the picture gallery and state apartments in the palace; the latter are in a grand and heavy style, particularly the ceilings and embellishments; much of the furniture and ornaments are of massive silver, and no expence has been spared to render them magnificent — In the great room of state the marriage ceremony was performed between the Duke of York and Prince of Orange, with the two Princesses of Prussia; and we were shewn the nuptial chamber, still adorned with the wreathes of flowers prepared

on that occasion —

I shall not dwell on the gallery and cabinets of pictures; where are a few originals; several copies from the great masters; and a number of bad paintings — Very few of them have left any impression; but I do not pretend to be a connoisseur; nor shall I ever praise statues, pictures, or medals, with whose merit I am not a little acquainted; tho' to understand the value of medals and cameos requires a perfect study; as well as a judgement and experience, I do not possess; and therefore I shall seldom take upon me to decide on the collections I may meet with — On the contrary, when I see a statue or a picture that strikes me as a copy of nature, I express my approbation, altho' professed connoisseurs may be of a different opinion —

Porcelain Manufactory.

We wished to have seen the Arsenal, but found the admission attended with

some difficulties during the war — On relinquishing that pursuit, we repaired to the Porcelain manufactory, established by the late King of Prussia; which now surpasses the Dresden China, of ninty years standing, as the king made use of every means to procure the best workmen from thence — indeed nothing can exceed the texture, or beauty of the painting, especially the flowers: a handsome cup and saucer costs eight crowns; and I have selected one for my Eliza at that price, consisting of wreathes of roses, on a white ground, spotted with gold; had my purse contained as many more, I should have added another piece, with a few flowers, surrounding the profiles of the late, Fredric the Great, the reigning monarch, and the heredetary Prince: under the first is "fuit", the second, "est"; and the third, "erit": of this I have made you a copy, and I believe preserved the likenesses — A great variety of porcelain, useful and ornamental, fill several rooms, arranged like Wedgwood's in London; some of them

of high price, and exquisite beauty —

In the afternoon we went to the Paper-manufactory, for fitting up rooms, which is brought to great perfection at Berlin, chiefly under the direction of an English artist; his flowers and Etrus-can ornaments are no where surpaped — They have also a method of painting the apartments in a similar manner, at a moderate expence: the ceeling and sides of a well proportioned room, with borders and devices, in a light elegant taste, not exceeding ten pounds —

We were also gratified with the sight of a few pictures, belonging to Mrs Cun-ningham, the widow of an English artist, patro-nised by the late King — The two largest contain the portraits of Frederic and his principal officers, at some celebrated reviews: but the best and most interesting, is a scene after an engagement, in which the king is beholding with painful anxiety, the death of a favorite officer: it has all the effect,

and more spirit than the death of General Wolfe, so justly celebrated; and I believe it will be sent to England, to be engraved as a companion to that beautiful print —

July 10th.

Berlin

Churches &c. —

Early this morning we attended public worship with the French Lutherans; and afterwards went to the Pantheon, a Roman-Catholic Church, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, but on a smaller scale: the Portico is grand; and the church filled with worshippers; the priests at the high alter, the fragrance of the incense, the voices of the choristers, and the notes of the organ, resounding under its noble dome, had a fine effect —

The French Lutheran Church is apparently one of those grand structures which with corresponding beauty, stand on each side of the theatre, in one of the most spacious parts of Berlin; and every spectator must suppose that these superb domes, magnificent porticos, with the statues and basso-relievos, from sacred history, form a part of these churches: but it is no less strange than true, they have no connection with them, nor any religious purpose whatever — they were built by the Great Frederic, to ornament his city; and I fear I must also say to gratify his vanity — How unlike the spirit of wisdom and grateful piety that ruled the hart of Solomon!

The churches behind these buildings are comparitively mean, with tyled roofs; and just made convenient within, with coarse ~~wood~~ wood-work; but are devoid of taste and ornament in every respect — I am well aware that the Almighty dwelleth not in temples made

made with hands; but rather with the contrite and humble spirit, whether under the gilded roof, or the thatch of straw — yet we must not forget the prophets expostulation, "Is it for you, O Israel, to dwell in your cieled houses, and my house to be waste? Go and build my house, and I will take pleasure in it; and I will be glorified, saith the Lord!" — And surely it must hurt a pious mind, to see such stately edifices, seemingly erected in honor of religion, and even appropriated as portals to the temple of the Almighty —

Before dinner Lord Elgin paid us a visit; with his usual affability coming up to our apartment at the top of the hotel, which was so full on our arrival, that we had no choice but the Attic story: it is far from unpleasant, and certainly enjoys the best air; but after walking about the sultry streets of Berlin, I find the ascent of more than fourscore steps very tedious —

We drank coffee with the Abbate Carlo Denina, author of several works in Italian, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin — He entertained us with many curious books, and a collection of original sketches, by Claude, Rembrandt, Vandyke, and other great masters —

July 11th

Charlottenburgh.

We breakfasted with Lord Elgin, and then drove to Charlottenburgh, to dine with Dr Brown, Physician to the Royal Family of Prussia; who is settled with his wife and family in this country; spending their summer at Charlottenburgh, and the winter at Berlin — Dr Brown has lately built a pretty Villa in this village, and is finishing his gardens in the English style; which, united with much hospitality, prevails throughout the house; as neither

Mrs Brown nor her daughters have adopted the manners and customs of Germany —

The King being at Berlin, and the Royal gardens now open, we passed some hours after dinner, in their delightful walks; conducted in an artless manner over a considerable extent of plain ground; abounding with rich woods, numerous buildings, and a profusion of orange trees; while the river Spree, in a bold stream, meanders thro' the varied scene — The Palace I have already mentioned; I took the annexed sketch of the garden-front, from one of the bridges, which will give you some idea of this favorite retreat of the Prussian monarch —

Royal Family of Prussia.

Dr Brown is much esteemed at Court; and the Queen and Princesses are very attentive to his family: the Queen frequently drinks tea with them in a sociable manner; and all the

Royal-family behave to strangers with great affability. — The Queen bears a most amiable character; a lady who knows her well, told me she was Virtue personified — She was the Princess Frederica Louisa of Hesse Darmstadt, and married the present king in 1769 — I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing her, or the Queen Dowager; but have met the Prince Royal, with his brother Prince Louis, and their amiable consorts, who both set an example of conjugal happiness, and form a striking contrast to their fathers conduct — the Brothers married two sisters, princesses of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and nieces to the Queen of England —

The Prince Royal is a young man of superior character, and is universally beloved by the nation: but I cannot speak so highly of his Father, the present king of Prussia, who styles himself Frederic-William the Second, tho generally called Frederic the Fourth — In his political conduct, during the present convulsions

of Europe, he has shewn neither dignity, attachment, nor integrity: ennobled by his ancestors, and succes-or to Frederic the Great, he had a career of glory before him, which he has wanted both talents & inclination to pursue; and when the present sys-tem of French policy, and especially the annals of unhappy Poland, shall be unveiled by the hand of Truth, he will not shine among the brightest characters of the eighteenth century — to a mon-arch he is entitled to praise, for the embellish-ments of his capital, the improvements of the roads, and other public works: but as a husband and a father, he neglects an amiable queen, and a fine family, to bury himself in the gardens of Charlottenburgh, and the groves of Potzdam, with his mistress and natural children —

Like Calypso, among her nym-phs, the Prussian monarch towers, almost a head above his subjects, added to a princely presence and address; or as I am desired to observe, he moves

like a King — At the same time I could not help reflecting on the truth of our excellent poet,

"Kings may exact
" External homage, and a supple knee,
" To beings pompously set up. ———
" Our hearts neer bow but to superior worth,
" Nor ever fail of their allegiance there!
" Pygmies are pygmies still, tho perch'd on Alps,
" And Pyramids are pyramids in vales."

Young.

Prussian Army.

Dr. Moore has given such an ample and just detail of the Prussian armies, during the reign of Frederic the Great, that I shall rather refer you to his letters, than attempt any thing of my own; tactics being a science I am not very conversant with; altho' I have gone thro' a very fatiguing campaign, and been present in many severe engagements — Whether

the Prussian armies still retain their former character for discipline and valor, among the nations of Europe, I know not; for the late extraordinary successes of the French, under their new Generals, seem to render Field-Mareschals, and veteran officers of less importance than formerly.—

In our social circle at Dr. Brown's was Mad.me Bischoffswerder, daughter of the King's favorite general, and a man of the most real consequence in Prussia.— She is first lady of honor to the Queen, amiable and accomplished, and speaks English fluently; it is a language generally understood and read by persons of education in Germany; and at the Table d' hote, which is the resort of very genteel company, we find many who converse with us in English; and as to French, it is very uncommon to meet with a circle where it is not spoken as fluently as German.—

Having dwelt so long on the higher

ranks of society, I cannot omit mentioning Madam Dache, the mistress of our Hotel, who is one of those pleasing characters one cannot help having an affection for: her manners are so engaging that she appears at table like a mother among her children; she is a widow, with two daughters, just entering into life, who relieve her in the management of the hotel, and a large farm, with twenty cows, and extensive orchards and gardens, near the city: the morning is dedicated to these domestic duties; at dinner they appear at table genteely dressed, and assist in doing the honors of it to their guests; while the evening is appropriated to their friends, or pursuing the amusements they each excell in; the eldest being a proficient in music, and the youngest drawing in crayons in a very masterly style —

July 12th

Berlin.

The dominions of Prussia, not including the new acquisitions in Poland, contain eighteen thousand square miles, and between six and seven millions of inhabitants; the king maintains an army of two hundred thousand soldiers, and receives an annual revenue of twenty seven millions of Rix Dollers —

Berlin is said to be ten miles in circumference, and contains an hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; it is reckoned one of the most regular cities in Europe, and in its general appearance is extremely beautiful; Frederic Street is nearly a league in length, and of a good breadth, and several others are more than a mile long: they all terminate at right angles, and many of them with some striking object; the public build-

ings

=ings, as I have already mentioned, are magnificent,
and the private houses uniform and neat, all covered
with a white stucco — One great reason of Berlins
superiority to most other places, is the space allowed
for each of the public structures, which are totally un=
=connected with any adjacent buildings, and by
that means are not only seen in every point of view,
but have an air of consequence which the finest edi=
=fices in London are too often deprived of; for I
am well persuaded that in point of size, solidity,
and real grandeur, our churches and public build=
=ings in general are superior to those at Berlin —

The triumphal-arch, or portal
to the park, at the termination of the public walks
in this city, erected by the prevent king in honor
of his uncle Frederic the Great, is becoming the
successor of so victorious a prince; on the summit
is Victory, in a triumphal car, drawn by four hors=
=es, capitally executed in bronze — Some of the other
gates are very handsome; but being only surrounded

by a wall, Berlin cannot be called a fortified city; the fortress of Spandau, at a little distance, is considered as the citadel; where on emergencies, the archives and treasure are removed, and state prisoners, not sent to Magdeburg, are generally confined —

Among the deserted palaces at Potzdam all was silent and solitude; at Berlin there is more chearfulness, but not the usual spirit of a capital — When Frederic began these ostentatious improvements, his German subjects by no means entered into his views; the arts and sciences were strangers in Prussia; and whatever they adopted was at first upon compulsion; at present they seem to know more of the comfort and convenience of these refinements; and in some measure to enjoy the satisfaction they afford to strangers —

And yet notwithstanding the magnificent air of Berlin, which at first sight so strongly captivates, on examining the buildings, we find only the pillars corniches, and ornaments of

stone; the walls are generally of brick, covered with stuc=
=co, which having fallen off in many places, gives
them a mean appearance — And I am informed
by those who have resided here some time, and
have the best opportunities of knowing the inhabi=
=tants, that under all the outward splendor of
Berlin, poverty and emptiness generally prevail
within; and I have reason to believe that not only
the capital, but the whole kingdom of Prussia, is
erected on a slender foundation, and has too few
resources to support itself with dignity —

If I was to commence a des=
=cription of the public buildings at Berlin, I know
not where I should stop, yet the Royal Palace, the
palaces of the different princes, the arsenal, the
theatres, and some of the churches, deserve to
be particularly mentioned; but I rather refer you to
the annexed views, which are very just represen=
=tations of these superb edifices, tho' on a small
scale, and are far preferable to any drawings I

could make: indeed so much of the rule and com=
=pass is required in architecture, and so much more
attention than I can now bestow, that I have now
for the first time, in thirty years, since I began
my descriptive letters, selected a few engravings,
instead of my own drawings: it is a measure I
shall not often adopt; tho having so much to
see, to write, and to draw, I find every hour fully
engaged —

The Square called La Place de
Guillaume, shaded and perfumed by beautiful
Linden trees, is ornamented at each angle by
a marble statue of the four great officers in the seven
years war, Keith, Schwerin, Seidlitz, and Winterfield:
they are not without merit; but far surpassed
by the spirited figure of Lieten, a celebrated Hussar
officer in the Prussian service; which strikes me
as one of the finest things I ever saw, and leaves
an impression not easily effaced: on the pedestal
are basso-relievos of three great actions, in which

he distinguished himself, with a german inscription to his memory — In another part of the city is an equestrian statue in bronze, of Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburgh, and first King of Prussia; this is esteemed a chief d' oeuvre & Schluter, the principal artist employed by Frederic the Great in the ornaments of Berlin —

The bridges over the Spree are numerous; but the stream itself being small, they are but of little importance; that called the Pont Royal near the palace, is adorned with colossal statues, supporting the lamps, but they seem out of all proportion for their situation —

The Spree joins the Havel at Potzdam, and is famous for good fish of many kinds, particularly the Landert, peculiar to this river, and esteemed a delicacy — Berlin is supplied with salmon from the Elbe; and in winter sea-fish is brought by the post-waggon from Hamburgh, in three days: other provisions, with fruit

and vegetables, are cheap and plentiful —

Anecdotes of Frederic.

I shall conclude my manu-scripts at Berlin, with two anecdotes of Frederic the Great, selected from several I have heard here; as they are curious in themselves, and I have not met with them in books —

A minister of state, but a man of weak parts, who was concerned in the manage-ment of some public trust, conducted it in such a manner, that the capital suddenly fell from ninety to thirty per cent: he was accused of mal-practices, tried in a court of justice, and condemn-ed to lose his head: but as no criminal can be executed without the king's sign-manual, the sen-tence was sent to him for that purpose: instead of signing the death-warrant, Frederic wrote "The man has no head! let him be confined for life in the fortress of Spandau" — and there he remained.

until the death of Frederic and the clemency of his successor, set him free —

The other anecdote respects an officer in the Prussian army, a man of learning, and formerly a Professor; who was high in favor with Frederic, and admitted to the greatest intimacy, particularly at his meals and social conversations; tho' he never gave upon his own opinion out of an improper complaisance to his royal friend — One day, they differed in sentiments, on some doubtful point in the Roman history, respecting Quintus Cecilius; the king was positive, and the officer respectfully told him he believed he was mistaken, as he could produce several different historians to confirm his assertion; and the next day he waited on his majesty with the books, and pointed out the passage; which the king looked over in silence, and took no further notice of — Some months afterwards, at a premotion of officers on the parade, Frederic called over among many other names

that of Quintus Cecilius; no one answering to the Roman appellation, it was several times repeated to the astonishment of all present: at length the king selected his friend, and promoted him to the rank of Colonel, by the name of Quintus Cecilius, which he retained from that time — He afterwards married, and Frederic stood sponsor to his first boy, whom he ordered to be carried to the font on a Greek Lexicon, which he sent him as a present — But kings as well as their subjects, sometimes forget themselves; and at a future period, on a dispute at table, Quintus not according to what he thought wrong, the king flew into a voilent passion, and starting up, exclaimed "What! does the son of a Potter pretend to know as much of this matter as I do?" — The father of Quintus had dealt in earthen ware; and in another place I have mentioned that the king set on foot, and patronized the porcelaine-manufactory at Berlin. Quintus folding up his napkin, and rising from

table, with great composure, replied that he saw very little difference between the son of a potter, and a vender of porcelaine; and immediately left the room. — When Frederic came to himself, and recollected the insult, he felt extremely concerned, and was never satisfied, until, by repeated messages he had con=ciliated his esteem: the friendship then continued uninterrupted until the death of Quintus, when the king was overwhelmed with grief, behaved with generosity to his widow, and provided for his children.

As I was procuring some coins of the late king from the banker, he said he would spare me one that was deemed a curiosity, and took out from a sealed paper, a crown-piece of Frederic the Great, coined on the 1st of August 1786, the day on which he died. — Some thousand had been struck off when the news arrived at the mint, that the king was dead: the die was instantly altered; and instead of the date thus 17A86, as it

stood on all that had been previously coined, it was changed to 17. A. 86, and a few being thus struck off, the dye was destroyed: one of these the banker favored me with —

I have also been presented with an original letter from the late king to Major General de Carts, signed by himself; which I enclose, not only as his own autograph, but from the peculiarity of his writing his name Federic; always omitting the first F. — And as I thought a portrait of so eminent a character would not be unacceptable, I annex an engraving, which is generally esteemed a strong likeness —

Part 7th

Journey from Berlin through Potzdam, to Wittenberg.

Description of Potzdam — Palace and gardens of Sans Souci — state apartments, chamber and library of Frederic the Great — monuments of his dogs — New Palace — Church at Potzdam — Tomb of Frederic — character of that monarch — reflections — quotations from Cleanthes — Palace at Potzdam —

Leave Potzdam — enter the Electorate of Saxony — arrival at Wittenberg, description of that city and university — library — the abode of Luther and Melanthon — tombs of those celebrated reformers — remarks on the Reformation —

July 12th

in continuation. —

Berlin to Potzdam.

We left Berlin early this morning, and by that excellent road already mentioned, arrived at Potzdam, a distance of twenty miles, in two hours and a half; this I mention as most expeditious travelling in the northern parts of Germany, where we seldom go more than three miles an hour —

Sans-Souci

The solitude of Potzdam offering very little amusement, we repaired to Sans-Souci, the celebrated retreat of Frederic the Great, at a little distance from the town, on an elevated situation, and commanding many beautiful prospects — This Villa is quite unconnected with the New Palace, which is on a most magnificent

scale: this on the contrary consists only of nine rooms, all on one floor, planned and finished with an elegance and comfort, not common in the habitations of princes — The garden front is handsome, but rather too much ornamented, and the roof appears to be supported by Carriatides, or colossal figures, instead of pilasters: it stands on a fine terrace, overlooking the gardens, and commands a view of Potzdam and all the surrounding country: you ascend on this side, by several flights of stone steps, thro' as many hanging gardens, in a formal taste, but abounding with noble orange trees; and terminating below in more artless lawns and shrubberies; tho' too much crouded with statues of inferior workmanship —

The other front is approached by the coach-road from the country, and is adorned by a semicircular corridore, something like St Peters at Rome, but on a far smaller scale; and the area is filled with orange trees — from

hence we enter the Saloon, the size of the dome in the center of the palace, decorated with marble columns, and bronze capitals: the cieling and ornaments are richly gilt, and the whole highly finished; this opens to the council-room, from whence we proceeded to the presence-chamber, where the king gave audience to foreign ambassadors and public officers: the third is an elegant drawing-room; and the fourth the chamber where Frederic died: this room has been lately altered, and fitted up in a modern style, which offends many of his admirers, who delighted to see the bed in which he slept, the chair in which he died, and all the old furniture of his apartment; it is now the sleeping room of his present majesty, and one of the neatest I ever saw; the walls are covered with green sattin, relieved by an elegant border, and the cieling delicately touched.

A private door from this room leads thro' a narrow passage into the library,

which terminates this side of the palace: it is a small room, left entirely as it remained on the kings death, with the book on the stand he was perusing when the awful messenger summoned him hence — it is said he had just been looking into Suetonius, and finished his own career while reading the death of Augustus — The cases were filled with French translations of the classics; the best historians ancient and modern; books on tactics in abundance; and some in philosophy, poetry, and the belles Lettres — I was rather surprized to see a compleat set of Saurin's sermons, and of some other eminent divines —

In this small room there was great occasion for reflection — I sat down on the same sofa where the king had so often conversed with Voltaire, Maupertuius, and other celebrated philosophers of this century, sowing perhaps the seeds of harvest which is now ripening, or rather in which the sickle is now engaged, over a great

part of Europe — Numerous ideas rushed on my mind, but I had little time to indulge them; being called to the picture gallery, which contains very few paintings of merit, with some antique statues and busts — From thence we were conducted to a corresponding suit of rooms on the opposite side of the palace; fitted up entirely for use, and devoid of ornament —

On each side of this central palace, where the king resided entirely by himself, to enjoy a respite from those cares, which every crown must cover, is another range of noble apartments, in a lower situation than the royal mansion, entirely concealed by trees. — In one of these wings are some very superb rooms, where the king after reviews, entertained his officers at dinner; the dining-hall chiefly of costly marbles, and adorned with beautiful antiques, is extremely elegant: some of the other rooms, covered with stucco, are so highly polished

as to appear like fine marble, and equal to the most delicate chunam in India —

After visiting the habitation of the monarch, we walked to the cemetery of his dogs, where no less than eleven favorites of the great Frederic repose under the shade of some spreading Linden trees, in seperate tombs, with the name of each inscribed on the stones — I remained a long time in the rural walks of the lower garden, and by one of those flights of imagination, which suddenly transport us to other regions, the royal-Villa of Sans-Souci led me to the palace and gardens of Dil Kusha, or "Heart-expanding at Cambay, where I passed those delicious evenings mentioned in my oriental letters, with the Nabob and his Vizier, in the highest style of Asiatic luxury

Sepulchral Room of Frederic the Great.

We contented ourselves with an outer

view of the New Palace, also built by the late King at a little distance from Sans-Souci, and re=
=claimed one of the finest structures in Europe: the offices are grand, and joined to the center by an extensive colonnade: the cupola is sur=
=mounted by a large crown supported by the Graces; the great hall, finished with marble is called the Grotto, and all the apartments are furnished in a magnificent style — But in=
=stead of dwelling in this scene of royal grandeur, we repaired to the Garrison-Church at Potzdam, to see all that now remains of this once mighty Caesar; comprized of a coffin of block-tin, and placed near that of his father, without a monu=
=ment or epitaph, in a small room of black mar=
=ble, in the body of the church; from which it is separated by a grated door, admitting both air and light —

It is a season of instruction to visit the silent mansions of the dead; and I sat

down for half an hour at the church-door, viewing the corridores, statues, vases, and basso-relievos, which adorn the adjacent palaces; but Potzdam seemed without inhabitants to enjoy their beauty: and when I contemplated the present state of this city, and that of its great projector, Young's admirable lines occurred with peculiar force. —

"Why all this toil for trifles of an hour?
" What, tho' we wade in wealth, or soar in fame,
" Earth's highest station ends in "Here he lies"
" And "Dust to Dust" concludes his noblest song!

Frederic was desirous to be considered as a philosopher, an orator, a scholar, a poet, and a patron of the arts and sciences: in this he indulged no small degree of vanity: but ambition was his ruling passion, and his true character, that of a great general: the art of war was his first study; and Alexander, Charles the twelfth, and similar heroes, his great delight; while the system of rational philosophy, and

I fear an attempt to destroy Christianity, was the recreation of his leisure hours — But, alas! what was the end of such pursuits? or what the dying hour of the Prussian monarch, when all these sublunary glories were departing, and the eternal world opening on his view? where were those animating prospects, those joyful anticipations, which fill the heart of the humble Christian at that time of trial; who, like the favored apostle, knows in whom he has believed; and is enabled to commit himself to the Great Shepherd of Israel, whose rod and whose staff shall support him tho' the valley of the shadow of death — Neither Frederic nor Voltaire, with all their boasted philosophy, enjoyed one of these consolations: let us not envy, then, the least portion of their worldly fame; but press forward, with renewed ardor, to the prize of our high and holy vocation —

, Far be it from me to entertain one uncharitable sentiment respecting a fellow-mortal,

whether prince or peasant; but in these days of scep=ticism deistical christianity, I had rather have the clear sentiments of the Greek Poet Cleanthes, a stoic and dis=ciple of Zeno, to whom the glorious light of Revelation was perfectly unknown, than all the heterogeneous com=positions of modern creeds from Voltaire to Paine.

" O under various sacred names ador'd!
" Divinity supreme! all-potent Lord!
" Author of Nature! whose unbounded sway
" And legislative power, all things obey!
" Majestic Jove! all hail! to thee belong
" The suppliants prayer, and tributary song:
" To Thee, from all thy mortal offspring due,
" From Thee we came, from Thee our being drew:
" Whatever lives and moves, great Sire, is thine!
" Embodied portions of the soul divine:
" Therefore to Thee will I attune my string,
" And of thy wond'rous power for ever sing!"

July 13th

Potzdam —

I arose at five, to enjoy an early walk amidst the solitary grandeur of Potzdam, when every object was brightened by the ardent beams of the summer's sun; — but nothing is able to disperse the gloom that prevades this scene of majestic poverty. — The old palace is a large handsome building; the gardens formal, but not unpleasant; and the river, with small vessels sailing close to the walks, gives some animation to the picture; for except the guards at the avenues, and portals of the palaces, very few living objects present themselves — The King sometimes resides at Potzdam; but as he comes without the Queen and royal family, and only attended by a few officers, his presence adds little to its chearfulness —

From Potzdam to Wittemberg

Miles

Our first stage was from Potzdam to Beliz, a distance of 12 miles; in general a heavy sandy road, thro' an extensive plain of fir trees; sometimes varied by oaks, platanes, and mountain-ashes; but I have seldom seen the elm in Germany — On the road side, especially near the villages, are planted abundance of white mulberry-trees, similar to ours at Tanmore-hill; here it grows to the size of a forest-tree, bears plenty of insipid fruit, and feeds a number of silk-worms; silk being one of the staples of Prussia — In this drive we passed a few villages; one of them on the woody borders of a winding-lake, had a pleasing and uncommon effect in this part of Germany —

Beliz is a small old town, with paved streets, a neat church, and a few tolerable houses among its ancient buildings: the post-house afforded us a comfortable breakfast; &

we then proceeded to Trevenbriezen, another stage of twelve miles, thro' an entire plain of loose sand; in some places arid and sterile as the deserts of Arabia; in others producing crops of rye and oats; and a few parts well-wooded; which afforded a little variety — Trevenbriezen, the last town in this part of the Prussian dominions, is larger than Beliz, but not more interesting —

Saxony

About six miles from Trevenbriezen we left the King of Prussia's territories, and entered the Electorate of Saxony: the boundaries are marked by a stone pillar; but the pleasing aspect of the country of itself points out the difference; for it instantly changed its appearance; a delightful inequality succeeded the monotonous plains we had been so long accustomed to; and now for the first time in this journey, we enjoyed an extensive prospect, agreeably diversified with woodlands and cultivation;

and at sun-set, from a commanding eminence, we had a fine view of Wittemberg, with its adjacent scenery, and the Elbe winding in bold meanders thro' a rich tract of country —

The day closed as we reached a comfortable inn, pleasantly situated without the gates of Wittemberg; and while supper was preparing, we enjoyed a moon-light walk in the town — On our return we sat down to a nice regale, after having travelled all day on the Howardian plain, with only a little tea and bread for our subsistence — and were attended at table by one of the most beautiful and elegant young women I ever saw; and for her shape and the profile of such a face, the Saxon dress is peculiarly becoming — I have attempted to give you some idea of her in the annexed sketch; but on looking over me she smiled, and said I had not done her justice —

During this day's journey we had the honor of riding in the manner of the ancient

triumphal chariots, drawn by four horses abreast; it is a good method on the trackless plains of Germany, but would be attended with many inconveniences in more frequented roads — We have however no complaints of that kind; for since the commence=ment of our journey we have seldom met a carri=age besides the country carts, or a solitary Diligence. — Nor have I, either in the woods or plains, seen a fox, deer, or any wild animal except a few hares and partridges — The size and beauty of the linden=trees between Potzdam and Wittemberg, deserve particular notice; they are now in full bloom, & fill the air with fragrance —

July 14th

Wittemberg.

After an early breakfast, we dedicated a few hours to Wittemberg, an ancient fortified town on the banks of the Elbe, containing a University and two Churches; it is a small place, but must be ever celebrated in the annals of Ecclesiastical history as the retreat of Luther and Melancthon: here those great champions of the Reformation pursued their studies; and here their ashes now repose —

In the public library are some curious old books and manuscripts; but I enjoy a greater luxury in looking over the bible which Luther studied, and the margins filled with his comments in his own hand writing: here also are preserved the tankard in which he drank, his beads while a Roman-Catholic, and some other relics — The library is ancient, simple, and unadorned; but

its brick-floor, heavy beams, and uncouth wooden pillars, are in my estimation more interesting than all the splendor of the Vatican, when I consider it as the study of

Luther and Melancthon,

those bright luminaries of the sixteenth century: for on whatever principal Luther might at first have acted, he became an instrument in the hands of Providence, to effect the great and glorious work of dispelling the mist of error, bigotry, and superstition, and giving light to Europe — How much might be said on this interesting subject: but I must recollect that I am writing a journal, and not a History of the Reformation — We were shewn some original letters of Luther and Melancthon; and the celebrated indulgence from Pope Leo 10.th granting pardons and absolution for sins already committed, and also for all crimes that might be perpetrated in future by its possessor; which being publickly

sold, excited the indignation of Luther, and occasioned the mortal blow to Popery, from this bold reformer.

We then repaired to the University-Church, a plain handsome edifice, of an ancient date; and its principal ornaments, exclusive of a few statues of the Electoral family, are the portraits of Luther and Melancthon, placed near the stones that cover their dust — Luther has a bold, animated, confidential aspect, strongly expressive of his character; Melancthon appears with a greater sweetness of temper, mild and emaciated by study and fatigue. — Annexed are two of the best engravings I can meet with of these celebrated reformers: and I have been extremely fortunate in procuring an original letter in the hand-writing of Luther; and also a marginal note from his bible, which I esteem far more precious than the most costly Romish relic — Martin Luther was born A.D. 1483. died 1546. Philip Melancthon born 1495. died 1560 —

The University at Wittenberg is still in

some repute; and if solitude and repose invite to study, Wittenberg certainly has high claims to preferment; for few places are more sequestered from the gay and busy world — The motto on the College-door shews its strong reliance on Providence.

Dominus providit, providet, et providebit.

Part 6th

Journey from Wittenburg to Leipsig and Dresden.

Beauty of the country after leaving Wittemberg – population, and high state of cultivation near Leipsig – arrival there – early hours – Briethopfs printing office – intense heat – public library – fortifications, streets, houses, and inhabitants – annual fair at Leipsig; University. – number of deformed persons – churches Rosenthal –

Departure from Leipsig – beauty and fertility of Saxony – ancient Hercynian forest – Vale of Meisen – arrival at Meisein. origin of the Salique Law there – description of Meisen – Porcelaine manufactory – beautiful

ride from Meissen to Dresden; arrival at that celebrated capital.

July 15th continued

From Wittemberg to Leipsig —

At noon we left Wittemberg, on our journey to Leipsig, and proceeded to Duben, a stage of twenty four miles, thro' a most delightful country; during the greatest part of it I could almost fancy myself in one of the most varigated countries in England; the road for many miles was bounded by hedges, planted with trees in an artless manner; in other places it ran over open fertile plains, and sometimes thro' thick woods; not like those in Hanover and Brunswick, where the hand of man appears in strait formal rows of firs; but the pride of Nature herself, in oaks, beeches, pines, and different forest trees, of large and noble growth —

We stopped some time to rest the horses, at a small hamlet, nine miles from

Duben, on the side of a lake, embosomed amid these rich woods: the solitude and beauty of the scene invited me to take the annexed sketch, as a little characteristic of the country; for in such situations, where every thing invites to repose and contemplation, I greatly delight; and had I possessed a small share of Dr. Smith's botanical knowledge, I should have doubly enjoyed my ramble in these woods, which seem to abound with a variety of wild plants: this pursuit, and being able to speak of them scientifically, gives Dr. Smith so great a preference over most others; for like Solomon, he speaks of plants, shrubs, and trees, from the Cedar of Libanus, to the hyssop on the wall, with a degree of knowledge very few can pretend to — Among these wild flowers is the Euphorbia Cyparissias, which I drew at Brunswick, it here covers the banks, and varies in its tints, from the deepest scarlet to the palest yellow —

The remainder of the stage afforded a

pleasant ride thro' these woods, sometimes intersected by extensive cornfields: I cannot yet say much for the goodness of the roads, but the beauty of the landscape compensates for all deficiencies —

At six o'clock we reached a little inn at Duben, & ordered a fashionable dinner; or rather, in this country an early supper, by day-light —

Duben is one of these common towns to be found in most countries; consisting of a few ill-paved streets, old-fashioned houses, a church, and market-place; but it is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, on the banks of the Moldau —

July 15th.

Journey from Wittemberg to Leipsig —

Early this morning we renewed our journey to Leipsig, twenty two miles from Duben:

the whole of this ride was over an extensive plain, in a high state of cultivation, with the appearance of a garden, divided into immense beds, by long ridges of poppies — Among the various productions of this fertile tract, were very fine crops of wheat and barley — population and industry were visibly increased, the roads enlivened by travellers, and the peasants all busy in the fields: from one spot I counted eleven villages with their respective churches and windmills; the roads mended, a life and chearfulness prevailed, and every thing indicated a government attentive to the general welfare —

The spires of Leipsig in this open country appeared for several miles before we arrived there; which was not until afternoon, on one of the hottest days I ever experienced in Europe; and the houses being very high, and the streets narrow, the wind had little access — I walked about as much as the heat would admit, and

in the evening enjoyed the shady avenues without the walls, which nearly surrounded the town, and are full of company: they lead to a variety of public gar=dens for tea, ices, and different amusements, which are doubly acceptable in the environs of a crowded city, where commerce has been long established; & creates a scene of hurry and business, very different from the solemnity of Berlin and Potzdam, where both the eye and the mind soon tire with the mono=tony; and seek in vain, even within the city walls, for the "busy haunts of men" — Here indeed they abound, in crowded streets, frequented markets, and well stored shops of every kind — but I shall say more of Leipsig when I am better ac=quainted with it; and shall at present only add that here we may literally fulfil the old adage

" After dinner, sit awhile;

" After supper walk a mile.

for we dine about twelve o'clock, and sup at eight; and I am now while it is broad day-

-light

-light, retired to my chamber for the night; and in an airy apartment, once more above eighty steps from the dining room, I am going to employ myself for a few hours in finishing my sketches for the entertainment of my friends —

July 16th

Leipsig.

We dedicated this morning to visit Mr Brietkopf, the son of that celebrated author of that name, and one of the first printers in Germany: he is not only a printer but a letter-founder; and his types in Hebrew, Greek, and all the European languages, are much esteemed, and especially those of the Chinese characters — I had an opportunity of seeing the whole process, from the first cutting and casting the letters, to the finishing a beautiful book — his movable types for printing

music, and large maps, are curious; and the sheets, tho' not so neat as from copper-plates, can be sold extremely cheap. —

At noon Farheniets Thermometer rose above 80 degrees, and the weather was so exceedingly hot that we could not walk out further than the public-library, a large room, in a neat plain style, with double rows of windows, and two sets of well-contrived book-cases — The library is ornamented with several portraits of eminent men; among them the originals of Luther and Melanathon, by Lucas Cranac, from which those from Wittemberg have been copied: here is also a good portrait of Luther's wife, and of Leibnitz, the Hanoverian philosopher who was born at Leipsig — This library contains sixty thousand volumes, a few casts from antique statues, with mathematical instruments, globes, and a few subjects in natural history; among them an Egyptian mummy in good preservation.

The German language is spoken with much purity and elegance in Saxony; far more so than at Vienna, or any of the provinces —

Leipsig is not a large town, but very populous; the fortifications are irregular, inclining to a pentagon, and surrounded by a broad deep moat, but not filled with water; indeed a great part of it is converted into gardens for fruit and vegetables — Two small rivers, the Elster and the Pluse, run near the town, and supply it with fish; and it is abundantly furnished with excellent provisions from the adjacent country — The houses are generally lofty and crouded together; I mentioned the singularity & antiquity of several at Hamburgh, but they are still more curious in Leipsig: I wanted a little myrrh at a druggists, one of the most old-fashioned men I ever saw; who told me that his had been a druggists shop for more than four hundred years: and the annexed sketch of a house in the market place will give you some idea of the buildings I allude to —

This town constantly reminds me of what London must have been before the great fire in 1666; not only in the streets and houses; but

also in the general appearance, manners and cus-
-toms of the people; for they seem very similar to those
we read of in the reign of Elizabeth — The inha-
-bitants amount to forty thousand, but Leipsig
always abounds with strangers; and at the three
annual fairs it is resorted to by merchants from
all parts of Europe: among the various commodi-
-ties then disposed of, none exceed the article of
books; for out of eight hundred capital dealers at
the fairs three years ago, two hundred and fifty
were booksellers, and the value of the books sold amo-
-unted to five hundred thousand rix-dollars: that
of all the merchandize exceeded eighteen millions of
dollars — The manufactures of Leipsig are silks,
carpets, gold and silver jewelry and plate, playing-
-cards, printed books, and many inferior articles.

Leipsig and Francfort are reckoned
two of the greatest commercial towns in Germany;
but a courier is just arrived with the melancholy
news of Francfort being taken by the French, which

causes universal consternation: well may we exclaim Bella! horrida Bella!

The University of Leipsig was founded in 1409; and here are several academies, and useful societies for the arts and sciences; as well as abundant churches, and the usual public buildings in capital towns, which I shall not attempt to particularize — Among the charitable institutions is an asylum for the deaf and dumb; & Mr Breithopf shewed me a book printed entirely by blind persons; who are taught this useful art by the touch, and thus gain a comfortable maintenance — I never saw so many deformed people as at Leipsig, at least one in ten, in the public walks, seem in this unfortunate situation — I have been told in general this proceeds from bad nursing, and swathing the infants with tight bandages; but I rather attribute it to placing the cradles upon wheels; where the nurses, to save themselves trouble, when the children are sent out for the air, place

three or four infants in this vehicle, and wheel them away to the public walks; but many of them, only a few months old, are unable to support themselves up=right; their legs bend under the weight, the back bone is disjointed, and so many objects, in my opinion, are formed —

Here are German Plays, balls and concerts for the amusement of the inhabitants; and without the walls a variety of public gardens, prettily laid out, and filled with orange-trees, oleanders, and other choice-plants; which being now in full bloom, add much to the beauty and fragrance of these retreats, where the company, at a very mode=rate expence, are treated with tea, coffee, ices, and other refreshments; and partake of such amusements as they think proper; but eating and drinking seem to form the principal part of their entertainments —

July 17th

Leipsig —

Churches &c.

Being Sunday we went to several of the churches; the principal one is of great antiquity, and replete with ancient monuments; here we found a very zealous minister, and a numerous congregation — The church of St. Nicholas, altho' appropriated to public worship, is not entirely finished; but is one of the most elegant structures I ever saw: it makes no appearance without, the roof resembling a large barn, but within it displays a peculiar taste of architecture; the pillars are not immediately of the Grecian order, but from the capitals spring the branches of a Cocoa-tree, forming the arches of the roof, enriched with leaves and fruit, in a style

far from unpleasing: the corresponding ornaments are chaste and delicate, the mosaic work particularly neat, and the modern pictures in the chancel have great merit —

We staid all the service, and during the celebration of the Eucharist; which was administered by two priests, dressed in the large ruffs of former times. I never saw more devotion; the communicants advanced singly to the Priest who gave the bread, putting it himself into their mouth; and then walking round the table to the minister, who presented the cup to their lips: two large wax tapers were illuminated on the table; and the ceremonies both of the minister's and people seemed still to partake of the Romish church, tho in the very land of the Reformation — But travelling as a sentimental writer well observes, should teach us mutual toleration; and mutual toleration should teach us mutual love.

Rosenthal.

In the afternoon we walked to Rosen-
-thal,

=thal, or wood of Nightingales; a beautiful scene near the town, filled with those charming choristers: So near a city I never saw a place possess more natu=ral beauties than Rosenthal; where Art seems to have done nothing more than form a winding walk thro' this wood of stately oaks and forest trees, with the river bounding it at some distance; a few vistas open into corn-fields and meadows, and others admit views of the adjacent villas — This natural retreat, in my opinion, surpasses all the gardens in the vicinity of Leipsic, altho' decorated with much art, and afford=ing far more pleasure to the inhabitants — The walk at Rosenthal is about a mile long, and of a good breadth; at the entrance of the wood is a booth, where they provide coffee and ices for the company, and it terminates with a house for the recreation of the lower classes, in wine, beer, tobacco, and such refresh=ments as suit their taste ——

July 18th

Leipsig —

Pliny, in his correspondence with Fabius-Justus, complained of his silence, adds thus "you will say you have nothing to write, write then to tell me so". — I am now in the same predicament, for on my departure I promised to write every day to my Eliza; but this day has been so extremely hot, that I have not ventured to leave my upper chamber, not even to dinner; preferring a little Rhenish-Wine, and bread and butter, to all the delicacies at the Table d' hote: the winds here are almost as warm, and produce the same sensations as the hot blasts in India; and this is the first time since my arrival in Europe that I have experienced anything like them: not that the Thermometer has exceeded eighty one degrees; which is nothing

to what I felt in the plains of Narrangeer near Cambay, when in the Officers tents it rose to 112 degrees, and under the soldiers thinner cover=ing to 116 —

The air of Leipsig in this sultry wea=ther is very unhealthy, from the number of shores and putrid smells, in its close streets, and es=pecially in the lower apartments of our Hotel; so that having nothing to detain us, we intend sett=ing off for Dresden to morrow morning —

July 19th

From Leipsig to Dresden —

We rose at five, that we might enjoy the cool of the morning in our journey to Dresden; a distance of seventy miles from Leipsig —

The first stage of fifteen miles, from Leipsig to Wurtzen, was over an extensive plain, abounding with luxurious crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and large fields of cabbages, potatoes, and pulse; with the village orchards loaded with apples, pears and cherries; the country had been refreshed in the night, by some copious showers, and altogether presented a lovely picture; while the prospect of a glorious harvest led the mind to that all bountious Parent, who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose clouds drop fat=ness —

I dined with a gentleman at Leipsig, who had a cottage out of the town, with an adjoining acre of land; he told me it was so prolific that he would rather have that one in Saxony, than ten in the Prussian dominions — and, when compared with many other parts of Germany, we may apply to Saxony, what the elder Pliny said of Bætica, then a Roman province in Spain, and now a part of modern Andalusia — "Cunctas provinciarum divitè "cultu, et quodam fertili ac peculiari nitore præcedit." — "It has the preeminence over the rest of the pro"vinces, by the richness of its culture, and its fertile "and peculiarly beautiful appearance" —

We breakfasted at Wartzen, a pretty little town, on the banks of the Moldau, which we crossed by a ferry, not far from the town; it has two churches, and several neat houses in the environs —

The stage of ten miles from Wartzen to Wermsdorf, resembles the last in fertile uplands

diversifying an extensive plain, interspersed with rich woods and populous villages — Wormsdorf is another small town, with several public buildings, a neat church, and some good houses: here is a large magazine, and an ancient Chateau belonging to the Elector of Saxony —

From Wormsdorf to Pauchi=
=tz is a stage of fourteen miles; and few countries in beauty or fertility excell this part of Saxony!: it is all in bold swells, or very gentle hills, presenting an alternate change of meadows, corn fields, and wood-lands; luxuriant as the finest garden; the road thro' this delicious scene was excel=
=lent; the peasants were employed in hay-making, and other rural occupations; altogether producing a charming variety, delightful to the eye, and filling the mind with rapture —

Ancient Germany

When we recollect Julius Cæsar's account of this country 1800 years ago, what a

pleasing contrast does it present in the progress of civilization, arts, and sciences: in his commentaries he thus describes a considerable part of Germany, then called the Hercynian forest — "Hujus Hercyniæ sylvæ latitudo IX dierum iter expedito patet. Non enim aliter finiri potest, neque mensuras itinerum noverunt. Oritur ab Helvetiorum et Nemetum et Rauracorum finibus, rectâque fluminis Danubii regione pertinet et fines Dacorum et Anartium: hinc se flectit, sinistrorsus, diversis a flumine regionibus, multarumque gentium fines propter magnitudinem adtingit — Neque quisquam est hujus Germaniæ, qui se aut adisse ad initium ejus sylvæ dicat, quem dierum iter IX processerit, aut, quo ex loco oriatur acceperit. Multa in eâ genera ferarum, nasci, constat, quæ reliquis in locis visa non sint. —

Cæsar de Bello Gallico.
Lib. 6. Cap. 25.

"The Hercynean forest is nine days
" journey over in breadth; for I cannot compute it

„ any other way, because the Germans are ignorant of the
„ use of measure: it commences in the confines of Switzer=
„ =land, Basle, and Spiers, and extends along the river
„ Danube as far as Transilvania; then turning from
„ the river to the left, it runs thro' an infinite number
„ of countries; nor is there any German that has travelled
„ thro' it, or knows its utmost extent, tho' several have
„ gone sixty days journey in it — In this wood are seve=
„ =ral kinds of wild-beasts, which are not to be
„ met with in other places —

Vale of Meissen.

Such was the state of Germa=
=ny near two thousand years ago; how different from
its general appearance, and especially from the
beautiful stage of fifteen miles from Kauchitz to
Meissen, which next engaged our attention: the first
part presented a continuation of the fertile landscape
already described; the country then grew more hilly

and a few miles from Miesen we suddenly entered a narrow valley between two ranges of rocky hills, which opened on a scene of beauty seldom surpassed; and the more striking after having travelled so many hundred miles over a flat surface — Now for the first time this journey, I think I may make use of of the term "picturesque" — for this romantic vale is seldom broader than to admit the road on the side of the rocky precipices, softened by trees, with the Elbe flowing in a noble stream far below it; the opposite hills in a warmer aspect, are covered with vine yards, hamlets, and cottages; here and there, in the broader parts of the valley, a cornfield, meadow, or a verdant pasture, with sheep and cattle, diversify the scene; animated also by numerous boats on the river, and fishermen on its banks; the town of Meissen, with its lofty castle and singular turrets, and a number of houses scattered on its woody hills, terminate the valley; and the picture is finished by a majestic range of azure hills in the remoter parts of Saxony.—

The vale of Meissen resembles, on a larger scale, some of the soft rocky vallies in Derbyshire; and I was so delighted with the scene that I alighted from the carriage at some distance from the town, to take the annexed sketch, and enjoy a sweet moon=light walk; so that it was late before I reached Meis=sen, where I found a comfortable inn, a good supper, and an additional companion in a Danish gentle=man who formed an acquaintance with us at Stau=chitz. —

Shakespear in his play of Henry 5th informs us that the country I have just described in the vicinity of Meissen gave rise to the famous Salique Law —

"The land Salique it lies in Germany,
" Between the floods of Sale and of Elbe;
" Where Charles the Great having subdued the Saxons,
" There left behind, and settled certain French:
" Who holding in disdain the German women
" Established then this law; to wit, no female

„ Should be inheritrix in Salique land;
„ Which Salique, as I said, 'twixt Elve and Sale,
„ Is at this day called Meißen."

July 20th

Meißen —

I rose at five to enjoy a walk in the environs of Meißen, which is romantically situated among the rocky hills on the banks of the Elbe — On one of the highest stands an ancient castle, a Gothic church of light elegant architecture, and several public buildings: here they manufacture the beautiful porcelain, so well known under the name of the Dresden China; it was the first of the kind made in Europe; the composition was invented by the celebrated Naturalist Tschirnhausen, and brought to perfection by Boetcher a famous Alchymist —

No strangers are permitted to view this manufactory without a particular introduction, and having seen the whole process at Worcester and other places, I had no desire to enter their heated rooms; but lengthened my walk on the adjacent hills, covered with gar-dens, vineyards, copses, and cornfields, as the different soils and situations permitted: these, with the antique turrets, a curious bridge over the Elbe, and the bold windings of that river thro' a romantic country, all strongly marked by a brilliant sun, present a scene of novelty and beauty — The hills of St. Martin & Blosen command the finest prospects; and on them is found the Cocus-Polonicus, or Cochineal of Saxony —

In my ramble among the rocks at Meissen, I found many beautiful wild plants, now in full bloom; among them several Geranium, and Antirhinums; especially the sweetly-winding Cymbalaria, so luxuriant on the rock-work at Hanmore-Hill, and thither the sight of

it transported me —

" Her charms around the enchantress Memory throws,
" A charm that soths the mind, and sweetens too!"

Meissen to Dresden.

On leaving Meissen we crossed the Elbe, over an ancient stone bridge of many arches, great part of it covered with a roof like a barn; and then entered a beautiful valley, from two to three miles in breadth; full of populous villages, and watered by the Elbe, flowing in a noble stream, thro' its golden harvests, now reaping by the happy Saxons; and bounded on each side by ranges of hills, entirely covered with vineyards; presenting a compleat picture of peace and plenty, or what the French call le pays riante — At the termination of this valley appear the domes and spires of Dresden, the capital of Saxony, surrounded by rich groves; and at a great distance a range of romantic hills and azure mountains bound the view —

This lovely ride brought us at noon to Dresden; where we have engaged a handsome apart=ment at the Hotel de Pologne, the best in the city—

Part 9th

Residence at Dresden,

and description of that City —

General view of Dresden — Electorate of Saxony; inhabitants, revenues, and army — Dresden, fortifications, palaces, churches, and religion — Court of Dresden — inhabitants — Saxon women — language — trade and manufactures — public Library — Zwinger, or garden of Pavilions — Orange trees — Hotel de Brühl. — Dutches of Cumberland — Picture gallery — Vallée de Plauen — Mr Elliots villa — Museum at Dresden, particularly described — Plica Polonica — Richness and beauty of the seven chambers in the Dresden Treasury —

July 21st

Dresden

I am charmed with Dresden; it is one of the prettiest places I ever saw; here taste & elegance reside, and art and nature unite to give it perfection: it is enlivened by manufactures and commerce, and rendered chearful by a spirit of hospitality and urbanity, unknown among the ostentatious pomp at Berlin, or the solitary grandeur of Potzdam —

Most of the public buildings at Dresden are in an elegant style; the churches are decorated in honor of the Supreme Being; the palaces of the nobility suitable to their rank; and most of the dwelling houses neat and handsome: the streets are broad and well paved, tho' without a foot path of flat stones; and the town is divided by the Elbe, over which is a very handsome bridge of fifteen

arches, said to be the finest in Germany —

The ancient part of the city, on the south side of the Elbe, is called Dresden; that on the opposite shore Neustadt, or La Ville neuve: but being perfectly united, I shall describe them under the general name of Dresden, which contains sixty five thousand inhabitants, and is the capital of the Electorate of Saxony — a very fine part of Germany, of 3,600 square miles in extent, a population of two millions, and an army of thirty thousand; the annual revenues amount to seven millions, five hundred thousand rix Dollars; and they are continually increasing, from the great encouragement given to trade, industry, and population, by the present Elector, who is one of the best of princes —

Dresden is a fortified city, and suffered much in the Prussian war of seven years; but the fortress, a place of great security, is called Konigstein, built on an almost inaccessible rock, about five leagues from Dresden — The Elbe supplies

the place of a broad moat on one side of the city walls; and a small river called the Weiscritz is of great advantage to the other parts, at a distance from the Elbe, with which it unites near the suburbs —

I shall not particularly describe all the public structures: the Electoral palace is large and convenient, fitted up with taste, but not in a situation to produce a striking effect — Near it on the banks of the Elbe, and joining the bridge, is the Romish Church, which is the religion of the Electoral family, but not of the inhabitants — This church is certainly, both within and without, a most beautiful edifice; it forms, in a manner, three churches, and four chapels; each adorned in a splendid style, and differently dedicated: the grand altar-piece, by Mengs, representing the ascension of our Savior, has great merit: and the whole building, which has not been finished many years, was executed by the first Italian artists, on a most excellent situation for a display of its varied beauties, as you approach the town by the bridge over the Elbe, to which

it is contiguous —

In another part of the town stands the church of Notre Dame, built also in this century, in imitation of St. Peters at Rome, but on a much smaller plan: and here are several other handsome churches, unnecessary to trouble you with in detail; nor shall I minutely describe the theatres, palaces, and gardens, in the city and its environs, unless as they more particularly occur in my future visits — Were I to select any, I would not omit our Hotel de Pologne, formerly the palace of Crell, Chancellor of Saxony, who was beheaded, and his mansion converted to its present purpose; it contains some fine rooms, and many suits of convenient apartments, handsomely furnished, at a moderate expence, and in a very centrical situation: our little dinners here are cheap and elegant, the wines good, and the table-linen delicate —

The established religion of Saxony is the Lutheran; but as before observed, the Electoral

family are of the Church of Rome: the Calvinist, or as it is called in Germany, the Reformed-religion is tolerated, and its professors have one small church in Dresden, but are allowed neither spire nor bells: the Jews here amount to four thousand; they are to be found in all places, as a standing miracle in proof of the holy scriptures —

The Court of Dresden is esteemed one of the most polite and chearful in Europe; the customary etiquette is observed, but with more ease than in most of the German Courts; where the sovereigns are generally fond of form and ceremony; and the household establishment of the petty-princes is on the same plan, tho' fewer in number, with the first potentates — They seem formerly to have been fond of show and parade, with a profusion of ornaments in every thing belonging to them: but they are now visibly changing to something between the English and French before the Revolution; for their present character I pretend not to define —

The French manners, language, and dress prevail in most of the German Courts; and blended with much of the English character, distinguish the higher ranks of life; for the citizens, or Bourgeoise, in all the states of Germany, form a very distinct class from the nobles and military, and seldom mix in their circles — I seldom particularize the dress of the peasants, as I flatter myself my drawings will give you a better idea of their costume —

The higher ranks of society at Dres=den, are polite, refined, and elegant; they are not fond of dissipated pleasures — but, on the contrary dedicate much of their time to the study of history, the belles lettres, arts and sciences; and the ladies bear their part in conversation on the most interesting subjects — A well-informed writer, beautifully as well as justly observes. "Si les Prussiens sont les Ma=
"=cedoniens de l'Allemagne, les Saxons en sont les
"Atheniens" —

The Saxon women are esteemed the

handsomest in Germany, and have a peculiar ease and elegance in their manner and appearance; the ladies dress in the present English fashion, which when not carried to the extreme, is natural and pleasing: even a Dresden nosegay is composed with a singulian taste; they are carried about the streets, by neat little girls, in baskets, and brought to the public tables after dinner with the fruit: they consist simply of a delicate rose and a sprig of the orange tree in full bloom: forming a chaste union of beauty and fragrance —

The German language is spoke with more propriety at Dresden than Vienna; and as I am informed is nervous and expressive; and if we may judge from the translations of Gesner, and other writers, it seems to possess all the charms of poetry —

Trade and manufactures meet with very encouragement from government: among the latter are porcelaine, tapestry, carpets, woollen-cloth

and linen of all kinds, from the finest cambric to the coarsest sail-cloth ~ the Dresden embroidery is well known: and silk, looking-glasses, jewellery, and a variety of necessary articles employ the artists and manufacturers; and bring a large concourse of dealers from all parts of Europe at its three annual fairs —

July 22d

Dresden —

Public Library.

This is a noble structure, filled up and finished in the compleatest manner; it is built of stone, and forms a quadrangle round a spacious area; on the two upper floors are compleat suits of apartments, containing a valuable collection of books in all languages, and adorned with busts of their most celebrated authors; also a few

casts from the best antique statues, and imitations of the large Etruscan vases: the principal gallery, the whole length of the building, is adorned by two rows of pillars, of a composition like the choicest marble, which have a fine effect — A different room is appropriated to each subject of literature — Philosphy, Mathematics, natural-history, and the various arts and sciences have their respective apartments, where their most eminent authors are to be met with — History alone occupies several rooms; the Grecians, Romans, and other ancient nations have their seperate departments; as also every modern history sufficiently eminent to merit this distinction: the smaller states are arranged together, without any of those petty discords which might once have agitated them. — One apartment is appropriated entirely to books in the first æra of printing, of which here are several rare and curious volumes; another is set apart for manuscripts and illuminated Missals; and every thing is methodically arranged in this literary museum,

so as to prevent trouble to the numerous visitors who daily assemble in its varied apartments: and are attended by the Librarians, without any expence for entrance —

Adjoining the Library are beautiful gardens, laid out with taste, and abounding with orange trees, and other choice plants: they are situated on the banks of the Elbe; and the prospects from the library windows over the adjacent country, are varied and beautiful —

Porcelain. Manufactory.

From thence we visited the repository of Porcelain, replcat with all the beauties of the Dresden manufactory, as it is generally called, altho fabricated at Meissen, as already mentioned. It is extremely beautiful, and the painting highly finished, especially in game, fruit, and flowers, but it sells at a very high price — We were also introduced to some of the first artists in portrait

and landscape painting, and were every where re=
=ceived with the politest attentions —

Zwinger.

In the evening we walked to several of the public gardens, particularly the Zwinger, or "Garden of Pavilions", so called from six elegant pavi=
=lions, built of stone, and, adorned at a great ex=
=pence with statues, vases, and a variety of ornaments: these are connected by platforms and balustrades as profusely enriched as the Pavilions — This spot was intended by Augustus ?? as a grand entrance to a palace, which was never finished; and before the erection of the new library, several of the pavilions were appropriated to that purpose — The spacious area is divided into four parts, forming two cross=
=walks, sufficiently broad for carriages to drive throu=
=gh it; and these quarters are filled with three hun=
=dred fine orange-trees, many of them twenty feet high, and exceeding three feet in circumference:

their fragrance after a refreshing shower was truly delicious, and these lovely trees are of the more con=sequence from there being no other tree or shrub in the garden —

From thence we walked to the more shady and extensive gardens at the Hotel de Brühl, lately purchased by the Elector; who has appropri=ated the palace, consisting of a center and two wings, to national purposes; and opened the gar=dens for the public benefit: they are situated on the ramparts, on the high banks of the Elbe, near its magnificent bridge, and in view of many of the finest buildings in the city, and the romantic country around it —

Here we had the honor of being introduced to the Duchess of Cumberland, at pre=sent residing at Dresden; and in these shady walks spent an hour with her Royal Highness, in a pleasing and familiar conversation —

July 23d

Dresden.

Picture-Gallery.

We have dedicated this whole day to the Picture-Gallery, which is deservedly esteemed one of the finest collections in Europe: perhaps it may be reckoned the most compleat, now the French are depriving Italy of its best pictures — They are arranged in a double gallery of large dimensions, surrounding an open square; and forming two distinct apartments, one illuminated from without, and the other from the area within —

This collection was begun by George, Duke of Saxony, a lover of the arts, and has been continued by his successors to the present period, with a judgment and taste seldom

excelled: the works of Claude, Salvator, Raffaelle, Guido, Corregio, Rembrant, Reubens, Vandyke, and all the great masters in the Italian and Flemish schools, have been purchased at an immense price, and are arranged in the best manner — The outer gallery contains nine hundred pictures; and the interior three hundred and fifty, chiefly by the Italian artists —

It would be uninteresting to trouble my friends with an account of many of these paintings, even if I had judgement to discriminate their respective merit; but a few I must not pass over in silence — In point of excellence I know not which to place first: the adoration of the shepherds, generally called the "Notte di Corregio" is a wonderful production; the light proceeding from the infant Savior has a surprizing effect; another much admired, is a holy family, by Julio Romano, distinguished by the Virgin at the bason; from the circumstance

of the child standing in a basons, while St. John is pouring on water — Here is the beautiful original of our Saviour blessing the Elements, by Carlo Dolci, from which the copy at Stanmore Hill has been taken. but whether this great master painted a duplicate, or whether Lord Exeter will allow the admirable picture at Burleigh to be only a copy, I cannot say; especially when it is said to have cost three thousand Guineas —

In this gallery is the celebrated Magdalen by Corregio, a picture rather more than a foot long, which cost six thousand Ducats; it is one of the most lovely paintings I ever saw, for nothing can exceed its general harmony and exquisite finish — An Ecce Homo! by Guido, is a most interesting production; and Titian's Venus every thing but life; not in the attitude of that at Florence, but equally expressive of all the beauties we can conceive in the Venus of the ancient poets: The Massacre of the Innocents, by André Celesti, is too affecting to

dwell upon; I attempted it both in the morning and afternoon, but it is a large picture, and approaches so very near the reality of the dreadful scene, that I found it impossible — One mother blessing her dead child, touches all the finest fibres of a parent! The infant Saviour, sleeping on a cushion, and the Virgin beholding him, with that sweet maternal look which Guido so happily expresses, is a charming picture — A man condemned to the stake, by Michael Angelo has uncommon merit, especially in the various characters of his countenance — Pan instructing a young shepherd on the flute, by Julio Romano, is reckoned one of the first pictures in the gallery; and under it is a Magdalen, retired to a Grotto, by Battoni, which in my opinion rivals the beauty of Corregio —

But I must not proceed with beauties — I recollect fond as I am of painting, how dull I have frequently found these descriptions in books of travels; and will therefore restrain

my pen: these few remarks will not I hope be deem=
=ed too prolix, and they may occasionally recal to
my memory those in this grand collection, which
have now offered me so much pleasure: altho'
there are many others by the great masters, and
particularly by Corregio, deserving the highest praise.

One room is appropriated to Cray=
=ons, miniatures, and enamels; and the whole
gallery is daily open for the inspection of the
public, where young artists have liberty to study
these select performances; and it is delightful
to see so many youths of both sexes engaged in
this interesting delightful pursuit —

July 24th

Dresden —

Churches.

The service at the Reformed Church being alternately in German and French, and this being the Sunday for the former, we could derive no advantage ~~no advantage~~ from the public worship; but as all the churches were open, I went to several, particularly Notre-Dame, appro=priated to the Lutherans; it is more highly orna=mented than the Romish Church, which I have already described as a pattern of taste and ele=gance — at the latter I staid two hours, the whole time of service, which afforded me a near view of the Electoral family, and all the ceremonies of the Romish ritual, in a grand style: the band was extremely fine, consisting of numerous performers,

performers; it was altogether a very solemn scene, the church being filled with worshippers, in humble adora=tion, of which the Elector set a bright example —

The ascension of our Saviour, by Mengs, at the high altar, is a fine picture; but the introduction of the Supreme Being in the charac=ter of an old man, with open arms, to receive the Redeemer, is what I cannot approve; and in my opinion spoils the effect of every picture where it is attempted: for justly says the inspired Prophet, on a similar occasion, "To whom will ye liken God, or what likeness will ye compare unto him"?

The Lutherans seem as fond of music, painting and sculpture as the Roman Ca=tholics; and generally every day in some part of the town, is a company of men and boys, in black gowns, singing hymns and religious tunes by the hour, which has a singular appearance to stran=gers — I at first thought the ceremony had some relation to the dead; but I am informed they belong

to a fraternity, who are taught music by voluntary contribution; and take this method of entertaining their friends, and also of assisting in Church music —

I do not find that the established religion of Saxony, tho' differing so much from the Court of Dresden, is attended with any particular inconvenience — the people seem enamoured with their sovereign; and the Electress and all the family are highly esteemed — And as I am also much inclined to be in love with all I met with in this elegant little capital, I shall not seek for any unpleasing anecdotes —

La Vallée de Plauen.

When we were at Berlin a lady at Dresden particularly desired us to visit La Vallée de Plauen, a few miles from the city; and after dinner we hired a chaise and drove thither — the entrance of the valley is about three miles

from Dresden, and its termination in an open part of Saxony near seven — This singular valley takes a winding course between two ranges of rocky hills, in some places softened by trees, in others presenting their grey perpendicular sides to the playful goats, skipping over their fearful precipices; and after heavy rains forming a variety of cascades and water-falls, roaring and tumbling among a wild scenery, fit for the pencil of Salvator Rosa; one of these romantic views I have faintly attempted in the annexed sketch —

The valley is generally narrow, with the Weiseritz, a small rapid river, foaming in its rocky bed; and the road following its meanders thro' this pleasing scene, much like some of the wilds in Derbyshire — The woods in the season are filled with nightingales and other songsters, and the sides of the hills enamelled with a variety of flowers, hearts-ease, pinks, and antirhinums; surmounted by villas embosomed among the tufted

groves, with cottages and vineyards in every favorable aspect — In a romantic part of the valley, Mr. Elliot, the British minister, has a small retreat, which, if I was in his public station I should be very partial to; and with joy resign the splendor of a court, for the pleasures of this peaceful retirement.

On our return to Dresden, we alighted at a public garden, near the entrance of the valley, to drink coffee, and meet a number of happy Saxons; for the morning of the sabbath, being from an early hour, dedicated to devotion, the Germans always consider the rest of the day as a festival, and engage in some kind of innocent recreation, particularly in the public walks and gardens —

July 25th

Dresden.

Museum.

When describing the Orange garden at the Zwinger, I knew not that the contents of the Pavilions, and the colonades which unite them, were far more interesting than their architecture, or the fragrant groves they enclose: but I have now seen the collection of minerals, and the various departments of natural history, which the Electors of Saxony have preserved, arranged in the most excellent order within these buildings —

The smaller and most valuable minerals are placed in glass-cases, on each side of a long gallery; the center is appropriated to the larger specimens, with curious petrefactions, and other subjects: among them is part of a petrefied

oak, the trunk several feet long, and sixteen in circumference, the most compleat thing of the kind I ever saw —

The Saxon mines have furnished very fine specimens of silver, copper, iron and lead ore: and the collections are compleated by all the different kinds from other parts of the world — In the cabinet of gold are some choice productions, but none of this valuable metal has yet been found in Saxony — Near Fridberg, the burial place of the Electoral family, a days journey from Dresden are very rich mines of silver, copper and lead; with others that produce antimony, arsenic, and asbestos — Saxony also abounds with Opals, Topazes, Amethysts, Chalcedony, and other valuable productions —

We were attended by Dr. Titius, Professor of mineralogy, who assured me the clear profit from the Saxon mines after deducting all expences, amounted to half a million sterling per annum.

— Many of them belong to the Elector; but wherever a mine is found on a private estate, the proprietor has full liberty to work it, on paying the Elector a tenth part of the produce — I do not dwell on these cabinets of minerals, altho' they afford me much gratification, as I think the Leverian Museum contains as great a variety, and some finer specimens — these contain 1400 pieces of Copper ore, 800 of iron, and 700 of lead; with a choice collection of Saxon marbles, and the rarest specimens from Italy, Spain, and other countries: and Saxony in some parts abounds with coal of a similar quality with that in England —

Dr. Titius has procured me two curious Octavo volumes, entitled Amusement Lithologique. which contain a collection of precious gems, from the diamond and ruby, to the most common jewel; with a variety of onyxes, agates, chalcedonys, and other beautiful stones from all parts of the world; with specimens of native gold & silver,

and similar productions; which will enable the pos=
=sessor to wear a different ring, elegantly set round
with brilliants, for one hundred and twenty days to=
=gether: this may appear a little enigmatical; but
on my return I hope to convince you of its reality,
by presenting your mother with these singular vo=
=lumes —

Many of the Petrefactions in the
Dresden Museum are very curious, especially the
fish, ammonitæ, and fossils, with a large part of
a crocodile, on the stone which enclosed it, in ex=
=cellent preservation — These productions are doubt=
=less strong proofs of the universality of the deluge;
but to me the beautiful simplicity of the scriptures,
and their own internal evidence, require neither
corroborating circumstances, nor external comments
to prove their authenticity — In other apartments are
cabinets of natural history, in all the classes of qua=
=drupeds, birds, fish, serpents, reptiles, and insects;
but they yield the palm, both in the collection and

arrangement, to the Leverian Museum; as also in the cabinets of fossils, shells and corals —

The room of monsters and anatomical preparations I shall not dwell upon; but it contains one subject which I thought extremely curious, and shall therefore more particularly mention. — it is called the Plica-Polonica; and consists of a mass of clotted and matted hair, upwards of thirteen feet long, and of a prodigious weight; which was cut off from the head of a lady of quality, after occasioning her death —

Plica Polonica.

This dreadful disorder is common in Poland, from whence it derives its name; but instead of attempting any description of it myself, I shall transcribe a passage from Coxe's travels, in which he gives the opinion of Dr. Vicat, an ingenious Swiss Physician, long resident in Poland, on the Plica Polonica; which is supposed to

proceed from an acrid viscous humour; penetrating into the hair, which is tubular; it then exudes either from its sides or extremities, and clots the whole together, either in separate folds, or in one undistinguished mass: the dilatation of the hair is sometimes so considerable, as to admit small globules of blood — the symptoms of the disorder, more or less violent according to the constitution of the patient, or malignity of the disease, are itchings, swellings, eruptions, ulcers, intermitting fevers, pains in the head, languor lowness of spirits, rheumatism, gout; and sometimes even convulsions, palsy and madness — These symptoms gradually decrease as the hair becomes affected: if the patient is shaved on the head, he relapses into all the dreadful complaints which precede the eruption of the Plica; and he continues to labor under them until a fresh growth of hair absorbs the acrid humor — This disorder is thought hereditary; and is proved to be contagious when in a virulent state. —

In one of the pavilions is a compleat model of Solomons Temple, according to the most accurate plans which the learned have formed of it; it is constructed on a large scale, with the different courts and chambers; the laver of brass, and the sacrificial instruments and utensils; the Urim and Thummim, and different dresses of the priests; the ark of the Covenant in gold, with the table of the Law, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod — Here also is a perfect model of the tabernacle, as erected by Moses in the wilderness, with its different coverings and contents: the ark as carried by the Levites in the journey of the Israelites, with their processions, and a variety of Jewish antiquities — These were made at a great expence, but cost the Elector only eighteen crowns —

We spent the evening with a social party of German ladies and gentlemen, and some eminent artists at a gentleman's house, who has

been particularly attentive to us; on rising from the table, just before we parted for the night, they all stood up for a short space, in solemn silence, to offer the humble incense of gratitude to the Great Author of all our blessings!

July 26th.

Dresden.—

Electoral Treasury.

I am really at a loss how to describe this morning's entertainment at the Treasury; whither we accompanied Sir Robert and Lady Herries, and a Polish nobleman, as it requires a particular order to be admitted — I think nothing in the Persian or Arabian tales can exceed the seven apartments, which contain the curiosities, jewels, and treasure of the Elector of Saxony: not depo=

sites

-sited in gloomy rooms, like the Regalia in the tower of London; but displayed in splendid chambers, illuminat-ed by large windows, and covered with mirrors, which reflect every object with ten fold lustre — They are excel-lently arranged, and shewn to strangers without any degree of caution they can deem unnecessary, when we consider the value of these repositories — The columns, ceilings, corniches, and all the ornaments of the rooms are richly gilt; and when reflected in the mirrors add their share to the profusion of gold and gems that glitter all around —

The first of the seven apartments is appropriated to works in ivory; vases, figures, or-naments, and toys of all kinds; some of them richly mounted in gold, and adorned with jewels — In the second is displayed every variety of amber, in cabinets and toys; and some rare specimens, enclosing insects and natural productions within the transparency — The collection of crystals is equ-ally curious and beautiful, and one faultless ball,

of a large size, is said to be unrivalled —

The third room is filled with the most superb vases of gold, and silver richly gilt; with every kind of useful and ornamental plate, in large embossed dishes, candlesticks seven or eight feet high, and other many utensils, all reflected by the surrounding mirrors — Another contains a variety of vessels in solid gold, many of them richly set in jewels; particularly a curious cup, presented by Peter the Great, Czar of Russia; and a copy of the famous Horn of Oldenburg, from the original at Gottorp; here also are some large tables of massy silver, and many other magnificent ornaments.

Two of these chambers abound with the most choice collection of precious stones, of every denomination; such a profusion of valuable rubies, diamonds, and emeralds, set and unset; with the finest oriental pearls, and other costly gems, as quite astonished me — There also are two gold vases, rendered invaluable, on account of the

Cameos and Intaglios, with which they are ornamented; amounting to several hundred, all antique, and each of them fit for the ring of an emperor — On these I might long expatiate; but I can only say we saw too much, the eye knows not where to rest, and is distracted with such a profusion of wealth and beauty —

I was particularly delighted with two tables of Florentine workmanship, inlaid with different marbles, agates, Lapis-Lazuli, and other stones, in birds, fruit and flowers, and especially some rows of pearl, so near the reality, that you think you can take them up: these were a present from the Duke of Tuscany — I must not omit the pyramid of agates and precious stones, with a bust of Augustus the second, done in honor of that prince, at the expence of a hundred thousand crowns — In some of the cases are gold chains, sustaining all the different orders of merit, set with the finest jewels; with diamond-hilted swords, buckles,

epaulets, and other ornaments, in large diamonds.

The last apartment, and indeed it ought to be the last, for nothing can exceed it, is appropriated to the jewels of the Electoral family, used on grand ceremonies and days of gala: such a profusion of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, and every kind of ornamental gem, of astonishing size, color, and value, I had no idea of — An epaulet, a button and loop, and a neck=lace, all of large transparent diamonds, were the last things displayed; and indeed seemed a Ne plus ultra —

July 26th

Journey from Dresden to Prague —

After an early dinner, we left Dresden for Prague, the capital of Bohemia, a distance of ninty six miles — We commenced our journey by driving thro' one of the Electors pleasure-grounds, with a fine road passing through it; and in the center a handsome palace, surrounded by gardens and orange-groves —

Konigstein

On leaving Dresden, the country tho' well cultivated, was no otherwise interesting, than from the romantic appearance of Konigstein, and the rocky hills in its vicinity, at a distance before us — This fortress which is deemed the Gibraltar of Saxony, is situated about fifteen miles from Dresden; and founded on a perpendicular rock, half a mile in circumference, in some places three

hundred feet high, and never less than one hundred; a well is cut through this rocky bed, upwards of 1600 feet deep. Konigstein is said to be impregnable; but how far the French may deem it so, in their present irresistible progress thro' ~~xxxx~~ the other parts of Germany, I cannot say. I should be sorry to have it put to the trial; or to have the pictures and all the treasures we saw this morning conveyed to this fortress, on the approach of the French to the Saxon Capital; an event to be expected, if a peace is not soon concluded —

After driving about ten miles over an excellent road, leading to Konigstein, the latter part of it on the winding banks of the Elbe, we turned off for Lieghst, the termination of the first stage, fourteen miles from Dresden; where we only staid to change horses, and proceeded immediately to Peterswald, a stage of ten miles, at the entrance of the Imperial dominions — The first part of this ride was thro' a country pleasingly diversified by hills and dales, woodland and cultivation: we then entered a wild scene of high rocky mountains,

covered with thick woods, and affording very romantic views; but a bad road winding among the steep rocks, was unavoid-ably tedious and disagreeable —

This so retarded our progress, that it was ten at night before we arrived at Peterswald, the first town in Bohemia: and having now entered the Emperors dominions, we were detained a long time for the examination of the passports, and the examination of the trunks and imperial — this ceremony being at length concluded, we were permitted to drive to the Post-house, more than a mile distant, and on so rocky a road, that it was midnight before we reached this hum-ble roof: where on our entrance, a hot steam and fetid smell, from horses, asses, pigs, geese, and other animals, immediately under the bed-chambers, almost overpow-ered us: we found all the people asleep, except a dwar-ish female, more ill-favored than Maritornes herself, and not so good natured; who with much grumbling struck a light, and boiled us a few eggs — What a contrast was this room impregnated with smoke and

filth, to the apartments of the mirrors, and all the brilliancy of our morning visit! —

July 27th.

Peterswald.

Having very little inducement to remain in our rustic dormitory, I arose early, and ascended the heights of the rocky valley, containing the long town of Peterswald; that I might take a view of the adjacent country, which I had only obscurely seen in the night; it had a romantic appearance, and was well cultivated wherever the rocks admit of it —

At Peterswald we entered the ancient kingdom of Bohemia, the most northern of the Emperors dominions in this part of Germany: it is bounded on the north by Saxony; on the east by Silesia and Moravia; on the south by Austria; and on the west by Bavaria, and a small part of Franconia: and is in general a fruitful populous, & well cultivated country. —

Continuation of the Journey to Prague.—

At six o'clock we left Peterswald for Aussig, a stage of ten miles; but without exception on the worst road I ever travelled, if it can at all deserve that appellation; for it consists entirely of loose rocks, no longer among gentle hills and swelling uplands, but up the acclivities of steep lofty mountains.— Altho' the road was so very bad, yet so partial am I to prospect, that I confess the grand scenery from the eminences compensated for all dangers and difficulties: presenting extensive ranges of mountains, rising behind each other, in majestic dignity; some clothed with wood, and others rearing their shaggy summits above the rolling clouds: but all filled the mind with sublime and lofty ideas, and naturally raising it to the First Cause of all that is great and good.— These hills and valleys are cultivated; wherever the soil and situation admit, and are now enriched with crops of corn, flax, tobacco, potatoes, poppies, cabbages, and many other productions: but it is painful to see only women

and children employed in the harvest; this dreadful war having drained Bohemia of all her effective men.

How often in travelling thro' Prussia, and other parts of Germany, where tactics are so much the study of princes, and the loud sound of the drum much oftener heard than the soft notes of the shepherd's pipe, have I thought of the Muse of Amevell; a pastoral bard whose poetry and sentiments I am always delighted with —

" I hate the Drum's discordant sound,
" Parading round, and round and round;
" To thoughtless youth it pleasure yields,
" And lures from cities and from fields;
" To sell their liberty for charms
" Of tawdry lace, and glittering arms;
" And where Ambition's voice commands,
" To march, and fight, and fall in foreign lands! —

" I hate the drum's discordant sound,
" Parading round, and round, and round;
" To me it talks of ravag'd plains,
" And burning towns, and ruin'd swains;
" And mangled limbs, and dying groans,
" And widow's tears, and orphans moans;
" And all that Misery bestows
" To fill the catalogue of human woes!!! ~"

Alas! I have seen too much of desolated king-doms; and have marched with an immense army among the finest provinces of Hindostan; where all the villages were destroyed, the harvests burnt, and the cattle driven away for slaughter: while not one" sad historian of the mournful plain" remains to tell us that such things were ~ Literally indeed were the prophets predictions fulfilled in that ill-fated country: " They shall eat up thine harvest and thy "bread, which thy sons and thy daughters should "eat; they shall eat up thy flocks and thy herds;

"they shall eat up thy vines and thy fig-trees; and they shall "impovrish the fenced cities, whereon thou treadest, with "the sword" —

Jeremiah.

In Bohemia we first entered a Roman Catholic state; and found crucifixes, images, and painted saints, in every village, grove, and hill — But travelling at the rate of only two miles an hour, on the rocky ~~roads of this romantic~~ country, it was eleven o'clock before we reached Aufsig; I was thankful it was not night, and that the carriage was not broke to pieces; it did indeed meet with several accidents, and their repair detained us at Aufsig much longer than we intended — I am informed these mountains are purposely kept in this savage condition, on account of their being the pass into Bohemia from the northern parts of Germany; and that it would be impossible for the Prussian armies to enter it with cannon; but I believe the recent events in the present

war will teach us to surmount all obstacles —

Aussig

Aussig is a small town in the north of Bohemia, romantically situated on the banks of the Elbe; surrounded by the most picturesque scenery of mountains, woods, vineyards and cornfields, on the sides of the hills, with the river, in a winding stream, following the course of the valleys — Aussig is famous for a wine called Podskalky, resembling champagne; and the views on the Elbe, especially near the castle of Scheckenstein are very beautiful —

In rambling among these romantic hills, while the carriage was repairing, I amused myself with sketching the annexed view of Aussig, and the adjacent scenery, so different from the flat country we have been so long accustomed to — Among the plants

on these mountains is the wild pink, of a most beautiful red; the scabious, larkspur, hearts-ease, and several of our garden flowers — Many of the Papilios and Libellulæ were of singular beauty; & here the Ampelis Garrulus, and Bohemian Chatter=er, one of the chief ornaments in our Museum, dis=plays his elegant plumage in his native woods —

From Aussig we proceeded to Lowo=sitz, a stage of sixteen miles; during the first part the road led along the sides of the mountains, near the banks of the Elbe; which, in a meandering stream flows far below it — The mountain tops were darkened by woods of firs; their middle regions cov=ered with vineyards, and the lower part laid out in corn-fields, orchards, and hop-grounds; the peasants were all engaged in the harvest, and with the fishermen, and other small vessels navigating the Elbe, animated this pleasing picture — But in the midst of our enjoyment there came on

a most violent and sudden thunder-storm, with fierce lightning and heavy rain: it lasted about an hour, but it would be difficult to convey an idea of this sublime spectacle; the thunder in loud peals, echoed and reechoed among the mountains, the heavy clouds rolled along their lofty summits, while the lightning flashed thro the gloom in a peculiar manner; and before the conclusion of the storm its effect was heightened by numerous cataracts and torrents rushing down the rocky steeps, in their passage to the Elbe —

In the stage between Aussig and Lawositz, Lady Worsley Montague most affectingly describes her dangerous situation with her husband and child, when the postilions slept while the horses were at full gallop, on the brink of the most frightful precipices, in a moonlight journey! — this road is now less tremendous; but not so the dreadful rocky mountains in the confines of Bohemia, which we passed in our morning ride — In this part of the country, at a place called Mehnik,

they make an excellent red wine, which takes the same name; and is the only good red wine made in the northern vineyards of Germany —

Luwositz

As we approached Luwositz, the mountainous scenery softened to hills and plains; the road still following the course of the Elbe; on whose banks the once neat and pretty town of Luwositz was situated, and here we arrived at six o'clock to pass the night — it being ~~xxxxx~~ impossible to attempt another stage on such roads. —

I mention Luwositz having been once a pretty place; but about six weeks ago the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire, and it is now almost a heap of ruins; some of the houses must have been large and handsome

July 28th.

Continuation of the Journey from Dresden to Prague

After an early breakfast, we left Lunowitz for Budin, a stage of twelve miles, thro' an uninteresting country; being generally a plain, or rather an undulating tract of rich black earth, producing excellent crops of corn; but bare of trees, & devoid of all the picturesque scenery we have lately been accustomed to — Budin is a small town, surrounded by shady groves, on the banks of a murmuring stream, which runs thro the pleasant vale in which it is situated —

We have hitherto travelled near the Elbe, which flows at a little distance from Budin; but we now took a last farewell of this beautiful river, after having embarked on it at Cuxhaven, where it joins the German ocean, followed its course, and frequently met with it at different places on a journey of so many hundred miles; it appears like an old friend in a foreign country; & when I looked at it from the last hill on this stage, it was not without feeling —

A more uninteresting drive of fourteen miles, than the stage from Budin to Welborn, seldom occurs; as we hardly saw a house, or a tree, or any other

object to engage our attention: the early harvest indicated plenty, & the country in general was well cultivated — Welborn has been a good old town with two or three churches, but a great part of it was lately destroyed by fire, & exhibited the most melancholy aspect —

Our next was a stage of ten miles, from Welborn to Strezdoklok — a succession of bold swelling hills, with a long easy ascent, characterize this part of Bohemia, in general fertile in wheat, rye, & other grain; the uplands are deficient in wood, but the intervening vallies abound with villiages, hamlets, trees & gardens; & at a distance on the left we passed some romantic mountain scenery —

The face of the country from the village of Strezdoklok to Prague, a distance of ten miles, was much the same as the rest of this days journey, until we came within two or three miles of Prague, and from a lofty eminence commanded the first view of this curious city, built in a romantic valley, on each side of the river Moldau and at a distance, and a nearer approach it makes a

most singular appearance — The hills that surround the valley are divided by rocky ravines and woody glens; and near the city are dotted with villas, groves and gardens; several of the former are in the Arabesque or Morisco style; forming altogether from the heights on which we first beheld them an uncommon picture. —

During this days journey thro Bohemia, the female peasants were all busy with the harvest; and a few men at the plough preparing for a future produce; the wheel-plough, drawn by oxen, is here generally used —

July 29th

Prague.

Prague, the capital of Bohe=
=mia, is one of the most singular places I ever saw;
built on each side of the Moldau; that on the north,
which is called the old city, stands on very high
ground, gradually sloping to the water, and when
seen from the opposite side, has a fine effect — the
new town on the south bank, contains many hand=
=some buildings, especially the public library, and se=
=veral churches; the former is a part of the Jesuits
college, which covers a large extent of ground, in
its courts, cloisters, and superb edifices: the prin=
=cipal room is very noble, richly painted and
ornamented; besides a number of smaller apart=
=ments, and four long galleries, all filled with books,
amounting to upwards of a hundred thousand

volumes —

In time of peace Prague contains about eighty thousand inhabitants, including seven thousand Jews — it is strongly fortified, and well known in the history of the German wars; nor less so in the annals of the Reformation, for having been the residence of the celebrated Jerome of Prague, who here planted the seeds of that glorious change in the christian religion; and here also the great Huss, a parish priest in the church of St. Gallus, received the early purity and simplicity of the Gospel —

Prague is a very old city, said to have been the ancient Marobuduum; it is of great extent, and contains within its walls many corn fields and vineyards, on the acclivities of the hills; and had the public structures a little of the Berlin space, to display their elevation, many of them would in my opinion appear superior both in solidity and beauty.

There are a prodigious number of churches at Prague; I never saw so many spires,

domes, and turrets crouded together — The bridge over the Moldau is esteemed one of the finest in Europe; it consists of seventeen arches, and is 1580 feet long, tho' only 34 broad: Charles 4th commenced it in 1357, but it was not finished until 1502 — it is adorned with a variety of images on sacred subjects in a manner superior to the common style of German sculpture — The river is not near so wide as the bridge, which extends on the north side for a considerable distance over the land, and is only navigable for rafts and small boats: it falls into the Elbe a few miles from Prague ——

In the middle of the river, between the city, are two islands, where company resort to dine, and spend the summer evenings; they are shady and pleasant, and are called great and little Venice: these islands are rented by the proprietors of the Hotel where we reside, who seem to be a curious family; it belong-ed a few years ago to a worthy man who left a widow and two daughters; but she soon marry-

-ing

=ing again, introduced a new master; not long after the mother died, and her husband taking to himself another wife, brought in a second mistress — the young=est girl is fair and beautiful, and seems to build on these external charms for her future prospect in life; the eldest, altho' not quite so handsome, has an expressive countenance and a very elegant figure, and finding herself an unprotected orphan, she immediately applied with uncommon assiduity to the study of every necessary branch of education in her department — she speaks the German, Bohemian, Italian, French and English languages fluently, and receives her guests with a peculiar elegance and propriety, by which means she will soon render herself independent of her nominal parents —

In several places, the Jesuits college, and public buildings at Prague, as also in many other towns in Germany, altho' there appears a grandeur in the conception and design of the architect, yet there generally wants a justness

of proportion, and a delicacy of taste to render them com=
=pleat — Wisehrad, was the castle of the ancient Dukes
of Bohemia, and a Christian church was erected here
in 1088; it is now called the citadel; and I have an=
=nexed a sketch of it with the other views of the town.
The Bohemian Kings were crowned and buried in
the cathadral of Prague; and the University, found=
=ed in 1347, formerly contained thirty thousand
students, but they now seldom exceed six thousand.
— here are also several other public institutions,
and a useful agricultural society; a collection
of natural history, many private museums, and
a few valuable libraries at the convents — Tycho=
=Brahe, the celebrated astronomer is buried in the
church of Teyna —

Some woollen cloth is made
in this part of Bohemia, and many other ma=
=nufactures are encouraged; but this dreadful
war has drained the city and country of all its
best hands, and the inhabitants are now in

dread of a visit from the French — Bohemia abounds with silver and copper mines; quarries of serpentine and other beautiful marbles; and the mountains of Earnate produce the best Earnates in Europe; also amethysts, topazes, opal, and crystals, with several other valuable stones — Carlsbad in Bohemia is celebrated for its baths & mineral waters, and the chalybeat spring at Stackenwald is still more frequented —

Provisions at Prague are cheap, plentiful and excellent, and from the adjacent vineyards they make a variety of wine, the best is a red wine from the vines originally brought from Burgandy —

July 30th

Prague.

The extreme heat of the weather prevented my accompanying Mr. Edwards to several of the convents and churches, especially to the Jesuits church, which he describes as a magnificent structure, profusely ornamented — Among the statues on the bridge is a very good one of Ignatius Loyola, their celebrated founder, and never was there a more extraordinary society: its sudden suppression by Clement 14th. there is little doubt shortened the days of that excellent Pontiff: but when Joseph 2d. Emperor of Germany destroyed so many monasteries in his dominions, from political motives he left a few in different places, particularly some rich establishments in the city —

Journey from Prague to Vienna —

When the afternoon began to cool, we left Prague for Vienna, a distance of 203 English miles, divided into twenty one Posts — I shall not minutely describe each stage, but endeavor to preserve such striking features as may be useful to any of my friends on a future journey, and therefore, should any part of it appear uninteresting, I hope on that account it may be excused —

The first post from Prague to Bicchowitz, was ten miles, thro' a country moderately hilly, in a good state of cultivation, tho' thinly wooded; which gives the villages a bare appearance; we passed two small lakes, and a few vineyards on the south aspect of the hills —

From Bicchowitz to Bœmisch-Brod, a stage of eleven miles, we passed thro a tract of country well cultivated, not quite so hilly

and more softened by trees than the last — The evening closed just as we reached the end of the stage; but the night being clear, and the road good, we preferred travelling to sleeping in a common post-house, and after a slight refreshment proceeded on our journey —

The third stage took us from Bœmisch-Brod to Planian, a distance of nine miles: from what I saw of the country, it appeared much like the last; but star-light, altho assisted by the Aurora Borealis, not being sufficient to distinguish objects, and Somnus frequently weighing down my eye-lids, I cannot be more particular —

In our next nocturnal stage, of nine miles, from Planian to Kolin, the country retained a similar aspect; and we found Kolin the remains of a pretty town, lately desolated by fire: the large square is airy and pleasant — Near Kolin we passed the field of battle, so famous in the wars of Germany, where Mareschal Daun defeated

the Prussian army, obliged Frederic to retire, and raised the siege of Prague — the Battle of Prague is I believe named from one fought still nearer its walls in 1757; when Schwerin, the great Prussian General was killed; and only a tree marked the spot, until the Emperor Joseph, with a liberal and noble spirit, erected a monument here, to the memory of this brave officer, who fell in his dominions; altho' he had been so active an enemy to the imperial house of Austria — The musical composition, called the battle of Prague, is much admired in England; but there so happily distant from the seat of war, how little do we know of its dreadful scenes — O that it may long remain so! yet the present seems a very critical period in the annals of Europe; and we daily receive the most alarming accounts of the irresistable progress of the Republicans, and the repeated defeat and slaughter of the imperial armies —

July 31st

Continuation of the Journey from Prague to Vienna.

The morning dawned as we left Kolin for Czaslau, a stage of twelve miles; we arrived there at five o'clock, and while coffee was preparing I followed a numerous congregation to the parish church, where I wished to see the celebrated monument of Ziska, but it was so crowded, that without a degree of rudeness, I could not have distinguished it among the variety of altars, statues, and monuments around its walls — I was much delighted, to find at this early hour, an assembly of four or five hundred persons engaged in solemn devotion; and on the road we met crowds of peasants neatly dressed, going to their respective churches — While the best hours of the sabbath are

thus dedicated to piety, we must not too rigidly condemn the little dances and amusements of the evening, to those who perhaps have no other day in the seven for the least recreation; for the peasants in Germany, especially the women, are constantly employed in hard labor — Near Czaslau we passed another field of battle fought in 1742, called the Battle of Chotusitz — Alas! — how many have been lately added to the bloody catalogue! —

The sixth stage of ten miles took us from Czaslau to Jenichau, a small town without any peculiar characteristic — the country was pleasant, and abounding with hares and partridges: indeed Bohemia in general is so famous for game, that I cannot help copying a note from Dutens Post-book, in which he remarks that in the year 1753, the Emperor Francis 1st when hunting with twenty three sportsmen on the estate of the Prince Colloredo, killed within eighteen days 18,243 hares 19,545 partridges, and 9,499 pheasants —

this information Dutens received from Prince Colloredo himself —

From Jenichau we drove to Steinsdorf, a post of nine miles, thro' a rich and pleasant country — exclusive of the large crops of corn already reaped, and still inviting the sickle, it abounds with fine herds of cattle, large flocks of sheep and goats, with plenty of the long-legged swine, geese and other poultry — In the mountainous tracts there are still more goats; for altho' this part of Bohemia is comparatively flat, the whole kingdom is encircled by a girdle of high mountains, rising above each other in majestic grandeur, and giving a noble finish to the landscape, by their picturesque and romantic appearance — Steinsdorf consists only of the post-house, and a few humble cottages —

In all this part of Bohemia, and the bordering districts of Moravia, they speak the language of Sclavonia; which is more like the

Polish than the German dialect; and the dress of the peasants differs in many respects, as you will see by the annexed sketches, which I took as they were going to church in their best attire —

The eight stage from Steinsdorf to Deutschbrod, of only eight miles, was the pleasantest part of Bohemia we have passed thro' since leaving Prague; the hills being richly clothed with wood, the vallies rural and fertile, and the prospects chearful and extensive — In one of these vallies, softened by woodlands, and watered by a small river, is situated the little town of Deutsch-brod, containing two or three churches, a few good houses, and many in a humbler style, seeming to possess all the comforts of rural life —

After a nice dinner at Deutsch-brod, consisting of soup, boullie, an excellent stew, and a roast fowl, with a bottle of wine, for which they only charged three shillings English, we proceeded to Steiken, a stage of eight miles —

As we approached the confines of Bohemia, the country improved in rural beauty; the hills were richly wooded, the vallies highly cultivated; and among their varied crops arrayed in the golden hues of Ceres, the azure fields of flax formed a pleasing variety —

Leaving the comfortable village of Steiken we drove thro' a pleasant varigated country to Iglau, a stage of seven miles; in which we passed an ancient Chateau, surrounded by woods, and fine sheets of water, and a park paling: this I mention, as in these parts of Germany we seldom see a large mansion, or an improved villa, at any distance from the capital cities —

Moravia

About a mile before we reach-ed Iglau, we left the kingdom of Bohemia, and entered the Marquisate of Moravia; also belonging

to the Emperor, and now united to Bohemia; by which it is bounded on the west and north-west, on the north by Silesia, east by Hungary, and south by Austria — Its principal towns are Olmutz and Brinn; the former on the banks of the Morava, its largest river, and at present the scene of La Fayette's sufferings, who is confined in one of its gloomy dungeons, with his amiable wife and daughters, the voluntary partakers of his accumulated misfortunes — Moravia abounds with valuable mines of silver, lead, and tin, and a variety of grain, flax, saffron, wine, bees-wax, and other useful productions — Bohemia, Moravia, and Saxony, are all celebrated for their precious stones, particularly diamonds; and garnets equal in solidity and lustre to those in Syria: a diamond was lately found in Bohemia which weighed forty two carats and a half —

Iglau is a fortified town of great antiquity, pleasantly situated on the banks of a small

small river; it is one of the oldest mine-towns in Germany, and surrounded by hills, enriched with silver, tin and lead, which affords full employment to the inhabitants — The houses are well built, and the principle square airy and spacious; here are six or seven handsome churches, and the usual public buildings in large towns —

A pleasant drive of ten miles, winding thro' woody hills and fertile vallies, enriched with villages, brought us from Iglau to Hannem, just at the close of evening — We had again intended travelling all night, but a heavy rain coming on, we were glad to accept of such beds as a very humble inn afforded us —

August 1st

Continuation of the Journey from Prague to Vienna.

We resumed our journey at five o'clock, and commenced the twelfth post from Stannem to Schellitau, a distance of twelve miles, thro a vari=gated country, fertile in corn and flax, and sof=tened by woods; but altho the road is generally very good, the continued ascents and descents in this part of Moravia, render travelling tedious — Schellitau is a small village in a pleasant woody valley —

From thence to Budwitz, another stage of twelve miles, the road was not so hilly, and the country equally pleasant; planted with extens=ive woods of firs, and interspersed with lakes, which gave the landscape a parkish appearance — We have

left behind us the noble oaks and large forest trees of Saxony; most of these woods being composed only of firs — The crops were generally oats and barley; the former in great abundance, and the latter very good; Bohemia and Moravia being famous for beer — Budwitz is a tolerable town, built on a hill, containing the governors chateau, an arsenal, a church and other public buildings, and in its vicinity is the rich silver mine, called Rudolphstadt —

The next stage of ten miles, from Budwitz to Freynorsdorf, presented a tract of country in its appearance and productions similar to the last — We arrived at Freynorsdorf about ten o'clock, and finding it a pleasant village, with a comfortable inn, we dined there, and spent two hours during the most sultry part of the day —

From Freynorsdorf to Lnaym, a distance of ten miles, we drove thro' an open

country, boldly swelling and highly cultivated, in=circled by near woody hills and distant lofty mountains —

Znaym.

Znaym is a large fortified town, containing several churches, and the usual public buildings — We had been misinformed respecting the ruins of an ancient Roman temple, but near the palace of the former Bohemian kings, we found the remains of a Roman castle, in a most rom=antic situation, on the rocky banks of the river Ebel, which runs thro' the valley far below; the perpendi=cular precipices near the town were several hun=dred feet high, and with the castle on their sum=mit made a very singular appearance: it is a spot curious by nature and art, well deserving a strangers visit — Among other places we saw the solitary prison of a lady of quality from Vienna,

confined here last year, for a crime, which in the commercial state of England would have doomed her to capital punishment; having taken the liberty to affix an additional cypher to a bank-bill for 100 Dollars: but she had two powerful advocates, youth and beauty, which perhaps may still plead with success for her enlargement, when she has been a longer example: and few situations can command a view of more picturesque beauty than the windows of her cell —

Near the town stands the former monastery of the Chartreuse, a large magnificent pile, and with its courts and gardens covering a considerable extent: it was suppressed by Joseph 2d. and is now converted to more useful purposes.

The environs of Znaym are hilly and romantic; consisting of deep rocky vallies, and dark woody glens, many parts covered with vineyards, and the river foaming at the bottom: we crossed it over a roofed bridge of several arches, &

proceeding on our journey, passed at a little dista=
=nce from the town a number of curious cellars
constructed on the side of a hill, in which the
wine is placed immediately after the vintage.

A stage of ten miles, from Znaym
to Jozeldorf, concluded this days journey; the
country was varigated and pleasant; the hills
and plains abounding with vineyards; and several
of the former composed of sand-stone, contain
large excavations for preserving the wine —

Since leaving Prague we
have met with more travelling carriages, coaches,
chaises, and large waggons, loaded with a variety
of merchandize, than we have seen in all Germany
besides: there was some life in Saxony, but the
plains of Hanover, Brunswick, and Prussia, of=
=ten appeared a perfect solitude — In Bohemia
and Moravia the roads are good, the post-mas=
=ters attentive, very little delay for horses, and
every thing else better regulated than in those

northern districts — At each post in the Emperors dominions they exact a trifling toll, to keep the roads in repair, which seems to be well applied.

, Most of the villages in Bohemia and Moravia, near a running water, employ a number of people in bleaching linen; and the women and children, both boys and girls, are busy in spinning wool and flax — Jezeldorf is a small place, but afforded us a comfortable inn and clean beds; and here we entered Austria, the immediate domain of the Imperial House —

August 2.d

Conclusion of the Journey from Prague to Vienna

On entering Austria, we found — the stage from Jezeldorf to Hollabrunn, a fine open

country, in large bold swells, thinly wooded, but in the highest state of cultivation; and here were alternate tracts of corn and wine; the vines supported by short stakes were not permitted to grow higher than a currant bush: and in addition to this charming variety, these fertile plains abound with Maiz, or Indian-Wheat, which flourishes with oriental luxuriance —

From Hollabrunn to Mallebern, was like the last, a stage of ten miles, thro a similar tract of country, with its rural beauties softened by woodlands — Near Mallebern we passed a large Chateau and extensive pleasure-grounds, belonging to Count Schonberg; and many Seats churches and pleasant villages, embellished with churches and convents —

A pleasant rural ride, thro a populous part of the country, embellished with romantic woody hills, characterize the next stage of eight miles from Mallebern to Stockerau; a

good town on the banks of a shady river —

Some very bold features mark the beautiful stage from Stockerau to Enzersdorf, which runs ten miles thro a fertile valley, bounded on each side by rocky hills; abounding with corn-fields and vineyards, interspersed with towns, villages, convents and ruined castles; and presenting altogether a picturesque and animated landscape.

Our concluding stage of eight miles brought us to Vienna — Soon after leaving Enzersdorf the valley opened into a wide extended plain, and we beheld at a distance the groves which conceal the imperial city; the lofty spire of the cathedral and a few other churches appear above the trees, but we saw nothing more of Vienna until we reached the gate of the suburbs — In the midst of these woods we crossed the Danube, a bold and noble river, and afterwards two or three of its branches over wooden bridges very inadequate to the fame of the Danube, or the approach to the capital of

Germany —

We met with great civility in the examination of our trunks at the barrier-gates, and arrived at Vienna, before six o'clock — After securing an apartment at one of the best hotels, a gentleman accompanied us to a public bath, where for a trifling expence (less than a shill=ing) the attendants prepare a separate bath of any temperature; and there, after this sultry jour=ney, I enjoyed that luxurious refreshment, which the warm bath so amply affords the weary travel=ler —

August 3.d

Vienna.

O diem lætum! notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo —

O happy day! and according to the custom of the Thracians and ancient Romans, to be marked with the whitest stone — Because I have just received the affectionate epistles from my endeared connections in England, which awaited my arrival at Vienna, and are the first accounts I have had of their welfare since my de=parture: for amidst all the varied pleasures of my travels, to remain so long in ignorance of those I love, is a state of painful suspence: an anxious mind generally fears too much, imagines too much, and dwells most on what it most dreads to hear: but now all my fears are removed, and a sweet serenity possesses my mind —

„ O! how shall words with equal warmth,
„ The gratitude declare
„ That glows within my ravish'd heart,
„ But thou canst read it there!

The heat of the weather prevented my going out this morning; but in the afternoon we hired a Fiacre, or Hackney-Coach, which are numerous in Vienna, to pay a few visits; and afterwards drove to the extensive Fauxbourgs of this city, which are extremely beautiful, and abound with churches, palaces, gardens and public buildings. – Vienna itself is a fortified town, not three miles in circumference; but the Fauxbourgs exceed twenty; as there is a line of circumvallation between them and the city walls, to prevent encroachment on the esplanade.

In the cool of the evening we walked on the ramparts, which are generally crouded with company; as they are high and airy, and command a view of the city, the Fauxbourgs, the

winding branches of the Danube, and all the adja=
=cent country — I never saw so much orientalism
in any European city as Vienna, abounding with
Greeks, Turks, Armenians and Jews, all in the Asi=
=atic dress; and their women walk here richly habit=
=ed, and unveiled, a privilege they are seldom per=
=mitted in the east. —

August 4th.

Vienna

Imperial Library.

We dedicated this morning to the
public Library, which in size, magnificence, and
elegance, excels all that we have hitherto seen, and
well deserves the appellation of the Imperial Libra=
=ry; it is planned with judgment, and finished
with every embellishment in architecture, statuary

and painting — The stair-case is large and noble, adorned with a variety of antique statues, busts, sar=cophagi, and ancient inscriptions: but if I enter on particulars, my diary will exceed all bounds, and such descriptions, at a distance, are very sel=dom interesting — I will therefore briefly mention that the principal room is 240 feet long, of a pro=portionable breadth and hight, with a dome in the center; and that all the arts and sciences painted in its concavity, produce a fine effect; the other parts of the cieling display the same taste; and the whole is adorned with rich columns, & marble statues of the most celebrated princes of the House of Austria: and contains a variety of globes, orreries, time-pieces, and a valuable col=lection of prints and drawings by the greatest masters —

The Library of Prince Eugene, and I understand, the foundation of this noble superstructure, which at present exceeds three

hundred thousand volumes; some of them extremely rare and curious, both in manuscript, and the earliest specimens of Typography — Among the latter is a Psalter by Fust in 1457, the first book printed with a date; and a beautiful Pliny in 1469 — Here also is the famous Senatus-Consultum, mentioned by Livy the Roman historian; it is engraved on a large plate of bronze, in some places broken, and decayed by time; but it is now preserved with care, and an exact engraving has been taken of it —

Here are numerous manuscripts, missals, and illuminated books on vellum; many of extraordinary beauty, and finished in a splendid manner; one of them is a book of prayer formerly belonging to the consort of the Emperor Charlemagne — Among other curiosities is a Mexican book taken by the Spaniards at the conquest of Mexico, and brought to Vienna, when Spain was united to the empire; it resembles the Egyptian

Hieroglyphics, painted in a curious manner on vellum, composed of skins from the human body, and when extended is several yards long, tho' it folds up in the size of a quarto volume — Very few of these books were brought to Europe.

August 5th

Vienna.

I was agreeably employed this morning with some few collections of prints and drawings, at Sig.r Artarias, one of the first print sellers in Europe; and as the engravings from my pictures of the Banian-Tree and the Elephanta, are not uncommon at Vienna, I am looked upon as a brother-artist, or at least esteemed as an amateur —

L'Augarten

In the afternoon we accompanied some friends to L'Augarten, an extensive & beautiful garden, began by the Empress Maria Theresa, and finished by her son Joseph 2.d who affixed an inscription over the grand portal, which mentions that these gardens were dedicated to the public, by one who esteemed himself their general friend. They are much resorted to by all ranks from the city, especially on Sundays and holidays; and are laid out on a noble plan, the walks finely shaded, and terminating with interesting objects, especially the principal avenue; which presents a view of the Danube meandering in the boldest manner, and fertilizing an extensive plain, enriched with corn-fields and vineyards, and bounded by the termination of that vast chain of the Alps, which extends from Switzerland, thro'

the Tyrole, and finishes on the banks of the Danube, within this point of view: the two last mountains are called Kahlenberg and Leopold-berg; on one of them was a convent, suppressed by the Emperor Joseph, and now in ruins; on the summit of the other is a similar building, almost embosomed in woods, and both together make a very picturesque appearance —

Our walk concluded at one of the ice-houses, where they sell every variety of ice, at a trifling expence; an innocent and grateful luxury after the heat of a summer's day at Vienna —

August 6th

Vienna.

We are so much pleased with this magnificent capital, that we have determined on staying here a few weeks, and are now settled in an airy apartment, consisting of four rooms, in the pleasantest street in Vienna, called the Graben; for which we pay twenty Ducats a month; and prefer them to any longer continuance at the hotel, which is not comparable to those at Dresden and Berlin —

I spent the morning at the Imperial Library, where I generally pass several hours every day; and while Mr Edwards amuses himself with the earliest specimens of printing, I am equally delighted with the Flora Donica, the Flora and Pomona Austriaca, the Botanical works of Jacquin, the exquisite flowers

of Robert and other subjects in natural history — The principal Librarians are extremely polite and attentive, and this noble repository is daily open to the public, and strangers of all denominations — and here we have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance with Count Potocky, the polish nobleman I mentioned at Berlin, who introduced us to several ladies of high rank; from his unfortunate country —

Amphitheatre of Wild Beasts.

In the evening we walked to the Amphitheatre constructed for the purpose of bull-fights, spectacles of wild-beasts, and similar amusements — It contains about three thousand spectators, who are arranged in three circular galleries, round the spacious area in the manner of the Roman theatres; but very inferior in size, beauty and strength of architecture; some of them containing eighty thousand

persons, and their immense ruins still exist, after a lapse of near two thousand years!

Having never seen one of these spectacles, and being averse to cruel diversions, I had determined to withdraw if I found it disagreeable; but both the dogs and other animals were too well trained for these sports to exceed certain bounds; and my chief entertainment was to observe the wild beasts, whom we seldom see in an unconfined state, put themselves in a natural posture of defence, and attack their enemies, as they would in their native forests —

The dens are under the galleries all round the area, from whence the animals are separately turned out, some time before the dogs are let loose upon them; and the number of dogs is proportioned to their size and ferocity. — The animals introduced to this combat, were the wolf, Hyæna, Tyger, Lion, Syah-Gush, boars, bears, and wild bulls; but the most fierce was

the Bison from the forest of Lithuania, which Count Potocky informed us was the first ever brought into this state of subjection — He is truly formidable, sa=vage in his aspect, and of amazing strength and ferocity: he set a dozen large dogs at defiance, tos=sing them over his head like so many play-things. I annex a drawing of the Bison, as an addition to the variety of wild animals in my oriental letters.

I was glad to see that neither the dogs nor animals were hurt; for whenever there was a probability of the combat ending seriously, the keepers took the part of the weakest ~~part of the~~ combatant, and separated them; and to shew the power of education over innocence and ferocity, a lamb was placed in the area, who seemed pa=tiently to wait the approach of a large Leopard, rushing from his den; he instantly sprang upon the lamb, seized it by the neck, and car=ried it off without the least injury — and a noble Lion, after having kept half a dozen dogs

at bay, seized one who ventured too near, kept his head in his mouth, and carried him triumphantly to his den, without offering any further violence.

A band of music formed part of the entertainment, which lasted two hours, and the animals seemed to understand it; being apparently encouraged by the spirit of the tune, and the performers also kept in unison with the acclamations of the spectators — There are particular seats for the imperial family, but none of them were present —

August 7th

Vienna

Cathedral & Churches

I attended morning service at the Cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure erected in 1144. by the Margrave Henry 2d. and on

suffering by fire about a century afterwards, was repaired by the three brothers Rudolph, Albert, and Leopold; and finished in its present state by Frederic the third — Its light architecture is much admired, especially the beauty of the spire, which at a proper distance appears like fine Filagree: this elegant ornament was seventy three years in building, and is four hundred feet high; but by the concussion of an earthquake it now inclines a little from the perpendicular —

This church is much smaller than York Minster, and many of the English Cathedrals, being only 342 feet long — It abounds with altars, pictures, and monuments — the most celebrated painting is an Ecce Homo' by Corregio; and among the monuments are those of Prince Eugene, Cardinal Hollontish, and many eminent men — It is dedicated to St. Stephen, whose martyrdom is finely painted over the high-altar, which is all of embossed silver, in

a superb style —

The service was very grand, all the Bishops, Prebends, and Choristers attend=ing in their robes: but during the ceremonious worship of the Romish Church, my thoughts were led to an excellent prayer of Prince Euge=ne, whose monument I had just been contem=plating; and which I copied at a very early age from an old magazine; I think it so fine a composition that I make no apology for insert=ing it in a place so appropriate —

Prayer of Prince Eugene.

I believe in Thee, O my God! do thou strengthen my faith: I hope in thee; confirm my hopes: I love thee; inflame my love more & more: I repent of all my sins; but do thou increase my repentance! As my first beginning I worship thee; as my last end I long for thee: as my eternal bene=

=factor. I praise thee; and as my supreme protec=
=tor I pray unto thee; that it may please thee, O
Lord, to guide and lead me by thy providence, to
keep me in obedience to thy justice; to comfort
me by thy mercy, and to protect me by thy
almighty power. I submit unto thee all my
thoughts, words, and actions, as well as my afflictions,
pains, and sufferings, & I desire to have thee always
in my mind, to do all my works in thy name,
and for thy sake to bear all adversity with patience.
I will nothing but what thou willest. O God;
because 'tis agreeable unto thee. O give me grace
that I may be attentive in my prayer, temperate
in my diet, vigilent in my conduct, and
unmoveable in all good purposes. Grant most,
merciful Lord, that I may be true & faithful to
those that have entrusted me with their secrets; that
I may be courteous and kind towards all men, &
that both in my words and actions, I may shew
unto them a good example. Dispose my heart

to admire and praise thy goodness, to hate all errors and evil works, to love my neighbour, and to dis=
=pise the world. Assist me good God in subduing lust by mortification, covetousness by liberality, anger by mildness, & lukewarmness by zeal and fervency. Enable me to conduct myself with prudence in all transactions, & to shew courage in danger, patience in adversity, and in pros=
=perity an humble mind. Let thy grace illu=
=minate my understanding, direct my will, sanctify my body, & bless my soul. Make me diligent in curbing all irregular affections, zealous in imploring thy grace cearful in keeping thy commandments, and constant in working out my own salvation. Finally, O God, make me sensible how little is the world, how great thy heavens, how short time, and how long will be the blessed eternity. O that I may prepare myself for death! that I may dread thy judgments, that I may avoid the torments

of hell, and obtain of thee, O God! eternal life through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. —

L'Augarten

At noon we were invited by an agreeable family at Vienna, to L'Augarten, where they had ordered dinner under one of the Chesnut-groves which decorates these gardens; it consisted of three courses, and a desert, served up in an elegant manner, at a very moderate expence; and a variety of good wine at eight pence the bottle —

But my chief entertainment was to observe the company who filled the gar=dens, enjoying their innocent recreations; for, as I have already mentioned, the Germans rise early, and the churches are crouded when the English are asleep; therefore, if the religious duties of the sabbath are sooner concluded, we must recollect they are much sooner commenc=ed, and in my opinion with the greatest ap=pearance

=pearance of devotion: – if the heart is directed aright, we should not too strictly limit times and seasons, forms and ceremonies, but make allowances for national customs — On this day people from all parts of Europe assemble in the public gardens of Vienna; a Polish family, in their ancient dress, dined under our grove, and entered into conversation with us: there is something peculiarly respectable and interesting in the Poles, and higher classes of the Hungarians; but I was equally pleased with a German peasant who brought her little girl to see the gardens; and from their surprize I imagine they had just arrived from some distant province: on approaching the table, the child ran up to me, and took hold of my knees, the mother endeavored to keep her back, but without effect; I thought of my Eliza, and gave her a cake, which she received with a smile, and immediately put to her mouth; while the mother, equally in a state of nature

seized the hand which had conferred such happi=
=ness on her child, and kissed it with a fervor no
sovereign ever experienced.—

My friends will I know
excuse these trifles; I have often said that I write
from first impressions, and that I write chiefly
for their amusement: at the same time I meet
with a few circumstances, which I wish to re=
=collect, tho' perhaps only interesting to myself.

Entry of the Couriers

We intended spending the
afternoon at L'. Augarten, but while we were
at dinner, an express announced the approach
of some Couriers from Italy, with the important
news of General Wurmser having defeated the
French army, and raised the siege of Mantua.
—These Couriers were to make their public entry
into Vienna at five o'clock, agreeable to a custom,
whenever they bring such interesting intelligence.—

thither we accordingly repaired, and saw the messengers, escorted by a party of horse, with music; and other decorations, parade thro' the streets, in their way to the minister of the war department; amid the joyful acclama=tions of the populace, and rows of carriages filled with ladies, assembled on the occasion —

Prater:

After this spectacle, we took a coach, and drove to the Prater, a beautiful park near the city, similar to Hyde-Park, but in a more artless style — Here a numerous concourse of carriages, and thousands of pedestrians of all ages and sexes daily assemble, to enjoy the fresh air, and the varied beauties of this delig=ghtful scene; which is enriched with woods, watered by a branch of the Danube, and abound=ing with many kinds of deer — Under these rural shades, numerous parties partake of

the supplies from the adjacent repositories of cold foods, wine, cakes, ices, tea and coffee, at a very reasonable price — these little companies give the Prater some resemblance to Vauxhall gardens, & render it extremely chearful — Here we walked several miles, among many happy thousands, who doubly enjoyed the pleasures of the Prater, after the news of the Emperors success in Italy —

August 8th.

Vienna.

This morning we paid our respects to Sir Morten Eden, the British Minister; the Bavarian Ambassador, Prince Stahremberg, and several others to whom we have letters of recommendation — We afterwards dined at Signr. Artaria's, with a pleasant company of Amateurs and Literati — and here I was introduced to Monsr. Le Fevre, a gentleman in the family

=mily of Prince Albert, of great taste and inge=
=nuity — After dinner we accompanied him to the
Princes palace, where he shewed us all the apart=
=ments; and what was more interesting, a valu=
=able collection of drawings, by the great mas=
=ters in the Flemish and Italian schools; es=
=pecially some sketches by Raffaelle, Claude, Poussin,
and other celebrated names — we afterwards saw
sixty of his own beautiful views on the Elbe,
with a variety of landscapes in different parts
of Germany: he kindly invited me to spend
some hours every day at Prince Albert's palace,
a priviledge, I shall frequently avail myself of, not
only to study Claude and Poussin, but also to
profit by his improving conversation; as he has
been a great traveller, and visited England three
times, with an uncommon partiality —

I am indeed daily convin=
=ed of the advantages a young man acquires,
by travelling in proper company — Mingling

with superior characters in different countries will set him above national prejudices; which he must lose in a great measure, by endeavoring to form a proper judgement of others: for as Dr. Moore justly observes, "he will see mankind more at large, " and in numberless situations and points of " view, in which they cannot appear in any " one country — By comparing the various cus- " toms and usages, and hearing the received " opinions of different countries, his mind will " be enlarged; he will be enabled to correct the " theoretical notions he may have formed of " human nature, by the practical knowledge " of men — by contemplating their various re- " ligions, laws, and government, in action, as " it were, and observing the effects they produce " on the minds and characters of the people, " he will be able to form a juster estimate of " their value than otherwise he could have done. " — He will see the natives of other countries, not

" as he sees them in England, mere idle spectators,
" but busily employed in their various characters,
" as actors on their own proper stage — He will
" gradually improve in the knowledge of charac-
" -ter, not of Englishmen only, but of men in
" general; he will cease to be deceived, either by
" the varnish with which men are apt to heigh-
" -ten their own actions, or the dark colors in which
" they too often, paint those of others — He will
" learn to destinguish the real from the ostensible
" motive of mens words and behavior — Finally,
" by being received with hospitality, conversing
" familiarly, and living in the reciprocal exch-
" -ange of good offices with those whom he consid-
" -ered as enemies, or in some unfavorable point
" of view, the sphere of his benevolence and good-
" -will to his brethern ~~all~~ and mankind will gradually
" enlarge — His friendship's extending beyond
" the limits of his own country, will embrace
" characters congenial with his own in other

"nations — Seas, mountains, rivers, are geographical "boundaries, but never limited the good-will or esteem "of one liberal minds" —

August 9th

Dornbach.

We dedicated the mornings to the Imperial Library, dined with some Literati at Mr Degoni's, and afterwards accompanied him to the village of Dornbach, a few miles from Vienna, where we spent some hours in the gardens of Mareschal Lasey, and returned home by moonlight —

The ride to Dornbach is chiefly thro' a fertile country of gentle hills and vales, covered with vineyards; as the wine in the immediate vicinity of Vienna is reckoned superior to most in Germany, except on the banks of the Rhine.

— The gardens are extensive and beautiful, and laid out with taste; Nature appears in a great style, and is properly assisted by Art: but when I speak of the gardens at Dornbach I ought to give them another appellation; for they have more resemblance to Stourhead than any thing I have seen since leaving that delicious retreat — they occupy a large irregular valley, watered by a small river, and encircled by woody hills and mountains, all in the domain of the Mareschal, a veteran officer, near four score years of age; but still enjoying all the pleasures of this elegant retirement, and spending an income of £8000 per annum, with much hospitality and charity, and especially by employing the poor in these extensive grounds.

The house is a comfortable mansion, delightfully situated on the summit of a hill, supported by two mountains, looking thro' a woody vista, over the city of Vienna, at a pleasing distance: the adjoining gardens are embellished

with lawns, parterres, orangeries, grottos, and fountains: but the rural walks extend for many miles thro' the pleasure grounds, enriched with every variety that can be imagined in such a picturesque situ=ation; and not too much decorated with temples, statues, or other artificial ornaments; there are a few, but the proprietor has known when to stop. - the temple of Diana, on a chaste Grecian mo=del, is very beautiful: and its situation on a sloping lawn, near the lake, with a back grounds of woody hills, is peculiarly happy.

The hermitage is singular; its outward appearance is that of a few humble cottages; but on entering, each tenement is fou=nd to contain a small dining-room a bed=chamber, and a servants room: here any of the Mareschals friends are permitted to reside, and enjoy without interruption the luxuries of this elegant retreat

August 10th

Vienna.

Augustine Convent.

We dined with Sir Morton Eden, the English Minister at the Court of Vienna; and afterwards went to the Augustine Convent, now no longer appropriated to that purpose; but the Church belonging to it is a lofty structure, in an elegant style of Gothic architecture: the organ is extremely fine, and the music much admired: the altars and pictures are equal to most in Vienna; and among the relics, is the body, or rather the bones of St. Victoire, which form a compleat she=leton, and have been preserved near a thousand years; they are enclosed in a glass case, ornament=ed with artificial flowers; and the poor skeleton

reclining in a graceful manner on a cushion, is clad in rich embroidery and other gaudy decorations; a wreathe of laurel encircles the skull, and a palm branch is in the hand — Opposite to it, and arrayed, in a similar manner, is the skeleton of St Clement, with a crystal vase, containing some of his blood; as mentioned in golden letters on the vase — I have seldom seen anything so very singular, I had almost said so completely ridiculous, since I left the Brazils, where the Portuguese are extremely ignorant and superstitious — To a Protestant, these bones with the images of saints and martyrs, idolized by so many of the congregation, appear very poor substitutes for the power of the Divine Presence; the massy candlesticks & tapers constantly burning at the altars, for the illumination of the Holy Spirit; and the perfumes of frankincense and costly odors for the pure incence ascending from a sanctified and humble heart. but when I consider the prejudices of education?

endeavor to suppress all uncharitable sentiments —

I was much pleased with a monu-
-ment, lately erected in one of the chapels to the memory of the Emperor Leopold 2.d It consists of a large Sarcophagus, in black marble, richly decorated, with his statue recumbent at the top; and religion standing near it, with a countenance raised to heaven — the figures are of statuary mar-
-ble, finely executed —

Leopold, many years Grand Duke of Tuscany, and for a short time before his death Emperor of Germany, was a great, and a good man, deservedly styled the father of his people; and most sincerely beloved by his Tuscan subjects, whose true interest he made the first object of his parental care —

August 11th

Vienna.

Wine-Cellars.

After a pleasant dinner with some of our attentive friends, we accompanied them to some extraordinary wine-cellars of great extent, and capable of containing several hundred casks of wine; but such casks as I had no conception of, ~~[illegible]~~ holding upwards of twelve thousands gallons — in these large reservoirs the wine not only preserves its quality, but improves in all respects for many years. every vintage is marked on the cask; and they have wine upwards of seventy years old; we drank a bottle of that age before we left the cellar; a most excellent wine, the

growth of the adjacent vineyards — There are many of these cellars in Vienna; and a gentle=man assured me that setting aside the Danu=be and other rivers at Vienna, it was general=ly supposed there was more wine than water in the city: and if there are many of these wonderful repositories, there is no difficulty in believing it —

Tokay

Most of the hills near Vienna are covered with vineyards, producing a variety of wines; but the Tokay so celebrated throughout Europe, is made only in the district of Tokay in Hungary; for the vine of Constantia at the Cape, degenerates every where else: its richness and flavor insure its introduction at the first tables, as a great delicacy —

Vinehaus.

In the evening we hired a carriage, and drove to Vinehaus, a pleasant village a few miles from Vienna, where we were invited to a concert at Mr. Schaub's villa: he is one of the first gentleman-farmers in this country, both in theory and practice; the oeconomy of his farm and vineyards, his crops, cattle, and every arrangement in this extensive concern, is on the best plan, and seems to afford him the highest gratification — From a delightful and improving walk in these rural scenes, we attended him to the concert, and found the house and gardens filled with company: the music was chiefly Dr Haydins, who now resides in Hungary — a numerous band did it ample justice and a lady of quality, with several others, played and sung at intervals — We spent the evening in an elegant manner, and afterwards enjoyed

a moonlight ride to Vienna —

August 12th

Vienna.

The Imperial Library, and a visit to several ~~to several~~ private Museums, employed the greatest part of this day; among others we saw a fine collection of minerals, precious stones, cameos, pictures and drawings, belonging to an Italian Connoisseur; who being informed of my little collection at Stanmore Hill, presented me with a few choice minerals from Hungary and Bohemia, and some very curious specimens of Opal and Oculus-mundi — there are many similar collections in Vienna —

Not being otherwise engaged, we dined at a tavern, which we have hitherto generally frequented; we pay a florin each for

our dinner, exclusive of the wine, which is very good at six pence a bottle — The German dinners are generally served up in seperate dishes, one after the other, whether public or private — this consist=ed of

Soup

Boiled Beef, and different sauces,
Sausages, and French-Beans,
Wheat-Ears, dressed with forced-meat
Roast Veal and Sallads,
Raspberry Puffs, and Custards,
Cakes, Confectionary, and a dessert of fruit.

I do not often trouble you with these details, but it is sometimes necessary to recollect them — The inhabitants of Vienna are said to be great epicures; they seem to eat an uncommon quantity of food, and all the tables I have seen are abundantly covered with every thing in season — Among the delicacies of the Austrians, are snails, frogs and tortoises

with several other things out of esteem in England. — The fattening of snails and land-crabs, with the preparation of frogs, is quite a profession in the vicinity of this metropolis; and being considered as great luxuries, they are dearer than Butchers meat —

August 13th

Vienna.

Germany in general.

The heat is so excessive, that I have not ventured out the whole day; but amused myself with arranging my memorandums respecting the extent, population, and government of Germany in general, and Vienna in particular, in hopes of rendering my itinerary more acceptable — But this information I

cannot attempt from my own knowledge, which is quite inadequate to the subject, a complicated one at the best — I have only endeavored to collect a few leading facts from those most conversant on the subject —

Germany contains about fifty five thousand square miles, and near thirty millions of inhabitants — the climate in such an extent, varies according to the latitude, and approximity to mountains, lakes, and large rivers — It is divided into ten circles; Austria, Suabia, Franconia, Bavaria, Upper-Saxony, Lower-Saxony, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Burgandy — It contains 2350 cities, comprizing sixty one Free Imperial cities; 3000 towns, near 100,000 villages; more than 30,000 Chateaus, besides monasteries, converts, and hamlets; no less than thirty five universities, and numerous colleges and public schools — The Roman-Catholic and Lutheran religion are the most

predominant; but the reformed, the Moravians, the Jews, and several other sects abound in Germany: the language also varies considerably in this exten=sive domain: Literature is encouraged; it is said there are seven thousand living authors in the empire, and five thousand new works annually published —

Germany, according to its soil, cli=mate, and situation, produces all kind of grain common in Europe, and in the southern pro=vinces, rice, maiz, and similar productions, flourish without trouble: Flax and hemp abou=nd, and supply a variety of manufactories — Silk grows in many parts — the wines & different kinds of beer, are well known; and at Nuremberg, Mantreim, and other places they cultivate Tobacco with success — Horned cattle are to be met with in all parts of Germany, and it is said to feed thirteen millions of sheep; the wool is generally manufactured for home

consumption, but the cloth is very inferior to that of England — Mecklenburgh, Holstein, and the northern dominions supply the best horses: the geese and hogs in Westphalia, Bavaria, and Pomerania, exceed all computation; and the hams of Westphelia are deservedly celebrated: all the forests abound with game; and the lakes and rivers with a variety of fish —

While the surface of the earth is thus richly stored for its Lord, the interior yields him gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and quick-silver: the gold mines have not been productive, but the silver has answered all expectation; one piece of silver-ore, of singular purity and beauty, weighing 104 pounds, was found in the mines of Hartz, and preserved in the Museum at Gottingen, but has been lately stolen — Precious stones from the diamond to the Agate, are found in many parts; also marble, alabaster, and every kind of useful fo

ornamental stone; fruit, honey, wax, saffron & other articles, form a part of the commerce of Germany; it has likewise some excellent baths, and mineral waters, at Spa, Pyrmont, Carls-bad, and other places, which are exported to from different parts of Europe —

Austrian Dominions.

The preceding is a slight sketch of Germany in general — The immediate dominions of the House of Austria contain about twenty thousand square miles, ten millions of inhabitants, and in time of peace maintain 280,000 soldiers: the annual revenues amount to seventy five millions of Rix Dollars —

City of Vienna

Vienna the capital of the Austrian empire, was the Vindobana of the

ancient Romans; and in the fifth century was called Faviana – it is situated near the Danube, one of the finest rivers in Europe, and some of its branches flow close to the city; as also another small river, called the Wienne – The city itself, as already described, does not exceed three miles in circumference, and is fortified by twelve bastions, and several ravelins: around it, at a proper distance, is a line of circumvallation, at which commence the Fauxbourgs, or Suburbs; for beauty and extent the first in Europe: – they are upwards of twenty miles round, and contain a number of fine churches, convents, palaces, gardens, and public buildings; was I to attempt their description I should fill a volume; but a few must not be passed over in silence.

Vienna itself contains only 1309 houses, and 53,000 inhabitants; but including the suburbs, they amount to 270,000: the streets are illuminated by lamps at proper

distances, and tolerably well paved; but they are in general extremely narrow, and abounding with carriages, from which the foot-passengers have no security — It is the see of an arch-bishop; and the city and suburbs contain fifty four churches: before the suppression by the Emperor Joseph, there were twenty three convents, but they are now reduced to seven monasteries, and three nunneries — The Lutherans and Calvinists have their respective places of worship, as also the Jews and Greeks, who carry on a great trade at Vienna —

The Palace, a large irregular pile, has been erected at various times by different princes: the most ancient part by Leopold the 7th Duke of Austria, in the year 1220 — Ferdinand 1st Leopold 1st and Charles 6th afterwards greatly improved it: it is generally called Le Bourg, and is divided into several squares, containing the public and private apart-

ments

-ments of the imperial family, the library the theatre, and other sumptuous buildings —

The University is an ancient establishment, but the present magnificent structure was erected in 1756. by Maria Theresa; whose name adorns many of the chief buildings in Vienna; for it was her delight to be the instrument of public and private good — The academy of medicine and surgery, instituted by her son Joseph in 1784 deserves the attention of the curious. — The arsenal is reckoned one of the finest in Europe, and Vienna is equally famous for its artillery-storehouse, manufactory of arms, and many large buildings dedicated to the art of war, and the destruction of the human species —

But from these hostile tenements let me conduct you to the pleasing scenes where Humanity triumphs: particularly to the General Hospital in the Fauxbourgs, a large pile erected by the Emperor Joseph, with a simplicity and neat-

-ness

=ness suitable to its purpose: it accommodates upwards of two thousand patients, with every thing necessary for their situation; the wards are properly divided, & appropriated to the different sexes and disorders, with separate parts for convalescents, lunatics and incur=ables; and detached buildings for infectious disorders. — It is supplied with a current of fine water, hot and cold baths, and contains seven distinct courts and gardens; forming all together a compleat arrangement. — The inscription on the portal is short simple & expressive.

Saluti et Solatio
Ægrorum.
Josephus II
Anno MDCCLXXXIV.

This reminds me of a concise and beautiful motto on the House of Invalids at Berlin, by the late King of Prussia; which I omitted mentioning in that capital —

Laso. Militi et invicto —

To the wounded but unconquerd Soldier.

Adjoining the General Hospitial at Vienna, is one for lying-in-women, on a very liberal plan: here the houseless wife is received with kindness; and every attention paid to her situ=ation, until she has recovered strength again to encounter misfortunes; and here the distressd female, whether the daughter of poverty, or the unhappy victim of seduction is admitted, certain of secrecy and attention, both to herself and ex=pected infant: from eight hundred to a thous=and women are annually received into the hos=pital — Surely we may say of Charity, as of Mercy, which are sweetly blendd —

"The quality of Mercy is not strain'd;
"It droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven,
"Shed on the earth beneath — It is twice bless'd;
"It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

Shakespeare.

The church of St. Charles, in the Fauxbourghs, is much admired; it resembles on a small scale, that of St. Peters at Rome; with a dome portico, and obelisks; it was erected by the Emperor Charles 6th. father of Maria Theresa, who inscribed this motto on the portico —

Vota mea reddam Domino,

in conspectu

Timentium eum.

I will offer up my vows to the Lord, in the sight of those that fear him.

This I place in contrast to Voltaires motto at Ferney; which he chose to say was the only Christian Church ever dedicated to God.

Deo erexit Voltaire.

Voltaire erected this to God.

Not far from thence is the palace of Belvidere, built by Prince Eugene; one of the most elegant edifices at Vienna; and in its vicinity is the palace of Prince Schwartzenberg, celebrated for its beautiful gardens, as far as beauty

can be united with the German taste in horten=
=sial decorations — Near it is the convent des Sale=
=siennes, an institution of the Empress Amelia;
and as these nuns are charged with the education
of females, it escaped the suppression of Joseph:
another was the nunnery des Elizabethenes, who
are employed in the care of the sick, and volun=
=tarily attend them with extraordinary kindness:
these were deservedly permitted to continue their
humane employments — And one of the
Monasteries, for the same reason not dissolved,
is called Les Freres de la Misericorde, founded
in 1612, by the Emperor Matthias: these Brothers
superintended an hospital, for more than a
hundred sick persons, have a separate palace
for the convalescents, and decently bury those
who die under their care: they are permitted
to ask alms for this charity —

The extent of the Fauxbourgs,
so entirely detached from the city, and without

any pavement or foot path, renders walking very inconvenient, especially in hot dusty weather, so that about eight hundred Fiacres, or public coaches and chariots, are kept at different stands in the city and suburbs, and may be hired reason-ably, tho' there is no fixed price, as in London: a stranger may engage one daily for about ten shillings; the inhabitants pay less for every thing: and I am informed by a man of observation, who resided some time in England, that the price of things in general at Vienna & London, is as one to three; that is a ducat, or ten shillings here, will go as far as thirty shillings in England.

Provisions of all kinds are cheap and plentiful, and meat about two pence per pound; I do not think it is so good as in England, especially the veal: bread is very reason-able, and the best sort extremely fine; butter is a shilling ℔ of eighteen ounces: poultry abounds, and the Danube furnishes a variety

of fish, some of a large size: tea and sugar being brought from England are dear; the former sixteen shillings a pound, the latter more than two; Coffee is less expensive: the German wines are extremely cheap; an Englishman who resides here on a system of oeconomy, assured me the wine he constantly drank at table, with his family, costs him only three pence a bottle; I tasted it, and tho' not strong, I found it a pleasant wine.

A neat carriage may be purchased from thirty to fifty pounds, according to the ornaments; and can be kept, with every expence included for 600 Florins, or 75 Pounds per annum – a man-servant, who finds himself in every thing receives from ten to twelve Florins a month; if his master gives him cloaths and provisions, he pays him only thirty Florins a year for wages – A house-maid, or common female servant receives 26 Florins a year, & about eight pence a week for bread; being enti-

-tled

-tled by the regulations of the place to partake of three dishes from her masters table; but she is obliged to find herself in bread —

Here are no taxes on horses, carriages, or servants: but the rent of every second floor, or a stipulated sum in lieu of it, is paid to government, which is a very heavy duty, and amounts to a large sum; as most of the houses are very extensive, and, like those at Edinburgh, ascended by a common stair case; the different floors are divided into several sets of apartments, and let to separate families. and one house in this city, where we often dine, contains in this manner, five thousand inhabitants.

In our varied intercourse with the inhabitants of this city, I find them highly deserving of esteem — but you must recollect that in speaking of the Germans in general, I include many different nations, dissimilar in their language, constitution, and laws, as well as other manners & customs; specimens of all are to be met with in

this great metropolis: the Saxons and Austrians are my favorites; the former I have described, & the latter are an honorable, courteous, and polite nation — the noblesse and persons in high life are affable, and elegant in their manners, well educated, and conversant in the arts and sciences; the middle ranks, in a proportionable degree, partake of these amiable qualities; and the lower classes are chearful, industrious, & contented

I have not seen one person in a state of intoxication, nor heard any of those noisy riots, or profane expressions too common in London; and so moral and exemplary is the general conduct of the Austrians, that I have been credibly informed, during the last twelve months there has not been a delibrate murder committed in the kingdom — The police or rather the spirit of government at Vienna, altho concealed, is extremely vigilent; and has

a great effect on the morals and happiness of the people; and at present all vagabonds and idle persons, are apprehended, and sent to the army.

August 14th

Vienna.

This morning we went to the British Ambassador's, where divine service is celebrated every Sunday; but found the Chaplain had been suddenly dispatched to England, with the interesting intelligence lately received from Italy, respecting the progress of the French, which has proved an alloy to all the pleasure we enjoyed a few days ago, on raising the siege of Mantua.

I have seldom touched upon political subjects, yet I have not been without anxiety respecting our journey to Rome; which from the recent successes of the French, and

the little resistance they met with, seems at present very uncertain — I confess my disappointment would be great, after all the sacrifices I made to leave England, in pursuit of a favorite object, which I have indulged for many years, and especially since my return from India; and whither I am now so far advanced on my progress — But in this, as in every other respect I desire to be resigned to my future destination — On leaving my native country at the early age of fifteen, Thomsons beautiful lines made a lasting impression —

"Should Fate command me to the farthest verge
" Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,
" Rivers unknown to song, where first the sun
" Gilds India mountains, or his setting beam
" Flames on the Atlantic isles, 'tis nought to me,
" I cannot go where Universal Love not smiles around!

I cannot forget one of the last days

I spent at Stanmore hill, when the good Mr. Foster was our guest — At our family meeting, on the morning he left us, but a little before my own departure, how affectionately considerate was he, in selecting the history of Jacob's departure to Padanaram; and how beautifully did he explain the new ladder of communication between heaven and earth, by our divine Redeemer!! Through that blessed medium, every humble christian, wherever his lot is cast, may be enabled to say with the chosen patriarch, "surely the Lord is in this place! it is the house of God, and the gate of heaven

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Inzersdorf.

Being invited to dine at Inzersdorf, a village about three miles from Vienna, we hired a chariot, and drove thither, on a pleasant shady road,

crossing an extensive fertile plain, bounded by woody hills and lofty mountains — We found an agreeable family, and a pleasant party of both sexes ready to receive us; and after a sociable day at Inzersdorf, we accompanied them to an adjacent garden belonging to the Countess Hers=chenoky, called Le Jardin Anglois, from its being laid out in the English style —

From thence we drove to Schoenbrunn, a magnificent palace belonging to the emperor; and at present the residence of the Arch-duchesses, and the princess royal of France — We took a superficial view of the palace, and then walked in the gardens, which are on a grand scale; and were some of the formalities removed, and the trees left to Nature, they would be very beautiful —

August 15th

Vienna.

Polish. Nobility

We dined with our kind friend, Count Potocky, who lives with his mother and a very agreeable family, in a pleasant house in the Fauxbourgs, surrounded by shady gardens, with pavilions and verandas, in the oriental style — They are one of the principal families among the Polish nobles; accomplished, amiable, and interesting; doubly so, when we consider their present situation; driven, by three contending harpies, from their native country, to seek an asylum in a foreign land! — The conversation accidentally turning on Poland, and the unfortunate Stanislaus Augustus, the Count, with much pathos,

said, alas! we have no king, and Poland is no longer a country —

"

"Troy is no more! and Ilium was a town!"

Virgil —

The Count who resided several years in England, speaks the language fluently; the ladies perfectly understand it and read our best authors: they seem partial to the English in every thing, and we are always treated with respect and attention —

August 16th.

Vienna.

Imperial Museum.

I spent this morning in the Imperial cabinet of natural history, which is a very fine collection, especially in mineralogy; but

except in a few particulars, I do not think it excells the Dresden Museum; which having so particularly described, I shall not enlarge at present — Here are fine specimens of gold, silver, copper, and other metals; and among the precious stones are some large emeralds, in their native bed; with a valuable assortment of diamonds, rubies, topa=zes, and amethysts; a great variety of Opal in matrix, one specimen esteemed the largest and most beautiful in the world; and among other curiosities, is a snuff-box, containing one hundred and eighty three precious stones, all set transpa=rently — The corals are numerous and choice; among them a most delicate branch, shaded with red and white — The Florentine tables are inferior to those at Dresden; but some pictures from thence, in inlaid marble, produce a fine effect: in this room is a valuable piece of ancient Mo=saic, in basso-relievo, consisting of three female figures, dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum, by

presented by the king of Naples — here are also many specimens of modern mosaic from Rome, and some curious remains of antique mosaic, or tesselated pave=ment; so called from being composed of Tessera, or dies of a cubical form, and of different sizes, ac=cording to the nature of the work —

We dined with Mr Unckzows=ky, one of the most celebrated surgeons in Vienna, who resided some time in England, and studied under John Hunter: he is a man of superior taste, conversant in the arts and sciences, and parti=cularly eminent in his profession: his house is pleasantly situated in the suburbs, in a garden, elegantly finished, and one wing appropriat=ed to a library, a picture gallery, and a valu=able museum; his collection of minerals is very choice: he presented me with a few spe=cimens of native gold from Transylvania, and some of the Lumichella, or fire-marble

lately discovered in the Carinthian mountains —

Kahlenberg.

After an agreeable entertain=
=ment with Mr. Unkhzousky, we hired a coach, & accompanied a ~~friend to the hills~~ near Kahlenberg, from whence we enjoyed a view uncommonly grand and beautiful — On alighting we rambled among the vineyards, with which these hills are covered, un=
=til we reached a proper situation for the prospect; a prospect which no description can do ~~do~~ justice to. — The foreground on the rich hills where we stood is covered with vineyards; below them an extensive fertile plain, watered by the Danube, majestically flowing thro' its varied scenes, frequently lost among thick woods; then suddenly appearing in a broad expanse, enriched with islands — populous villages, chur=
=ches, and villas, embosomed in rich groves, adorn its banks; at a few miles distance appears the

city and suburbs of Vienna, with all its public buildings perfectly conspicuous; while the horizon, in its different directions, is bounded by the distant hills and azure mountains of Hungary, Moravia, and Austria —

The sun set upon this delightful view while we were contemplating its beauties; and to give every advantage to the landscape, the moon arose in cloudless majesty, and spread her soft silvery tints over the whole —. It is this scene which a modern French traveller so well describes from these charming hills —

"A le Kahlenberg l'œil se perd
„ dans l'étendue d'une plaine fertile et riante: on
„ peut aller du Kahlenberg au Leopoldberg; le
„ Danube qui coule au pied de cette montagne,
„ offre aux yeux du spectateur jusqu'a cent
„ islots — Le couvent des Camaldules a le plus
„ beau point de vue quon pût trouver au
„ loin — Au sortir des cellules le jardin forme

„une terrasse sur un rocher menaçant, qui donne sur
„le Danube — On a ses pieds le ville de Vienna, co=
„=mme pour finir le tableau — On y decouvre toute
„la partie de l'Autriche qui confine a la Moravie,
„et a la Hongrie — La Danube majestueux en ser=
„=pentant dans cette plain immense semble quel=
„=quefois caché par les bois et les collines, et reparait
„bientot avec plus d'eclat a travers d'une campagne
„ravissante — Une infinité des grands villages, des
„montagnes azurées suspendues au bord de l'horizon,
„une quantité des boccages, des eaux, de tous côtés,
„tout enfin met cette vaste plaine, dans le plus
„parfait mouvement" —

Tokay Wine.

The hills near Leopoldberg
are covered with vineyards, producing a variety of
wine; but the Tokay, so much celebrated is made
only in the district of Tokay, in the Kingdom of
Hungary; for like the vine of Constantia at the

Cape of Good Hope, it degenerates every where else. — its richness and flavor insure its introduction at the first tables in Europe, as a great delicacy; and it always sells at a high price, generally about two guineas a gallon, in the vicinity of the Tokay vineyards —

The Danube —

This noble stream, so often mentioned in my itinerary, and which contributes so much beauty to its sketches, is the largest and most considerable river in Europe, and was worshipped by the ancient Scythians — It takes its rise in the Black Forest in Germany, near Lunberg, and running by Ulm, the capital of Swabia, passes on to Ratisbon, Passau, Ens and Vienna — from thence entering Hungary, it runs to Presburgh, Buda and Belgrade; and afterwards extends its beauty and fertility to the Turkish provinces

of Moldavia, Walachia, and Bulgaria — In short, after flowing thirteen hundred miles, fertilizing this great variety of country, and receiving the tribute of sixty navigable rivers, falls through six different channels, into the Euxine Sea, in the Turkish Province of Bessarabia —

August 17th

Vienna.

Austrian Ornithology —

I spent the morning with Mons.r Le Febre, at Prince Alberts palace, in looking over his valuable collection of drawings; and in the afternoon visited a private cabinet of natural history, chiefly of birds, indigenous to Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary — I purchased some for our collection at Stanmore Hill, and was

indulged with a few others, to embellish my itinerary in the annexed delineations — Among a pleasing variety of living and dead specimens, were some large horned owls, and several beautiful cranes, of a delicate plumage, and tufts of long feathers pendent from the breast, like the Demoiselle of Numidia — The Blue throated Red-breast is common in Austria, as is the Ampelis Garrulus, or Bohemian-Chatterer — The Rose Linnet is pretty, but surpassed in splendor by the Red-Ouzel, or Rose-colored Starling, which sometimes appears in this part of Germany, but is common in the Crimea, where it is brought to table as a delicacy; and the Cherry-Thrush, which terminates my selection, resembles in its shape and richness of plumage, the golden Oserus of Hindostan —

I also annex a few Botanical subjects which I have met with at Vienna; with some specimens of fruit I do not recollect seeing in England; particularly the Cluster-Cherry

and Black Apricot; the latter is highly flavored,

and has a very rich and uncommon appearance

in a desert ——

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