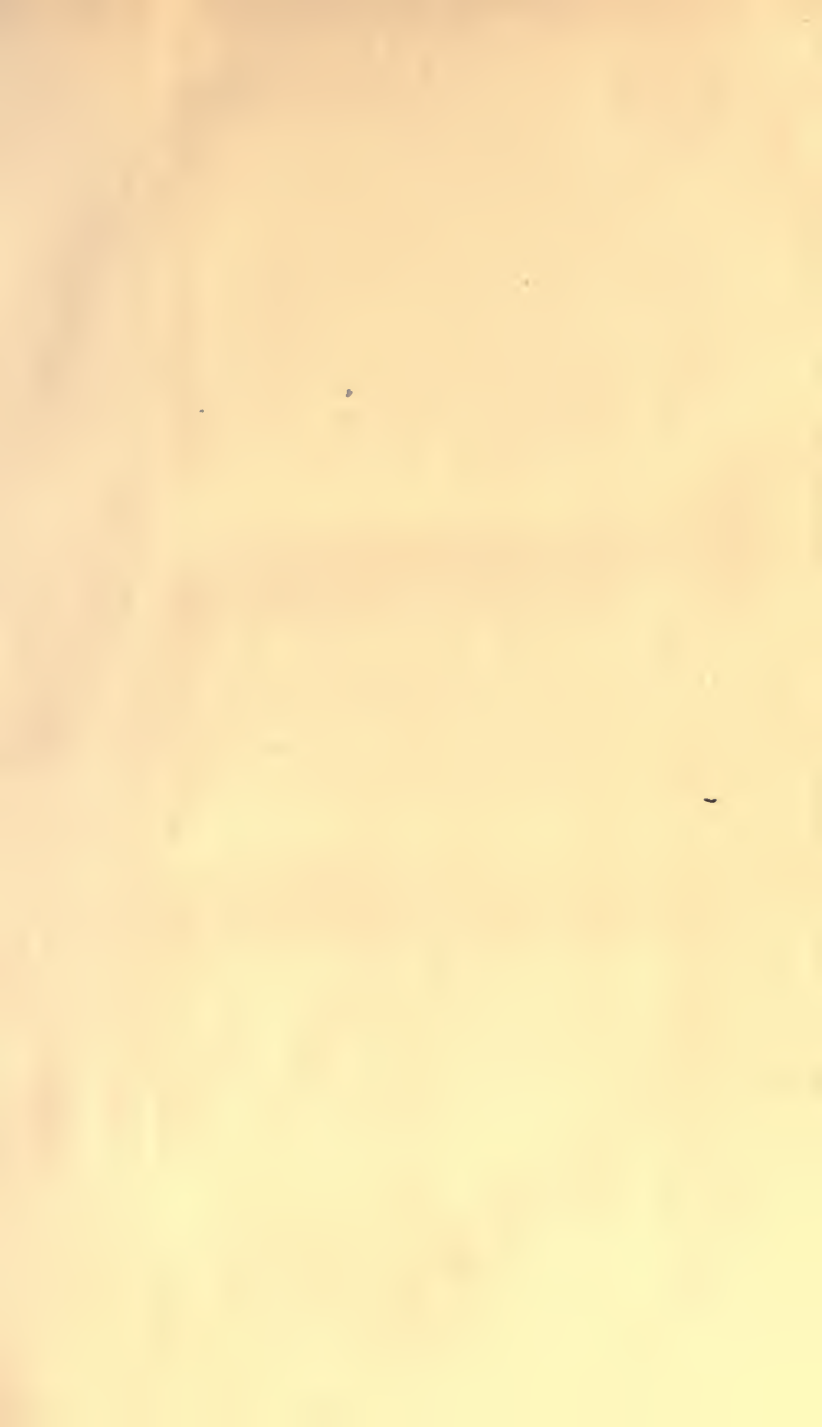


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J. Lodge sculp.

Engraid from an Original Portrait of Henry Benbridge in y<sup>e</sup> Possession of James Boswell Esq.  
Publish'd as the Act directs. AD. 1769.

AN  
A C C O U N T  
OF  
C O R S I C A,  
THE JOURNAL OF A TOUR  
TO THAT ISLAND,  
AND MEMOIRS OF  
P A S C A L P A O L I .

BY JAMES BOSWELL, Esq;

ILLUSTRATED with a New and Accurate MAP of CORSICA.

Non enim propter gloriam, divitias aut honores pugnamus, sed propter libertatem solummodo, quam nemo bonus nisi simul cum vita amittit.

Lit. Comit. et Baron. Scotiæ ad Pap. A. D. 1320.

THE THIRD EDITION CORRECTED.



L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR EDWARD AND CHARLES DILLY  
IN THE POULTRY.

M DCC LXIX. . 1769  
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AN  
ACT  
TO

OF  
CORRECTION

IN THE  
PENITENTIARY

OF THE STATE OF  
MISSISSIPPI

AS ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1872

CHAPTER 100  
SECTION 1

SECTION 2



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A  
L E T T E R

FROM

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

GEORGE LORD LYTTELTON

TO

JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

1/23 1825-

500

Dawson

H. E. T. R. R.

THE GREAT BRITISH

EMERALD COLO. PUBLISHED

IN THE GREAT BRITISH

LONDON, Feb. 21, 1768.

S I R,

**I** THINK myself greatly obliged to you, and desire you to accept my most grateful thanks, for the valuable present you have done me the honour to make me, of your Account of Corsica, which has given me the pleasure of being more perfectly acquainted with the greatest character of this

age. I had gained some knowledge of it, before I saw your book, from the letters of another English gentleman on that subject; but you have added many curious and interesting particulars, which I have read with much delight and admiration. If I were a few years younger, I would go in pilgrimage to Corfica (as you have done) to visit this living image of ancient virtue, and to venerate in the mind of PASCAL PAOLI the spirit of TIMOLEON and EPAMINONDAS. But I must now be content with seeing him in your description, the vivacity of which shews, that your heart is inflamed



with the same generous passion which glows so brightly in his. I wish with you that our government had shewn more respect for Corsican liberty, and think it disgraces our nation that we do not live in good friendship with a brave people engaged in the noblest of all contests, a contest against tyranny, and who have never given us any cause of complaint. Besides sympathy of sentiment, which is a natural bond of union, we ought in policy to shew as much regard for them, as the Genoese, their oppressors, have shewn for the French, in our late wars with that nation.

Believe me with sincere regard and esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient

And obliged humble servant,

LYTTELTON.

DEDICATION  
TO  
PASCAL PAOLI

GENERAL OF  
THE CORSICANS.

SIR,

**D**EDICATIONS are for most part the offerings of interested servility, or the effusions of partial zeal; enumerating the virtues of men in whom no virtues can be found, or predicting greatness to those who afterwards pass their days in unambitious indolence, and die leaving no memorial of their existence, but a dedication, in

which all their merit is confessedly future, and which time has turned into a silent reproach.

He who has any experience of mankind, will be cautious to whom he dedicates. Publickly to bestow praise on merit of which the publick is not sensible, or to raise flattering expectations which are never fulfilled, must sink the character of an authour, and make him appear a cringing parasite, or a fond enthusiast.

I am under no apprehensions of that nature, when I inscribe this book to Pascal Paoli. Your virtues, Sir, are universally acknowledged; they dignify the pages

which I venture to present to you; and it is my singular felicity, that my book is the voucher of its dedication.

In thus addressing you, my intention is not to attempt your panegyrick. That may in some measure be collected from my imperfect labours. But I wish to express to the world, the admiration and gratitude with which you have inspired me.

This, Sir, is all the return that I can make for the many favours which you have deigned to confer upon me. I intreat you to receive it as a testimony of my disposition. I regret that I have neither power nor interest to enable



me to render any essential service to you and to the brave Corsicans. I can only assure you of the most fervent wishes of a private gentleman. I have the honour to be, with all respect and affection,

S I R,

Your ever devoted,

Obliged humble servant,

**JAMES BOSWELL.**

Auchinleck, Ayrshire,

29 October, 1767.

P R E F A C E.

**N**O apology shall be made for presenting the world with an Account of Corfica. It has been for some time expected from me; and I own that the ardour of publick curiosity has both encouraged and intimidated me. On my return from visiting Corfica, I found people wherever I went, desirous to hear what I could tell them concerning that island and its inhabitants. Unwilling to repeat my tale to every company, I thought it best to promise a book which should speak for me.

But I would not take upon me to do this, till I consulted with the General of the nation. I therefore informed him of my design. His answer is perhaps too flattering for me to publish: but I must beg leave to give it as the licence and sanction of this work.

Paoli was pleased to write to me thus:  
' Non può esser piu generoso il di lei di-

segno di pubblicar colle stampe le osservazioni che ha fatte sopra la Corsica. Ella ne ha veduto la fisica situazione, ha potuto esaminare i costumi degli abitanti, e veder dentro le massime del loro governo, di cui conosce la costituzione. Questi popoli con entusiasmo di gratitudine uniscono il loro applauso a quello dell' Europa disingannata. Nothing can be more generous than your design to publish the observations which you have made upon Corsica. You have seen its natural situation, you have been able to study the manners of its inhabitants, and to see intimately the maxims of their government, of which you know the constitution. This people with an enthusiasm of gratitude, will unite their applause with that of undeceived Europe.'

My first intention was to give only a view of the present state of Corsica, together with Memoirs of its illustrious General. But by the advice of some learned friends, whose judgement I respect, I enlarged my plan, and fixed on that of the



execution of which the publick is now to judge.

I had before me two French books expressly written on Corsica. The one 'Histoire de l'Isle de Corse, par M. G. D. C.' printed at Nancy in 1749. The other 'Memoires Historiques &c. par M. Jausfin Ancien Apoticaire Major;' printed at Laufanne in 1758. From both of those books I derived many useful materials. The last of them contains a full and scientifick detail of the natural history of the island; as also many letters, manifestoes and other papers: and both of them contain a variety of particulars with regard to the operations of the French in Corsica. I had also before me a pretty large collection of remarks, which I had committed to writing, while I was in the island.

But I still found my materials deficient in many respects. I therefore applied to my friends abroad; and in the mean time directed my studies to such books as might furnish me with any thing re-

lative to the subject. I am thus enabled to lay before the world such An Account of Corfica, as I flatter myself will give some satisfaction; for, in comparifon of the very little that has been hitherto known concerning that ifland, this book may be faid to contain a great deal.

It is indeed amazing that an ifland fo confiderable, and in which fuch noble things have been doing, fhould be fo imperfectly known. Even the fucceffion of Chiefs has been unperceived; and becaufe we have read of Paoli being at the head of the Corficans many years back, and Paoli ftill appears at their head, the command has been fupposed all this time in the perfon of the fame man. Hence all our newspapers have confounded the gallant Pafcal Paoli in the vigour of manhood, with the venerable chief his deceafed Father Giacinto Paoli. Nay the fame errour has found its way into the page of the hiftorian; for Dr. Smollet when mentioning Paoli at the fiege of Furiani a few years ago, fays he was then paff fourfcore.

I would in the first place return my most humble thanks to Pascal Paoli, for the various communications with which he has been pleased to favour me; and as I have related his remarkable sayings, I declare upon honour, that I have neither added nor diminished; nay so scrupulous have I been, that I would not make the smallest variation even when my friends thought it would be an improvement. I know with how much pleasure we read what is perfectly authentick.

Count Rivarola was so good as to return me full and distinct answers to a variety of queries which I sent him with regard to many particulars concerning Corsica. I am much indebted to him for this, and particularly so, from the obliging manner in which he did it.

The reverend Mr. Burnaby, chaplain to the British factory at Leghorn, made a tour to Corsica in 1766, at the same time with the honourable and reverend Mr. Hervey now bishop of Cloyne. Mr. Burnaby was absent from Leghorn when I

was there, so I had not the pleasure of being personally known to him. But he with great politeness of his own accord, sent me a copy of the Journal which he made of what he observed in Corfica. I had the satisfaction to find that we agreed in every thing which both of us had considered. But I found in his Journal, observations on several things which I had omitted; and several things which I had remarked, I found set in a clearer light. As Mr. Burnaby was so obliging as to allow me to make what use I pleased of his Journal, I have freely interwoven it into my work.

I acknowledge my obligations to my esteemed friend Sir John Dick, Bart. his Britannick Majesty's Consul at Leghorn, to Signor Gian Quilico Casa Bianca, to the learned Greek physician Signor Stefanopoli, to Colonel Buttafoco, and to the Abbé Rostini. These gentlemen have all contributed their aid in erecting my little monument to liberty.

I am also to thank an ingenious gentleman who has favoured me with the trans-



lations of Seneca's Epigrams. I made application for this favour, in the London Chronicle; and to the honour of literature, I found her votaries very liberal. Several translations were sent, of which I took the liberty to prefer those which had the signature of Patricius, and which were improved by another ingenious correspondent under the signature of Plebeius. By a subsequent application I begged that Patricius would let me know to whom I was obliged for what I considered as a great ornament to my book. He has complied with my request; and I beg leave in this publick manner, to acknowledge that I am indebted for those translations to Thomas Day Esquire, of Berkshire, a gentleman whose situation in life is genteel, and his fortune affluent. I must add that although his verses have not only the fire of youth, but the maturity and correctness of age, Mr. Day is no more than nineteen.

Nor can I omit to express my sense of the candour and politeness with which

Sir James Steuart received the remark which I have ventured to make in opposition to a passage concerning the Corsicans, in his Inquiry into the Principles of Political Oeconomy.

I have submitted my book to the revision of several gentlemen who honour me with their regard, and I am sensible how much it is improved by their corrections. It is therefore my duty to return thanks to the reverend Mr. Wyvill rector of Black Notely in Essex, and to my old and most intimate friend the reverend Mr. Temple rector of Mamhead in Devonshire. I am also obliged to My Lord Monboddo for many judicious remarks, which his thorough acquaintance with ancient learning enabled him to make. But I am principally indebted to the indulgence and friendly attention of My Lord Hailes, who under the name of Sir David Dalrymple\*, has been long

\* It is the custom in Scotland to give the Judges of the Court of Session the title of Lords by the names of their estates. Thus Mr. Burnett is Lord Monboddo, and Sir David Dalrymple is Lord Hailes.

known to the world as an able Antiquarian, and an elegant and humourous Essayist; to whom the world has no fault but that he does not give them more of his own writings, when they value them so highly.

I would however have it understood, that although I received the corrections of my friends with deference, I have not always agreed with them. An authour should be glad to hear every candid remark. But I look upon a man as unworthy to write, who has not force of mind to determine for himself. I mention this, that the judgement of the friends I have named may not be considered as connected with every passage in this book.

Writing a book I have found to be like building a house. A man forms a plan, and collects materials. He thinks he has enough to raise a large and stately edifice; but after he has arranged, compacted and polished, his work turns out to be a very small performance. The authour however like the builder, knows how much

labour his work has cost him; and therefore estimates it at a much higher rate than other people think it deserves.

I have endeavoured to avoid an ostentatious display of learning. By the idle and the frivolous indeed, any appearance of learning is called pedantry. But as I do not write for such readers, I pay no regard to their censures. Those by whom I wish to be judged, will I hope, approve of my adding dignity to Corfica, by shewing its consideration among the ancients, and will not be displeas'd to find my page sometimes embellish'd with a seasonable quotation from the Classics. The translations are ascribed to their proper authors. What are not so ascribed are my own.

It may be necessary to say something in defence of my orthography. Of late it has become the fashion to render our language more neat and trim by leaving out k after c, and u in the last syllable of words which used to end in our. The illustrious Mr. Samuel Johnson, who has a-



lone executed in England what was the task of whole academies in other countries, has been careful in his Dictionary to preserve the k, as a mark of Saxon original. He has for most part too, been careful to preserve the u, but he has also omitted it in several words. I have retained the k, and have taken upon me to follow a general rule with regard to words ending in our. Wherever a word originally Latin has been transmitted to us through the medium of the French, I have written it with the characteristical u. An attention to this may appear trivial. But I own I am one of those who are curious in the formation of language in its various modes; and therefore wish that the affinity of English with other tongues may not be forgotten. If this work should at any future period be reprinted, I hope that care will be taken of my orthography.

He who publishes a book, affecting not to be an authour, and professing an indifference for literary fame, may pos-

sibly impose upon many people such an idea of his consequence as he wishes may be received. For my part, I should be proud to be known as an authour; and I have an ardent ambition for literary fame; for of all possessions I should imagine literary fame to be the most valuable. A man who has been able to furnish a book which has been approved by the world, has established himself as a respectable character in distant society, without any danger of having that character lessened by the observation of his weaknesses. To preserve an uniform dignity among those who see us every day, is hardly possible; and to aim at it, must put us under the fetters of a perpetual restraint. The authour of an approved book may allow his natural disposition an easy play, and yet indulge the pride of superiour genius when he considers that by those who know him only as an authour, he never ceases to be respected. Such an authour when in his hours of gloom and discontent, may have

the consolation to think that his writings are at that very time giving pleasure to numbers ; and such an authour may cherish the hope of being remembered after death, which has been a great object to the noblest minds in all ages.

Whether I may merit any portion of literary fame, the publick will judge. Whatever my ambition may be, I trust that my confidence is not too great, nor my hopes too sanguine,

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country, and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States. The author, Mr. [Name], is a well-known and respected statesman, and his views are of great weight. The report is a clear and concise statement of the facts, and is well supported by facts and figures. It is a most valuable contribution to the public mind, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States.

The second part of the report deals with the military operations of the war. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States. The author, Mr. [Name], is a well-known and respected statesman, and his views are of great weight. The report is a clear and concise statement of the facts, and is well supported by facts and figures. It is a most valuable contribution to the public mind, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States.

The third part of the report deals with the financial operations of the war. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States. The author, Mr. [Name], is a well-known and respected statesman, and his views are of great weight. The report is a clear and concise statement of the facts, and is well supported by facts and figures. It is a most valuable contribution to the public mind, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States.

The fourth part of the report deals with the diplomatic operations of the war. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States. The author, Mr. [Name], is a well-known and respected statesman, and his views are of great weight. The report is a clear and concise statement of the facts, and is well supported by facts and figures. It is a most valuable contribution to the public mind, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States.

The fifth part of the report deals with the internal operations of the war. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States. The author, Mr. [Name], is a well-known and respected statesman, and his views are of great weight. The report is a clear and concise statement of the facts, and is well supported by facts and figures. It is a most valuable contribution to the public mind, and one which should be read by every citizen of the United States.

P R E F A C E

To the Third Edition.

I Now beg leave to present the world with a more correct edition of my Account of Corfica. I return my sincere thanks to those who have taken the trouble to point out several faults, with a spirit of candid criticism. I hope they will not be offended that in one or two places I have preserved my own reading, contrary to their opinion; as I never would own that I am wrong, till I am convinced that it is so. My orthography I have sufficiently explained; and although some pleasantry has been shewn, I have not met with one argument against it.

In justice to Mr. Burnaby, I must observe, that the erroneous translation of a passage in Livy, which is corrected in this edition, page 64, was mine; it being no



part of his Journal, in which the original text only was quoted. In comparing the former editions with this, it will appear that my first translation renders the meaning of Livy, but does not convey the turn of expression, as I hope I have now done.

While I have a proper sense of my obligations to those who have treated me with candour, I do not forget that there have been others who have chosen to treat me in an illiberal manner. The resentment of some has evidently arisen from the grateful admiration which I have expressed of Mr. Samuel Johnson. Over such, it is a triumph to me, to assure them, that I never cease to think of Mr. Johnson, with the same warmth of affection, and the same dignity of veneration. The resentment of others it is more difficult to explain. For what should make men attack one who never offended them, who has done his best to entertain them, and who is engaged in the most generous cause? But I am told by those who have gone before me in

literature, that the attacks of such should rather flatter me, than give me displeasure.

To those who have imagined themselves very witty in sneering at me for being a Christian, I would recommend the serious study of Theology, and I hope they will attain to the same comfort that I have, in the belief of a Revelation by which a SAVIOUR is proclaimed to the world, and “ life and immortality are clearly brought “ to light.”

I am now to return thanks to My Lord Lyttelton, for being so good as to allow me to enrich my book with one of his Lordship's letters to me. I was indeed most anxious that it should be published; as it contains an eulogium on Pascal Paoli, equal to any thing that I have found in the writings of antiquity. Nor can I deny that I was very desirous to shew the world that this worthy and respectable Nobleman, to whom genius, learning and vir-

tue owe so much, can amidst all his literary honours be pleased with what I have been able to write.

May I be permitted to say that the success of this book has exceeded my warmest hopes. When I first ventured to send it into the world, I fairly owned an ardent desire for literary fame. I have obtained my desire: and whatever clouds may overcast my days, I can now walk here among the rocks and woods of my ancestors, with an agreeable consciousness that I have done something worthy.

AUCHINLECK, AYRSHIRE,

29 October, 1768.



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E. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a study of the English language in its various uses and in its historical development. This part is

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A N

A C C O U N T

O F

C O R S I C A.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N.

**L**IBERTY is so natural, and so dear to mankind, whether as individuals, or as members of society, that it is indispensibly necessary to our happiness. Every thing great and worthy ariseth from it. Liberty gives health to the mind, and enables us to enjoy the full exercise of our faculties. He who is in chains cannot move either easily or gracefully; nothing elegant or noble can be expected from those, whose spirits are subdued by tyranny, and whose powers are cramped by restraint.

There are, indeed, who from the darkeſt prejudice, or moſt corrupt venality, would endeavour

to reason mankind out of their original and genuine feelings, and persuade them to substitute artificial sentiment in place of that which is implanted by God and Nature. They would maintain, that slavery will from habit become easy, and, that mankind are truly better, when under confinement and subjection to the arbitrary will of a few.

Such doctrine at this, could never have gained any ground, had it been addressed to calm reason alone. Its partisans therefore have found it necessary to address themselves to the imagination and passions; to call in the aid of enthusiasm and superstition; in some countries to instill a strange love and attachment to their sovereigns; and in others to propogate certain mystical notions, which the mind of man is wonderfully ready to receive, of a divine right to rule; as if their sovereigns had descended from heaven. This last idea has been cherished for ages, from the 'Cara Deum soboles, The beloved offspring of the Gods,' among the Romans, to those various elevated and endearing epithets, which modern nations have thought proper to bestow upon their sovereigns.

But whatever sophisms may be devised in favour of slavery, patience under it, can never be any thing but 'the effect of a sickly constitution,

‘ which creates a laziness and despondency, that  
‘ puts men beyond hopes and fears : mortifying  
‘ ambition, and other active qualities, which  
‘ freedom begets ; and instead of them, affording  
‘ only a dull kind of pleasure, of being careless  
‘ and insensible (a).’

There is no doubt, but by entering into society, mankind voluntarily give up a part of their natural rights, and bind themselves to the obedience of laws, calculated for the general good. But, we must distinguish between authority, and oppression ; between laws, and capricious dictates ; and keeping the original intention of government ever in view, we should take care that no more restraint be laid upon natural liberty, than what the necessities of society require.

Perhaps the limits between the power of government, and the liberty of the people, should not be too strictly marked out. Men of taste reckon that picture hard, where the outlines are so strong, as to be clearly seen. They admire a piece of painting, where the colours are delicately blended, and the tints, which point out every particular object, are softened into each other, by an insensible gradation. So in a virtuous state, there should be such a mutual confidence between the

(a) My lord Moleworth's Account of Denmark, p. 69.



government and the people, that the rights of each should not be expressly defined.

But flagrant injustice, on one side or other, is not to be concealed ; and, without question, it is the privilege of the side that is injured, to vindicate itself.

I have been led into these reflections from a consideration of the arguments by which ingenious men in the refinement of politicks have endeavoured to amuse mankind, and turn away their attention from the plain and simple notions of liberty.

Liberty is indeed the parent of felicity, of every noble virtue, and even of every art and science. Whatever vain attempts have been made to raise the generous plants under an oppressive climate, have only shewn more evidently the value of freedom.

It is therefore no wonder that the world has at all times been roused at the mention of liberty ; and that we read with admiration and a virtuous enthusiasm, the gallant achievements of those who have distinguished themselves in the glorious cause, and the history of states who were animated with the principle of freedom, and made it the basis of their constitution.

Should any one transmit to posterity the annals of an enslaved nation, we should sleep over whole ages of the humbling detail. Every thing would be so poor, so tame, and so abject, that one might as well peruse the records of a prison-house.

But we have a manly satisfaction in reading the history of the ancient Romans; even abstracting from their connections and their broils with other states. Their internal progress alone affords ample matter of speculation to a judicious and spirited observer of human nature. We love to trace the various springs of their conduct, and of their advancement in civilization. We contemplate with pleasure the ferments between the patricians and plebeians, the strong exertions of rude genius, the vigorous exercises and hardy virtues of men uncontrouled by timid subjection.

They who entertain an extravagant veneration for antiquity, would make us believe, that the divine fire of liberty has been long ago exhausted, and that any appearances of it which are to be found in modern times, are but feeble and dim. They would make us believe that the world is grown old, that the strength of human nature is decayed, and that we are no more to expect those

noble powers which dignified men in former ages.

But the truth is, that human nature is the same at all times, and appears in different lights merely from a difference of circumstances. In the language of the schoolmen, the substance is fixed, the accidents only vary. Rome has yet the seven hills on which the conquerors of the world dwelt, and these are inhabited by Romans. Athens still occupies the space from whence philosophy and genius diffused a radiance to all the nations around, and is possessed by Athenians. But neither of these people now retain any resemblance of their illustrious ancestors; this is entirely owing to the course of political events, which has produced a total change in their manners.

That the spirit of liberty has flourished in modern times, we may appeal to the histories of the Swiss, and of the Dutch; and the boldest proofs of it are to be found in the annals of our own country.

But a most distinguished example of it actually exists in the island of Corsica. There, a brave and resolute nation, has now for upwards of six and thirty years, maintained a constant struggle against the oppression of the republick of Genoa. These valiant islanders were for a long time looked upon

as an inconsiderable band of malecontents, as a disorderly troop of rebels, who would speedily be compelled to resume those chains which they had frowardly shaken off. They have however continued steady to their purpose. Providence has favoured them; and Europe now turns her eyes upon them, and with astonishment sees them on the eve of emancipating themselves for ever from a foreign yoke, and becoming a free and independent people.

*Libertas quae sera tamen respexit—*

*Respexit tamen et longo post tempore venit.*

VIRG. Eclog. I.

When a long age of vent'rous toil was past,

Celestial freedom blest their isle at last.

The smallness of the Corsican state does not render it less an object of admiration. On the contrary, we ought to admire it the more. The ingenious Mr. Hume (*a*) hath shewn us, that Rhodes, Thebes, and many of the famous ancient states were not so numerous as the people of Corsica now are. If the ten thousand Greeks have gained immortal honour, because they were opposed to the armies of the Persian monarch, Shall not the Corsicans be found deserving of glory, who have set themselves against a republick, which

(*a*) Essay on the populousness of ancient nations.



has been aided at different times by the power of France, and by that of the empire of Germany ?

The Corsicans have been obliged to shew particular force of spirit. The Swifs and the Dutch were both assisted by powerful nations in the recovery of their liberties : but during the long and bloody war which Corsica has carried on, the Powers of Europe, who might be supposed friendly to her, have stood aloof, and she has single and unsupported, weathered the storm, and arrived at the degree of consequence which she now holds.

To give an account of this island, is what I am now to attempt. The attempt is surely laudable ; and I am persuaded that my readers will grant me every indulgence, when they consider how favourable is the subject. They will consider that I am the first Briton who has had the curiosity to visit Corsica, and to receive such information as to enable him to form a just idea of it ; and they will readily make allowance for the enthusiasm of one who has been among the brave islanders, when their patriotick virtue is at its height, and who has felt as it were a communication of their spirit.

The plan which I have prescribed to myself is, to give a Geographical and Physical description of the island, that my readers may be made ac-



quainted with the country which in these latter days has produced so heroick a race of patriots. To exhibit a concise view of the Revolutions it has undergone from the earliest times, which will prepare the mind, and throw light on the sequel. To shew the Present State of Corsica; and to subjoin my Journal of a Tour to that island, in which I relate a variety of anecdotes, and treasure up many memoirs of the illustrious General of the Corsicans—MEMORABILIA PAOLI.

I do most sincerely declare, that I feel myself inferiour to the task. But I hope the sketch which I give, will be of some immediate service, and will induce others to execute a more perfect plan. I shall be happy if I contribute in a certain degree to give the world a just idea of Corsica, and to interest the generous in its favour; and I would adopt for this work a simple and beautiful inscription on the front of the Palazzo Tolomei at Siena,

*Quod potui feci; faciant meliora potentes.*

*I've done my best; let abler men do more.*



## CHAPTER I.

*Of the Situation, Extent, Air, Soil, and Productions, of CORSICA.*

**C**ORSICA is an island of the Mediterranean sea, situated between the 41 and 43 degree of north latitude, and between the 8 and 10 degree of east longitude, reckoning from London. It hath on the north the Ligurian sea, and gulf of Genoa. On the east, the Tuscan sea; on the south, a strait of ten miles which separates it from Sardinia; and on the west the Mediterranean. It is about 100 miles south of Genoa, and 80 south-west of Leghorn, from whence it can plainly be seen when the weather is clear. It is 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth, being broadest about the middle. It is reckoned 322 miles in circumference; but an exact measurement round it would extend to 500 miles, as it is edged with many promontories, and with a variety of bays.

Pliny the elder hath given us a short, but very accurate account of the geography of Corsica; ‘ In Ligustico mari est Corsica quam Graeci Cyron appellavere, sed Tusco proprior, a septentrione in meridiem projecta, longa passuum CL millia, lata majore ex parte L, circuitu CCCXXII, civitates habet XXXIII et colonias Marianam a Mario deductam, Aleriam a dictatore Sylla (a). In the Ligurian sea, but nearer to Tuscany than to Liguria, is Corsica, which the Greeks called Cyrnus. It extendeth from north to south, and is about 150 miles in length; for the most part 50 in breadth, and 322 in circumference. It hath 33 states and two colonies, Mariana founded by Marius, and Aleria founded by the dictator Sylla.’ Of these 33 states, not above five or six can now be traced; and the colonies are only to be marked by their ruins. But the usual fidelity of Pliny is to be credited in this account. Pomponius Mela (b) describes the situation of Corsica, as does Ptolemy (c).

Seneca the philosopher hath left us two most horrid pictures of Corsica, very false indeed, but executed with uncommon strength of fancy and expression. Stoick as he was, of a grave and se-

(a) Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. ii. cap. 6. (b) Pomp. Mel. lib. ii. cap. 7. (c) Ptol. Geog. lib. iii. cap. 2.

vere demeanour, he did not escape the Emperour's jealousy, but being accused as one of the many gallants with whom the profligate Julia had been guilty of adultery, he was banished to Corfica, where he remained for seven years; and where in the province of Capo Corfo they still shew an old ruin called 'Il torre di Seneca, Seneca's Tower.' Here he composed his books De Consolatione to Polybius, and to his mother Helvia, with several other works; and here he indulged his fretted imagination in the following epigrams.

## I.

Corfica Phocaeo tellus habitata colono,  
 Corfica quae Graio nomine Cyrnus eras:  
 Corfica Sardinia brevior, porrectior Ilva;  
 Corfica piscosis pervia fluminibus:  
 Corfica terribilis quum primum incanduit aestas;  
 Saevior, ostendit quum ferus ora canis:  
 Parce relegatis, hoc est, jam parce sepultis,  
 Vivorum cineri fit tua terra levis.

O sea-girt Corfica! whose rude domains,  
 First own'd the culture of Phocaean swains;  
 Cyrnus, since thus the Greeks thy isle express,  
 Greater than Ilva, than Sardinia less;  
 O Corfica! whose winding rivers feed,  
 Unnumber'd as their sands, the finny breed:



O Corfica ! whose raging heats difmay,  
 When first returning summer pours her ray ;  
 Yet fiercer plagues thy scorching shores difpenfe,  
 When Sirius sheds his baneful influence :  
 Spare, spare the banish'd ! spare, fince fuch his doom,  
 A wretch, who living, feeks in thee a tomb !  
 Light lay thy earth, in pity to his pains,  
 Light lay thy earth upon his fad remains.

DAY.

## II.

Barbara praeruptis inclufa eft Corfica faxis ;  
 Horrida, desertis undique vasta locis.  
 Non poma autumnus, fegetes non educat aestas ;  
 Canaque Palladio munere bruma caret ;  
 Umbrarum nullo ver est laetabile foetu,  
 Nullaque in infausto nascitur herba solo :  
 Non panis, non haustus aquae, non ultimus ignis,  
 Hic solo haec duo sunt, exful, et exilium.

O ! Corfica, whom rocks terrific bound,  
 Where nature freads her wildeft defarts round,  
 In vain revolving feafons cheer thy foil,  
 Nor rip'ning fruits, nor waving harvefts fmile :  
 Nor blooms the olive mid the winter drear ;  
 The votive olive to Minerva dear.  
 See, fpring returning, freads her milder reign !  
 Yet fhots no herb, no verdure clothes the plain.  
 No cooling fprings to quench the traveller's thirft  
 From thy parch'd hills in grateful murmurs burft ;  
 Nor, haplefs ifle ! thy barren shores around,  
 Is wholefome food, fair Ceres' bounty, found.

Nor ev'n the last sad gift, the wretched claim,  
 The pile funereal, and the sacred flame.  
 Nought here, alas ! surrounding seas enclose,  
 Nought but an exile, and an exile's woes.

DAY.

He hath also vented his spleen against the place of his exile, in the same extravagant manner, in his books *De Consolatione*. But we must consider, that notwithstanding all the boasted firmness of Seneca, his mind was then clouded with melancholy, and every object around him appeared in rueful colours.

Corfica is, in reality, a most agreeable island. It had from the ancient Greeks the name of *Κάλλιση*, Callista, on account of its beauty; and we may believe it was held in considerable estimation, since Callimachus places it next to his favourite Delus,

Ἡ δ' ὄπιθεν Φοινίσσα μετ' ἶχνα Κύρνος ὀπηδεῖ

Οὐκ ἴσοτή—— CALLIM. Hymn. in Del. l. 19.

Next in the rank, Phoenician Cyrenus came,  
 A fruitful isle, of no ignoble name.

It is charmingly situated in the Mediterranean, from whence continual breezes fan and cool it in summer, and the surrounding body of water keeps it warm in winter, so that it is one of the most

temperate countries in that quarter of Europe. Its air is fresh and healthful, except in one or two places, which are moist, and where the air, especially in summer, is suffocating and sickly; but in general, the Corsicans breathe a pure atmosphere, which is also keen enough to brace their fibres more than one would expect under so warm a sun.

Corsica has indeed been pretty generally represented as unwholesome, which, I suppose, has been owing to the bad report given of it by the Romans, who established their colonies at Aleria and Mariana, which from their damp situation, occasioned a great death among the inhabitants, and accordingly these colonies soon went to ruin. But all the interior parts of the Island have very good air.

Corsica is remarkably well furnished with good harbours, so that we may apply to it what Florus says of the Campania, ‘Nihil hospitalius mari (a). Nothing more hospitable to the sea.’ It has on the north Centuri. On the west San Fiorenzo, Isola Roffa, Calvi, Ajaccio. On the South it has Bonifaccio. And on the east Porto Vecchio, Bastia, and Macinajo. Of each of these I shall give some account.

(a) Flor. Lib. i. Cap. 16.

Centuri, though at present but a small harbour, may be greatly enlarged, as its situation is very convenient.

San Fiorenzo is an extensive gulf. It runs about fifteen miles up into the country, and is about five miles across, and many fathom deep. The gulf itself hath often a violent surge, being exposed to the westerly winds; but there are several creeks and bays, particularly on the south side of it, which are quite secure. There is a bay under the tower of Fornali, about two miles from San Fiorenzo, which is highly esteemed, and where vessels of considerable burden may be safely stationed.

Ifola Rossa is but a little harbour; but has a considerable depth of water, and is defended by a small island against the westerly winds. They talk of erecting a mole to lock it in on every quarter. It is at present one of the principal ports for Commerce in the possession of the Corsicans.

Calvi (*a*) is a large and excellent harbour. Cluverius calls it 'Celeberrimus insulae por-

(*a*) Postlethwayt, in his translation of Savary's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, has a most absurd observation concerning Calvi: 'Its inhabitants,' says he, 'are called Calves.' Who told him this? What connection is there

tus (*b*), The most famous port of this island. The only objection I ever heard made to it, was by a French Gentleman, who told me, that the bottom of it was full of sharp rocks, which were apt to cut the cables of ships which entered it: and he instanced one of the transports, which had landed some of the French troops in the year 1764. He however was under a mistake; for I have been at pains to enquire very particularly concerning this, and am informed from the best authority, that there is nothing to fear from rocks at Calvi, and that the French transport which suffered a little there, happened to be run foul of, by some of the rest, which was the occasion of any damage it sustained.

Ajaccio is a wide and commodious harbour, with a good mole, and perfectly safe. It wants only to have a small rock in front of the mole removed, which might be done at no great charge.

Corfica hath also in this quarter several smaller havens, which are useful for the reception of little vessels.

between the English word Calves and the Italian word Calvi? Perhaps he intended it as wit. If so, how clumsy are the jests of this Lexicographer!

(*b*) Cluver. Corfic. Antiq.



Bonifaccio is an useful harbour, much frequented since the oldest times, and very fit for trade.

Bastia is not a port of the first consideration, as ships of war cannot enter it. But it hath a mole for the convenience of small vessels, for which it is very well fitted. The islands of Gorgona, Capraja, and Ilva, or the Elbe, are placed at no great distance in the sea which rolls between the east coast of Corsica and Tuscany, with the Pope's dominions; so that small vessels can never be at a loss for protection, should any sudden storm come upon them, as they can run into any of these islands.

Macinajo is not one of the principal harbours in Corsica, though it is very safe and commodious for vessels of a light construction. I mention Macinajo, because it was from thence that the expedition set sail against Capraja, as will be afterwards seen.

Diodorus Siculus celebrates Corsica for the excellency of its harbours: *Αὕτη δὲ ἡ νῆσος εὐπρόσφορμις οὖσα, κάλλιστον ἔχει λιμένα τὸν ὀνομάζομενον Συρακῆσιον* (a), 'The island being of very easy access, has a most beautiful port, called the Sy-

(a) Diodor. Sicul. lib. v.

racufian.' This, which was anciently called the Syracufian, has now the name of Porto Vecchio; of which it is proper to take particular notice.

Porto Vecchio is a spacious haven, capable of containing a very large fleet. It is five miles long, above a mile and a half broad, has a great depth of water, and a good bottom, and being landlocked on every side, is well sheltered from storms. I may add, that nature has placed a high and rocky mountain like a stately column to point it out at a great distance. In short, Porto Vecchio may vie with the most distinguished harbours in Europe.

The only objection to it, is the badness of its air, occasioned by the marshy grounds which lie in its neighbourhood. But this disadvantage may be remedied, as has been done at Leghorn.

' The country about Leghorn was formerly a vile  
' morafs or rather quagmire, the noxious steams  
' of which rendered the air unwholesome; but  
' by the skill and pains of an Englishman, Sir  
' Robert Dudley, son to Queen Elizabeth's po-  
' tent favourite the Earl of Leicester, the soil  
' was rendered habitable, the air much less un-  
' wholesome, and the port improved, so as to  
' become the best in Italy (a).'

(a) Present State of Europe, p. 411.

From this account of the harbours of Corsica, it will appear of how great consequence an alliance with this island might be to any of the maritime powers of Europe. For, a fleet stationed there might command the navigation of Genoa, Tuscany, and the ecclesiastical state, that between Spain and Naples, and a good share of that to the Levant; not to mention its influence over that of Sardinia. ✓ And it may be material to observe, that vessels stationed in the ports of Corsica might be formidable to France, as the western side of the island is directly opposite to the extensive coast of Provence, on which a descent might be made with cruisers in a very short time.

The northern point of Corsica, called Capo Corso (*b*), is about 30 miles long, very mountainous and rocky, but covered with vines and olives.

There are, in several parts of the island, but particularly in Capo Corso, a great many ancient towers, built about three or four hundred years ago, to defend the inhabitants against the incursions of the Turks and other pirates. There is there a little village called Tomino, strong by situation.

(*b*) There is a place in Guinea, which has also the name of Capo Corso: I know not from what, Cluver. Geog. p. 537.

The Genoese have made several attacks upon it during the late troubles, but were never able to carry it. The inhabitants are very deservedly proud of this. They shew, with particular triumph, a shell which the enemy threw into their village, to oblige them to surrender. They have placed it in a niche on the outside of their church, to serve as a memorial of their deliverance, and to inspire them with greater zeal and devotion when they go to divine worship.

From Tomino east to Bastia, is about 26 miles of a country much diversified with hills, and abounding in springs. On the coast are a number of poor fishing towns, and a little up the country, there are several villages or hamlets prettily situated.

Bastia has of a long time been reckoned the capital of Corsica. It was here that the Genoese held the seat of their sovereign power: and indeed Bastia is still the largest town in the island. It has a stately appearance from the sea, being built on the declivity of a hill; though upon entering the town, one is a good deal disappointed; for the houses are in general ill built, and the streets narrow, and from the situation of the town, are necessarily very steep. There are however several pretty good buildings here. It hath a castle, which

commands the town and harbour, which, though but a sorry fortification at present, is capable of being made a place of considerable strength, as it hath a range of hills behind it, on which little redoubts might be erected; and with these, and a few substantial outworks towards the sea, it might stand a pretty long siege. The castle is properly on a separate territory, called *TERRA NUOVA*, the New Land, as is also the cathedral of Bastia, which has nothing very remarkable. It belongs to the bishoprick of Mariana.

The church of St. John in this city, by no means an inelegant building, belongs to the Jesuits, who have here a college. Their garden is finely situated, large, and well laid out. This they owe in a great measure to the French, who have been stationed in Corsica at different times. From them the inhabitants have learned much of what they know of the arts and conveniences of life. There is here a convent of Lazarists or missionaries, a vast and magnificent house, almost overhanging the sea. The convent of the Franciscans, and that of the Capuchins, are situated on the rising grounds behind Bastia. The last stands in a beautiful exposure, and has really a very pretty front.



From Bastia south to beyond Aleria, is one continued plain, between 50 and 60 miles in length, proper for raising all sorts of grain, as well as for pasturage.

I say nothing of the ruins of Mariana and Aleria, the two Roman colonies which stood on this plain; for as Corsica was much disregarded by the Romans, they did not think it worthy of having any of their taste and magnificence employed in it: so there are no vestiges of ancient grandeur. As however, even the dregs of the Romans could not be without some skill in the arts, several antiques, such as rings, and seals with engravings on precious stones have been found here, and sometimes pretty good ones. The ruins of an old town called Nicea, said to be built by the Etruscans, are still to be seen on this plain, but without any thing remarkable.

Beyond Aleria the country rises into small hills, proper for vines, olives, mulberry trees, and many of them for corn. It is traversed by some ridges of mountains, upon which, not far from Porto Vecchio, are great numbers of very fine oaks, the best being to be found here, and at Campoloro. A rich waved country with some few interruptions, reaches along the east and south coasts to Bonifaccio, which is a pretty considerable town,

well inhabited, and strongly fortified; and from thence is continued to the plain of Ajaccio.

Ajaccio is the prettiest town in Corsica. It hath many very handsome streets, and beautiful walks; a citadel, and a palace for the Genoese governour. The inhabitants of this town are the genteelest people in the island, having had a good deal of intercourse with the French. In Ajaccio are the remains of a colony of Greeks settled in Corsica, of which colony a particular account shall be given in the next chapter.

From the plain of Ajaccio, after passing some more ridges, you advance along the west shore to the provinces of Balagna and Nebbio, which are very rich, and afford an agreeable prospect, particularly Balagna, which may be called the garden of Corsica, being highly favoured by nature, and having also had in a superiour degree the advantages of cultivation.

You next arrive at San Fiorenzo, which is but an inconsiderable place, and of no great strength. About a quarter of a mile to the southward of the town, are some low marshy grounds, which make San Fiorenzo so sickly, that few people choose to inhabit it, and the garrison there must be changed every month.

On the northern shore of the gulf, are two or three villages, of which the principal is Nonza. This is properly the key of Capo Corfo; because from the cape into the interior parts of the island on the western side, there is only one pass, and that leads through this place. Nonza is a little village, on a high rock, on the extreme pinnacle of which, some hundred fathoms above the gulf, and directly perpendicular, stands a tower or small fortrefs, which commands the avenue to it. Nonza is literally what Cicero calls Ithaca, ‘In asperissimis saxulis tanquam nidulum affixam (a), Stuck on the rudest cliffs like a little nest.’ After this, the cape begins, which finishes at Erfa.

I have thus reviewed the Corfican harbours, and travelled round the skirts of the country, along its shores.

Diodorus Siculus describes Corfica as an extensive island, very mountainous, abounding in large forests, and watered with many rivulets: Η δὲ ὅλη νήσος εὐμεγέθης ἔσται, πολλὴν τῆς χώρας ὄρεινήν ἔχει πεπευκασμένην δρυμοῖς συνεχέσι καὶ ποταμοῖς διαρρέομένην μικροῖς (b).

(a) Cic. De Orat. lib. i. cap. 44.

(b) Diodor. Sicul. lib. v.

Indeed the interior parts of the island are in general mountainous, though interspersed with fruitful valleys ; but have a peculiar grand appearance, and inspire one with the genius of the place ; with that undaunted and inflexible spirit, which will not bow to oppression. As Homer says of Ithaca :

Τρηχῆι ἀλλ' ἀγαθὴ κουροτρόφος.

Odyss. lib. ix. l. 27.

Strong are her sons, tho' rocky are her shores.

POPE.

The great division of Corsica, is into the DI QUÀ, and the DI LA DEI MONTI, The country on this side, and the country on the other side of the mountains ; reckoning from Bastia. By the mountains is understood, that great range of them which rises beyond Aleria, and stretches across the island, intersecting it however by no means equally ; for, the country DI QUÀ is a third more than that DI LA. Another old division of this island was, to suppose a line drawn from Porto Vecchio, to the gulf of San Fiorenzo ; and the division upon the east, was called BANDA DI DENTRO, The side within ; and that on the west, was called BANDA DI FUORI, The side without. I never could learn the meaning of this division farther, than that, I suppose, those who inhabited



Bastia and the plain of Aleria, looked upon themselves as the most civilized; and so were for calling those on the opposite side of the island to them 'forrestieri, foreigners.'

The next division is into provinces, of which there are nine; for although a great part of this country long went under the denomination of 'FEUDOS, feus,' and is still called so in the maps, the jurisdiction of the signors is now gradually wearing out, and will soon be sunk into the general power of the state.

Another division of Corsica is into PIEVES. A Pieve is properly an ecclesiastical appointment, containing a certain number of parishes, over which is placed a PIEVANO, who superintends the the priests, and draws a certain part of the tithes. But this division is as much used for civil affairs, as for those of the church.

There are large tracts of uninhabited land in Corsica, mostly covered with woods; to some parts of which the peasants resort in summer to feed their cattle, and to gather chestnuts, making little sheds for themselves to lie under. There is hardly such a thing as a detached farm-house to be seen in the island, like what are scattered every where over Great Britain; for, the Corsicans gather together in little villages, which they



call by corruption 'PAESES, countries.' I remember when I was first told in Corsica, that I should travel a great many miles 'Senza veder un paese, Without seeing a country,' I could not conceive what they meant. The Corsicans are in greater safety, and have more society with each other by thus living in villages; which is much the custom in the cantons of Switzerland, and some parts of Germany; as it was anciently among all nations.

The Corsican villages are frequently built upon the very summits of their mountains, on craggy cliffs of so stupendous a height, that the houses can hardly be distinguished during the day; but at night, when the shepherds kindle their fires, the reflection of such a variety of lights, makes these aerial villages have a most picturesque and pleasing appearance.

In the center of the island stands Corte, which is properly its capital, and will undoubtedly be one day a city of eminence. Here is the General's palace; and here is the supreme seat of justice, where the executive power constantly resides, and where the legislature is annually assembled; and here also is the university, which in time may become a distinguished seat of learning, though I must not allow my enthusiasm to indulge itself in

too eager hopes of seeing Corsica an Athens, as well as a Thebes.

Corte is situated part at the foot, and part on the declivity of a rock, in a plain surrounded with prodigious high mountains, and at the conflux of two rivers, the Tavignano and Restonica. It hath a great deal of rich country about it, and a wonderful natural strength, being hemmed in by almost impassable mountains and narrow defiles, which may be defended with a handful of men, against very large armies.

Upon a point of the rock, prominent above the rest, and on every side perpendicular, stands the castle or citadel. It is at the back of the town, and is almost impregnable; there being only one winding passage to climb up to it, and that not capable of admitting more than two persons abreast. Thuanus thus describes it: ‘*Cu-  
riae arx saxo fere undique prae-rupto imposi-  
ta (a)*, The castle of Corte placed upon a  
‘rock, broken and ragged almost on every side.’  
In the year 1554, it was in possession of the French. (b) A Capitaine la Chambre betrayed it, for which he was afterwards hanged at Marfeilles. The same historian inform us, that after

(a) Thuan. Hist. tom. 1. p. 507.

(b) Ibid.

the Corsicans had thus recovered the citadel of Corte, it stood a siege by the French general de Thermes, from August to October, and that it was a scarcity of water, which at last occasioned its surrender.

In the plain, on the north of Corte, there is a convent of Capuchins, and on the side of the hill, to the south of the City, there is a convent of Franciscans. Here the General lived while his palace was repairing; and here all strangers of respect are lodged. From this convent, one has the best view of the city of Corte.

The learned and ingenious Messieurs Hervey and Burnaby, when they were at this convent, were greatly struck with the romantick appearance of Corte.

‘ We could scarce help fancying ourselves at  
 ‘ Lacedemon, or some other ancient Grecian  
 ‘ City. Livy speaking of Heraclea, has given  
 ‘ a description of it very like Corte: ‘ Sita est  
 ‘ Heraclea in radicibus Aetae montis, ipsa in  
 ‘ Campo, arcem imminentem loco alto et undi-  
 ‘ que praecipiti habet. Lib. lxxxvi. cap. 22. He-  
 ‘ raclea is situated at the foot of mount Aeta;  
 ‘ itself on a plain, but hanging over it, is a ci-  
 ‘ tadel, on a cliff very high and steep on every  
 ‘ side.’ One would think he was speaking of the

very place. At Lacedemon indeed, as ap-  
 pears from Pausanias, there was no Acropolis  
 or citadel, and they only called the highest  
 point or eminence in the city by that name;  
 from its answering probably the same pur-  
 pose to them, as the Acropolis did to the other  
 cities of Greece, it being more difficult of access  
 to an enemy, and admitting of an easier defence.  
 Λακεδαιμονίοις δὲ ἡ ἀκρόπολις μὲν ἐς ὕψος περιφάνες  
 ἐξιχύσα οὐκ ἔστι, καθὰ δὲ Θεβαίους τε ἡ Κάδμεια, καὶ  
 ἡ Λάρισσα Ἀργείοις, ὄντων δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει λόφον καὶ  
 ἄλλων τὸ μάλιστα ἐς μετέωρον ἀνήκον ὀνομάζουσιν  
 ἀκρόπολιν, ἐνταῦθα Ἀθῆνας ἱερὸν πεποιῆται. Pau-  
 san. lib. iii. cap. 17. The Lacedemonians  
 have no citadel built upon a high place, like  
 Cadmaea of the Thebans, or Larissa of the  
 Argives. But as there are in the city many  
 hills, they give the most elevated of them the  
 name of the citadel. Upon this hill is a tem-  
 ple to Minerva.' And Livy, speaking of its  
 being besieged by Flaminius, observes nearly the  
 same thing: 'Altiora loca et difficiliora aditu  
 stationibus armatorum, pro munimento objectis  
 tutabantur. lib. xxxiv. cap. 38. The higher  
 places, and those more difficult of access, were  
 defended by detachments of soldiers which  
 served instead of fortifications.'



' According to the institution of Lycurgus, the  
 ' Spartans were not allowed to have any fortifi-  
 ' cations ; but were to rely for their defence upon  
 ' their own valour. Towards the decline of the  
 ' Grecian liberty however, they erected walls in  
 ' the plainer and more open avenues ; *Locis*  
 ' *patentibus plerisque objecerunt murum*, says  
 ' Livy. The remainder was still confided to the  
 ' valour of its citizens. However, notwithstand-  
 ' ing this, there was sufficient likeness to form a  
 ' comparifon between Corte and Lacedemon ;  
 ' especially as the Acropolis was built upon ; the  
 ' temple of Minerva being placed there. We  
 ' could not help imagining, that yonder was the  
 ' Taygetus, here the Eurotas ; and what made  
 ' the comparifon more striking, was the refem-  
 ' blance, we fancied, between Lycurgus and  
 ' Paoli (*a*).<sup>2</sup>

Corsica is extremely well watered. Its princi-  
 pal lakes, are those of Ino and Crena, about two  
 miles from each other ; both situated on the high-  
 est mountain in the island, called by the ancients  
 Mons Aureus, and now Gradaccio or Monte Ro-  
 tondo. It is of an amazing height, and may  
 equal any of the Alps. From the top of it there

(*a*) Mr. Burnaby's Journal.



is a most extensive view of all Corsica, of the seas and of Sardinia, with distant prospects of Italy and France; while the Mediterranean and many of its little isles are also under the eye. But people seldom go to take this view; for the upper part of the mountain is almost a perpendicular rock, so that a man must climb two miles with the help of his hands and knees; and for the greatest part of the year, this immense mountain is covered with snow. These two lakes of Ino and Crena, are both of considerable extent.

In the plain of Aleria, near to Mariana, is a lake called Chiurlina or Biguglia, which is pretty large, and communicates with the sea; and near to Aleria, is a lake called Il Stagno di Diana, which also communicates with the sea; and it is remarkable, that in summer, when the heat of the sun has exhales part of the water, and the rest of it is absorbed by the sandy bottom, there remains a kind of natural salt, which the Corsicans find very good, and constantly make use of.

The rivers of Corsica are, the Golo, a large and beautiful river, which takes its rise from the lake of Ino; traverses several provinces, and after a course of above seventy miles, empties itself into the sea, just by the ancient city of Mariana.

The Tavignano, also a considerable river, which takes its rise from the lake of Crena, and after traversing a long tract of rude country, empties itself into the sea, just by the ancient city of Aleria. The Restonica, which, though but a small river, is famous in Corsica, on account of its particular qualities. Its water is clear as chrystal, and most agreeable to drink; so that Seneca certainly never saw the Restonica, otherwise he would never have said, that Corsica had not 'haustus aquae, a draught of water.' The Restonica is said to be of a mineral nature, and very wholesome. It hath a virtue of whitening every thing. The stones in its channel are like as many pieces of chalk. I remember on the road between Rome and Naples, a run from a sulphureous spring, which had something of the same quality, only it did not give so very white a tincture as that of the Restonica, which will make iron look almost like silver, and never rust. The Corsicans frequently dip the barrels and locks of their guns in it.

There are several other rivers, of which I shall not give a particular description; the Prunella, Fiumorbo, Gravonne, Valinco, Talavo, Liamone; fine poetical names. There are also a

great many rivulets, which serve to enrich the country, and keep it constantly fresh.

It hath been said, that with proper care and expence, some of the Corsican rivers might be rendered navigable; but this, I think, would be a very idle project; for their courses are exceedingly rapid, and when there has been a great deal of rain, the torrents which tumble from the mountains often bring down large fragments of rock, which would dash in pieces any vessels that they should encounter.

There are many mineral springs, both of the hot and cold kind, in different parts of the island, which the inhabitants of the country find to be very efficacious for the cure of most distempers; and people of skill, particularly some French physicians have examined them by, a chymical analysis, and approved of them.

Corsica is extremely well supplied with fish. I never indeed could hear of any other fish in their rivers or fresh water lakes, except trout and eel. These however are found in great plenty, very fat, and of an uncommon size.

But the rich treasure of fish for Corsica, is in its sea; for on all its coasts, there is the greatest variety of all the best kinds, and in particular a sort of ton or sturgeon, and the small fish called

Sardinas, which is of an exquisite taste. And in several places, the Corsicans have beds of oysters, remarkably large; of which they have not only a sufficiency for their own consumption, but export a great many to Italy.

From the earliest times, Corsica has been famous for its excellent fish. Juvenal, when satyrising the excessive luxury of the Romans in his time, who brought every delicacy from the greatest distance, says,

Mullus erit domini quem misit Corsica.

JUV. Sat. v. l. 92.

A precious mullet from the Corsick seas,  
Nor less the master's pamper'd taste can please.

And since I am talking of the productions of the Corsican sea, I may observe, that they here fish great quantities of coral, of all the three kinds, white, red and black. But I shall say more of this, when I come to the commerce of Corsica.

Corsica hath as great a variety of animals as most countries. The horses here, are in general of a very small breed. Procopius in his wars of the Goths, says, they run about in herds, and were little bigger than sheep (*a*). They are, however, remarkably lively, and very hardy; somewhat of the nature of Welch ponies, or of the little horses cal-

(*a*) Procop. de Bell. Goth. lib. iii. cap. 24.



led shelties, which are found in the highlands and islands of Scotland ; though I have seen Corsican horses of a very good size. The asses and mules here, are also small, but very strong and wonderfully agile in scrambling along the steep rocky mountains ; for there are hardly any made roads in the island. My worthy friend Sir Alexander Dick, whose publick spirit in promoting good roads in an approved age, is well known to all his countrymen, observed that this has been no loss to the Corsicans during the time that they have been employed only in defending themselves in a state of natural freedom. Had their country been open and accessible, they had been easily subdued by regular troops. It was in a good measure owing to her rugged hills, that ancient Scotland preserved her independency.

The black cattle are larger in proportion than the horses ; but the greatest part of the island is not very proper pasture for them ; so in general, they do not give much milk, and their beef is lean and tough. There is not so great occasion for milk in Corsica, as they make no butter, oil supplying its place, as in Italy, and most warm countries. They however make a good deal of cheese in some pieves.



There are here a vast number of goats, which browse upon the wild hills, and put one in mind of Virgil's Bucolicks, where mention is so often made of this animal. Sheep are also very plentiful, and have fine feeding; so that their mutton is as sweet and juicy as one could desire, and atones for the badness of the beef.

\*The Corsican sheep are generally black, or of a dusky colour; a white sheep being here and there to be met with in a flock, as black ones are amongst our sheep. The wool is coarse and hairy, which the people of the country impute to their sheep being of a mongrel race. They have had thoughts of helping this, by importing a good breed from England or Spain. But I have been told by the breeders of sheep, that the quality of wool is not so much owing to the kind of sheep, as to the nature of their pasture; for those sheep, who bear very rough fleeces when upon one farm, will, when put upon another of a different soil, bear fleeces exceedingly fine. It is very common here, for sheep to have more horns than two: many of them have six.

The forests of this island abound in deer. And there is here a curious animal, called a Mufoli. It resembles a stag, but has horns like a ram, and a skin uncommonly hard. It is very wild, and

lives on the highest mountains, where it can hardly be approached, it is so nimble. It will jump from rock to rock, at the distance of many feet, and if hard chased to the extremity of a cliff, from whence it can reach no other, it will throw itself over, and with surprising agility pitch upon its horns, without receiving any hurt. Yet when these creatures are taken young, they are very easily tamed. M. de Marboeuf, the French commander at the time I was in Corsica, had then one of them; and there are now two of them at Shugborough in Staffordshire, the seat of Mr. Anson, who has a rich assemblage of what is curious in nature, as well as of what is elegant in art.

The Corsican animals in general, appeared wild to strangers. Polybius gives us a reason for it:

Δοκεῖ γε μὴν πάντ' εἶναι τὰ ζῶα κατὰ τὴν νῆσον ἀγρία διὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν. Οὐ δυνάμται κατὰ τὰς νομαῖς συνακολουθεῖν οἱ ποιμένες τοῖς θρέμμασι, διὰ τὸ σύνδενδρον καὶ κρημνώδη καὶ τραχεῖαν εἶναι τὴν νῆσον (a).

‘ All the animals in the  
 ‘ island appear to be wild, on this account, that it is  
 ‘ so rude and steep, and so thick set with trees, that  
 ‘ the shepherds are not able to follow their flocks.’  
 The wild boar is found here in great plenty. In-

(a) Polyb. hist. lib. xii.

deed their swine, which are very numerous, have all a mixture of the wild breed, and being fed on chestnuts, they are agreeable food.

The Corsicans are very fond of the diversion of hunting the wild boar, for which there is here a race of dogs, particularly excellent. They have smooth hair, and are something between a mastiff, and a strong shepherd's dog. They are large, and exceedingly fierce; but when once they have taken an attachment, they are very faithful to their master, watch him night and day, and are most undaunted in his defence.

Procopius (*a*) tells us, that there were in Corsica, apes wonderfully resembling men; and indeed, this island, and all that quarter of Europe before it was well inhabited, must on account of its vicinity to Africa, have swarmed with apes. Of these, however, there are at present no remains; which is a proof, that different species of animals migrate from one country to another, and when their race wears out in a particular part of the globe, it may be very numerous somewhere else. Certain it is, that in many countries, the race of several animals, well known there in ancient times, is totally extinguished. But I am not inclined to believe that our Creatour allows any of the various

(*a*) Procop, de Bell, Goth, lib. iii, cap. 24.

creatures which his almighty hand hath formed, to be absolutely annihilated.

There are hares enough in Corfica, but no rabbits; though Polybius, when talking of the animals of this island, says there are rabbits, and is very minute as to their form and qualities; saying, that at a distance, one would take them to be little hares, but when they are caught, a great difference is perceived, both in their appearance and taste. There are here no wolves, nor any of the larger wild beasts, unless foxes can be reckoned so, which are here indeed extremely large and ravenous. It is said, they not only destroy sheep, but have been known to devour even foals.

There is also a variety of birds in Corfica; the eagle, the vulture, wood-pidgeon, turtle, thrush, blackbird, and many of the smaller species; and plenty of game, as partridges, woodcocks, snipes, and water-fowl in the lakes. The poor thrushes and blackbirds too, must be reckoned as part of the game, for they are very numerous; and from there being a great quantity of the arbutus fruit in the island, they are exceedingly fat, and are esteemed a particular delicacy. It is barbarous to destroy, for the mere luxury of the table, birds which make such fine musick; surely their melody affords more enjoyment, than what can be had



from eating them. They are, however, a very common dish in the southern countries, particularly in France.

In general, it may be observed that this island is so privileged by nature, that there is no poisonous animal in it. For although there are some scorpions, their bite carries no venom. The creature in Corsica, which approaches nearest to a poisonous animal is a spider, of an extraordinary size. Its bite will irritate, and inflame to a great degree, and the swelling which it occasions, is very alarming to one unacquainted with it; but it soon goes away, and no bad consequences follow, more than from the stinging of our bees. This spider, has by some been mistaken for the famous tarantula of the kingdom of Naples.

Trees grow remarkably well in Corsica. There is here almost every sort of forest trees, but it is principally adorned with pines of different kinds, oaks, and chestnut trees. All of these are to be found of a great size; some of the pines in particular, are exceedingly lofty, and the chestnut tree grows to a prodigious bigness.

There are extensive forests in different places. That of Vico is most remarkable. There is in Corsica, timber sufficient to maintain a very large fleet, and the timber here, is much harder than one



would expect in so southern a latitude, owing to the rocky soil of the country, to the perpetual currents of fresh air through its valleys, and to the temperature that proceeds from some of its mountains being half of the year in snow ; and this is also one great cause of the salubrity of the climate, in which Corsica has much the advantage of Sardinia.

The Ilex, or ever-green oak, is very common here, and gives the country a cheerful look even in the depth of winter. The lemon, the orange, the fig and the almond trees, are also frequent. There are, however, few walnut trees, and the apple, pear, plumb and cherry are not remarkably good, which is probably owing to no care being taken of them. Corsica has the pomegranate in great perfection, also the Indian fig and the aloe ; which last is said to flower here, as well as in the East.

The Corsican mountains are covered with the arbutus or strawberry tree, which gives a rich glowing appearance as far as the eye can reach. Indeed the island is very like the country which Virgil describes as the seat of rural felicity :

Glande sues laeti redeunt, dant arbuta sylvae :

Et varios ponit foetus autumnus et alte

Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.

VIRG. Georg, lib. ii. l. 520.

On fatning mast, the swine well pleas'd, are fed;

And every wood with arbutus is red.

Benignant autumn smiling on the fields,

All various fruits in rich abundance yields;

While ev'ry rocky mountain vines displays,

Whose grapes are mellow'd by the sun's warm rays.

X The mulberry grows well here, and is not so much in danger from blights and thunderstorms as in Italy, and the south of France; so that whenever Corsica enjoys tranquillity, it may have abundance of silk. We must not omit the laurel, to which Corsica has surely a very good claim. The box tree is a very common plant here. In most countries it is dwarfish, and generally used only for hedges; but it grows to a good size in Corsica, and may be reckoned a timber tree. Bochart (*a*) has very ingeniously shewn, that the benches of the Tyrian ships, which according to the common translation of Ezechiel, chap. xxvii. ver. 6. are said to have been made of ivory brought out of the isles of Chittim, were most probably made of Corsican box wood.

Theophrastus in his history of plants expatiates on the wonderful size of the Corsican trees;

(*a*) Bochart Geog. Sac. pars i. lib. i. cap. 5.

to which, he says, the pines of Latium were nothing at all. He also says, the trees were immensely thick here; his expression is very strong: Καὶ ὅλως πᾶσαν τὴν νῆσον δασεῖαν καὶ ὥσπερ ἠγρωμένην τῇ ὕλῃ (a). ‘The whole island seemed crowded and savage with woods.’ He relates a strange tradition, that the Romans, who were struck with the vastness of these woods, built here a prodigious large ship, which carried no less than fifty sails, but was lost in the ocean (b). This authour gives another ancient testimony to the goodness of the climate, soil, and air of the island: Κύρνος μὲν ἔν εἴτε διὰ τὴν ἀνεσιν, εἴτε καὶ τὸ ἔδαφος, καὶ τὸν ἄερα πολὺ διαφέρει τῶν ἄλλων (c). ‘Corfica therefore, whether in respect of its temperate climate (d), or in respect of its soil, or of its air, greatly excelleth other countries.’

The different kinds of grain in Corfica, are wheat, barley, rye, and millet; all of which grow extremely well in several parts of the country. There are no oats here, as indeed hardly ever in any of the southern countries. They give their horses and mules barley. The millet is excellent in Corfica, and when mixed with rye, makes a

(a) Theophrast. Hist. lib. v. cap. 9. (b) Ib. (c) Ib.

(d) I follow Scaliger’s interpretation of ἀνεσις. He translates it Temperies.

wholesome bread, of which the peasants are very fond. Chestnuts may be reckoned a sort of grain in Corsica; for they answer all the purposes of it. The Corsicans eat them when roasted by way of bread. They even have them ground into flour, and of that they make very good cakes.

There is a vast quantity of honey produced in Corsica; for the island has from the earliest times been remarkable for its swarms of bees. When it was subject to the Romans, a tribute was imposed upon it of no less than two hundred thousand pounds of wax yearly (*a*). Indeed the laurel, the almond tree, and the myrtle, in the flowers of which, the bees find so much sweetness, are very common here; and the hills are all covered with wild thyme, and other fragrant herbs. Yet its honey hath always been accounted bitter, by reason of the boxwood and yew, as Diodorus (*b*) and Pliny (*c*) observe; which make Virgil's Lycidas wish

Sic tua Cyrnaeas fugiant examina taxos.

VIRG. Eclog. ix. 30.

—————So may thy bees refuse

The baneful juices of Cyrnaean yews.

WARTON.

(*a*) Liv. lib. xlii. cap. 7.    (*b*) Diodor. Sicul. lib. v. cap. 295.  
 (*c*) Plin. lib. xvi. cap. 16.



and Martial write

Audet facundo qui carmina mittere Nervae,  
Hyblacis apibus Corfica mella dabit.

MARTIAL. lib. ix. Epig. 27.

- To tuneful Nerva, who would verses send,  
May Corfick honey give to Hybla's bees.

Many people think the bitterness which is in the Corfican honey very agreeable. The reason which Pliny assigns for the bitterness of the honey, he also assigns for the excellence of the wax. Having mentioned the Punick, the Pontick, and the Cretan, he says, ' Post has Corfica (cera) quoniam ex buxo fit habere quandam vim medicaminis putatur (a). After these, the Corfican wax, because it is made from the box tree, is reckoned to have a certain medicinal virtue.'

There are in Corfica, a great many mines of lead, copper, iron, and silver. Near to San Fiorenzo is a very rich silver mine, yielding above the value of 5l. sterling out of every 100 lib. weight of ore. The Corfican iron is remarkably good, having a toughness nearly equal to that of the prepared iron of Spain, famous over all the world. It is said that the true Spanish barrels are made of iron which has been worn and beaten for a long

(a) Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. xvi. cap. 16.



time in heads of nails in the shoes of the mules, who travel with a slow and incessant pace along the hard roads. But a very small proportion of the great quantity of Spanish barrels, which are sold in all parts of Europe, can have this advantage. The metal of the Corsican barrels is little inferiour to that of the generality of Spanish ones, and they begin to make them very well.

An allusion has been drawn from the iron mines, and the name of Corsica, to the character of its inhabitants. Hieronymus de Marinis, a Genoese, who writes on the dominion and government of the republick, says of this island :  
 ‘ Terrae viscera ferri fodinis affluunt, naturae cum  
 ‘ ipso Corsicae nomine in uno conspirantis prae-  
 ‘ judicio, Corsi enim corde sunt ferreo, adeoque ad  
 ‘ sicam armaque proni (a). The bowels of the  
 ‘ earth abound in mines of iron ; nature conspir-  
 ‘ ing, by a sort of prejudice, to form a similarity  
 ‘ between the name (b) of Corsica and the tem-  
 ‘ per of the people ; for the Corsicans have hearts  
 ‘ of iron, and are therefore prone to arms and the  
 ‘ sword.’ The Marquis D’Argens (c) applies to  
 Corsica these lines of Crebillon :

(a) Graev. Thesaur. Antiq. vol. I. p. 1410. (b) Corsica, Cor-sica. COR, the heart ; SICA, a stiletto, heart of steel.

(c) Lettres Juives. let. 55.

La nature marâtre en ces affreux climats,  
Produisoit au lieu d'or du fer et des soldats.

In that rude isle, instead of golden ore,  
Nature, to aid the genius of the place,  
On her high hills the massy iron bore,  
And bade her sons still rise a hardy race.

I may add

And virtue springing from the iron soil.

JOHN HOME.

There are also mines of allum, and of saltpetre, in several parts of Corsica.

There is here a kind of granite, extremely hard, some of it approaching in quality to the oriental granite, which was so famous at Rome, and of which such noble columns are still remaining, said to have been brought from Egypt. I fear it would be extravagant to conjecture, that some of these columns may have been the produce of Corsica; for, besides the perfection of the hieroglyphicks, which prove them to have been in Egypt, I question if such large pieces of granite could be raised in Corsica. There is here likewise porphyry, and a great variety of jasper. The magnificent chapel of the grand duke of Tuscany, at Florence, is finished with Corsican jasper, with which its inside is elegantly incrustated, and has a most beautiful appearance.

On the borders of the lake of Ino, they find pieces of rock crystal, very clear, and with five sides, as if they had been cut by a lapidary. They find some of it too in the mountains of Istria. It is so hard, that it strikes fire; and the Corsicans frequently use it for flint to their fufils.

Near to Bastia, there is found a sort of mineral, called by the country people, *petra quadrata*, because it is always found in little square bits. It has much about the hardness of marble, has a colour like iron-ore, and weighs like lead. The Corsicans ascribe certain mystical virtues to this stone, as appears from an old monkish distich made in its praise :

*Petrae quadratae duro de marmore natae,  
Innumeras dotes quis numerare potest !*

Of the square stone of marble grown,  
The virtues fell, what man can tell !

From the description of Corsica, which I have now given, it will appear to be a country of considerable importance. According to Mr. Templeman's Tables, in his *New Survey of the Globe*, the island contains 2520 square miles. It hath a number of good harbours. Its air is excellent, and its productions rich and various.

I shall conclude this chapter with Homer's description of Ithaca, which, in general, may be well applied to Corsica :

Εἰ δὴ τήνδε τε γαῖαν ἀνείρεαι· ἔδὲ τι λίην  
 Οὕτω ἰώνυμός ἐστι· ἴσασι δὲ μιν μάλα πολλοὶ,  
 Ἡ μὲν ὅσοι ναίεσι πρὸς ἧῶ τ' ἠέλιόν τε,  
 Ἡ δ' ὅσοι μετόπισθε ποτὶ ζόφοι ἠερόντα.  
 Ἡ τοι μὲν τρηχεῖα καὶ ἔχ, ἰππήλατός ἐστι,  
 Οὐδὲ λίην λυπρὴ, ἀτὰρ ἐδ' εὐρεῖα τίτυκται.  
 Ἐν μὲν γάρ οἱ σῖτος ἀθέσφατος, ἐν δὲ τε οἶνος  
 Γίγνεται· αἰεὶ δ' ὄμβρος ἔχει, τεθαλυῖά τε ἔρση·  
 Αἰγίβοτος δ' ἀγαθὴ καὶ βέβοτος· ἔστι μὲν ἕλη  
 Παντοίη, εὐδ' ἀρδομοὶ ἰππησταῖοι παρέασιν.  
 Τῶ τοι, ξέειν, Ἰθάκης γε καὶ ἐς Τροίην ἄνομ' ἴκοι,  
 Τὴν περ τηλῆ φασὶν Ἀχαιῖδος ἔμμεναι αἴης.

Odyss. lib. xiii. l. 238.

Thou see'st an island, not to those unknown,  
 Whose hills are brighten'd by the rising sun,  
 Nor those that plac'd beneath his utmost reign,  
 Behold him sinking in the western main.  
 The rugged soil allows no level space,  
 For flying chariots, or the rapid race ;  
 Yet, not ungrateful to the peasant's pain,  
 Suffices fulness to the swelling grain.  
 The loaded trees their various fruits produce,  
 And clustering grapes afford a generous juice :

Woods crown our mountains, and in every grove  
The bounding goats and frisking heifers rove :  
Soft rains and kindly dews refresh the field,  
And rising springs eternal verdure yield.  
Ev'n to those shores is Ithaca renown'd,  
Where Troy's majestick ruins strow the ground.

POPE.





## CHAPTER II.

*A concise View of the REVOLUTIONS which  
CORSIKA has undergone from the earliest  
times.*

**A**LTHOUGH many distinguished authours have, in conformity with the taste of the age, rejected every inquiry into the origin of nations, and presented their readers with nothing but what can be clearly attested ; I confess, I am not for humouring an inordinate avidity for positive evidence. By being accustomed to demonstration, or what approaches near to it, and at no time giving any credit to what we do not fully comprehend, we are apt to form a pride and insolence of understanding ; the mind acquires a hardness and obstinacy, inconsistent with the true intention of our faculties in this imperfect state, and is rendered unfit for the reception of many important truths.

But not to deviate into metaphysical speculation, I have always thought, that even the dark and fabulous periods are worthy of some attention. The soundest heads among the ancients thought

so ; and their works are therefore more agreeable, than if they had confined themselves to strict authenticity. The origin of every nation is, as Livy says, ‘ *Poeticis decora fabulis (a)*, Adorned with ‘ poetical fables.’ These are always amusing to the imagination, when neither tedious, nor too extravagant. We love to be led on in a gradual progress, and to behold truth emerging from obscurity, like the sun breaking through the clouds. Such a progress makes a part of our own nature, which advances from the dawnings of being in our infancy, to greater and greater intelligence.

They, whose genius is directed to the study of antiquities, besides the immediate delight which such traditions afford them, are often able, from hints seemingly detached and unimportant, to trace the fundamental truth, and extend the bounds of reality. Few indeed have that peculiar turn for inquiry, to deserve the name of antiquarians. But there is an universal principle of curiosity, with respect to times past, which makes even conjectures be received with a kind of pleasing veneration ; and although the great end of history is instruction, I think it is also valuable, when it serves to gratify this curiosity.

(a) Liv. Prooem.

I shall therefore, in treating of the revolutions of Corsica, go as far back as books will serve me; though at the same time, I intend to give no more than a concise recital, and am rather to shew my readers what is to be seen, than to detain them till I exhibit a full view of it.

The earliest accounts that we have of Corsica, are to be found in Herodotus. He tells us, that its first inhabitants were Phenicians; for, that Cadmus, the son of Agenor, when wandering in quest of Europa, fell upon this island, which was named Callista, and left there some of his countrymen, with his own cousin Membleareus (*a*). He tells us, that eight generations after this, Theras brought a colony to the island, from Lacedaemon. This Theras (*b*) was originally of the race of Cadmus, but, being uncle by the mother-side to Eurysthenes and Procles, the two sons of Aristodemus,

(*a*) Ησαν δὲ ἐν τῇ νῦν Θήρῃ καλεομένη νήσῳ, πρῶτον δὲ Καλλίστῃ τῇ αὐτῇ ταύτῃ, ἀπόγονοι Μεμβλιάρῳ τοῦ Ποικίλειῳ, αἰδρὸς Φοῖνικος. Κάδμος γὰρ ὁ Ἀγήνορος, Εὐρώπῃν διζήμενος, προσέσχε ἐς τὴν νῦν Θήρην καλεομένην προσχόντι δὲ, εἴτε δὴ οἱ ἡ χώρα ἦρσε, εἴτε καὶ ἄλλως ἠθέλησε ποιῆσαι τῆτο, καταλείπει γὰρ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ ἄλλως τε τῶν Φοινίκων, καὶ δὴ καὶ τῶν ἰωῶτῶν συγγενῶν Μεμβλιάρου.

Herodot. lib. iv. cap. 147.

(*b*) Ητι δὲ ὁ Θέρας οὗτος γένος ἰὼν Καδμοῖδος, τῆς μητρὸς ἀδελφεὸς τοῖσι πατρὶ Ἀριστοδήμῳ, Εὐρυσθέει καὶ Προκλείῃ. Εἴπων δ' ἔτι τῶν παίδων τέτων

and, on that account, having governed the kingdom as their tutor; when they grew up, and became kings of Sparta, Theras scorning to live a private life, and to be under the government of his pupils, determined not to remain at Lacedaemon, but to go and join his kindred in the island of Corfica, then called Callista. Accordingly, (b) he went thither with some chosen companions, not with any intention to drive out the former inhabitants, but, on the contrary, with most friendly dispositions towards them.

νηπίων, ἐπιτροπαίην ἔιχε ὁ Θήρας τὴν ἐν Σπάρτῃ βασιληίην. Αὐξηθέντων δὲ τῶν ἀδελφιδέων, καὶ παραλαβόντων τὴν ἀρχὴν, ἔτω δὲ ὁ Θήρας δεινὸν ποιεῦμενος ἀρχισθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων, ἐπεὶ τε ἐγεύσατο ἀρχῆς, οὐκ ἔφη μειεῖν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ἀλλ' ἀποπλεύσεισθαι εἰς τοὺς συγγενείας.

Herodot. lib. iv. cap. 147.

(b) Οὗτοι ἐπέμεντο τὴν Καλλίστην καλεομένην ἐπὶ γενεάς, πρὶν ἢ Θήραν ἰλθεῖν ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος, ὀκτῶ ἀνδρῶν. Ἐπὶ τέτοις δὲ ὧν ὁ Θήρας λαὸν ἔχων ἀπὸ τῶν φυλέων, ἐξελλε συνοικίσων τέτοισι· καὶ ἑδαμῶς ἐξελῶν αὐτῆς, ἀλλὰ κάρτα οἰκηῦμενος. Ἐπεὶ τε δὲ καὶ οἱ Μινυαὶ ἐκδράντες ἐκ τῆς ἐρκτῆς ἴζοντο εἰς τὸ Τηύγετον, τῶν Λακεδαιμονίω βηλευομένων σφέας ἀπολλύουσι, παρειτέται ὁ Θήρας ὅπως μῆτε φόνος γένηται, αὐτὸς τε ὑπεδέκετό σφεας ἐξάξειν ἐκ τῆς χάρης. Συγχωρησάντων δὲ τῇ γνώμῃ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, τρισὶ τρηκοτέροισι εἰς τοὺς Μεμβλιάρω ἀπογόνως ἔπλωσε. \*\*\*\*\*  
Τῇ δὲ τῆσιν ἐπὶ τοῦ οἰκιστέω Θήρα ἡ ἐπωπιμίη ἐγένετο.

Ibid, et cap. 148.



Sometime after this, the Minyae, a wandering tribe, who had taken refuge among the Lacedaemonians, having become obnoxious, on account of their aspiring views, were thrown into prison, and condemned to die; but Theras persuaded the Spartans to spare them, promising, that he would carry them out of the country; and accordingly, he carried them to the island of Callista, to join the new colony which he had settled there; and from him, the island was called Thera.

These Minyae, though but a wandering tribe among the Lacedaemonians, were, in reality, of illustrious descent, being the posterity of the heroic Argonauts (*a*).

(*a*) Τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀργῆς ἐπιβατέων παίδων παῖδες, ἐξελαθέντες ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν τῶν ἐκ Βραυρωνῶνος ληϊσαμένων τὰς Ἀθηναίων γυναῖκας ὑπὸ τέτων δὲ ἐξελαθέντες ἐκ Λήμνου, οἴχοντο πλείοντες ἐς Λακεδαίμονα. Ἰζόμενοι δὲ ἐν τῷ Τηϋγέτῳ, πυρὴν ἔκαιον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἰδόντες, ἄγγελον ἔπεμπον πεισόμενοι τίνας τε καὶ ἰκόθεν εἰσί. Οἱ δὲ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ εἰρωτέοντι ἔλεγον, ὡς εἶπεν μὲν Μινύαι, παῖδες δὲ εἶεν τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀργεῖ πλεόντων ἡρώων· προσχόστας γὰρ τέτες ἐς Λῆμον, φυτεῦσαι σφέας. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀκηκούτες τὸν λόγον τῆς γενεῆς τῶν Μινυῶν, πέμψαντες τοδεύτερον, ἤρτεον τί θείοντες ἤκοιεν τε ἐς τὴν χώραν, καὶ πῦρ αἴθοιεν. Οἱ δὲ ἔφασαι, ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν ἐκβληθέντες, ἤκειν ἐς τῆς πατέρας· δικαίωτατον γὰρ εἶναι ἔτι τῶτα

This account of the first peopling of Corsica, is a very curious piece of ancient history. It is indeed very probable, that the Phenicians, or the Phoceans, were its original inhabitants ; seeing they were the first great navigatours in the western part of the world, and sent out colonies to many distant countries.

It afterwards got the name of *Κύρνος*, *Cyrnus*, from the number of its promontories ; and *Ifidorus* (*a*) relates the manner in which it got the name of *Corfica*. According to him, *Corfa*, a Ligurian woman, having often observed a bull swim over to the island, and return much fatter, she had the curiosity to follow him in a little vessel ; and so discovered the island, with all its beauty and fertility. Upon which the Ligurians sent thither a colony ; and from *Corfa*, who had made the discovery, they called the island *Corfica*. This is ludicrous enough ; but we may trace what has given rise to so extraordinary a fiction,

*γίνεσθαι δέεσθαι τε οικήειν ἅμα τῆτοισι, μοῖράν τε τιμῶν μετέχοντες, καὶ τῆς γῆς ἀπολαχόντες. Λακεδαιμονίοισι δὲ ἕαδὲ δέεσθαι τοὺς Μινύας ἐπιπέσειν θύλασι αὐταί.*

Herodot. lib. iv. cap. 145.

(*a*) *Ifidor*. *Origin*. lib. xiii. cap. 6.

when we consider, that very probably, a people from the opposite coast of Italy, either the Ligurians, or the Etruscans, have taken possession of Corsica.

Whatever may be in this conjecture, it is certain, that its next masters were the Carthaginians, who extended their conquests over all the islands of the Mediterranean. Aristotle relates a most extraordinary piece of Punick policy, with respect to Corsica. Finding that it was difficult to keep the inhabitants in subjection, they ordered the whole of the vines and olives in the island to be pulled up, and forbid the Corsicans, under the pain of death, to sow their fields with any kind of grain, so that they might be kept in the most absolute dependance; and, though possessed of a very fertile territory, be obliged to resort to Africa, to seek the bare necessaries of life. So early was the cowardly and barbarous policy of a trading republick exercised against this people.

Corsica next passed under the dominion of Rome. In the first Punick war, and about the year 493 from the building of the city, Lucius Cornelius Scipio conquered the island (*a*), being opposed

(*a*) Liv. Epit. lib. xvii. Flor. lib. ii. cap. 2.

by an army of Sardinians and Corficans, headed by Hanno, a Carthaginian general.

It appears however, that the Corficans could not bear subjection with patience, for they were continually attempting to get free. Of this, we have an instance in the epitome of the twentieth book of Livy. We next find them engaged against M. Pinarius the praetor, who slew 2000 of them, obliged them to give hostages, and took them bound to pay a tribute of 100,000 lib. of wax, every year (*a*). Afterwards C. Cicereius the praetor, was obliged to give them battle, when 1700 of them were killed, and upwards of 1070 taken prisoners, and upon this occasion, their annual tribute was increased to 200,000 lib. weight of wax (*b*). From these instances, we may see that Corfica was formerly much more populous than it is now, and that it hath been able to furnish amazing quantities of honey. We are told by Pliny, that Papyrius Naso first triumphed over the Corficans, on the Alban mount (*c*).

It has already been said, that the Romans founded two colonies in Corfica. The island was,

(*a*) Liv. lib. xl. cap. 34.

(*b*) Ib. lib. xlii. cap. 7.

(*c*) Plin. lib. v. cap. 29.

like their other provinces, governed by a praetor. It was also made to serve for a place of exile; and was very proper for what they called 'Relegatio in insulam, banishment to an island.' But the Romans never had a firm hold of this country, where that spirit of liberty, which tyrants call rebellion, was ever breaking forth,

On the irruption of the barbarous nations, Corsica shared the same fate with the other dominions of the ruined empire. It fell a prey to the Goths, who established there the feudal system, as they did in every other country to which their arms penetrated. Some authours say, that Corsica was conquered by Alarick, the first king of the Goths; but according to Procopius, it was conquered by a detachment sent out by Totilas (*a*).

From this period, the history of Corsica is for many ages a continued series of wars, ravage and destruction, by a variety of contending powers. We are here very much in the dark, without any sufficient clew to guide us. We find in many authours detached remarks concerning the island; but it is difficult to arrange them in tolerable

(*a*) Procop. de Bell. Goth. lib. iii. cap. 24.



order, since the dates are almost always uncertain.

I shall however give a short view of what seems to have been the progress of events.

When the power of the Saracens rose to that height, of which we read with amazement, they drove the Goths from Corsica, and maintained the dominion there for a considerable time.

It is believed, that they first gave the title of kingdom to Corsica; and, to this day, the coat armonial of the island bears a Moor's head on its shield.

There are Moorish coins frequently dug up in Corsica; and near to Ajaccio, are Saracen tombs, which appear to have had some magnificence. They are subterraneous vaults, supported by stone pillars; and in them are found sepulchral urns of an earthen composition, similar to brick.

It would appear, that the Pope has always had a view towards the annexation of Corsica to his territories; and, that he at different times instigated the kings of Arragon, as well as the sovereigns of France, to make against it, what in the stile of those times was called a holy war; which

kind of wars were always calculated to serve the political views of the holy father.

At last, Corsica was actually conquered by one of the kings of France; some say, by Pepin, and others, by Charles Martel. The Corsicans shew to this day, a fountain, called by the name of Charles, in the pieve of Alesani, and, as they say, on the spot where this gallant prince vanquished the Moors.

By the kings of France, Corsica was resigned, in a perpetual gift, to the holy see. The Saracens however, from time to time returned; so that the pope had but a very feeble and uncertain sway.

The Genoese availing themselves of the distracted state of the island, had very early contrived to settle a colony at Bonifaccio; and emboldened by degrees, they landed troops on other parts of the country, and began to bear a formidable appearance.

This could not fail to incense the court of Rome, and to draw down upon them the thunders of the Vatican, from whence the holy father used, in those ages, to fulminate with serious effect against the greatest powers in Europe. Accordingly, the Genoese were excommunicated by

pope Gregory the seventh, which made them at that time desist from their project.

In this fluctuating situation Corsica continued, till one of the popes, but which of them historians are not agreed, sent thither Hugo Colonna, a nobleman of Rome, accompanied by several others of the Roman nobility, with a good force under his command, in order to expel the infidels from the island. When Colonna landed, he was joined by many of the inhabitants, who, during the struggle which had been subsisting so long, and with such violence, had again and again endeavoured to maintain themselves in a state of freedom, and had elected a certain number of chiefs, to whom they gave the title of caporali.

These caporali gave all the aid in their power to Colonna; and, by their influence over the people, they soon brought together such a body of men, that Colonna was enabled totally to rout the Saracens, and to dispossess them for ever.

The Moors being rendered desperate by this unexpected blow, were forced to quit the island; but before they went, they burnt all that they possibly could; and to this we must greatly impute the desolation which is yet to be seen in Corsica, and the destruction of their ancient monuments and publick archives.

Hugo Colonna settled in Corsica, having obtained from the Pope distinguished honours and extensive grants. The family of Colonna is one of the most illustrious, and most ancient in the world. So early as the 1200, mention is made of Pietro Colonna, the eight of the name. The branch which settled in Corsica, continued long in great splendour, enjoying the noble fief of Istria; but, by the confusions and troubles which the island has been thrown into, by the bloody contests between the Genoese and the patriotick Corsicans, that family hath suffered prodigiously, and its possessions are reduced to a very narrow compass. The present head of the family, is a worthy, sensible man, and very zealous in the great cause. I was lodged in his house at Sollaccarò, where I found Pascal Paoli.

It is probable, that the Corsican counts, marquisses and barons, derive their origin from this period; for I can see no time so proper for their first taking place here.

The island remained for some time in tolerable quiet. But partly from the dissensions of different parties among themselves, ever impatient of contradiction, and partly from the repeated attacks of the Genoese, whose hankering after this little kingdom still continued, there were such



disorders, and such a defect of good government, that the Pope thought proper to make it over to the Pisans, who were then in great power.

This grant was upon advantageous terms for the holy father, like the many grants of fiefs which he used to give to various princes, to be held of the see of Rome. A learned Professor of the university of Pisa, has composed a very curious dissertation concerning the ancient dominion of his countrymen over Corsica. It is to be found in the 7th volume of the *Essays of the Academy of Cortona*.

The Pisans, while their republick flourished, and their force was considerable, maintained their authority over Corsica to very good purpose; and, as far as we can gather from different authours, the island enjoyed more repose and tranquillity during this period, than it has ever been known to enjoy.

But this calm was of short endurance; for the Genoese, irritated to find themselves now effectually excluded from an island on which they had long set their hearts; and being, over and above, the determined rivals of Pisa, a keen and obstinate war was carried on between these states; at last, the Genoese prevailed, in the famous sea-fight at Malora, near the mouth of the



Arno; after which, they got entirely the mastery of Pisa, and so were at length enabled to seize upon Corsica, about the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Thus were the Corsicans, for the first time, brought under the power of the Genoese; with whom they have since had such struggles for that freedom, which they appear to have at all times attempted to recover.

If I have erred in any part of this recital, I am sure it is without any intention. I know some Genoese writers have maintained, that a signor Ademar, of their nation, was employed in the first conquest of the island by the kings of France. I confess I do not see sufficient authority for this. But supposing it had been so, Ademar could only be an officer under the French king. We are certain, that the French king made the conquest, because he afterwards made a gift of the island to the pope.

But I would not dwell long upon such disquisitions. There are many pieces lately published, both by the Corsicans and the Genoese; in which the authours, with great labour, endeavour to refute each others hypotheses with regard to many ancient facts in the history of Corsica. Here indeed, there is full scope for all

parties ; since those periods are so obscure, that every writer may fill them up according to the turn of his imagination ; just as people who are abroad in a dark night, may with equal keenness, and equal appearance of reason affirm, that they see objects totally different.

Let Corsica have been the property of the Phenicians, the Etruscans, the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, the Saracens: let it have been a conquest of France ; a gift from that kingdom to the pope ; a gift again from the pope to the Pisans, and at length a conquest of Genoa ; still we must have recourse to the plain and fundamental principle, that the Corsicans are men, and have a right to liberty ; which, if usurped by any power whatever, they have at all times a just title to vindicate.

In reviewing these strange and rapid revolutions, which this island has undergone, we may join with Seneca (*a*) in reflecting on the mutability of human affairs, and be silent on the changes which happen to individuals, when we contemplate the vicissitudes of a whole nation.

The Genoese having obtained the undoubted possession of Corsica, they were eager to enjoy their power, and thought they could not fully

(*a*) Seneca de consolatione,

enjoy it, but by exercising the most severe dominion. What we have long anxiously desired, acquires in our minds an imaginary and extravagant value; and when we actually become possessed of it, a moderate and reasonable fruition, seems insipid and unsatisfactory to our heightened expectations. We are even, as it were, uncertain if we really have it. And generally, we never rest, till by abusing our powers, we destroy what we esteemed so highly.

An individual, who acquires a large fortune, and a state, which acquires an increase of dominion, may be very properly compared. He who gets a large fortune, thinks he cannot shew his command of riches, but by such acts of profusion, as must quickly dissipate them. And a state, which has acquired an increase of dominion, thinks its sovereignty is not sufficiently manifested, but by such acts of arbitrary oppression, as must tend to force its subjects to throw off their allegiance. For however a people may, from indolence, from timidity, or from other motives, submit for a season to a certain degree of tyranny; if it is long continued, and pushed to an exorbitant length, nature will revolt, and the original rights of men will call for redress.

The Genoese were the worst nation to whom Corsica could have fallen. The Corsicans were a people, impetuous, violent and brave; who had weathered many a storm; and who could not have been governed, but by a state of which they stood somewhat in awe, and which, by humanity and proper encouragement, might have conciliated their affections. Whereas, the Genoese were a nation of republicans just in the neighbourhood of the islanders; who had long been their enemies; who had made so many cunning, and impotent attempts to seize upon the island, that although, by the unexpected course of events, they were now masters of it, the Corsicans could not look upon them with any respect. And as it has been always remarked that the foreign subjects of a little republick, are much worse used, than those of a great kingdom; they had reason to expect nothing but avowed tyranny from Genoa.

Accordingly the Genoese, who were themselves in an unstable, and perilous condition, seeking the protection sometimes of one powerful state, and sometimes of another, did not treat the Corsicans with that gentleness and confidence, which alone could have secured their attachment and obedience, by insensibly leading

them to a participation of the culture and felicity of civil life, and accustoming them to consider the Genoese as their fellow subjects, and friends.

They took a direct a contrary course; and, although they did not use so desperate a measure, as that of the Carthaginians, their oppression was heavy; their system was not to render the Corsicans happier and better, but by keeping them in ignorance, and under the most abject submission, to prevent their endeavouring to get free; while Genoa drained the island of all she could possibly get, choosing rather even to have less advantage by tyranny, than to have a much greater advantage, and risk the consequences of permitting to the inhabitants the blessings of freedom.

In this unhappy situation was Corsica. Often did the natives rise in arms; but having no head to direct them, they were immediately quelled. So apprehensive however were the Genoese, that, according to their own historian Filippini, they burnt 120 of the best villages in Corsica, while 4000 people left the island.

What shewed the Genoese policy in the worst light, and could not but be very galling to the Corsicans who remained at home, was, that many



of these islanders, who had gone over to the continent, made a distinguished figure in most of the European states, both in learning, and in arms.

About the 1550, Corsica revived under the conduct of a great hero, who arose for the deliverance of his country. This was Sampiero di Bastelica. He early discovered extraordinary parts and spirit; and had the advantage of being educated in the house of cardinal Hypolitus de Medicis, the nephew of pope Clement the seventh. He was created colonel of the Corsicans in France, and distinguished himself in almost every one of the great actions of that nation in his time.

After the death of Francis the first, he went home to his native country; where he married Vannina, heiress of the house of Ornano, of the most ancient and rich of the Corsican nobility; and from this time, he was generally called Sampiero di Ornano.

Being moved with the miserable state of his countrymen, he resolved to procure them relief; and for this, a very favourable opportunity then presented itself.

Here history begins again to open upon us. The clouds of antiquity, and barbarism are dis-

perfed, and we proceed clearly, under the guidance of the illuftrious Thuanus (*a*).

France had of a long time claimed a right over Genoa; but after the battle of Pavia, when the French were forced entirely to abandon Italy, that claim had become of no effect. Henry the fecond however, having commenced a new war in Italy, againft the emperour Charles the fifth, refolved to assert his power in Corfica; Sampiero di Ornano encouraged this difpofition, that he might avail himfelf of it, to free the ifland from a yoke which galled it fo much.

He reprefented to Henry, that as the Genoefe had taken part with the emperour, his majefty was debarred from all entrance to Italy by fea; whereas, by putting himfelf in poffeffion of Corfica, he might have a free paffage through the Mediterranean, and might, at the fame time, employ that ifland as a commodious garrifon, where troops and warlike ftores might be lodged, to be from thence thrown in upon Naples or Tufcany, as the fituation of affairs fhould require.

An expedition was therefore ordered to Corfica, in the year 1553, under the command of

(*a*) Thuan. Hift. lib. xii. cap. 2.

general Paul de Thermes, accompanied by Sampiero di Ornano, Jourdain des Urfins, and several other able commanders. Henry had also the Turks joined with him in this expedition, having prevailed with their fourth Emperour, Solyman, styled the magnificent, to send out a large fleet to the Tuscan sea (*a*).

This expedition was powerfully opposed by the Genoese; who had given Corsica in charge to their celebrated bank of St. George. The great Andrew Doria, though then in his eighty seventh year, bid defiance to age and infirmities, and, since Corsica was an object of importance to his country, the gallant veteran embarked with all the spirit of his glorious youth, having a formidable armament under his command.

The war was carried on with vigour on both sides. At first however, several of the best towns were taken by the French and Turks, particularly Ajaccio, where were a number of merchants, whose riches afforded good pillage to the enemy, and helped to make the enterprize go on with more spirit. The Corsicans joined in the common cause; and the greatest part of the island was once fairly delivered from the tyrant.

(*a*) Knowles's history of the Turks, p. 757.

But the Genoese were so well commanded by the intrepid Doria, and had besides such assistance from Charles the fifth, who sent strong reinforcements both of Spanish and German troops, that the expedition was not entirely effectual.

In the course of this war, so many valourous actions were performed, that, fired with the contemplation of them, I am almost tempted to forget the limited bounds of my plan, and of my abilities, and to assume the province of an historian; I hope a Livy, or a Clarendon, shall one day arise, and display to succeeding ages, the Corsican bravery, with the lustre which it deserves.

The Corsicans were now so violent against the Genoese, that they resolved with one accord, that rather than return under the dominion of the republick, they would throw themselves into the arms of the great Turk. At length however, a treaty was concluded between the Corsicans and Genoese, advantageous and honourable for the former, having for guarantee, his most Christian Majesty.

But, as there was an inveterate, and implacable hatred between those two nations, this treaty did not long subsist; and upon Henry's death, the same oppression as formerly, became flagrant in Corsica.

Sampiero di Ornano, who had been again for sometime in France, having lost his royal master, went himself to the Ottoman Porte, and earnestly solicited fresh assistance to his unhappy nation. But the face of affairs was changed. The same political views no longer existed; and it must be a miracle indeed, when states are moved by virtuous principles of generosity. This brave man, being unsuccessful at Constantinople, returned to Corsica, where his presence inspired the islanders with fortitude, and occasioned a very general revolt.

He carried on his glorious enterprize with considerable effect; and the more so, that, as he had now no foreign assistance, he was not looked upon as very formidable, and the republick made little preparation against him. But he was stopped in his career by the treachery of the Genoese, who had him basely assassinated, by a wretch of the name of Vitolli (*a*), in the year 1567.

(*a*) Michael Metello, who writes a particular history of the Corsican revolt under Sampiero, gives a different account of his death. He will have him to have been killed from motives of private revenge, by his brother in law, Michael Angelo di Ornano. But, besides the improbability that Vannina, the spouse of Sampiero, had a brother, when it is certain she inherited the family domains; I own, that the assassination, as related by several other authours, appears to me so much of



Thus fell Sampiero di Bastelica di Ornano, a Corsican worthy of being ranked with the most distinguished heroes. He displayed great bravery and fidelity in foreign service; and with unremitting constancy endeavoured to restore the liberties of his country. Thuanus calls him ‘Vir bello impiger et animo invictus (a), A man active in war, and of a spirit invincible.’ The shades which were in his private conduct, are to be forgotten in the admiration of his publick virtues. His son Alphonso, and his grandson John Baptist, both arrived at the dignity of mareschal of France, after which his posterity failed.

\*Alphonso di Ornano, who had been brought up in the court of Henry the second, kept alive the patriotick struggle for a short while; but unable to make head against the republick, he retired from the island and settled in France.

The Genoese were thus again put in possession of Corsica. Enraged at what they had suffered from a daring rebellion, as they termed it; and still dreading a new insurrection, they thought only of avenging themselves on the Corsicans; and

a piece with the oppressions of Genoa, both before and since, that I give it the preference.

(a) Thuani Hist. lib. xli. cap. 31.

plunging that people still lower than ever, in ignorance and slavery.

Their oppression became now, if possible, worse than before. They were inflamed with hotter resentment, and their tyranny formed itself into something of a regular system. Forgetful of every equitable convention that France had established, they exercised, without controul, the utmost rigours of arbitrary power. They permitted nothing to be exported from the island, but to Genoa, where, of necessity, the Corsicans were obliged to sell their merchandise at a very low rate; and in years of scarcity, the island was drained of provisions by a sort of legal plunder. For the inhabitants were forced to bring them to Genoa, so that actual famine was often occasioned in Corsica.

The Genoese did every thing in their power to foment internal dissensions in Corsica, to which the people were naturally too much inclined. These dissensions occasioned the most horrid bloodshed. They reckon that no less than 1700 Corsicans were assassinated in the space of two years. Assassinations were, in the first place, a certain cause of hatred among the Corsicans, and often between the best families, so that they would not unite in any scheme for the general liberty. And

in the second place, they could be turned to very good account, either by confiscating the estates of the assassins, or by making the criminals pay heavy compensations to the judge. The judge could wave the pursuit of justice by saying, ‘ Non procedatur, Let there be no process;’ which could easily be cloaked under the pretence of some defect in point of form; or could even acquit the deepest offenders from his own will alone, by what was called ‘ Ex informata conscientia, The information of his own conscience;’ of which he was not obliged to give any account.

It was not till the year 1738, that Genoa made an edict against this most dreadful abuse.

M. De Montesquieu thus writes concerning it, with that calm dignity which becomes so great a master: ‘ Une république d’Italie tenoit des insulaires sous son obéissance; mais son droit politique et civil a leur égard étoit vicieux. On se souvient de cet acte d’amnistie, qui porte qu’on ne les condamneroit plus à des peines afflictives sur la conscience informée du gouverneur. On a vu souvent des peuples demander des privileges; ici le souverain accorde le droit de toutes les nations(a). A republick in Italy held a nation of islanders

(a) Esprit des Loix, edit. Edin. liv. x. cap. 8.

‘ under her obedience. But her political, and civil constitution among them, was bad. We remember that act of amnesty, which bears, that they should no more be condemned to afflictive pains, upon the informed conscience of the governour. We have often seen people asking privileges. Here, the sovereign is pleased to grant the common right of all nations.’

During this oppression, it was common to condemn multitudes to the galleys, for frivolous offences, that they might purchase their liberty at a high price; and it is hardly possible to conceive greater barbarity, than what these islanders now endured.

The Genoese sent to Corsica a commissary general, or governour over the whole island; whose office continued for two years. He was generally a nobleman of desperate fortune, who by shameful extortions, returned home in opulence; and by his interest in the senate, prevented any inquiry being made into his conduct. For although the unhappy Corsicans offered many complaints to the republick, they were instantly stifled; which was not difficult to do, as the Corsicans were considered to be so turbulent and mutinous, that no administration could please them; and as every senator who was to give his vote, did not know, but



by extravagance, he himself might one day be obliged to have recourse to the same expedient.

The commissary general had his residence at Bastia. There were also other commissaries at Calvi, Ajaccio and Bonifaccio; and Lieutenants, and inferiour officers, dispersed over the island; who all in their several stations, contributed to rob, and to ruin the country; while they triumphed in a mean security, that as Corsica was overlooked, and, as it were, hid in a corner of Europe, their injurious proceedings were not known to the world.

During this period of secret, and cruel oppression, there happened a very curious event, the establishment of a colony of Greeks in Corsica; of which I shall now give an account.

After Mahomet and his successors had subdued almost the whole of ancient Greece, and Scanderbeg, who so gloriously defended his country, was dead; there still remained a few brave souls who inhabited a part of Peloponnesus of old, now the kingdom of Morea. This part was, what is called a branch of the Maina, the very spot where Lacedemon stood.

Here, covered by impassable mountains, with only a small entrance, they resisted the Ottoman empire, as Leonidas formerly resisted the millions of Xerxes.



But when the Turks got possession of the isle of Candia, in 1669, they came by sea, and made a descent upon Maina, penetrated into the heart of the territory, and soon became masters of it; and then, the unfortunate posterity of the Spartans, were reduced to a state, little better than slavery. Exorbitant taxes were imposed upon them; their finest women were forced away to the seraglios; and towers were built in different parts of the country, where troops were garrisoned, to keep them in awe; so that they had no hope of deliverance. Their spirits gradually sunk, and many of them embraced the faith of the Koran.

Still, however, a spark of the ancient fire was preserved amongst those, who dwelt at Porto Vitulo; who, despairing to see any change in their dejected country, came to the resolution of abandoning it altogether, and of seeking an establishment somewhere else.

With this view, they sent to Italy, deputies who had some acquaintance with the different states, and who were intrusted by the community to look out for a convenient settlement, and to conclude the terms of a convention.

The Genoese sent them over to Corsica, where they were shewn a tract of ground, belonging to the chamber of the state, on the western side of

the island, about three miles from the sea. The deputies were very well pleased with it; and, on their return to Genoa, they entered into an agreement with the republick.

They then went home to Greece, and having made a report to their countrymen, the plan was approved of; and, in the month of October, 1676, these ‘*Tristes reliquiae Danaum*, Sad remains of the Greeks,’ embarked, in all about 1000 souls. The family of Stefanopoli was the most distinguished among them, and conducted the whole enterprize.

They arrived at Genoa, in the month of January, 1677, where they remained, till the month of March. The republick paid all the expence of their freight, and afforded them lodging and subsistence, till they were safely landed in Corsica.

The conventions entered into, were, that the Genoese granted to the Greeks, the territories of Paomia, Ruvida and Salogna, in perpetual fief. They furnished them with houses, with grain, and with cattle; and engaged to maintain a body of Genoese soldiers to defend them against all insults, for the first years of their residence. They also appointed a Genoese gentleman, with the title of Directour, as judge over them, whose office was to be biennial, so that it should go by rotati-

on, among the Genoese nobility; and they agreed to support, at the expence of the republick, a vicar, skilled in the Greek language, who should instruct their children in different studies; and, at the same time, celebrate mass, and preach in the chapel of the directour.

On the other hand, the Greeks obliged themselves to cultivate the lands, and with all expedition, to discharge the debts they should incur to the republick, for supplying them with every necessary, in the infancy of their colony. They also obliged themselves, to pay to the republick, a tax of five livres, for every family, besides a tenth of all their productions, and to be ready to serve the republick, either by sea, or land, whenever their service should be required.

Thus, was this colony settled. They enjoyed the free exercise of their own rites of religion, according to the Greek church, having brought with them the bishop of Porto Vitilo.

They had also brought with them, some religious, of the order of St. Basil, the only order in their church; who established a convent in a wild and romantick valley. But the Genoese did not approve of these fathers; and, in a short time, their convent was shut up.

The Greeks found themselves very easy and happy, for a good many years. By their industry and activity, they beautified and enriched their possessions, and built very good houses, doing every thing with a taste, altogether new in Corsica.

But their neighbours, the natives of the island, did not live in great harmony with them. Perhaps, in this, envy may have had some share; for their vines and their olives, their herds and their flocks, were, by care and skill, much superiour to those of the Corsicans. But besides, the islanders looked upon the Greeks as auxiliaries of the Genoese, to whom they, from time to time, swore fidelity; and were ever ready to give their assistance. They also knew, that the Greeks were well supplied with arms; and therefore, there were frequent skirmishes between them and the peasants of the province of Vico, of which their territories had formerly made a part; and in the year 1729, when the nation rose against the Genoese, the Greeks were seriously attacked; and many a desperate battle they fought with great bravery. The Genoese formed three regular companies of them, to whom they gave pay; and they were always employed in the most difficult enterprizes. In particular, they were de-



tached to attempt taking the castle of Corte from the patriots ; on which occasion, they were sorely defeated, and a great number of them were killed.

After various struggles, which the plan of this work does not allow me to relate, the Greeks were forced to leave their possessions, and retire to Ajaccio, where they now support themselves tolerably by their labour : and being convinced of the tyranny of the Genoese, wait with impatience for their total expulsion from the island ; and hope from the generosity of Paoli and the Corsicans, that protection and encouragement which they deserve.

This colony has been sober, virtuous and industrious ; and if they have acted in a hostile manner against the nation, it was from a good principle ; from the fidelity which they owed to the republick that had granted them an asylum ; which fidelity they would ever have preserved, had not the republick included them in the general oppression. I must observe of this colony, that it hath had the honour of producing an excellent physician, Signor Giovanni Stefanopoli, the first who hath had the wisdom and the spirit to bring inoculation into practice in Corsica, by which he preserves multitudes of lives ; and may therefore



be justly reckoned a distinguished benefactor to the state.

Long despised, plundered and oppressed, the Corsicans again revived in 1729, when the war commenced, which, with some intervals, has continued till now ; and after so many changes, misfortunes and struggles, will probably fix on a solid basis the Corsican liberty.

It is wonderful to see how great events are produced by little causes. A late authour (*a*) hath given us an entertaining selection of such instances, from the histories of different nations. The rise of the Corsicans in 1729, was occasioned by a single paolo, a piece worth about five pence English. A Genoese collector, went to the house of a poor old woman, and demanded this trifling sum, as the money for which she was assessed. Being in extreme penury, she had not wherewithal to satisfy the demand, Upon which, the collector began to abuse her, and to seize some of her furniture. She begged him to have patience, and said, she hoped in a few days to be able to pay him. He persisted in his severity, and the poor woman made a great lamentation. Two or three people hearing the noise, entered the house, took the part of the woman, and exclaimed against the barbarity of the collector. He threatened them

(*a*) Monsieur Richer.

with punishment, for having hindered him in the execution of his office. This provoked the villagers, and they drove him away with stones. The Genoese sent troops to support their collector, and the Corsicans assembled in large bodies to defend themselves. The tumult encreased. A spark was sufficient to kindle the generous flame, in a people, who had so often glowed with the enthusiasm of liberty; and in a very short time, the whole island was in motion.

The Corsicans immediately rushed upon the capital, which they took almost without resistance; and they would have been masters of the castle of Corte, had they been a little better regulated.

They saw it was necessary to put themselves under the direction of certain chiefs. They therefore chose Signor Andrea Ceccaldi, one of the highest nobility in the kingdom, and Signor Luiggi Giafferi, not indeed of the first rank, but who had a number of relations, a spirit, warm to a degree of fanaticism, against the republick, and the most steady and undaunted resolution. To these was joined, Signor Domenico Raffalli, a worthy and learned ecclesiastick, as a sort of president of justice, whose wisdom might preserve order in their administration, and whose religion might temper the violence of their measures, by principles of conscience.

The Genoese at first endeavoured to overcome the Corsicans by the sole force of the republick; but finding themselves altogether unable for it, while the Corsicans were every day growing stronger, cutting to pieces the poor reinforcements of Genoese troops, and thereby supplying themselves with more arms; the republick was under the necessity of seeking foreign assistance.

They applied to the emperour, Charles the sixth, who sent to Corsica, a body of auxiliaries, under the command of general Wachtendonck. These harrassed the island, without being powerful enough to overawe it. They had continual rencounters with the Corsicans, who, in one action, killed 1200 of them. The emperour then sent a strong army of Germans, with the prince of Wirtemberg at their head. The Corsicans were not in condition to resist such a force. They laid down their arms, upon condition that a treaty should be made between them and the Genoese, having for guarantee the emperour.

To this the republick having acceded, the Corsicans consented that their three chiefs, together with Signor Aitelli, a pievano of great influence, should go to Genoa as hostages.

These were accordingly conducted thither, dreading no violation of the promise of safety which had been made to them. The Ligurians however, inclined to put them to death; and their minister at Vienna, had almost obtained the emperor's consent; but the prince of Wirtemberg, who was afterwards killed at the battle of Guastalla, a prince of a brave and gallant spirit, sent an express to the emperor, with a very strong letter, representing how much the honour of Cæsar would suffer, should he consent to the death of those who had surrendered themselves upon the faith of his sacred protection. This was seconded by the generous interposition of the great prince Eugene of Savoy; and instructions were sent to Genoa, that the hostages should be released.

Giafferi and Aitelli went home to Corsica, Ceccaldi went to Spain, where he died with the rank of colonel; and Raffalli went to Rome, where he remained till he became very old. He then returned to end his days in his native country, where he still lives, regarded with veneration.

The treaty which had been formally concluded between the Corsicans and the Genoese, having been broken by the latter, there was a very short



suspension of hostilities ; and in 1734, the Corsicans rose anew.

Giafferi was again elected a general, and got for his colleague Signor Giacinto Paoli, father of the present General.

Giacinto Paoli, was a Corsican gentleman of a good family. But his merit distinguished him more than his rank. He was a man of learning, religion and bravery ; well qualified to serve his country, either in politicks, or in war. These chiefs were assisted by a variety of presidents of justice, elected one after another.

The Genoese had paid very dear for their victory, in their struggles. It was computed, that it had cost them above thirty millions of livres, besides costly presents to the prince of Wirtemberg, and to the other general officers.

The Marquis d'Argens very pleasantly applies to the Genoese, the French fable of a gardener, who complained to a gentleman in the neighbourhood, that a hare came every day into his garden, and eat his cabbages ; and begged the gentleman would be so good, as drive her out for him. The Gentleman comes with a pack of hounds, and half-a-dozen huntsmen, and does more mischief in five minutes, than the hare could have done in seven years. After a prodi-



rious chace, the hare made her escape through a hole in the wall. Upon which the gentleman congratulated the gardener on getting rid of his enemy, and advised him to stop up the hole (a). So the Genoese, after having expended a great deal more upon foreign auxiliaries, than any advantage they can ever derive from Corsica; upon the departure of these auxiliaries, have the mortification to find themselves just as they were.

Genoa again tried her force against Corsica; but she only shewed her weakness, and bad politics. So much fallen was she from that adventurous state, which had formerly extended her influence so far. Genoa indeed, was unhappily administered. They relate, that the city of Savona having rebelled several times, it was deliberated in the senate, whether they ought not to destroy it altogether. When a witty senator of the Doria family, rose, and said, 'If that be your intention, gentlemen, you need only send them such another governour, as the two last were; you cannot fall on a better expedient.'

The Corsicans on this occasion, displayed their resolution afresh, in the cause of liberty. They

(a) Lettres Juiv. lett. 34.

were well conducted, and had many successful engagements with the Genoese.

Their noble enthusiasm always continued, and, notwithstanding many unlucky divisions among themselves, there were still, in different parts of the island, intrepid bands, animated by the example of distinguished leaders.

I must here take notice of count Domenico Rivarola. His family was a branch of the house of Rossi, at Parma, one of the most ancient and conspicuous of the Italian nobility. His ancestor had left his fief of Rivarola, in the territory of Mantua, on account of the wars between the emperour, and the countess Matilda, and had settled in the Genoese state, where he quitted the name of Rossi, and took that of Rivarola. This family of Rivarola, greatly increased. In the fifteenth century, Francis Rivarola was, on account of long services, raised to the dignity of a count Palatine, by the emperor Maximilian; from which period, the title has since been in the family. Several descendants of Rivarola were established in Spain, Sicily, and the dominions of Sardinia, and three were established in Corsica, one in Calvi, one in Ajaccio, and one in Bastia; of which last,

count Domenico Rivarola, was the representative.

This gentleman had the lands of Chiaveri, on the river of Genoa; was considered as a friend of the republick, and was intrusted by her, with the office of commissary in Balagna; a singular honour for a Corsican.

He endeavoured, at this time, to make a reasonable accommodation between the Corsicans and Genoese, which having proved ineffectual, he was convinced, that the republick was determined to persevere in tyranny; he therefore embraced the patriotick party, and was ever after, most firm and zealous, in the great cause of liberty. He quitted the island, and went over to Leghorn, that he might be at full liberty to negotiate upon the continent, in behalf of his country.

The Genoese immediately confiscated his lands of Chiaveri. He had still the lands of Oletta, in Corsica; to which, he made his family remove from Bastia. But, he had soon a very severe trial of his constancy. For, the same year, his son Antonio, who was studying at the academy of Siena, went home, to bring with him his brother Nicholas; and, as they were crossing over to Leghorn, in a little Tuscan

vessel, with a British passport, they were taken by the republick, and carried to Genoa, where they were thrown into prison.

The republick thought this would certainly prevent count Domenico, the father, from continuing with the patriots. They offered to restore him his possessions, to release his sons, and to make him general of the Corsican troops in their service, if he would return to their side. But he answered with resolution and magnanimity: ‘ I miei figliuoli me li daranno a lor dispetto; e tutte le altre offerte le stimo un nulla a paragone del giusto impegno che ho preso e che seguirò fin che ho vita. My sons they shall be obliged to give me, whether they will or no; and all their other offers I consider as nothing, in comparison of the just enterprise in which I am engaged, and in which I will persevere while I have life.’ Such instances of patriotick spirit deserve to be recorded. The annals of Corsica will furnish many of them.

When the Austrian troops entered Genoa, the young counts Rivarola were set at liberty. Count Antonio, the eldest, my very good friend, is a major, in the service of the king of Sardinia, and consul general for that sovereign in Tuscany. Count Nicholas, the other, lives at



Oletta in Corfica, but is of fo delicate a conftitution, that he cannot ferve his country as he would wifh to do. Both the brothers have the fpirit of their father.

Count Domenico Rivarola obtained a regiment in the Sardinian fervice, and by his influence at Turin, procured fuch affiftance, that he would have been able to free his country, had it not been for the houfe of Matra in Corfica, which flood by the republick, and had intereft enough to make a ftrong party in the ifland.

In the mean time, the Corfican war went on with fpirit. Sometimes it was expected, that the king of Spain would ftrike in on one fide or other. But that prince did not choofe to interfere. Probably he forefaw, that it would involve him in a quarrel with France.

While the Genoefe and the Corficans were thus keenly engaged; and the politicians of Europe were forming various conjectures, a moft extraordinary circumftance occurred, to the amazement of every body. This was the appearance of Theodore, whofe fingular ftory has made fo much noife.

As many inconfiftent reports have been circulated, with regard to this man, I have been at great pains to obtain authentick accounts con-



cerning him, which, I am persuaded, will be very acceptable to my readers.

Theodore Baron Newhoff, in the county of La Marc in Westphalia, was the personage who aspired to the sovereignty of Corsica. He had his education in the French service. He afterwards went to Spain, where he received some marks of regard from the duke of Riperda and cardinal Alberoni. But being of a strange unsettled projecting disposition, he quitted Spain, and went and travelled into Italy, England and Holland; ever in search of some new adventure. He at last fixed his attention on Corsica, and formed a scheme of making himself a king.

He was a man of abilities and address; and, after having fully informed himself of every thing relating to the island, he went to Tunis, where he fell upon means to procure some money and arms; and then came to Leghorn, from whence he wrote a letter to the Corsican chiefs, Giafferi and Paoli, offering considerable assistance to the nation, if they would elect him as their sovereign.

This letter was consigned to count Domenico Rivarola, who acted as Corsican plenipotentiary, in Tuscany; and he gave for answer, that if Theodore brought the assistance he promised to the

Corficans, they would very willingly make him king.

Upon this he, without loss of time, set sail and landed at Tavagna in spring, 1736. He was a man of a very stately appearance; and the Turkish dress which he wore, added to the dignity of his mien. He had a few attendants with him. His manners were so engaging, and his offers so plausible, that he was proclaimed king of Corsica, before count Rivarola's dispatches arrived to inform the chiefs of the terms upon which he had agreed. He brought with him about a thousand zechins of Tunis, besides some arms and ammunition, and made magnificent promises of foreign assistance; so that the Corficans, who were glad of any support, willingly gave into his schemes; and it must be considered, that there could be no great harm in allowing a man the name of king, since they had always the power of restraining his authority.

Theodore assumed every mark of royal dignity. He had his guards, and his officers of state. He conferred titles of honour, and he struck money, both of silver and copper. The silver pieces were few in number, and can now hardly be met with. I have one of his copper coins, on one side of it is 'T. R. (Theodorus Rex) King Theo-

dore,' with a double branch crossed, and round it this inscription, 'Pro bono publico Re. Co. (Regni Corsicae) For the public good of the kingdom of Corsica.' On the other side, is the value of the piece, 'cinque soldi, five fous.' There was such a curiosity over all Europe to have king Theodore's coins, that his silver pieces were sold at four zechins each; and when the genuine ones were exhausted, imitations of them were made at Naples, and, like the imitations of antiques, were bought up at a high price, and carefully preserved in the cabinets of the virtuosi.

Theodore immediately blocked up the Genoese fortified towns; and he used to be sometimes at one siege, sometimes at another, standing with a telescope in his hand, as if he spied the assistance which he said he expected. He used also the artifice of making large packets be continually brought to him from the continent, which he gave out to be from the different sovereigns of Europe, acknowledging his authority, and promising to befriend him.

The Genoese were not a little confounded with this unexpected adventurer. They published a violent manifesto against Theodore, treating him with great contempt, but at the same time shewing, that they were alarmed at his appearance. Theodore replied, in a manifesto, with all the

calmness and dignity of a monarch, expressed his indifference as to the injurious treatment of the republick, and appeared firm in the hopes of victory.

The Genoese minister at London, made strong interest against the Corsicans; and on the 24th of July, 1736, her majesty, the queen regent of Great Britain, issued out her royal proclamation, prohibiting any of his majesty's subjects from furnishing provisions or assistance to the malecontents of Corsica.

After having been about eight months in Corsica, Theodore perceived, that the people began to cool in their affections towards him, and did not act with the same resolution as before. He therefore wisely determined, to leave them for a little, and try his fortune again upon the continent. So, after having laid down a plan of administration, to be observed in his absence, he quitted the island, in the month of November.

He went to Holland, and there he was successful enough to get credit to a great extent, from several rich merchants, particularly Jews, who trusted him with cannon, and other warlike stores, to a great value, under the charge of a supercargoe. With these, he returned to Corsica, in 1739; and, on his arrival, he put to death his



supercargo, that he might not have any trouble from demands being made upon him.

By this time, as shall be afterwards shewn, the French had become so powerful in the island, that, although Theodore threw in his supply of warlike stores, he did not incline to venture his person, the Genoese having set a high price upon his head.

He therefore chose to relinquish his throne, and give up his views of ambition for safety, having furnished a remarkable example, how far a daring and desperate spirit may go. Had Theodore had a little more prudence, and some better fortune, he, and his posterity, might have worn the crown of Corsica, upon the generous title of having delivered the island from oppression.

It has often been said, that Theodore was secretly supported by some of the European powers. But, from all that I can learn, there is no foundation whatever, for this conjecture. It is, indeed, a rare thing, to find a private gentleman embarking on his own bottom, in an enterprise of such a nature. But the truth is, Theodore was a most singular man, and had been so beaten about, by change of fortune, that he had lost the common sentiments of mankind, and viewed things as one who is mad, or drunk, or in a fever. He had nothing to lose, and a great deal to win. His



scheme was, to amuse the Corsicans with hopes of foreign aid ; and, by the force of hope, to carry them forward. This might have succeeded, in which case, he could very easily have said, that the foreign aid would have come, had there been occasion for it ; but they had behaved with such spirit, as to require no help. And, had he been fortunate, it is probable, some of the powers of Europe might have, in reality, stood by him.

The Corsicans now, talk differently of king Theodore. Some of them, who had most faith in his fine speeches, still extoll him to the skies, to support their own judgment ; others, who looked upon him as an impostour, and never joined heartily in his measures, represent him as a kind of Wat Tyler, a king of a rabble ; but the most knowing and judicious, and the General himself, consider him in the moderate light in which he has now been represented, and own, that he was of great service in reviving the spirit of the nation, which, after a good many years of constant war, was beginning to droop, but which, Theodore restored, while he rekindled the sacred fire of liberty.

They, indeed, are sensible, that his wretched fate has thrown a sort of ridicule on the nation, since their king was confined in a jail at London, which was actually the case of poor Theodore ;

who, after experiencing the most extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune, chose to end his days in our island of liberty; but was reduced to the wretched state of a prisoner, for debt.

Mr. Horace Walpole generously exerted himself for Theodore. He wrote a paper in the *World*, with great elegance and humour, soliciting a contribution for the monarch in distress, to be paid to Mr. Robert Dodsley, bookseller, as lord high treasurer. This brought him a very handsome sum. He was allowed to get out of prison. Mr. Walpole has the original deed, by which Theodore made over the kingdom of Corsica, in security to his creditors. He has also the great seal of the kingdom.

Mr. Walpole has told me, that he had the curiosity to see king Theodore, and was accordingly in company with him, at a lady's of his acquaintance. But whether from dulness, or from pride, he did not open his mouth.

I suppose he has been so much dejected, and so much hurt by his misfortunes, that he was become sullen and indifferent. He died very soon after he got out of prison, and was buried in St. Anne's church-yard, Westminster; where a simple, unadorned monument is erected to him, with the following inscription;

Near this place, is interred  
Theodore, king of Corsica ;  
Who died in this parish, Dec. 11,  
1756,

Immediately after leaving  
The king's bench prison,  
By the benefit of the act of insolvency :  
In consequence of which,  
He registered his kingdom of Corsica  
For the use of his creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,  
Heroes, and beggars, galley-slaves, and kings ;  
But Theodore, this moral learn'd, e'er dead ;  
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,  
Bestow'd a kingdom, and deny'd him bread.

To return to the affairs of the island. The Genoese, eager to repress the rise in 1734, hired some Swiss and Grisons, who from being accustomed to such a country at home, might scour the mountains of Corsica. But these soldiers found it no easy matter to scour mountains, where the natives were continually firing upon them, and had numberless ways of escaping. They soon saw that they had made a bad bargain, and that they gave the Genoese too much blood for their money.

Genoa had also recourse to the desperate expedient of Marius and Sylla. She published an

indemnity to all her assassins, and outlaws of every sort, on condition that they should fight for the republick, in Corsica. The robbers and assassins of Genoa, are no inconsiderable proportion of her people. These wretches flocked together, from all quarters, and were formed into twelve companies, who were joined with the Swiss and Grisons.

It may well be believed, that venal stipendiaries, and abandoned criminals, could not oppose an army of brave men, who were fighting in the great cause of liberty, and had every thing that was dear to them, at stake.

But France, who has ever had an eye to this island, now began to be apprehensive that the Corsicans might entirely throw off the yoke of Genoa, in which case, they would either become a free state, which the powers of Europe would, from a mutual jealousy, protect, or perhaps, would put themselves under the sovereignty of some great nation. She resolved then to force them back under the dominion of Genoa; for, by constant negotiations with that republick, France has such an ascendancy, that she may command, when she pleases, whatever belongs to it.

A treaty was therefore made at Versailles, by which, his most Christian Majesty engaged to re-



duce the Corsicans to obedience ; and it was contrived with such address, as to appear done at the earnest desire of Genoa ; though in reality, the republick had too recently experienced the danger of calling in the aid of a great state, to wish for a repetition of the same expedient.

In the month of March, 1738, the count de Boisseux was sent with a detachment of French troops to Corsica. This general was a good officer, but of no great enterprize. He was attended on this expedition, by M. de Contades, since, mareschal of France, who commanded the French army, at the battle of Minden. After several conferences with the chiefs of the Corsicans, Giafferi and Paoli, with whom we may also mention Luca di Ornano, a collateral branch of the great family, which Sampiero di Bastelica formerly represented, M. de Boisseux finding that the Corsicans would not submit to their old oppressours, began his hostilities.

The people of Corsica remonstrated to his most Christian Majesty in a very affecting memorial, in which they enumerated at great length their grievances, and as France had formerly afforded them protection, they hoped she would not now compel them to yield to the worst of tyranny. To the memorial were subjoined articles



of accomodation, which they submitted to the French king.

These articles were thought too bold for a people in the situation of the Corsicans; and articles formed by the Genoese were approved by France: so that no accommodation could be brought about. Giafferi and Paoli published a spirited manifesto to their countrymen, concluding it with the noble sentiment of Judas Maccabeus: 'Melius est mori in bello quam videre mala gentis nostrae (a). It is better for us to die in battle, than to behold the calamities of our people.'

M. de Boisseux did considerable hurt to the Corsicans; for, although his operations were slow, they were well conducted. He had even recourse to art; for he had a part of his troops drest exactly like the people of the country, and, by that device, they destroyed multitudes, and occasioned a strange confusion and dismay among the Corsicans, in so much, that till they came very near parties, who appeared upon the mountains and in the woods, they could not be certain whether they were friends or enemies. Meanwhile, more troops being sent from France, the transports were overtaken with a terrible storm, and some of them wrecked on the Corsican coasts, where

(a) 1 Maccabees, chap. iii. ver. 59.

the patriots took the soldiers prisoners, and seized their arms. M. de Boisseux did not live to see the success of his operations. He was taken ill, and died at Bastia, in February 1739.

The Genoese, much elated with the success that the monarchy of France had against the Corsicans, published a long memorial. The beginning of it, is truly pleasant: ‘ All the world knows so well, the mildness and love, with which the republick of Genoa governs her people; and above all, with what goodness and affection she hath ever regarded those of Corsica, &c. (a).’ They really intended this should pass in Europe, as a serious truth.

Still supported by the goodness of their cause, the Corsicans remained inflexible, nor would they ever have given way, but to such a superiority of force, as it was impossible for them to withstand.

In March, 1739, the French sent to Corsica, the marquis de Maillebois, a commander every way fitted for such an expedition, being an officer of great penetration, and uncommon fire. He saw, that the Corsicans had long been trifled with by Genoa, and that even the French had not acted against them with sufficient vigour. He saw, that it was necessary to strike a bold stroke,

(a) Jauffin, tom. i. p. 358.

if he wanted to make any impresson on the valiant islanders, so long accustomed to scenes of blood; and since his soveraign had committed to him the charge of conquering this people, he resolved to do it effectually.

Every thing therefore, was provided for the enterprize. He had 16 battalions of the best troops of France, besides some arquebusiers, and Bearnois, expert in climbing the mountains.

Having formed two great corps, and several small parties, all compleatly furnished with ammunition, and whatever else was necessary, or convenient; he pierced into the innermost parts of the country, while his grenadiers carried heavy cannon across the rudest passes. He cut down the standing corn, the vines, the olives, set fire to the villages, and spread terrour and desolation in every quarter. He hanged numbers of monks, and others, who were keenest in the revolt, and at the same time, published, wherever he went, his terms of capitulation, which had the best chance to be accepted, amidst so general a destruction. Notwithstanding the ungenerous cause, in which they were displayed, one cannot but admire the martial abilities of M. de Maillebois.

We have seen, that Theodore durst not land. The succours which he left, were not of much avail. Such unprecedented, and terrible slaughter, as now took place, with the dread of still greater vengeance, from so formidable a nation as France, obliged the Corsicans to lay down their arms, at the end of the campaign, 1739, which was indeed a hot one. Of these arms, a thousand were found to have the Genoese mark. The republick demanded to have them restored, a circumstance little to their honour.

The generals, Giafferi and Paoli, left the island, and went to Naples; where they were both made colonels, which character, they enjoyed till their death.

There were still some few enthusiastick patriots, who skulked in the wildest parts of the island; but these were all reduced before the end of the year 1740, as was also the young baron Newhoff, the nephew of Theodore, who with a small party of desperadoes, had long escaped the utmost diligence of the French commander. He surrendered, on condition, that he and his attendants, should be landed in safety on the continent, which was faithfully performed.



In this manner was Corsica totally vanquished by France, of which the Genoese were as proud, as if it had been their own achievement. They gave in proposals to M. de Maillebois, for keeping the island in perpetual quiet. These proposals are preserved by M. Jauffin (*a*); and they are such, as any state should be ashamed of. Amongst many other barbarous schemes, one was, to transport a considerable number of the inhabitants, and make them over to the king of France, to people his distant colonies. Could there be a more harsh, or a more absurd measure, than this? Jauffin is much on the side of Genoa, and through the whole of his two volumes, does not seem to have felt one spark of true liberty, or at all to have entered into the spirit of what the Corsicans were fighting for; yet when he recites this proposal, he cannot help saying: ‘ Il sembloit par là qu’ils auroient été contents d’être souverains des seuls rochers de Corse sans sujets (*b*). It would thence appear, that the Genoese would have been satisfied to be sovereigns of the bare rocks of Corsica, without subjects.’

(*a*) Jauffin, tom. i. p. 468.

(*b*) *Ib.* p. 481.



France being engaged with more important objects than Corsica, or any thing concerning the Genoese, was no longer at leisure to employ her attention on that island. All Europe being now in agitation, she thought proper to recall her troops from Corsica. They accordingly quitted the island, in the end of the year 1741, leaving it in perfect submission and quietness; as was said of the Romans by Galgacus, the ancient Scottish chief, in his famous speech, upon the Grampian mountains: ‘Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant (a). Where they make a desert, they call it peace.’

The French, indeed, knew the Corsicans too well, to believe, that they would submit to Genoa, when left to themselves. The event happened accordingly; for the French were hardly gone, before the Corsicans were again as much in motion as ever. Several of their countrymen, who were settled in different towns in Italy, furnished them with arms; and, as they had formerly done, they took a good many arms from the Genoese. From having been long depressed, like a strong bow recovering its elasticity, they rose with renewed vigour. Man,

(a) Tacit. de vit. Agric. cap. 30.

woman and child, may be said to have engaged ; for very young boys took the field ; and even some of their women, like those of Sparta, shewed their valour in battle. Many of the religious also carried arms ; and, as if actuated by a kind of universal inspiration, every soul was ardent against the tyrant.

Gaffori and Matra, now obtained the government of Corsica, under the title of Protectours of the kingdom. Gaffori was a man of distinguished talents. His eloquence was most remarkable ; and the Corsicans still talk with admiration of his harangues to them. He heard once, that a band of assassins were coming against him. He went out, and met them with a serene dignity, which astonished them. He begged they would only hear him a little ; and he gave them so pathetic a picture of the distresses of Corsica, and roused their spirits to such a degree against those, who caused the oppression, that the assassins threw themselves at his feet, intreated his forgiveness, and instantly joined his banners.

The Genoese being in possession of the castle of Corte, it was besieged with great vigour by the Corsicans, commanded by Gaffori. By a strange want of thought, the nurse, who took care of Gaffori's eldest son, then an infant, wandered a-

way, at a little distance from the camp. The Genoese perceived it, and making a sudden sally, they got hold of the nurse and the child, and carried them into the castle. The General showed a decent concern at this unhappy accident, which struck a damp into the whole army. The Genoese thought they could have Gaffori upon their own terms, since they were possessed of so dear a pledge. When he advanced to make some cannon play, they held up his son, directly over that part of the wall, against which his artillery was levelled. The Corsicans stooped, and began to draw back; but Gaffori, with the resolution of a Roman, stood at their head, and ordered them to continue the fire. Luckily, his firmness was not broken by losing his child, who escaped unhurt. I had the pleasure of knowing the young gentleman, who inherits his father's estate. He related to me himself, from the best authority, this story, which does so much honour to his father. I had it also vouched, by such as had no particular interest in it.

Matra, the other general or protector, was always suspected, as secretly favouring the views of Genoa, and was rather a promoter of division, than a patron of liberty. Indeed, the great misfortune of the Corsicans, was their want of

union; which made particular animosities take up their attention, and divert their zeal from the great cause.

In 1745, Count Domenico Rivarola, arrived at Bastia, along with some English ships of war. Great Britain had forbidden her subjects to give any assistance to the Corsicans; but, by the changeful schemes of political connexions, she consented to send some ships against the Genoese; not, as if from herself, but, as complying with the request of her ally, the king of Sardinia, who had taken the cause of Corsica much to heart. These ships bombarded Bastia, and San-Fiorenzo, both of which they delivered into the hands of the Corsicans. The force of the British men of war, and the great service done by us to their cause, are never forgotten, by the brave islanders.

Count Rivarola, was proclaimed Generalissimo of the kingdom. Gaffori and Matra, were not present at this election, and did every thing in their power to oppose it; so that there was nothing but heart-burnings, and miserable dissensions; and the British went away with an idea of this people, as if they had been a parcel of half-barbarians.



As our information, with regard to Corfica, has been very imperfect, these unhappy impressions have continued ever since, and have had too much influence in Great Britain.

Rivarola, Gaffori and Matra, having at length come to a tolerable agreement, matters went on a little better, though the Genoese soon recovered Bastia and San Fiorenzo.

In 1746, the Corficans sent two envoys, with proposals to the Earl of Bristol, then his Britannick Majesty's ambassadour, at the court of Turin. The intention of these proposals was, that Corfica should put herself entirely under the protection of Great Britain. The envoys waited at Turin, till My Lord Bristol had a return from the ministry at London, signifying their satisfaction at what had been communicated, hoping the Corficans would preserve the same obliging sentiments; but that it was not then the time to enter into any treaty with them,

Count Domenico Rivarola, finding that he could be of most service to his country, when at a distance, returned to Turin, where he constantly improved the benevolent intentions of his Sardinian Majesty towards Corfica: He died with the rank of colonel, in April 1748, and



left behind him the character of an honest man, and a gallant patriot.

In the same month and year, the British ship, the Nassau, commanded by captain Holcomb, together with some transports, carried over to Corsica, two battalions, one of the king of Sardinia's troops, and one of Austrians, in order to aid the Corsicans; but the general peace being concluded, at Aix la Chapelle, no foreign states could any longer interfere, and the Corsicans and Genoese, were again left to themselves.

My Lord Hailes has, among his valuable collection of historical manuscripts, two pieces relating to Corsica. The one entitled, 'Information de l'état dans lequel se trouve presentement la Corse, & de ce qu'il faudroit pour la delivrer de l'esclavage du gouvernement Genoiso, traduit de l'Italien,' is written by Count Domenico Rivarola. The other, is an account of the state of Corsica, in the original Italian; drawn up by one, who appears to have been well acquainted with the subject. Both of these papers set forth, the advantages to be derived to a maritime power, from an alliance with Corsica. They were communicated by M. Carret de Gorregne, the Sardinian minister, to general Wentworth, the British ambassadour, at the court of Turin;

and, I believe, they had considerable influence, in procuring the interposition of Sardinia and Great Britain, in favour of the Corsicans.

Matra, in the end of the year 1748, went to the service of Piedmont, and left Gaffori sole general of the island. A repetition of the same desperate actions continued, till on the 3d of October, 1753, Gaffori was assassinated by a band of murderers, set on by the republick. At least, it is a fact that some of these wretches have still a miserable pension to support them, in the territory of Genoa. There is a pillar of infamy erected at Corte, on the place, where stood the house of the principal actor in this bloody villainy. The house was burnt, and razed from the foundation.

The Corsicans, from their family connexions, and violent parties, differ in their accounts of Gaffori. Some of them would have it believed, that he was too much engrossed by selfish views, and in order to promote his own interest, endeavoured to bring about unworthy schemes of reconciliation with Genoa. But, besides the reluctance which every generous mind must feel, to give credit to injurious reports of a hero, whose greatness of soul shone forth, in the manner I have related, what I heard of Gaffori from those,

in whose judgment and impartiality I could confide, joined with the regard with which he is had in remembrance by the majority of his countrymen, determine me to a persuasion of the reality of his virtues.

The administratours of the island had been so well instituted by general Gaffori, that Corsica was able to continue for two years without any chief; while the war was still carried on with various success.

The patriots did not however, swear a solemn oath, that, rather than submit to the republick, they would throw themselves into the fire, like the Saguntines of old. This oath, which is conceived in terms of strength and violence, not unlike the Corsican stile, but somewhat exaggerated, was circulated over Europe, and generally believed to be genuine. Doctour Smollet, who displays a generous warmth in favour of the Corsicans, was very naturally led to give this oath a place in his history (*a*); but Paoli assures me, that it was a fiction.

I come now, to a remarkable event in the annals of Corsica, an event, from which the happiness and glory of that island will principally be

(*a*) Smoll. hist. vol. xvi. p. 384.

dated. I mean, the election of Pascal Paoli, to be General of the kingdom.

Pascal Paoli\*, was second son to the old chief Giacinto Paoli. He had been educated with great care by his father, who formed his taste for letters, and inspired him with every worthy and noble sentiment. He was born in Corsica, where he remained long enough, to contract a love and attachment to his country, and to feel the oppression under which it groaned.

When the patriots were totally crushed by the marquis de Maillebois, his father took young Paoli to Naples, where he had the advantage of attending the academy, got a commission as an officer in that service, and was much about court.

Here he lived twelve or thirteen years, cultivating the great powers with which nature had endowed him, and laying the foundation of those

\* His name, in Italian, is Pasquale de' Paoli. I write Pascal, as more agreeable to an English ear. I also avoid giving him any title. I owe this thought to My Lord Hailes. When I asked him, Whether I should call Paoli, Signor, or General? his answer was, 'Signor is better than General, but plain Pascal is better than either. You do not say, King Alexander, but Alexander of Macedon; no title adds to the dignity of Judas Maccabeus.'



grand designs, which he had early formed, for the deliverance of his country.

His reputation became so great among the Corsicans, that he received the strongest invitations to come over and take the command. He embarked in the glorious enterprise, stimulated by generous ambition, and undismayed by a consideration of the dangers, the cares, and the uncertainty which he was about to encounter.

There was something particularly affecting, in his parting from his father; the old man, hoary and gray with years, fell on his neck, and kissed him, gave him his blessing, and with a broken feeble voice, encouraged him in the undertaking, on which he was entering: ‘My son,’ said he, ‘I may, possibly, never see you more; but in my mind, I shall ever be present with you. Your design is a great, and a noble one; and I doubt not, but God will bless you in it. The little which remains to me of life, I will allot to your cause, in offering up my prayers and supplications to heaven, for your protection and prosperity.’ Having again embraced him, they parted.

Pascal Paoli no sooner appeared in the island, than he attracted the attention of every body. His carriage and deportment prejudiced them in his favour, and his superiour judgment, and pa-



triotick spirit, displayed with all the force of eloquence, charmed their understandings. All this, heightened with condescension, affability and modesty, entirely won him their hearts. A way was open for him to the supreme command, and he was called to it by the unanimous voice of his countrymen; upon which occasion, was issued the following manifesto.

*The Supreme, and General Council of the Kingdom of CORSICA, to the Beloved people of that NATION.*

BELOVED PEOPLE AND COUNTRYMEN,

‘ THE discords and divisions, that have begun  
 ‘ to infect the publick, as well as private tranquil-  
 ‘ lity of our country, by the revival of ancient,  
 ‘ and personal enmities amongst those, who have  
 ‘ very little fear of God, and are little interested  
 ‘ and zealous, for the good of the publick, have  
 ‘ obliged our principal chiefs to call us together,  
 ‘ to this general Consulta, in order to deliberate  
 ‘ on such necessary measures, as may effectually  
 ‘ contribute to the establishment of a common  
 ‘ union, and to cause the most rigid laws to be  
 ‘ put in execution, against such as shall dare to

disturb it by their private piques, or unruly dispositions.

The most proper and effectual means, to succeed in this our desirable end, are by us seriously thought to be, the electing of one economical, political and general chief, of enlightened faculties, to command over this kingdom with full power, except when there shall be occasion to consult upon matters concerning the state, which he cannot treat of, without the concurrence of the people, or their respective representatives.

By the general voice is elected for that trust, Pascal Paoli; a man, whose virtues and abilities, render him every way worthy thereof.

After so general an election, by the chiefs of the council of war, the deputies of the provinces, and the respective representatives of the parishes assembled, this gentleman was invited, by a letter, to come; and a large committee of the principal members of the assembly, was sent to his house, to desire him to accept of the charge, and to repair hither to be acknowledged as our chief; and to take the solemn oath, to exercise the office, with which he is invested, with the utmost zeal, affection and disinterested-

‘ nefs ; and to receive the oath of fidelity and  
‘ obedience from the commons.

‘ Besides having given many reasons against  
‘ this, he has shewn much reluctance to take up-  
‘ on him so great a charge ; but having been in-  
‘ formed of our resolutions and determinations, in  
‘ case of any obstacle or refusal, he was obliged  
‘ to acquiesce, being necessitated so to do. He  
‘ was conducted hither last night, and hath  
‘ plighted and received the oaths above-men-  
‘ tioned.

‘ He is to take the government upon himself,  
‘ assisted by two counsellors of state, and one  
‘ of the most reputable persons from each pro-  
‘ vince, who shall be changed every month.

‘ The third day of August shall be fixed on,  
‘ for a general circuit, in order to punish the  
‘ authours of many crimes, particularly murders,  
‘ committed lately in different parts. This cir-  
‘ cuit, to be directed by the aforefaid General,  
‘ with the deputies. The number of armed men,  
‘ as he shall think fitting.

‘ We hope, that these our resolutions and de-  
‘ liberations, will be to the general satisfaction;  
‘ as it concerns the common good : and we  
‘ charge all the chiefs and commissaries over

‘ the parishes, to co-operate, as far as lies in  
‘ their power, to promote the publick tranquil-  
‘ lity.’

Dated at St. Antonio of the White House,  
this 15th of July, 1755.

Though Paoli had long meditated on the importance of the charge he was to enter upon, its near approach struck him with awe ; for his ideas were enlarged, his resolves were magnanimous, and the office appeared more momentous to him, than it could appear to one of more confined views, and more moderate plans.

His hesitation and diffidence, when called to the supreme command, was not affected. He balanced the consequences, and he could not but be seriously moved. For he could not divine with certainty, the astonishing influence which his government was to have, on the happiness of his country. But the representations made to him, were so earnest, and, in some measure, so peremptory, that he thought himself bound in duty to accept of the arduous task.

When he enquired into the situation of the affairs of Corsica, he found the utmost disorder and confusion. There was no subordination, no



discipline, no money, hardly any arms and ammunition; and, what was worse than all, little union among the people. He immediately began to remedy these defects. His persuasion and example, had wonderful force; all ranks exerted themselves, in providing what was necessary for carrying on the war with spirit; whereby, in a short time, the Genoese were driven to the remotest corners of the island.

Having thus expelled the foe, from the bosom of his country, he had leisure to attend to the civil part of the administration, in which he discovered abilities and constancy hardly to be paralleled. He rectified innumerable abuses, which had insinuated themselves, during the late times of trouble and confusion. He, in a manner, new-modelled the government, upon the soundest principles of democratical rule, which was always his favourite idea.

The Corsicans having been long denied legal justice, had assumed the right of private revenge, and had been accustomed to assassinate each other upon the most trivial occasions. He found it extremely difficult to break them of this practice, by which it was computed, that the state lost 800 subjects every year. The disease was be-



come so violent, that it seemed almost incurable. However, by seasonable admonition, by representing to them the ruin of this practice to the cause of liberty, at a time when they had occasion for all the assistance they could lend to each other, joined to a strict exercise of criminal justice; he gradually brought them to be convinced, that the power of dispensing punishment belonged to the publick; and that, without a proper submission, and a regular system of administration, they never could make head against an enemy, or, indeed, be properly speaking, a state. So effectual were the measures he took, that a law was passed, making assassination capital, let it be committed on any pretence whatever.

The Corsicans are naturally humane; but, like the Italians, and most southern nations, are extremely violent in their tempers. This is certainly the effect of a warm climate, which forms the human frame to an exquisite degree of sensibility. Whatever advantages this sensibility may produce, by cherishing the finer feelings and more exalted affections; it is at the same time productive of some disadvantages, being equally the occasion of impatience, sudden passion, and a spirit of revenge, tending to the disorder of society.

Paoli, by his masterly knowledge of human nature, guided the Corsicans to glory, and rendered the impetuosity of their dispositions, and their passion for revenge, subservient to the noble objects of liberty, and of vindicating their country. His wise institutions had so good an effect, that notwithstanding of their frequent losses in action, it was found, that in a few years, the number of inhabitants was increased 16000.

When a proper system of government was formed, and some of the most glaring abuses rectified, Paoli proceeded to improve and civilize the manners of the Corsicans. This was a very delicate task. They had been brought up in anarchy, and their constant virtue had been resistance. It therefore, required the nicest conduct, to make them discern the difference between salutary restraint and tyrannick oppression. He was no monarch, born to rule, and who received a nation as a patrimonial inheritance. It was, therefore, in vain to think of acting with force, like the Czar Peter towards the Russians. It was not, indeed, consistent with his views of forming a free nation; but, had he been inclined to it, he could not have executed such a plan. He was entirely dependant upon the people, elected by them, and answerable to them for his conduct. It was no easy matter to restrain those of whom he held his power. But this, Paoli accomplished.

He gradually prepared the Corsicans for the reception of laws, by cultivating their minds, and leading them, of their own accord, to desire the enactment of regulations, of which he shewed them the benefit. He established an university at Corte; and he was at great pains to have proper schools, for the instruction of children, in every village of the kingdom.

The last step he took was, to induce the Corsicans to apply themselves to agriculture, commerce, and other civil occupations. War had entirely ruined industry in the island. It had given the Corsicans a contempt for the arts of peace; so that they thought nothing worthy of their attention, but arms and military achievements. The great and valourous actions, which many of them had performed, gave them a certain pride, which disdained all meaner and more inglorious occupation. Heroes could not submit to sink down into plain peasants. Their virtue was not so perfect, as that of the ancient Romans, who could return from the triumphs of victory, to follow their ploughs.

From these causes, the country was in danger of being entirely uncultivated, and the people of becoming a lawless and ungovernable rabble of banditti.

Paoli therefore, set himself seriously to guard against this ; and by degrees, brought the Corsicans to look upon labour with less aversion, so as at least to provide themselves sufficiently in food and clothing, and to carry on a little commerce.

His administration, in every respect was such, that, from being rent into factions, the nation became firm and united ; and had not France again interposed, the Corsican heroes would long before this time have totally driven the Genoese from the island.

Feeling its own importance, the Corsican nation resolved to give the Genoese no quarter at sea, which they had hitherto done, out of indulgence to the individuals of the republick ; lamenting their unhappy situation, which obliged them to live under a tyrannical government. But finding that the Genoese continually attacked, and made booty of the Corsican vessels, it was thought highly equitable to retaliate ; preserving at the same time, all due respect for the other maritime powers. To this effect, a manifesto was issued in 1760 (*a*).

These firm and rapid advances of the Corsican nation, filled the Genoese with serious concern ; and in 1761, they published a manifesto in very mild and insinuating terms, to try i



they could allure the Corsicans to a pacifick submission (*a*).

Immediately upon this, a general council was assembled at Vescovato in Casinca, where the strongest resolutions were taken, never to make any agreement with the republick, but on condition of having Corsica secured in its liberties and independency (*b*).

A memorial was also published by the Corsicans, to the sovereigns of Europe (*c*), calling upon them, by the rights of humanity, to interpose, and give peace to a nation which had done so much for freedom.

In these various writings, there is a spirit of eloquence, a feeling, and a resolution, which does honour to the character of this people.

But the politicks of Versailles did not favour the Corsican cause; France has been alternately, the scourge and the shield of Genoa. Paoli had well nigh compleatly finished his great scheme of freeing every part of the island from the Genoese, when a treaty was concluded between France and the republick, by which the former engaged to send six battalions of troops to garrison the fortified towns in Corsica, for the space of four years.

(*a*) Appendix N<sup>o</sup>. II.      (*b*) Appendix N<sup>o</sup>. III.

(*c*) Appendix N<sup>o</sup>. IV.



When this treaty was first known in Europe, every noble heart was afflicted; for every body believed, that France was again determined to carry fire and sword into Corsica, and blast the hopes of the brave islanders. M. Rousseau wrote of it, with his usual energy, to his friend and mine, M. De Leyre, at Parma; one of the authors of the Encyclopedie, a man who unites with science and genius the most amiable heart and most generous soul: ‘ Il faut avouer que vos  
 ‘ François, sont un peuple bien fervile, bien ven-  
 ‘ du à la tyrannie, bien cruel, et bien acharné sur  
 ‘ les malheureux. S’ils favoient un homme libre  
 ‘ à l’autre bout du monde, je crois qu’ils iroient  
 ‘ pour le seul plaisir de l’exterminer. It must  
 ‘ be owned that your countrymen, the French,  
 ‘ are a very fervile nation, wholly sold to ty-  
 ‘ ranny, exceedingly cruel and relentless in  
 ‘ persecuting the unhappy. If they knew of  
 ‘ a free man at the other end of the world, I  
 ‘ believe they would go thither for the mere  
 ‘ pleasure of extirpating him \*.’

\* It is difficult to give a good translation of a sentence so original and forcible. I am indebted for the above, to a friend who does not choose to have his name mentioned as a translator.

But it turned out to be a prudent and political scheme on the part of France. She was owing the Genoese some millions of livres. Her finances were not such as made it very convenient for her to pay. But the French ministers are never at a loss to conclude an advantageous treaty for their monarch. They told the Genoese, ' We cannot yet let you have your money. But we will send you six battallions of auxiliaries to Corsica, and let that be a sinking fund for the discharge of our debt.' The Genoese, who recalled with barbarous satisfaction what France had formerly done against the Corsicans, never doubted, that if French foldiers were again in the island, continual skirmishes would ensue; France would be provoked, and a bloody war would be the consequence, by which the Corsicans would again be reduced to a state of slavery. They were therefore extremely pleased with the scheme.

The French, however, took care to engage to act only on the defensive, and to fix the treaty for four years, that they might be sure of having time to sink their debt. They sent the troops as stipulated in the end of the year 1764;

and the Count De Marboeuf was appointed commander in chief.

M. De Marboeuf was an officer of experience and temper ; and, no doubt, had his instructions to conduct himself mildly towards the Corsicans. All his duty was, to take care that things should not become worse for Genoa ; but, that she should still retain the garrison towns of Bastia, San Fiorenzo, Calvi, Albagliola and Ajaccio.

The Corsicans conducted themselves, upon this occasion, with the greatest propriety. A general council was held, and determinations (a) published ; from which it appears, that they shewed no distrust of the French, who, they trusted, would not begin hostilities against them. But, for greater security, it was provided, that a council of war should be appointed by the government, to be ever vigilant against any infractions of what they supposed France had tacitly promised to them, and was bound by the law of nations to observe ; that the French troops should not be allowed to have access to the territories of the nation ; that the General should

(a) Appendix N°. V.

post sufficient guards upon the frontiers ; and if any French officer desired a passport, he might grant him it ; but should be obliged to give an account, in the first general consulta thereafter, of what passports he had granted ; of his motives for granting them ; and of every treaty he should have with the French. That, as it was reported, some new proposals of peace with the republick would be offered, they should reject all such, if they did not first grant to the nation, the preliminaries resolved upon in the general council of Casinca. That the General should make a respectful remonstrance, in name of the nation, to his most Christian Majesty, with regard to the loss it must sustain by the arrival of his troops ; by which, the Genoese would be relieved of the great expence of the Corsican war, and the patriots be prevented from continuing their successful enterprises, and totally expelling their enemies from the island. That this remonstrance might be more effectual, his excellency should, at the same time, apply to the powers favourable to Corsica, that they might employ their mediation with the French king, in order to preserve to the nation its



rights, prerogatives, liberty and independency. And they further ordered, that as every body had, without controul, cut timber in the woods of Corsica, they should be prohibited so to do, without the permission of the government.

These determinations were wise and moderate. Without giving umbrage to the French, they secured the patriots from sudden attacks, or insidious wiles. The article relating to the cutting of timber, was essentially requisite to prevent the French from carrying it away to Marseilles and Toulon; which they, probably, would have done, had it not been for this edict, which preserved to the Corsicans a noble supply of wood, to be ready, either for their own service, or for the service of any maritime power, with whom they might make an alliance.

The warlike operations of Corsica were now suspended. But Paoli improved the season of tranquillity to the best purpose, in preparing for future schemes of victory, and in giving perfection and stability to the civil constitution of his country; effectuating what ages had not been able to produce, and ex-



hibiting an illustrious instance of what was said of Epaminondas: ‘ Unum hominem pluris  
‘ fuisse quam civitatem (a). That one man  
‘ has been of more consequence than a whole  
‘ nation.’

(a) Corn. Nep. vit. Epam. in fin.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the country at the beginning of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the condition of the kingdom, the state of the church, and the character of the people. It also mentions the various wars and conquests which took place during this period.

The second part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various events which took place during his reign, and the character of his government. It also mentions the various wars and conquests which took place during this period.

The third part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various events which took place during his reign, and the character of his government. It also mentions the various wars and conquests which took place during this period.

The fourth part of the history is a more particular account of the reign of King Henry the First. It describes the various events which took place during his reign, and the character of his government. It also mentions the various wars and conquests which took place during this period.

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### CHAPTER III.

*The Present State of CORSICA, with respect to Government, Religion, Arms, Commerce, Learning, the Genius and Character of its INHABITANTS.*

AFTER running over the revolutions of an island, which has experienced so many vicissitudes, it will be agreeable to consider the result of these vigorous exertions in the cause of liberty. I shall, therefore, with much pleasure, present my readers with the state of Corsica as it now is.

The Government of Corsica is, as follows. Every paese or village, elects, by majority of votes, a Podestà and other two magistrates, who have the respectable name of ‘Padri del Comune; Fathers of the Community.’ These magistrates are chosen annually. They may be continued in office for several years, at the will of the community; but there must be a new election every year.

The Podestà, by himself, may determine causes to the value of ten livres ; and united with the Padri del Commune, may finally determine causes to the value of thirty livres. The Podestà is the representative of the government, and to him are address'd all the orders of the supreme council. The Padri del Commune superintend the œconomy and police of the village, call the people together, and consult with them on every thing that concerns their interest. In some villages, the inhabitants join with the Podestà and Padri del Commune, twelve honest men, in whom they can confide, and to whom they delegate their power of settling the affairs of the publick. These are called counsellors, and sit as assessors with the three magistrates of the village. The names of these Magistrates, as soon as elected, must be transmitted to the magistrates of the province, who have it in their power to oppose the choice, and order a new election ; but this never happens when the people have been unanimous. Sometimes they choose two Podestàs and one Padre del Commune, and sometimes more and sometimes fewer counsellors. These irregularities are permitted, to humour the caprices of different villages in an infant state, and are of no consequence ; for the same degree of power

remains to each office, whether it be held by a lesser or a greater number; as in the states of Holland, those who send two or three representatives, have but an equal voice with those who send only one. In some of the more considerable towns, the Podestà is not subject to the provincial magistrates, but is considered as having equal authority with them.

Once a year, all the inhabitants of each village assemble themselves and choose a Procurator, to represent them in the general consulta or parliament of the nation, which is held annually in the month of May, at the city of Corte. This procurator is elected by the majority of the voices. He must have a mandate, attested by a notary publick, which, on his arrival at Corte, he presents to the great chancellor of the kingdom, by whom it is registered. Each procurator has, from his community, a livre a day, to bear his charges from the time of his setting out till his return home. This allowance is too small, and must soon be increased.

Sometimes the procurators of all the villages, contained in the same pieve, choose from among themselves one who goes as representative of the pieve, which saves some expence to the villages.



But this is an abuse, and when matters of any consequence are deliberating, it renders the number of those who are to consult too small. A little expence should be despised, in comparison of having a voice in making the laws, and settling the most serious affairs of the country; and the greater the number of voices, the more does the assembly approach to the idea of a Roman comitia.

The general consulta is, indeed, a great and numerous assembly; for, besides the ordinary procuratours, it is usual to call in several of those who have formerly been members of the supreme council, and several of those who have lost their fathers or near relations in the service of their country, that the blood of heroes may be distinguished by publick honours.

The magistrates of each province also send a procuratour to the general consulta; and when all the procuratours are assembled at Corte, in presence of the General and the supreme council of state, it is recommended to the procuratours of each province, to choose two of their number, who, together with the procuratour of their magistrates, may proceed to the election of the president and oratour of the general consulta. The procuratours of each province accordingly choose

two of their number by votes viva voce, if they are unanimous ; and if not unanimous, by ballot.

These two, with the procuratour of the magistrates of each province, come before the supreme council, to whom every one of them gives in a sealed note, containing the name of the person who, he thinks, should be president : these notes are considered by the supreme council, and the three who have most notes inscribed with their names, are put to a ballot ; and he who carries two thirds of the votes in his favour, is made president.

In the schedule or note, a procuratour may insert the name of his relation, or of one who has been strongly recommended to him ; but by ballot, he can freely give his vote for the person whom he thinks most deserving ; so that it often happens, that the person among the three, who had the fewest notes for him, will be made president by a great majority. This appears to me another abuse ; for a procuratour, by inserting in the schedule the name of one of whom he does not approve, runs a risk of having the man whom he thinks most deserving, thrown out altogether. Besides, he ought not to be moved by considerations of connection or of recommenda-

tion. The members of the supreme council have also their votes in this ballot for the president. The oratour is chosen exactly in the same manner.

The president governs during the sitting of the general consulta. The oratour reads the different papers subjected to deliberation. Propositions from the government are addressed to the president. Those from the people are addressed to the oratour. If a proposition from the government is approved of by a majority of voices, it is immediately passed into a law. But a proposition from the people, though approved of, may be suspended by the government, without assigning their reasons; which, however, they are strictly obliged to do at the next general consulta.

This suspending power was greatly agitated in the Corsican parliament; and the people opposed it so much, that it was thought it would not take place. But Paoli, ever ready to enlighten his countrymen, shewed them, that in the present state of affairs, the government may have many designs, not mature enough for being communicated to the publick, but of essential advantage to the nation; so that it is highly proper they should have the privilege of delaying for a while, any proposition which might interfere with these

designs. Besides, the supreme council, as the grand procuratours of the nation, and possessed of their greatest confidence, ought to be specially heard; and if they think a proposition important and critical, may well be allowed to put it off, till it shall be fully considered by all the subjects of the state. And this can be attended with no bad consequences; since the people may, at an after period, pass their proposition into a law.

The procuratours of each province next assemble themselves, in presence of the president of the general consulta, or a president deputed by him; and each province appoints its representative in the supreme council, for the ensuing year; and one of these is elected into the office of Great Chancellor. The supreme council, for the time being, may remonstrate against this election; and the election of each province must be confirmed by a majority of the other provinces; because these counsellors, with the General of the kingdom, are to form the executive power of the whole nation; the general consulta or legislative power devolving upon them that high commission.

The General holds his office for life. He is perpetual president of the supreme council of nine.



He votes in all questions ; and in case of an equality, he has a casting vote. He is absolute commander of the troops or militia of the island. His office much resembles that of the Stadtholder of Holland.

The procuratours of each province also choose the provincial magistrates for the ensuing year. This magistracy is regularly composed of a president, two consultors, an auditour and a chancellor : but the number is varied in different provinces, in the same manner as the magistracy in different villages. The auditour and chancellor have small salaries ; and the magistracy have their table kept at the publick expence, with a guard of soldiers in pay. The provincial magistrates can try criminals, and pronounce sentence against them ; but a sentence for capital punishment cannot be put in execution, till it is approved by the supreme council. In civil causes, they can determine finally to the extent of fifty livres ; in causes exceeding that sum, parties may appeal to the Rota Civile, which is a tribunal consisting of three doctours of laws, chosen by the supreme council, and continued at their pleasure. This tribunal judges according to the civil and canon laws, and according to the particular laws of Corsica. These last were partly formed in old times, and afterwards



augmented and improved by the Genoese, who published them under the title of, ‘Statuti Civili et Criminali del Isola di Corsica.’ They are become very scarce. I have a copy of them, a thin folio, printed at Bastia, in 1694. It is a very good little code, and does credit to Genoa. ‘Felix si sic omnia. Happy would it have been had she shewn the same equity in all respects.’ There are also a few modern laws. Although the judgment, both of the magistrates of the villages, and of the provincial magistrates, be final to the extent of the values I have mentioned, yet if any person is manifestly aggrieved, he may obtain redress by applying to the supreme council, or to the court of syndicato, another excellent institution, which is conducted in the following manner.

In the general consulta, besides the elections of which I have given an account, the procurators also choose some persons of high credit and respect, as syndicatori. These make a tour through the different provinces, as our judges in Britain go the circuits. They hear complaints against the different magistrates; and if any of them have transgressed their duty, they are properly censured. These syndicators are exceedingly beneficial. The General himself is for the most part one of them. They save poor people the

trouble and expence of going to Corte to lay their grievances before the supreme council. They examine into every thing concerning the provinces, reconcile the people to the wholesome severity of law, encourage industry and every good undertaking, and diffuse a spirit of order and civilization in all corners of the island.

Such is the government of Corsica; which exhibits a compleat and well ordered democracy. From the Podestà and Padri del Commune, up to the supreme council, there is a gradual progression of power, flowing from the people, which they can resume, and dispose of at their pleasure, at the end of every year; so that no magistrate or servant of the publick, of whatever degree, will venture, for so short a time, to encroach upon his constituents; knowing that he must soon give an account of his administration; and if he should augment the authority of his office, he is only wreathing a yoke for his own neck, as he is immediately to return to the situation of an ordinary subject. Nay, if a magistrate is not totally lost to every manly feeling, he will not even allow himself to rest in supine negligence; but will exert his powers for the good of the country, that he may recommend himself to his fellow citizens, and be honoured with farther marks of their confidence.

In the general consulta held in the year 1764, several wise regulations were made with regard to the government, of which I shall give the substance.

No propositions made to the general consulta, shall acquire the force of laws, if they be not approved by two thirds of the voices.

Propositions approved by one half of the voices, may be proposed in the same session, a second or third time : those which are not approved by one half of the voices, cannot be proposed again, in the same session ; but may be brought in, with consent of the government, in some future session.

The supreme council of state shall consist of nine counsellors, six of this side, and three of the other side of the mountains, one for each province. Three of them shall reside at Corte, during the first four months ; three during the second, and three during the third : that is to say, during each space, there shall be two of this side, and one of the other side of the mountains ; and the three in residence shall have the authority of all the nine. But it shall be lawful for the General, to call the whole nine to the residence, whenever he shall think it necessary on account of any important affair.

None of the three residing counsellors of state shall be absent from the residence, for any cause

whatever, without having first obtained leave in writing, from the General ; and this leave shall not be granted for a longer time than eight days, and but upon the weightiest motives. In case of the General's absence from the residence, at the same time that one of the three counsellors is also absent, all judicial proceedings shall be suspended.

No man shall be elected a counsellor of state, who is not above thirty five years of age, and who has not held with approbation, the office of president in a provincial magistracy, or the office of Podestà in some principal town. Notwithstanding which, however, any person of singular merit, who has sustained with approbation, other respectable charges, in the service of his country, though he hath not borne the offices above-mentioned, may be elected a counsellor, provided he be of the age prescribed by law.

No man shall be appointed to the office of president of a provincial magistracy, who is under thirty years of age, and who has not twice held the office of consultor in the said magistracy, or some other respectable employment in the service of his country ; and who has not the proper knowledge necessary for that office.



The office of Podestà, in the towns not subject to the provincial magistracy, shall be conferred by the same regulations.

The charge of General of the kingdom, being vacated by death, by resignation, or by any other means, the whole of the supreme authority shall then remain in the actual counsellors of state, the eldest of whom shall preside at the council, by which in the space of a month after the vacancy, intimation must be made for a Consulta to be held, for electing a new general.

The counsellors of state, the presidents of magistracies, and other officers and judges, shall remain in their respective charges, and have the full exercise of their authority, till they are relieved by their lawful successors.

The counsellors of state, the presidents of provincial magistracies, and the Podestàs of the larger towns shall not be re-elected to the same charge, without having been two years out of office, and without producing credentials from the supreme syndicators, attesting their good and laudable conduct in the employment which they have exercised.

Paoli has succeeded wonderfully in settling the claims of the feudal signors. These signors made several applications to the government, praying for the restitution of their ancient rights. This



was a very delicate question. To allow to these signors the ample privileges which they enjoyed of old, would have been to establish independent principalities in Corsica, and must have tended to subvert the enlarged and free constitution, which Paoli had formed, for the permanent felicity of the state.

The signors had not been foremost in the glorious war. They had much to lose; and hesitated at taking arms against the republick of Genoa, lest they should forfeit their domains.

The peasants, on the contrary, had plunged at once into danger. These had nothing to lose but their lives; and a life of slavery is not to be prized. If they should be successful, they were fired with the hopes of a double deliverance, from the distant tyranny of the republick, and from the more intimate oppression of their feudal lords. This was become so grievous, that a very sensible Corsican owned to me, that supposing the republick had abandoned its pretensions over Corsica, so that the peasants should not have been obliged to rise against the Genoese, they would have risen against the signors.

The peasants therefore, would not now consent, to return under the arbitrary power, from which they had freed themselves, in consequence of their bravery. To propose such a measure to

them, would have been enough to excite a revolt, to break the nation anew into parties, and give their enemies an opportunity, of again fomenting discord, and hatred, and assassinations; till the Corsicans should themselves do, what all the stratagem and force of Genoa had attempted in vain.

On the other hand, the signors were not to be offended, so as to make them become malecontents, and disturb the operations of the government. The motto of the sagacious Hollanders, ‘*Frangimur si collidimur*, We shall go to pieces if we dash against each other,’ should be impressed on the minds of the different orders of men, in every nation; but is doubly important in an infant state.

Paoli indulged the signors so far, that they themselves should not be personally amenable before the magistrates of the provinces in which their respective jurisdictions lie. That they should have the power of determining causes between the peasants upon their fiefs, without being responsible for their sentences, to the provincial magistrates; but that they should be subject to the review of the supreme council, and of the court of *syndicato*.

In this manner, the signors have the flattering distinction of a certain degree of authority, while, in reality, they are discharging the united duties of fathers of the community, Podestàs, and provincial magistrates. And as they are, like them, subject to the cognizance of higher judicatories, they cannot abuse their powers; but while they enjoy a pre-eminence over the other nobles, they just afford the state, at no expence, an additional number of judges to promote civilization among a rude and unpolished people.

Thus have the hereditary feudal jurisdictions been moderated in Corsica, by a fortunate concurrence of accident and wisdom; partly by the tumults of a spirited war, partly by the prudent dispositions of an able legislator. And a system transplanted from the north, by robust Barbarians, into most countries of Europe, where having taken deep root, and spread wide its branches, the utmost violence has been required to extirpate it, has, by a storm salutary to the island, and by skilful management, been brought under command, and even rendered useful in Corsica.

When the government shall have arrived at greater maturity, and time shall have abated the

ardour of rule, the signors will be disposed to resign a distinction attended with more trouble than advantage.

In this manner is the Corsican government carried on, and, no doubt, they will be able to render it still more perfect; though as it now is, I look upon it as the best model that hath ever existed in the democratical form.

Sparta, indeed, was a nervous constitution; but with reverence to the memory of immortal Lycurgus, Sparta was deficient in gentleness and humanity. That total inversion of the human affections, that extinction of every finer feeling, was a situation so forced, and so void of pleasure, that it is not to be envied. We must indeed admire the astonishing influence of their legislatour. But we may be allowed to think that all he obtained by it, was only the preservation of a state; and preservation is nothing, without happiness. Sir James Steuart is of opinion, that, 'had the Lacedemonians adhered to the principles of their government, and spirit of their constitution, they might have perhaps subsisted to this very day (a).' I believe it might have been so. But,

(a) Inquiry into the Principles of Political Oeconomy, book II. chap. 14.



could Lycurgus have changed his Spartans into men of stone, they would have lasted still longer.

In the constitution of Corsica, while proper measures are taken for the continuation of the state, individuals have the full enjoyment of all the comforts of life. They are men, as well as citizens; and when once they shall have entirely freed themselves from the Genoese, I cannot imagine a country more happy. Animated with this prospect, Paoli sways the hearts of his countrymen. Their love for him is such, that although the power of the General is properly limited, the power of Paoli knows no bounds. It is high Treason so much as to speak against, or calumniate him; a species of despotism, founded, contrary to the principles of Montesquieu, on the affection of love. I shall finish my account of the government of this island, with a very remarkable anecdote.

A Corsican who had been formerly in the service of the French king, and had obtained the cross of St. Louis, upon his return to his native country, had entered into some practices which were contrary to the liberty of it. He was also suspected to have a design against the General's life. Upon this he was sent to prison, from



whence, however, after some time, he was, at the intercession of the French general then in the island, set at liberty. Not long after, he was a second time caught in other secret and treasonable practices, and was again sent to prison. His life was again asked, together with his freedom, by the French commander; who being refused this request, desired to know of Paoli what he intended to do with the prisoner? 'Sir,' said Paoli, 'I will tell you. When I shall have perfected the liberty of my country, and shall have fixed it upon that establishment which I think most likely to maintain it; I will then call together the states of the island, and will produce the man. I will shew him that liberty, that form of government, that happiness which he wanted to destroy. After which, I will banish him from the island, for ever.' Such is the manner of thinking of this illustrious chief.

The religion of Corsica is the Roman Catholic faith, in which these islanders are very zealous. Perhaps they have a degree of superstition; which is the best extreme. No nation can prosper without piety; for when that fails, publick spirit and every noble sentiment will decay. The doctrine of looking up to an all-ruling Providence, and that of a future state of rewards and punish-

ments, rendered the Roman people virtuous and great. In proportion as these doctrines were weakened, by the false philosophy of Epicurus, the minds of the Romans were impoverished, and their manly patriotism was succeeded by effeminate selfishness, which quickly brought them to contempt and ruin.

Although firmly attached to their religion, as the revelation sent from GOD, the Corsicans preserve in ecclesiastical matters, the same spirit of boldness and freedom, for which they are distinguished in civil affairs. They are sworn enemies to the temporal power of the church. Indeed the late violent differences between the national government and the bishops, has pretty well diminished their prejudices with respect to the persons of the clergy.

The Corsican bishops, who are five in number, and suffragans of the archbishop of Pisa, were warmly attached to Genoa; for on Genoa they depended for promotion. They thought fit to preach up the most slavish doctrines of submission, and stigmatized the patriots as rebels. The government desired that they might reside in the territories of the nation, and promised them a guard, to protect them from any insult. But the bishops knew well, that in the territories

of the nation, they could not preach the doctrines of tyranny, and therefore refused to reside there. Upon which, the government prohibited the patriots from having any intercourse with the bishops; with which they most readily complied.

The Pope, sorry to see the Corsicans like sheep without a shepherd, resolved to send them an apostolick Visiter, to officiate in place of the bishops.

The Genoese, considering this as in some measure taking part with the malecontents, gave in a long remonstrance to the Pope, setting forth, 'That they were sensible of the rectitude of the intentions of his holiness, and were ever ready to shew their unalterable devotion towards the holy see: but they begged leave to say, that no provision he should make against the spiritual evils of Corsica, could be effectual, without the concurrence of the republick.'

The Corsicans, happy to receive such countenance from the church, laughed at this laboured and artful remonstrance. 'Ecco la statua di Nabucco, il capo d'oro e piedi di creta. Si comincia dal complimento, e si termina nella minaccia. Behold the statue of Nebuchadnezar! the head of gold, and the feet of clay. It begins

‘ with a compliment, and ends with a threaten-  
‘ ing.’

The court of Naples thought proper to interpose, in behalf of Genoa. Cardinal Orfini, the Neapolitan minister at the court of Rome, gave also in remonstrances; and some very plodding and heavy Genoese Canon, published a very long *Discorso Theologico-Canonico-Politico*, full of quotations from innumerable authorities, and no doubt assured himself, that his performance was unanswerable. But the Pope adhered to his resolution, and sent Monsignore Cesare Crescenzo de Angelis, bishop of Segni, as apostolick Visiter over all Corfica.

The Corficans accepted of his mission, with the greatest cordiality and joy. Signor Barbaggi, who is married to the niece of Paoli, welcomed him to the island, in a polite oration. He was not only to perform the functions of the bishops, but was to be general of all the Religious in Corfica, appointing under him a provincial vicar. He was a man of so much piety, good sense, and engaging conduct, that the people conceived an universal love and regard for him.

The Genoese no longer continued their Ligu-  
rian deceit, but threw off the mask. They pu-

blished a manifesto, prohibiting all their subjects in Corsica, under the heaviest penalties, to comply with the orders of the apostolick Visiter, and offering six thousand Roman crowns, to any person who should bring him prisoner to any of their fortresses.

This audacious edict the Pope very gravely annulled, with great solemnity. Some ages ago, he would have performed a more dreadful ceremony. The government of Corsica again, publicly proclaimed their displeasure, at the scandalous temerity of the republick of Genoa, 'who,' said they, 'have sent forth an edict, by which they  
' have not only offended against the respect due  
' to the holy see; but have presumed to meddle  
' in the affairs of this kingdom, which no longer  
' acknowledges them as sovereign. Therefore we  
' declare the said edict, to be destructive of reli-  
' gion, and of the apostolick authority; offensive  
' to the majesty of the vicar of Christ; seditious,  
' and contrary to the security and tranquillity of  
' our state, and tending to corrupt our laws and  
' good customs. And we have condemned it to  
' be publicly torn, and burnt, by the hands of  
' the common hangman: and this to prevent such  
' unworthy memorials from Genoa, in time com-  
' ing.'



This sentence was put in execution, by beat of drum, below the gallows, in the city of Corte, upon the spot where stood the house of the wretch who assassinated Gaffori.

It was a most political step in the Corsicans. They recommended themselves to the Pope; they appeared firm, and authoritative; and they put contempt upon their enemies.

Having thus got rid of their tyrannical bishops, the Corsicans very wisely began to consider, that, as these dignified churchmen refused to reside and perform the duties of their offices, there was no occasion for sending them considerable sums, to enable them to live in idleness and luxury, when the money might be much better employed. They therefore thought it highly reasonable, that the bishops tithes should go to the publick chamber of the state; and accordingly it was so decreed.

A prodigious outcry was raised against this. But the Corsicans defended their conduct with great force and spirit.

‘Hanno usurpate le decime, ed occupati i beni dei vescovi. They have usurped the tithes, and seized upon the goods of the bishops,’ said the Genoese.

Replied the Corsicans, ' Usurpate è mal detto.  
' Noi confesseremo la verità senza corda ; perchè  
' qui ambulat simpliciter ambulat confidenter. Il  
' governo ha preso una porzione delle decime, e  
' dei beni de' vescovi ; ed ecco perchè. Primo,  
' perchè ne ha avuta necessita ; e questo è un di-  
' ritto superiore ad ogni altro. Nello stato in cui  
' siamo, per noi non vi è mezzo. O libertà, o  
' schiavitù la più orribile. Per non cadere nella  
' schiavitù, è necessaria la guerra : per sostenere la  
' guerra, è necessaria la truppa ; ma per pagarla,  
' non bastando le tasse dei secolari, fu stabilito in  
' una consulta, di prendere un sussidio dagli eccle-  
' siastici ; full' esempio di S. Pietro, e di tutti i  
' principi. Ma i principi, si dice, non alimentano  
' una truppa ribelle. Una truppa che difende la  
' libertà, la vita, l'onore, e la patria, dalla più ini-  
' qua di tutti le oppressioni, è più sacra, venerabi-  
' le, e pia, di quella di una Crociata. Secondo,  
' perchè appunto per discacciare i Genovesi da  
' questo regno, Benedetto XI. concesse a Giacomo  
' rè di Arragona, per tre anni, le decime. Ora,  
' se il caso è lo stesso, il bisogno maggiore, più  
' pressanti le circostanze, perchè non farà lecito  
' adesso quel che fu concesso allora ? Terzo,  
' perchè niuno è più obbligato dei nostri vescovi,

‘ di contribuire alle spese di questa guerra, da cui,  
 ‘ effi soli finora hanno ricavato profitto ; ottenen-  
 ‘ do una sacra mitra, che non avrebber ottenuta,  
 ‘ in mille anni di pace. Come? I secolari hanno  
 ‘ versato un fiume di sangue, per procurar loro un  
 ‘ si bel capitale, ed effi si faranno sentire per par-  
 ‘ ticiparne qualche frutto ; tanto più dovendo im-  
 ‘ piegarfi, per conservare alla nazione lo stesso  
 ‘ vantaggio, e procurargliene dei maggiori? Quar-  
 ‘ to, perchè i nostri vescovi, in vece di farla da  
 ‘ pastori e da padri, si portan da nemeci. Han  
 ‘ disertato dalle loro diocesi; si son ritirati presso à  
 ‘ nemici ; hanno loro imprestate gran somme,  
 ‘ perchè ci facciano guerra ; cela fanno eglino  
 ‘ stessi orribilmente, colle armi spirituali, e si sono  
 ‘ ostinati a non volersi restituire al suo gregge. Il  
 ‘ nostro governo, per obliarli al ritorno, si è ser-  
 ‘ vito del ripiego, di cui si valse Assalonne, per  
 ‘ ridurre al doverre Gioab. Or se effi sono di Gi-  
 ‘ oab più caparbii, chi li compatirà? chi del nostro  
 ‘ governo riprenderà la condotta? Si aggiunga, che  
 ‘ i frutti di chi non risiede, di chi non serve l’Al-  
 ‘ tare, e molto più di chi lo tradisce, son devoluti  
 ‘ a’ poveri. Ora, chi più povera della nostra  
 ‘ truppa, della nostra finanza?

‘ Usurped is ill said. We will confess the truth,  
 ‘ without disguise; since he who walketh simply;

‘ walketh surely. The government hath taken a  
‘ portion of the tithes, and of the goods of the  
‘ bishops. And the reasons for it, are these, first,  
‘ because we are under a necessity to do so, which  
‘ is a right superiour to every other. In the situ-  
‘ ation in which we are, there is no medium; or  
‘ liberty, or the most horrible slavery. Not to  
‘ fall into slavery, it is necessary for us to make  
‘ war. To sustain the war it is necessary for us  
‘ to have troops. And when we found, that the  
‘ taxes of the seculars were not sufficient to pay the  
‘ troops, it was decreed in a Consulta, that we  
‘ should take subsidy from the ecclesiasticks, after  
‘ the example of St. Peter, and of all princes.  
‘ But, say the Genoese, ‘ Princes do not support a  
‘ rebel army.’ An army which defends their  
‘ liberty, their life, their honour and their coun-  
‘ try, from the most unjust of all oppressions,  
‘ is more sacred, more venerable, more pious  
‘ than that of a croisade. Secondly, because Be-  
‘ nedict the XI. granted the tithes, for three years,  
‘ to James king of Arragon, on purpose that he  
‘ might drive the Genoese from this kingdom.  
‘ And if the case is the same, the necessity still  
‘ greater, and the circumstances more pressing,  
‘ shall not what was lawful then, be granted

‘ now? Thirdly, because nobody is under a  
‘ greater obligation to contribute to the expence  
‘ of this war, than our bishops; as they alone  
‘ have hitherto derived any profit from it; hav-  
‘ ing obtained the sacred mitre, which they  
‘ would not have obtained in a thousand years  
‘ of peace. How? The seculars have shed a  
‘ river of blood, to procure them so noble a ca-  
‘ pital, of which they have enjoyed the fruits,  
‘ and are they not in duty bound, to do every  
‘ thing to preserve to the patriots, what advan-  
‘ tage they have gained, and to aid them in get-  
‘ ting more? Fourthly, because our bishops, in-  
‘ stead of being grateful, instead of acting like  
‘ pastors and fathers, have behaved themselves  
‘ as enemies. They have deserted their dioce-  
‘ ses, and retired into the territory of our foes.  
‘ They have lent large sums of money, to car-  
‘ ry on the war: nay they have themselves  
‘ shewn a dreadful hostility by their spiritual  
‘ arms, and have obstinately refused to return  
‘ to their flocks. To oblige them to return, our  
‘ government hath tried the same remedy which  
‘ Absalom employed, to bring Joab back to his  
‘ duty. If they are more froward than Joab,  
‘ who will feel for them? who will find fault



‘ with the conduct of our government? To  
‘ conclude, the tithes of those who do not re-  
‘ side, who do not serve at the altar, and much  
‘ more of those who betray it, fall to the poor.  
‘ Now what can be poorer than our troops, than  
‘ our finances?’

The tithes in Corsica are, in general, about a twentieth part of every production. The government has at present a pretty good share of them; as it not only takes the revenues of the bishops, but also those of nominal benefices, where there is no care of souls, and all the pensions which the Pope used to grant to foreign ecclesiasticks, out of the rich livings. When the affairs of the island shall be settled, no doubt the government will restore the bishops rents. But application will be made to the Pope, to have the number of bishops increased, in order that the episcopal functions may be better administered, and that the spirit of equality may be more preserved; for the bishops, when in possession of their large revenues, would be like princes in the island,

Several of the inhabitants of Corsica, have made a composition with the church, for their tithes; and the descendants of the Caporali, who

were of such service to Hugo Colonna, in expelling the Saracens, are, by special privilege, exempted from paying any tithes. This privilege is supposed to have been granted to them, very anciently by the Pope, in whose cause it was, that they shewed their zeal. The clergy of Corsica, in general, are not as yet very learned; as the barbarous policy of Genoa to keep the island in ignorance, and the many years of confusion and war, have prevented the cultivation of letters. There are, however, here and there, some priests, who have had an education upon the continent, and are very well instructed, and they are all very pious, and of irreproachable morals.

There are in Corsica, 65 convents of Mendicant Friars; viz. 34 of Observants, and 14 of Reformed, of the order of St. Francis, and 17 of Capuchins. Every one of these convents, has only a wood for retired walks, a garden and a small vineyard. They depend altogether on the charity of the people. There are two colleges of Jesuits, two convents of Dominicans, five of Servites, and one of Missionaries; all of whom have very good possessions. There are also some lands belonging to other religious

orders, particularly to the Carthusians of Pifa, the severe sanctity of whom, must secure them the veneration of every body, and preserve their rights inviolated even in times of the greatest distraction.

It would be expected, that in this island, the monasteries for women should bear some proportion to the convents for men; yet, in fact, there is not a single nunnery in all Corsica. To account for this, it must be considered that the monastick institution has been frequently perverted to secular purposes; so that the nobility in catholick countries, who are desirous to aggrandize their families, make their daughters take the veil, solely that their portions may be saved for the eldest son. The Genoese, who wanted to keep the Corsicans in continual subjection, devised every method to prevent any of the nobles in the island from becoming considerable. They therefore prohibited monasteries, in order to cut them off from one method of growing richer. Friars they rather encouraged, in order to lessen population, and to leave upon families, a number of unmarried women, than which nothing can be a greater burden, as is sadly experienced in protestant countries.

Convents should be laid under such restrictions, that what is intended as a solemn religious institution, may not become so common as to lose its effect, and be reckoned a profession for the dull or the indolent.

Under proper restrictions, it must be for the advantage of religion, to have a few venerable sanctuaries, for the reception of those, who having done their duty to society, are so much raised above the world, that they would choose entirely to devote the evening of life, to pious contemplation and prayer; not to mention those, whose passions have hurried them into offences, for which they sincerely resolve, by a course of abstraction, of penitance and of voluntary austerities (*a*), to make expiation to the eternal justice of the DIVINITY,

From Paoli's care and attention to the good of his country, it is probable the number of convents in Corsica will be reduced. The present fathers indeed, are well entitled to a peaceable possession, during their lives; but regulations may be

(*a*) See that majestic teacher of moral and religious wisdom, the Rambler, number 110,

made to prevent many noviciates, especially of very young persons.

The Corsican clergy, and particularly the monks, have been warmly interested for the patriots. Padre Leonardo, a Franciscan, and one of the professors of the university of Corte, hath published a little tract, a 'Discorso Sacro-Civile,' teaching that those who fall in battle for their country, are to be considered as martyrs. This discourse hath had great effect. We know what force of mind that doctrine hath given to the Turks and to the Russians. Indeed, that patriotism is a virtue which merits heaven, was held by Cicero: 'Omnibus qui patriam conservaverint, adjuverint, auxerint, certus est in coelo et definitus locus, ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruuntur' (a). For those who have preserved, assisted and aggrandized their country, there is a certain and fixed place in heaven, where they are blest with the enjoyment of eternal life.'

The warlike force of Corsica principally consists in a bold and resolute militia: every Corsican has a musket put into his hand, as soon as he is able to carry it; and as there is a constant

(a) Cic. Somn. Scip.



emulation in shooting, they become excellent marksmen, and will hit with a single bullet a very small mark at a great distance.

There is in every village a Capitano d'arme; and in every pieve, a Commiffario d'arme, who has the command over all the Capitani d'arme of his district. These officers are chosen by the General, with the approbation of the people. They are ever ready to receive his orders, and to call out such a number of men, as he shall at any time require for the publick service.

There are in Corsica, but 500 soldiers who have pay; 300 for a guard to the General, and 200 to furnish guards for the magistrates of the several provinces, and to garrison a few small forts at particular places in the island.

A militia is indeed the true strength of a free nation. Rome had no soldiers in pay till the 347 year after the building of the city; and then they were introduced by the patricians, to ingratiate themselves with the people, at a time when the senate was embarrassed with the great influence of the Tribunes (*a*).

(*a*) Liv. lib. iv. cap. 59.

Paoli devised a singular and excellent method of promoting bravery among his countrymen. He wrote a circular letter to the priests of every parish in the island, desiring a list to be made out of all those who have fallen in battle for their country. The letter was in these terms.

## PASQUALE DE' PAOLI

*Generale del Regno di CORSICA.*

MOLTO REVERENDO SIGNOR RETTORE,

‘ PER rendere al publico nota, la virtù e la pietà  
‘ di coloro, che hanno sparso il fangue per difen-  
‘ dere i diritte e la libertà della patria, e per con-  
‘ tradistinguere il loro merito, e farne provare la  
‘ benigna influenza alle loro famiglie, abbiamo  
‘ stabilito farne un esatto e compito catalogo, da  
‘ darfi alle stampe, quale ficcome potrà giovare  
‘ ancora alla storia della nazione. Ella come ret-  
‘ tore dovendo più d’ogni altro essere al fatto delle  
‘ cose della sua parrocchia, si prenderà volentieri  
‘ l’incommodo di coadiuvarci in questo disegno, e  
‘ farà cotenta informandosi dai più vecchi assen-  
‘ nati del paese, segnarci i nomi e la famiglia di  
‘ coloro che vi sono morti, o restati feriti in fer-  
‘ vizio della patria, dal 1729 a questa parte, no-  
‘ tando colla maggior precisione il luogo, il mese  
‘ e’l anno &c.

P A S C A L P A O L I

*General of the Kingdom of CORSICA.*

VERY REVEREND RECTOUR,

‘ TO make known to the publick, the bravery  
 ‘ and piety of those, who have shed their blood  
 ‘ in defending their rights and the liberty of our  
 ‘ country, and to distinguish their merit, and  
 ‘ make their families prove its benign influence,  
 ‘ we have resolv’d to make an exact and compleat  
 ‘ catalogue of those heroes, and have it printed,  
 ‘ so that it may also be of use towards composing  
 ‘ a history of our nation. You, Sir, as Rectour,  
 ‘ being better acquainted than any body else, with  
 ‘ the affairs of your own parish, it is expected  
 ‘ that you will willingly take the trouble to assist  
 ‘ us in this design; and for that purpose you will  
 ‘ inform yourself of the oldest and most judicious  
 ‘ in the village, and get them to tell you the  
 ‘ names and families of such as have been killed or  
 ‘ wounded in the service of their country, from  
 ‘ 1729 to the present time; and you will mark  
 ‘ with the greatest precision, the place, the month  
 ‘ and the year, &c.’

M

The priests have been very regular in making returns in consequence of this letter. No institution was ever better contrived. It might be adopted by every nation, as it would give double courage to soldiers, who would have their fame preserved, and at the same time leave to their relations the valuable legacy of a claim to the kindness of the state.

I have often wondered how the love of fame carries the common soldiers of our armies, into the midst of the greatest dangers; when all that they do is hardly known even to their relations, and never heard of in any publick manner.

The Corsicans are not yet much trained, as they have been acting chiefly upon the defensive, and carrying on a sort of irregular war. But now that they are advancing fast to a total victory over their enemies, a certain degree of discipline becomes necessary.

A Corsican is armed with a gun, a pistol and a stiletto. He wears a short coat, of a very coarse dark cloth, made in the island, with waistcoat and breeches of the same, or of French or Italian cloth, especially scarlet. He has a cartridge-box or pouch for his ammunition, fixed round his middle, by a belt. Into this pouch his stiletto is



stuck; and on the left side of his belt he hangs his pistol. His gun is slung across his shoulder. He wears black leather spatterdashes, and a sort of bonnet of black cloth, lined with red freeze, and ornamented on the front, with a piece of some finer stuff neatly sewed about. This bonnet is peculiar to the Corsicans, and is a very ancient piece of dress: it is doubled up on every side, and when let down, is precisely the figure of a helmet, like those we see on Trajan's pillars. The Corsican dress is very convenient for traversing the woods and mountains; and gives a man an active and warlike appearance.

The soldiers have no uniform; nor have the Corsicans any drums, trumpets, fifes, or any instrument of warlike musick, except a large Triton shell pierced in the end, with which they make a sound loud enough to be heard at a great distance. The shell would more properly be used at sea. Virgil represents Triton,

*coerulea concha*

*Exterrens fræta,*

*Æneid. lib. x. l. 209*

Frowning he seems his crooked shell to sound,  
And at the blast the billows dance around.

DRYDEN.

Colonel Montgomery has told me, that the shell is used in America, particularly in Carolina. Its sound is not shrill, but rather flat like that of a large horn. It has however some resemblance to that of the Roman Lituus. Sir John Cuninghame of Caprinton has shewn me a Lituus in his possession, of which mention is made in Blaeu's Atlas (*a*). It was dug up in an ancient field of battle at Coilsfield in Ayreshire, and served the old barons of Caprinton to call together their followers.

As the Corsicans advance in improvement, they will certainly adopt the practice of having warlike instruments of musick, the effects of which have been very great in ancient times, as we are assured by Polybius, a judicious and grave historian, a careful observer of human nature, and a man not too much given to credulity. Even in modern armies we find considerable effects produced by them.

The Corsicans make a good many guns and pistols, most of which are of excellent workmanship. They also make great quantities of powder; but they have as yet no foundery for cannon. These they have either taken from their enemies, or purchased from abroad, or fished from

(*a*) Blaeu's Atlas, p. 71. Province de Aire.

the wrecks of vessels lost in their seas. Neither do they yet make their own bullets; they bring them from the continent, or take them from the Genoese, at whose expence they have contrived to carry on the war. A Corsican told me that they did not use a great many bullets, because, said he, 'Il Corso non tira, se non è sicuro del suo colpo. A Corsican does not fire, if he is not sure of his aim.'

They are certainly designed by nature to be strong at sea, having so many good harbours, and so much excellent timber: but they are not yet sufficiently skilled in the art of shipbuilding; nor have they money sufficient to defray the expence of employing proper artificers. They have however a number of small ships, and some of a tolerable size; and their naval affairs are conducted with great prudence and spirit, by Count Peres, who may be stiled High Admiral of Corsica.

We have seen how rich Corsica naturally is in many productions; so that there is no question but this island might carry on a pretty extensive commerce, in oil, wine, honey, bees-wax, salt, chestnuts, silk, rosin, boxwood, oak, pine, porphyry, marble of various kinds, lead, iron, copper, silver and coral. At present, commerce is but beginning to flourish among them. They find in

their seas considerable quantities of coral, of all the three kinds, red, white and black. The Jews of Leghorn, who have established there a coral manufactory, have a sort of exclusive privilege, from the Corsicans, to this trade; and in return are very serviceable to the nation, by advancing them money, and supplying them with cannon.

The Corsicans may make plenty of admirable wines, for their grapes are excellent. They make in Capo Corso two very good white wines; one of them has a great resemblance to Malaga. A deal of it is annually exported to Germany, and sold as such; and some of it is bought up at Leghorn, and carried to England, where it passes equally well for the production of Spain. The other of these white wines is something like Frontignac.

At Furiani they make a white wine very like Syracuse, not quite so luscious, and upon the whole, preferable to it. Furiani is famous in the Corsican annals, for a violent siege, where 500 Genoese were repulsed and defeated by 300 Corsicans.

In some villages, they make a rich sweet wine much resembling Tokay. At Vescovato and at Campoloro, they make wine very like Burgundy; and over the whole island there are wines of dif-



ferent forts. It is indeed wonderful, what a difference a little variation of soil or exposure, even in the same vineyard, will make in the taste of wine. The juice of the Corsican grapes is so generous, that although unskilfully manufactured, it will always please by its natural flavour.

I think there might be a wine made in Corsica of a good sound moderate quality, something between Claret and Burgundy, which would be very proper for this country. But the Corsicans have been so harrassed for a number of years, that they have had no leisure to improve themselves in any art or manufacture. I am however assured, that the exportation of oil has amounted in one year to 2,500,000 French livres, and that of chestnuts to 100,000 crowns of the same money.

We may expect to see the Corsicans distinguish themselves as a commercial nation. Trade has always flourished most in republican governments, as in Tyre, Sydon and Carthage, in ancient times; Venice, Genoa, Lucca and the United Provinces, in modern times. This is fully illustrated by the great John de Witt, pensioner of Holland (a),

(a) De Witt's Interest of Holland, part III. chap. 3.



whose reflections were the result of the soundest sense and a long experience.

Nothing has cast a greater damp upon the improvements of Corsica, than the King of Great Britain's proclamation after the late peace, forbidding his subjects to have any intercourse with that nation. What may have been the reasons of state for such a proclamation, I cannot take upon me to say. It does not become me to look behind the veil, and pry into the secrets of government. This much I may venture to assert, that a good correspondence with Corsica would be of no small advantage to the commercial interest of this country, were it only on account of our fish trade and our woollen manufactures; not to mention the various other articles of traffick, which would turn out to our mutual profit.

I know that if it had not been for this proclamation, the Corsicans would, at the close of the last war, have had several of our stoutest privateers in their service, which would have effectually overawed the Genoese, and given the brave islanders an authority at sea, which could not have failed to make them very respectable. And surely it would be worthy of a people whom the felicity of freedom has rendered generous, to afford their countenance to a race of heroes, who

have done so much to secure to themselves the same blessings, especially when our shewing this generosity would greatly coincide with the commercial interests of these kingdoms.

It has been said, that it was the Duke de Nivernois, who had interest enough with our ministers, to obtain the proclamation in favour of the Genoese. Some politicians have expressed their surprise, that Great Britain should have favoured Genoa, which is always attached to the French; and when it is notorious, that without its assistance, the French could not have fitted out that fleet at Toulon, which enabled them to take Minorca; that the Genoese continued building ships for them, during the whole of the last war, and constantly supplied them with seamen: whereas the Corsicans, as lovers of liberty, must naturally have a respect for the British, as indeed is the case.

We may hope that other views will prevail in the councils of this nation. A Sovereign possessed of every virtue, who is animated with genuine sentiments of liberty, and who feels the joy of making his own people happy, would naturally wish to extend his beneficence.

Agriculture is as yet in a very imperfect state in Corsica. Their instruments of husbandry are ill made; and they do not make the best use of

what they have. Their plowing is but scratching the surface of the earth; and they hardly know any thing of the advantages of manure, though they can be at no loss for sufficient quantities of it. This general observation is not incompatible with the large produce of several parts of the island, where a greater degree of fertility, and some more industry and attention to culture than usual are to be found.

The supreme council appoints two or more persons in each province, to superintend the cultivation of the lands, and to take the most effectual measures for promoting it; and in particular, to encourage the planting of mulberry trees, as it is certain, that Corsica may be made to produce a great deal of silk. As gardening has been almost totally neglected, there is a late ordinance by which every man who possesses a garden, or other enclosure, is obliged to sow every year, pease, beans and all sorts of garden-stuff, and not less than a pound of each, under the penalty of four livres, to be exacted by the Podestà.

The supreme council also appoints two consuls, to inspect the kind and the price of the various sorts of merchandise in the island; and to watch over every thing that can tend towards the advancement of commerce.

Provisions are not dear in Corsica. Their prices at a medium are as follows.

A labouring ox, about 80 livres.

A cow, from 20 to 30 livres.

A horse of the best quality, from 100 to 140 livres.

A mare, from 70 to 80 livres.

An ass, from 20 to 25 livres.

A sheep, about 4 livres.

A partridge, 4 sous.

Thrushes and blackbirds, 2 sous each.

Beef, 2 sous a pound.

Mutton, 2 thirds sous a pound.

The best fish, 2 sous a pound.

Ordinary fish, 1 sou a pound.

Wine, 4 sous a flask of 6 lib. wt.

The money of Corsica is of the same value as that of Tuscany.

Oil is sold in barrels valued from 40 to 50 livres. A barrel contains 20 pints. A pint contains 4 quarts.

Wine is sold in barrels of 12 zuchas. The zucha contains 9 large Florence flasks.

Grain is sold by the bushel. The bushel contains 12 bacini. The bacino weighs about 20 pounds. The sack or bushel sells at 18 livres.



The Corsican pound weight is also the same with that of Tuscany.

The government is gradually taking care to establish an uniformity in weights and measures.

The wages of a tradesman, or of a day labourer, are a livre a day, and victuals and drink.

If a tradesman is particularly ingenious in his profession, he has something more.

Reapers have no wages in money; but besides their victuals, each gets a bacino of the grain which he cuts down.

The manufactures of Corsica are as yet very rude. I have observed that their wool is exceedingly coarse, and generally black, and that of this they make but a thick heavy cloth. The pure black is the most valuable: when a little white wool is mixed with it, the cloth is not so much esteemed, being of a russet grey, or brown dusky colour. They import all their fine cloth; for besides that there is not a sufficient quantity of wool for the service of the island, the Corsicans have not learned to make any thing else of it, but the coarse cloth I have mentioned.

In Sardinia they make coverings for beds and carpets of various colours, besides many different stuffs for clothes. When the Corsicans have more leisure, they will probably imitate their neighbours,



in those arts. Indeed over the greatest part of Italy, none but the very peasants wear home-made cloth; and if in some places they make cloth of a finer kind, it is made of foreign wool imported from different countries.

A good deal of flax grows in Corsica; and no doubt abundance of it might be raised. I expected to have found there, if not the fine webs of Holland, Ireland and Scotland, at least plenty of good, strong, household linen. But, in reality, the Corsicans are as yet so backward, that they hardly make any linen at all, which occasions a very expensive importation.

A Corsican gentleman observed to me, ‘ If we had in our kingdom such an institution as the Dublin Society, and a Doctour Samuel Madden to give praemiums to those who distinguish themselves in manufactures, as is done in the capital of Ireland, we might soon bring our linen to some perfection as well as other branches.’

The Corsicans have plenty of oil for their lamps, which is the light they generally use. They also make wax candles, and a few tallow ones; for, as I have formerly remarked, their cattle do not yield much fat.

There is plenty of leather in the island. Many of the peasants just harden the hides in the air,

particularly the wild-boar skins, and have their shoes made of them without being tanned. This they are under no temptation of doing, but that of poverty and laziness; for the art of tanning is very well understood in Corsica, and the materials for it are in such abundance, that a great deal of bark is carried over to Italy. The Corsicans have a method of tanning with the leaves of wild laurel, dried in the sun, and beaten into a powder. This gives a sort of a greenish colour to the leather. Certainly various expedients may be used, to serve the purpose of tanning. In the island of St. Kilda, they tan with the tormentil root (*a*).

The state of learning in Corsica may well be imagined at a very low ebb, since it was the determined purpose of Genoa to keep the inhabitants of this island in the grossest ignorance; and the confusions and distresses of war have left them no leisure to attend to any kind of study. ‘*Inter arma silent leges.* Laws are silent amidst the din of arms,’ is an old observation; and it may be justly applied to the muses, whom war frightens away from every country.

Paoli and the wisest of the nation, with whom he consults, very soon considered, that to bring the people of Corsica to such a state as it might

(*a*) M'Aulay's History of St. Kilda, p. 214.

be hoped their freedom would last, and be carried down pure and generous to posterity, it would be necessary to enlarge their minds with the participation of true science, and to furnish them with found and rational principles, by which the constitution might be held together in firmness.

Therefore, after long deliberation, it was at last resolved in the year 1764, to establish an university in the city of Corte; upon which occasion a manifesto (*a*) was published, recalling to the people of Corsica, the barbarous policy of Genoa, in keeping them in ignorance; and informing them of the establishments, which the parental care of the government had formed for their instruction.

This manifesto was no vain display of what could not be performed. Paoli had been at the greatest pains to collect the most knowing men in the island; and many learned Corsicans established in foreign states, were disinterested and patriotic enough, to accept of the small emoluments which Corte could afford. They thought themselves amply rewarded, in having an opportunity to contribute to the happiness of their native country, by rescuing it from the Genoese darkness, which was worse than that of the Goths, and en-

(*a*) Appendix, No. VI.

lightening those heroes whose untutored patriotism had shone with such lustre.

The professors in the university of Corte, are mostly fathers of different religious orders. They are indefatigable in their labours, and the youth of Corsica discover the same keenness of spirit in their studies, which characterises them in arms. There are at Corte, some pretty good halls, where the professors give their lectures. But it cannot be expected that they should as yet have any thing like the regular buildings of a college. The students are boarded in the town.

Under the head of learning I must observe, that there is a printing house at Corte, and a bookseller's shop, both kept by a Luccese, a man of some capacity in his business. He has very good types; but he prints nothing more than the publick manifestoes, calendars of feast days, and little practical devotional pieces, as also the Corsican Gazette, which is published by authority, from time to time, just as news are collected; for it contains nothing but the news of the island. It admits no foreign intelligence, nor private anecdotes; so that there will sometimes be an interval of three months during which no news-papers are published.



It will be long before the Corsicans arrive at the refinement in conducting a news-paper, of which London affords an unparalleled perfection; for, I do believe, an English news-paper is the most various and extraordinary composition that mankind ever produced. An English news-paper, while it informs the judicious of what is really doing in Europe, can keep pace with the wildest fancy in feigned adventures, and amuse the most desultory taste with essays on all subjects, and in every stile.

There are in Corsica, several treatises of political controversy, said in the title to be printed at Corte: but they are in reality printed at Lucca, or at Leghorn. In some of these treatises, of which I have a pretty numerous collection, the authours, with much care and thought, labour to prove to a demonstration, that the Corsicans must be free. Their writings are a good deal in the stile of the profound tracts for and against the hereditary and indefeasible right of kings, with which all the libraries in this country were filled in the last age. Authorities are heaped upon authorities, to establish the plainest propositions; and as the poet says, they

quote the Stagyrite

To prove that smoke ascends and snow is white.

MALLET.



The natural and divine prerogatives of liberty need not the aid of logick, which has been so successfully employed by the advocates for slavery, 'To darken counsel by words without knowledge.'

The genius and character of the inhabitants of Corsica deserve to be particularly considered, because some authours in ancient times, and the emissaries of Genoa in modern times, have represented them in the most unfavourable light.

In Muratori Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, vol. xxiv. We find 'Petrus Cyrnaeus de Rebus Corsicis,' in four books. This Petrus was a priest of the diocese of Aleria, in the fifteenth century. His family name was Filice; but he chose to take to himself, the learned designation of Cyrnaeus, from Cynus the Greek name of his native island. He was very poor, and sought a livelihood, in different parts of Italy, as a sort of pedagogue, and sojourned long at Venice as a correctour of the press. At last having returned to his mother country, he very piously composed its history, which he brings down to the year 1516.

The only manuscript of this little work is in the King of France's library; and Muratori publishes it in 1738, when, says he, 'Corfi ferocium atque agrestium hominum genus, et in se-

' ditionem facile pronum, fereniffimae Genuenfi-  
 ' um republicae, converfis in rebellionem animis,  
 ' a multo tempore negotium non leve faceffunt.  
 ' The Corficans a ruffick ferocious race of men,  
 ' and very prone to fedition, having turned their  
 ' minds to rebellion, have now of a long time gi-  
 ' ven no fmall trouble to the moft ferene republick  
 ' of Genoa.' And he adds, ' Qualem Petrus  
 ' Cyrnaeus gentem fuam describit, perpetuis con-  
 ' tentionibus ac turbis fluctuantem, talem praefens  
 ' quoque aetas agnofcit ac fentit. Such as Petrus  
 ' Cyrnaeus describes his nation fluctuating with  
 ' perpetual contefts and tumults, fuch the present  
 ' age fees and acknowledges them.'

Petrus ftands greatly up for the honour of the  
 ifland. He infifts that a fon of Hercules reigned  
 there. Strabo (*a*) tells us that a fon of Hercu-  
 les fettled in Sardinia, which I fuppose has given  
 occafion to the fame report concerning Corfica.  
 As Livy fays, ' Datur haec venia antiquitati ut  
 ' primordia urbium' auguftiora faciat (*b*). Anti-  
 ' quity is indulged with a privilege of rendering  
 ' the beginnings of ftates more auguft.'

(*a*) Strabo, lib. v. cap. 225.

(*b*) Liv. in Proœm.

Petrus is a most enthusiastick patriot. He has no patience with Strabo, who notwithstanding the favourable account given of Corsica by Diodorus Siculus, hath chosen to convey the worst idea both of the country and of its inhabitants. Petrus declares, that one principal reason for his writing is, ‘ quia Strabonis mendacia vulgata esse video, because I find Strabo’s lies are gone a-broad.’ And exclaims with all the fury of a true son of Hercules; ‘ Quum totam insulam laceraverit, non exoptulemus? non accusemus? non graviter feramus? \* \* \* Quod si ego tacerem, nonne parietes domus ubi natus sum, nonne civitas ubi educatus sum exclamarent? When he hath torn to pieces the whole island, shall we not exoptulate? Shall we not accuse? Shall we not be provoked? \* \* \* But if I should be silent, would not the walls of the house where I was born, would not the city where I was educated cry out?’

It is indeed strange to find two such authours as Strabo and Diodorus, differing so widely, and seemingly contradicting each other. Strabo says, Ἡ δὲ Κύρνος ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων καλεῖται Κορσῖκα Οἰκεῖται δὲ φαύλως, τραχεῖα τὲ οὔσα, καὶ τοῖς πλείστοις μέρεσι θύσβατος, τελείως ὥστε τὰς κατέχοντας τὰ ὄρη καὶ ἀπὸ λη-

θηριῶν ζῶνας, ἀγριωτέρως εἶναι θηρίων. ὁπόταν γὰρ ὄρ-  
 μήσωσιν οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων Στρατηγοὶ καὶ προσπεσόντες  
 τοῖς ἐρύμασι, πολὺ πλῆθος ἔλωσι τῶν ἀνδραπόδων, ὄραῦ  
 εἶν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ, καὶ θαυμάζειν ὅσον ἐμφαίνεται τὸ θηριῶ-  
 δεσ καὶ τὸ βοσκηματῶδες ἐν αὐτοῖς. ἢ γὰρ ἔχ ὑπομένεσι  
 ζῆν ἢ ζῶντες ἀπαθείᾳ καὶ ἀναισθησίᾳ τὰς ὠνησαμένους  
 ἐπιτρέβουσιν ὥστε καίπερ τὸ τυχὸν καταβάλλουσιν ὑ-  
 πὲρ αὐτῶν, ὅμως μέταμελειν. Strabo. lib. v. cap.

224. ‘But Cyrnus is by the Romans called  
 ‘Corfica. It is ill inhabited, being rugged, and  
 ‘in most places difficult of access; so that those  
 ‘who dwell on the mountains, and live by rob-  
 ‘beries, are wilder than even wild beasts. There-  
 ‘fore when the Roman generals make irrupti-  
 ‘ons into their country, and falling upon their  
 ‘strong-holds, carry off numbers of these people,  
 ‘and bring them to Rome, it is wonderful to see  
 ‘what wildness and brutality the creatures disco-  
 ‘ver. For, they either are impatient of life, and  
 ‘lay violent hands on themselves; or if they do  
 ‘live, it is in such a state of stupefaction and insen-  
 ‘sibility, that those who purchase them for slaves  
 ‘have a very bad bargain, though they pay very  
 ‘little money for them, and sorely regret their hap-  
 ‘pening to fall into their hands.’ So far Strabo.

Diodorus on the other hand says, Τὰ δὲ ἀν-  
 δράποδα τὰ Κύρνια διαφέρειν δεκαὶ τῶν ἄλλων δόλων εἰς τὰς



κατὰ τὸν βίον χρείας, φυσικῆς ταύτης τῆς ιδιότητος παρακολυθῆσης \* \* \* \* τὰ δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλους βίῃσιν ἐπεικῶς καὶ δικαίως παρὰ πάντας σχεδὸν τὰς ἄλλας βαρβάρους \* \* \* \* ἔν τε ταῖς ἄλλοις ταῖς ἐν βίῳ κατὰ μέρος οἰκονομίαις θαυμασῶς προτιμῶσι τὸ δίκαιοπραγεῖν.

Diod. Sicul. lib. v. cap. 225. ‘The Corsican  
 ‘ slaves seem to differ from all others, in their uti-  
 ‘ lity for the offices of life, for which they are fit-  
 ‘ ted by a peculiar gift of nature. \* \* \* \* These  
 ‘ islanders live among themselves with a humanity  
 ‘ and justice beyond all other barbarians. \* \* \* \*  
 ‘ In every part of the oeconomy of life, they shew  
 ‘ a remarkable regard to equity.’

Mr. Burnaby thinks these very different accounts may be reconciled, by supposing the authours to speak of the Corsicans, under different points of view; Strabo as of enemies, Diordorus as of friends; and then they will not only be found reconcileable, but will exactly correspond with the character of the Corsicans at present. In war, they are furious as lions. Death is esteemed nothing, nor is any power sufficient to make them yield against their inclination; they become irritated, and will not brook restraint (a). Where-

(a) What Mr. Burnaby says of the Corsicans puts me in mind of an admirable observation of Sir Thomas Blount:

as in peace, and in civil life, they are mild and just to the greatest degree, and have all those amiable qualities which Diodorus ascribes to them. Where their service is voluntary too, or they are attached to their masters, by kind and gentle treatment, they have the other perfections which he allows them.

My Lord Hailes thinks that there is properly no contradiction between these illustrious authours; since Strabo has not thrown any abuse upon the Corsicans in general. He has only talked in strong terms, of the barbarity of such of them, as inhabit the mountains and live by robberies, just as if writing concerning Scotland in former lawless times, he had said, the Highlanders there are a very wild set of men.

My Lord Monboddo thinks, there is nothing more required to reconcile these different characters of the Corsican slaves, but to suppose that those which Diodorus had occasion to observe, were well treated, and those which Strabo had occasion to observe, were ill treated. For, good or bad treatment was sufficient to make the Corsicans appear either of the one character, or of the

‘ You may stroke the lion into tameness; but you shall sooner hew him into pieces, than beat him into a chain.’ Sir Tho. Pope Blount’s *Essays*, edit. Lond. 1697, p. 65.

other; as we may see in many barbarous nations at this day.

But I shall suppose an universal ferociousness in the Corsicans, and I think it may well be justified, considering the treatment which that brave people have met with from their oppressors. For, it is justly said by the philosopher of Malmesbury, ‘ Prop-  
 ‘ ter malorum pravitatem, recurrendum etiam  
 ‘ bonis est, si se tueri volunt, ad virtutes bellicas,  
 ‘ vim et dolum, id est ad ferinam rapacitatem (a).  
 ‘ By reason of the wicked oppression of the bad,  
 ‘ even a good people, must in self-defence, have  
 ‘ recourse to the qualities of war, force and fraud,  
 ‘ nay to a kind of savage rapacity.

Petrus Cyrnaeus lays it down as a fixed principle, ‘ Universi Corsi liberi sunt, et propriis vivunt legibus. All Corsicans are free, and live by their own laws.’ And he gives this noble eulogium to his country, ‘ Corsica semper alumna  
 ‘ paupertatis, hospes virtutis, misericors erga om-  
 ‘ nes, quam ascivit a severa disciplina quam usur-  
 ‘ pat \* et paupertatem tuetur et liberalitatem. Cor-

(a) Hobbes de Cive. Epist. Dedic.

\* Muratori has it ‘ usurpant,’ which will not make sense. The text has certainly been corrupted. I am obliged to a learned friend for correcting it to ‘ usurpat.’

‘fica ever nurtured by poverty, to whom virtue is  
 ‘a welcome guest, compassionate to all, maintains  
 ‘that poverty and generosity which she hath learn-  
 ‘ed from the hardy discipline to which she is in-  
 ‘ured.’

A FRIEND.

The fourth book of Petrus Cyrnaeus is entirely taken up with an account of his own wretched vagabond life, full of strange, whimsical anecdotes. He begins it very gravely, ‘*Quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, non alienum videtur, de Petri qui haec scripsit, vita et moribus proponere.*’ Since we are come thus far, it will not be amiss, to say something of the life and manners of Petrus who writeth this history.’ He gives a very excellent character of himself; and I dare say a very faithful one. But so minute is his narration, that he takes care to inform posterity, that he was very irregular in his method of walking, and that he preferred sweet wine to hard. In short he was a man of considerable parts, with a great simplicity and oddity of character.

I shall now take leave of honest Petrus; with whom perhaps some of my readers will choose to cultivate a farther acquaintance.

The Corsicans are naturally quick and lively, and have a particular turn for eloquence. Hie-



ronymus de Marinis (*a*) gives them this character:  
 ‘ Montes apum examinibus abundant, et lacte ac  
 ‘ melle manant: apte etiam ad Corforum ingeni-  
 ‘ um, qui sub lingua, cum lacte et melle, habent  
 ‘ aculeum adeoque foro nati sunt. Their moun-  
 ‘ tains abound in swarms of bees, and flow with  
 ‘ milk and honey; like the genius of the Corsicans,  
 ‘ who while they have milk and honey under their  
 ‘ tongues, have also a sting, and are therefore born  
 ‘ for the forum.’

I have in my possession two Corsican discourses,  
 of popular harangues, which afford specimens of  
 their eloquence. The one is entitled ‘ La Corsica  
 a suoi Figli, Corsica to her Sons:’ the other  
 ‘ La Corsica a suoi Figli Sleali, Corsica to her Dis-  
 loyal Sons.’

In the first of these harangues, the patriots are  
 thus encouraged to proceed in the glorious cause:  
 ‘ Seguitate voi dunque l’esempio dei salvatori del-  
 ‘ la lor patria, e siate sicuri, che la liberta farà il pre-  
 ‘ mio delle vostre fatiche; e che all’ombra amena  
 ‘ della liberta, raccoglierete i soavi frutti di sicu-  
 ‘ rezza, e di pace, di abbondanza, e di contentez-  
 ‘ za; di avanzamento, e di gloria. Frutti, che  
 ‘ vi riusceranno tanto più dolci, quanto più lun-  
 ‘ gamente ne siete stati fuor di raggione privati

(*a*) Graev. Thesaur. Antiq. vol. i. p. 1410.

‘ dalla malignità dei vostri oppressori. Follow  
‘ then the example of the favours of their coun-  
‘ try ; and be assured that liberty will be the re-  
‘ ward of your toils ; and that under the pleasing  
‘ shade of liberty, you will gather the agreeable  
‘ fruits of security, of peace, of abundance and of  
‘ contentment, of exaltation and of glory. Fruits  
‘ which will be the sweeter to you, the longer you  
‘ have been unreasonably deprived of them, by  
‘ the malignity of your oppressours.’

In the second of these harangues, such of the nation as shewed any wavering or timidity, are thus roused against the Genoese: ‘ Ecco la po-  
‘ tenza che si vorrebbe indurvi a temere. Voi  
‘ l’avete sprezzata, e ne avete trionfato nel tempo  
‘ della vostra maggior debolezza, nel tempo ch’  
‘ eravate sproveduti d’armi, di munizioni, di ba-  
‘ stimenti, di porti, di finanze, e di truppa paga-  
‘ ta ; nel tempo che i vostri capi erano novizii nel  
‘ governo militare e politico, civile ed economico,  
‘ e che tutti questi governi riuscivano loro gravi e  
‘ dispendiosi ; nel tempo che i partiti alzavano ar-  
‘ ditamente la cresta, e da per tutto alla scoperta  
‘ seminavano la zizania ; che la parte oltramontana  
‘ era dalla cismontana indipendente e divisa ; che  
‘ dominio della nazione era mal sicuro e mal no-

‘ to. Ora poi, che con un cambiamento felice,  
 ‘ siete provveduti a soprabbondanza, d’armi e mu-  
 ‘ nizioni; a sufficienza, di bastimenti e di porti;  
 ‘ che avete stabilita la truppa ed i fondi per  
 ‘ la sua sussistenza; liberi perciò dagl’incom-  
 ‘ modi di molte spedizioni, e da i disordini che  
 ‘ la truppa collettiva portava seco; che avete in-  
 ‘ stituite le vostre finanze; che i vostri capi si tro-  
 ‘ vano molto meglio istruite; che i governi più  
 ‘ non sono dispendiosi; che i partiti sono tutti ab-  
 ‘ batuti; che il governo nazionale è ubidito da  
 ‘ tutt’ i ceti della nazione, è temuto dagli stessi  
 ‘ nemici, e ci comincia a riconoscer dagli esteri;  
 ‘ che le parti cismontane ed oltramontane son tut-  
 ‘ te unite sotto a un sol Capo; e sotto ad un Capo  
 ‘ (lo dirò ad onta della malignità e dell’ invidia)  
 ‘ che per saviezza e antivedimento, per zelo e di-  
 ‘ sinteresse, per coraggio e valore, per rettitudine  
 ‘ d’intenzione, di fini, e di massime, non cede ad  
 ‘ alcuno de’ più celebri eroi: ora, dissi, in uno  
 ‘ stato che per voi non fu mai sì forte e sì florido,  
 ‘ e che vi promette, se farete nel vostro impegno  
 ‘ costanti, una gloria immortale, una indipenden-  
 ‘ za totale, una perpetua felicità temerete voi del-  
 ‘ la republica la vana, la deplorabile, la meschina  
 ‘ potenza?

‘ Behold the power which they would have  
 ‘ you to fear. You have despised, you have tri-

‘umphed over it, in the time of your greatest  
‘weakness; in the time that you were unprovid-  
‘ed with arms, with ammunition, with ships, with  
‘harbours, with finances and with troops. At  
‘a time when your chiefs were novices in govern-  
‘ment, whether military or political, and when  
‘all these branches of government were heavy  
‘and expensive to them. At a time when facti-  
‘ons audaciously held high their crests, and in  
‘every quarter openly sowed sedition. When  
‘the country beyond the mountains was indepen-  
‘dent, and divided from the country on this side  
‘of the mountains; when the dominion of the  
‘nation was insecure and little known. And,  
‘when by a happy change in affairs, you are a-  
‘bundantly provided with arms and ammunition,  
‘and are sufficiently accommodated with ships  
‘and harbours; when you have established troops,  
‘and funds for their subsistence; when you have  
‘regulated your finances, when your chiefs find  
‘themselves much better instructed, when go-  
‘vernment is no longer so expensive; when all  
‘the factions are quelled; when the national go-  
‘vernment is obeyed by all ranks in the king-  
‘dom, feared by our very enemies, and begin-  
‘ning to be acknowledged by foreign states: when  
‘the countries both on this, and on the other side



‘ of the mountains are all united under one chief,  
 ‘ and under a chief, (I will say it to the shame of  
 ‘ malignity and of envy) who for wisdom and fore-  
 ‘ sight, for zeal and disinterestedness, for courage  
 ‘ and valour, for the rectitude of his intentions,  
 ‘ views and maxims, does not yield to any of the  
 ‘ most famous heroes. Now, I say, when you  
 ‘ are in a situation more strong and flourishing  
 ‘ than ever, and which, if you are constant in your  
 ‘ undertakings, promises you immortal glory, a  
 ‘ total independence and a perpetual felicity; shall  
 ‘ you be afraid of the vain, the pitiful, the con-  
 ‘ temptible power of the republick?’

The language of the Corsicans is remarkably  
 good Italian, tinged a little with some remains  
 of the dialects of the barbarous nations, and with  
 a few Genoese corruptions, but much purer than  
 in many of the Italian states. Their pronounci-  
 ation however is somewhat coarse. They give in  
 particular a broad sound to the vowel *e* which  
 displeas'd me a good deal. That the Corsicans  
 write Italian in a great degree of perfection may  
 be seen from some quotations in the course of this  
 account, as well as from the manifestoes subjoin-  
 ed in the Appendix.

The Corsicans have all a turn for the arts. I  
 cannot indeed say that painting has yet flourish-

ed among them; but they succeed well in musick and poetry. There are few of them who do not play upon the citra, an old Moorish instrument, which they are pleased to think the ancient cythara. It has a sweet and romantick sound, and many of their airs are tender and beautiful.

They have not yet produced any large and finished poem. But they have many little pieces exceedingly pretty, most of them on war or on love. Old Giacinto Paoli, father to the present general, has left several sonnets composed with great spirit. I have a good many of them; and shall insert one, of which I have attempted a translation. It was composed in praise of his brother-commander General Giafferi, upon occasion of a victory obtained by him over the Genoese, at the siege of Cordone; and while it gives a specimen of the talents of the venerable chief, it at the same time shews his generous satisfaction at the success of another engaged in the same glorious cause.

## S O N E T T O.

A coronar l'Eroe di Cirno invito,  
 Morte discenda, e se l'inchini il fato;  
 E li sospiri del Ligure sconfitto  
 Diano alla tromba della Fama il fiato.

Fatto appena di Golo il bel tragitto,  
 Del nemico espugna forte steccato;  
 Sprezzò perigli; e al disugual conflitto,  
 Virtù prevallè, ov' ci comparve armato.

Cirno lo scelse, e'l suo destin l'arrise;  
 E'l gran litigio a cui l'Europa è attenta  
 Al suo valor, al brando suo, commise.

Il brando, ch'anche il destin spaventa,  
 All' ingrata Liguria il crin recise;  
 E a Cirno il scetro la sua man presenta,

## S O N N E T.

To crown thy hero, Cynus, from the skies  
 Lo Fate with joy inclines, descends fierce death!  
 While vanquish'd Genoa's despairing sighs  
 Give to Fame's glorious-sounding trumpet breath,  
 Scarce was the Golo past with courage bright,  
 The pallisadoed hostile fort to storm,  
 Dangers he reck'd not in the unequal fight;  
 Virtue prevail'd when seen in armed form.

His country chose him, and celestial Fate  
 Pleas'd to behold the Corsick fire restor'd,  
 The mighty strife on which the nations wait,  
 Entrusted to his valour, to his sword.

That sword, at which ev'n Fate recoils with dread,  
 The vaunting tresses cut with vigour brave,  
 From the ingrate Ligurian's faithless head.  
 Cynus, to thee his hand the sceptre gave.

They have also many little ballads and madrigals, full of drollery and keen satire against the Genoese; and they have their essays of grave humour, and various allegories respecting themselves and their enemies. They have in particular a curious paraphrase of the Lord's Prayer, where all the petitions are strangely turned into severe accusations against the Genoese.

The character of the Corsicans has been already touched, in the comparison between Strabo and Diodorus Siculus. They are no doubt a people of strong passions, as well as of lively and vigorous minds. These are the materials, of which men are to be formed either good or bad in a superiour degree. I always remember an observation which M. Rousseau made to me, one day, in the Val de Travers, when we were talking of the characters of different nations; said he, 'J'aime ces caracteres ou il y a de l'etoffe.' It was well said. A poor feeble spirit is unable to support the weight of great virtues. It is only where there is strength and fire, that we can hope to form characters of worth and dignity.

These islanders have abilities for any thing: but their fortune has been such, that they have been conspicuous only for the hard and resolute qualities. Abandoned by the nations around to



the oppression of a tyrannical republick, they have had no opportunity of shewing their genius for learning and the arts, their hospitality, their courteousness, and their other amiable virtues in civilized life. What they have had an opportunity to shew, they have shewn with distinguished glory.

The authours of the Encyclopedie say, ‘ Les Corfes font remuans, vindicatifs, et belliqueux. ‘ The Corsicans are tumultuous, vindictive and ‘ warlike.’ Their struggles against the tyrant could shew them in no other light.

A writer of the highest class thus characterises them: ‘ Les Corfes font une poignée d’hommes ‘ aussi braves et aussi deliberès que les Anglois. ‘ On ne les domptera, je crois, que par la ‘ prudence et la bontè. On peut voir par leur ‘ exemple, quel courage et quelle vertu, donne ‘ aux hommes l’amour de la libertè, et qu’il est ‘ dangereux et injuste de l’opprimer (a). The ‘ Corsicans are a handful of men, as brave and as ‘ determined as the English. I believe they will ‘ not be subdued but by prudence and good ‘ treatment. We may see by their example, what ‘ courage and what virtue the love of liberty gives ‘ to men; and how dangerous as well as unjust ‘ it is to oppress it.’

(a) Essai de Crit. sur le Prince de Machiavel. p. 114.

The manners of the Corsicans have a great similarity with those of the ancient Germans, as described by Tacitus. They have not however the same habit of drinking; for they are extremely temperate. Their morals are strict and chaste to an uncommon degree, owing in part to good principles unhurt by luxury; and partly to the exercise of private revenge against such as violate the honour of their women.

This last may to some appear rude and barbarous; but I hold it to be wise and noble. Better occasional murders than frequent adulteries: Better cut off a rotten branch now and then, than that the whole of the society should be corrupted? When morals are intimately connected with ideas of honour, and crimes of an alluring nature are not committed with impunity, we may expect that mankind will retain a proper awe, and be kept within the bounds of their duty: and if we have not the frivolous embellishments and transient pleasures of licentious gallantry, we are free from its effeminate disquiets, its feverish passions, its falseness and dissimulation; while honest principles and manly and generous affections are kept in full vigour.

They who think duelling necessary to preserve the nice decorum of politeness, ought not to cen-

sure private revenge, the rough guardian of that virtue which is the support of every community.

What Tacitus says of ancient Germany we may say of Corsica: ‘ Nemo illic vitia ridet; nec corrumpere et corrumpi faeculum vocatur (a). Nobody there laughs at vice; nor is corrupting and being corrupted called the way of the world.’

The Corsicans like the Germans of old, are extremely indolent. The women do the greatest part of the drudgery work (b), as is also the custom among the Scots Highlanders. Yet they are very active in war, like the same Germans, of whom Tacitus says, ‘ Mira diversitate naturae cum iidem homines sic ament inertiam et odierint quietem (c). By a wonderful variety of nature the same men are fond of indolence and impatient of rest.’ Notwithstanding all that Paoli has done, the Corsicans are still indolent and averse to labour. Every year 800 or 1000 Sardinians and Lucchese are employed as artificers and day-labourers in the island.

M. De Montesquieu observes, that all indolent nations are also proud. This is indeed the case of the Corsicans, to which, as I have formerly observed, their success in war has contributed.

(a) Tacit. de Mor. Germ. (b) Ib. (c) Ib.

M. De Montesquieu proposes a very good remedy for this: ‘ On pourroit tourner l’effet contre la cause, et detruire la paresse par l’orgueil. Dans le midi de l’Europe; où les peuples sont si fort frappés par le point d’honneur, il seroit bon de donner des prix aux laboureurs qui auroient porté plus loin leur industrie. Cette pratique a reussi de nos jours en Irlande; elle y a établi une des plus importantes manufactures de toile qui soit en Europe (a).

‘ One might turn the effect against the cause, and destroy indolence by pride. In the south of Europe, where the people are so much struck with the point of honour, it would be right to give premiums, to the labourers who have best cultivated their fields, or to artificers who have carried their industry the greatest length. This practice hath succeeded in our days, in Ireland: it hath there established one of the most important linen manufactures in Europe.’

The Corsicans love much to lie round a fire. This practice seems peculiar to rude nations. The Indians in north America do it, and the ancient Germans did it. ‘ Totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt (b). They pass whole days by the fire.’ The Scythians too had this custom.

(a) Esprit des Loix, liv. xiv. chap. 9. (b) Tacit, de Mor.Germ.



Ipſi in defoſſis ſpecubus ſecura ſub alta  
 Otia agunt terra, congeſtaque robora, totaſque  
 Advolvere focus ulmos, ignique dedere.

VIRG. Georg. iii. l. 376.

In caverns deep with oaks uppi'd, they raiſe,  
 And many a branching elm, the crackling blaze ;  
 From cold ſecure, around the flaming hearth,  
 Waſte the long dreary night in ſocial mirth.

WARTON.

There have been many very ſtrange cuſtoms in Corſica. Diodorus tells us, that after the women were brought to bed, the men immediately took care of the children, laying themſelves down as if they were ſick, and fondling the infants, ſo that the mothers had no farther trouble than to give them ſuck (*a*). So great attention to a woman after ſhe has ſuffered ſo much for the good of ſociety, had really ſomething humane in it; though we muſt ſmile at ſuch ſimplicity. We may ſay that it has never been paralleled by all the complaiſance of modern gallantry. But this equitable cuſtom is no longer in uſe.

Petrus Cyrnaeus ſays, that in his time marriage was ſo much honoured among the Corſicans, that if any young woman was ſo poor that nobody aſked her, the neighbours raiſed a contribution to

(*a*) Diod. Sicul. Weſſeling. p. 341.

help her to a husband. Generosity could never be more properly exercised. Epaminondas used to exercise his generosity in that way (*a*).

There are some extraordinary customs which still subsist in Corsica. In particular they have several strange ceremonies at the death of their relations. When a man dies, especially if he has been assassinated, his widow with all the married women in the village accompany the corpse to the grave, where after various howlings, and other expressions of sorrow, the women fall upon the widow, and beat and tear her in a most miserable manner. Having thus satisfied their grief and passion, they lead her back again, covered with blood and bruises, to her own habitation. This I had no opportunity of seeing, while I was in the island; but I have it from undoubted authority.

Having said so much of the genius and character of the Corsicans, I must beg leave to present my readers with a very distinguished Corsican character, that of Signor Clemente de' Paoli, brother of the General.

This gentleman is the eldest son of the old General Giacinto Paoli. He is about fifty years of age, of a middle size and dark complexion, his

(*a*) Corn. Nep. in vit. Epam.

eyes are quick and piercing, and he has something in the form of his mouth, which renders his appearance very particular. His understanding is of the first rate; and he has by no means suffered it to lie neglected. He was married, and has an only daughter, the wife of Signor Barbaggi one of the first men in the island.

For these many years past, Signor Clemente, being in a state of widowhood, has resided at Rostino, from whence the family of Paoli comes. He lives there in a very retired manner. He is of a Saturnine disposition, and his notions of religion are rather gloomy and severe. He spends his whole time in study, except what he passes at his devotions. These generally take up six or eight hours every day; during all which time he is in church, and before the altar, in a fixed posture, with his hands and eyes lifted up to heaven, with solemn fervour.

He prescribes to himself, an abstemious, rigid course of life; as if he had taken the vows of some of the religious orders. He is much with the Franciscans, who have a convent at Rostino. He wears the common coarse dress of the country, and it is difficult to distinguish him from one of the lowest of the people.

When he is in company he seldom speaks, and except upon important occasions, never goes into publick, or even to visit his brother at Corte. When danger calls, however, he is the first to appear in the defence of his country. He is then foremost in the ranks, and exposes himself to the hottest action; for religious fear is perfectly consistent with the greatest bravery; according to the famous line of the pious Racine,

Je crains DIEU, cher Abner; et n'ai point d'autre  
crainte.

I fear my GOD; and Him alone I fear.

A FRIEND.

In the beginning of an engagement, he is generally calm; and will frequently offer up a prayer to heaven, for the person at whom he is going to fire: saying he is sorry to be under the necessity of depriving him of life; but that he is an enemy to Corsica, and providence has sent him in his way, in order that he may be prevented from doing any farther mischief; that he hopes God will pardon his crimes, and take him to himself. After he has seen two or three of his countrymen fall at his side, the case alters. His eyes flame with grief and indignation, and he becomes



like one furious, dealing vengeance every where around him.

His authority in the council is not less than his valour in the field. His strength of judgment and extent of knowledge, joined to the singular sanctity of his character, give him great weight in all the publick consultations; and his influence is of considerable service to his brother the General.

When we thus view the Corsicans gloriously striving for the best rights of humanity, and under the guidance of an illustrious commander and able statesman, establishing freedom, and forming a virtuous and happy nation, can we be indifferent as to their success? Can we Britons forbear to admire their bravery, and their wisdom? One English Poet hath celebrated Corsica. I know not who he is. But I would thank him for the spirit he hath shewn; and I would beg leave to select a few of his verses.

Hail CORSICA ! than whose recorded name  
None e'er stood fairer on the rolls of fame !  
Rapt at the sound, my soul new ardour fires,  
Each thought impassions, and each strain inspires.  
Pity, to injur'd honour that is due,  
Pleads in my heart, and bids me pity you ;  
For worth like thine, one honest wish receive ;  
'Tis all the muse, and all the friend can give.

Ye who are slaves of pow'r, or drones of peace,  
 Ambition's tools, or votaries of ease,  
 If not quite abject, nor quite lost to shame,  
 Your hearts can feel one particle of fame,  
 Stand forth; on CORSICA reflect, and see  
 Not what you are, but what you ought to be.  
 The general good's their aim; no slavish awe  
 Marks man from man, but LIBERTY is Law;  
 No venal senates publick credit drain,  
 No king enslav'd by creatures of his reign.  
 Of publick honours merit is the test,  
 And those obtain them who deserve them best.

In this vile age, no virtue now rever'd,  
 No godlike patriot prodigy appear'd,  
 'Till one small spot, (for in th'ALMIGHTY'S Book,  
 The smallest spot is never overlook'd)  
 Held forth the wonder to all Europe's shame,  
 Produc'd the man, and PAOLI his name.  
 Go on immortal man! the path pursue  
 Mark'd out by heav'n, and destin'd but for you;  
 Fix your firm hope on this, on this your trust,  
 Your arms must conquer as your cause is just.  
 By heav'n! it makes my life's best blood run cold,  
 Then glow to madness when thy story's told;  
 On those vile slaves be heav'n's choice thunder hurl'd,  
 Who chain'd themselves, would gladly chain a world.

The Corsicans are in general of small stature, and rather hard-favoured, much like the Scots Highlanders; though as we find among these, so we also find among the Corsicans many of a good size, and comely countenances.

The number of inhabitants in Corsica has not been exactly taken of late, but they may be reckoned 220,000 souls; for, previous to the rise in 1729, there were 40,000 families who payed tax to Genoa, and reckoning five to each family, the inhabitants were then 200,000.

Now although it may appear a paradox, it is certain that the number of inhabitants has increased during the war; as will appear from the following considerations.

Father Cancellotti a Jesuit missionary, who travelled over Corsica, and informed himself with great exactness, made a computation, that in thirty years of Genoese government, the island lost by assassinations and other causes 28,000 people.

Whereas in the thirty seven years of war, the island has not lost above 10,000 people, including those who have fled from the confusions of their country, to follow fortune upon the continent.

And therefore this calculation of the number of inhabitants at present, is a just one.

The number of Corficans is however much less than it was in ancient times. It is well observed by an able writer (*a*), ‘ That the depopulation of  
‘ many countries seems to have been first occasion-  
‘ ed by the havock the Romans made among the  
‘ smaller states and cities, before they could fully  
‘ establish their sovereign power.’ In no state could this cause of depopulation take place, more than in Corsica; for in no state were the natives harder to be subdued. When to the Roman havock we add the reiterated turmoils, which during a course of ages, have shaken this island, we need be at no loss to account why the number of its inhabitants is diminished.

Of the 220,000 people computed to be in Corsica, there may be 10,000 in Bastia, and in all 25,000 in the territories of the Genoese; so that I reckon there are about 200,000 of the patriotick nation, and of these Paoli can bring 40,000 armed men into the field.

It is therefore by no means probable, that the Genoese should reduce to abject submission so considerable a nation, and a nation of such men; most of whom have been born in the troublous times, and been brought up with sentiments of

(*a*) Wallace on the Numbers of Mankind, p. 106.



the most violent hatred against the republick. There is not a Corsican child who can procure a little gun-powder, but he immediately sets fire to it, huzzas at the explosion, and as if he had blown up the enemy, calls out, ‘Ecco i Geno-  
‘vesi. There go the Genoese.’

I believe the wisest and best nobles of Genoa are now of opinion, that the republick should renounce her pretensions of dominion, over a people whom long experience has proved to be unconquerable by the Genoese arms, who have baffled every attempt that the republick has made against them, and who are at last formed into a state that has a solid claim to independency. But the wisest and best of Genoa, like the wisest and best of other states, are over-ruled by the majority; and the republick has hitherto continued to drain her treasury, and sacrifice her soldiers, in fruitless attempts to recover Corsica.

The Abbé Richard (*a*) hath given a very just and lively account of this: ‘Le royaume de  
‘Corse dont la republique possede quelques places  
‘maritimes lui coute prodigieusement; elle n’en  
‘retire aucun avantage réel, et elle a toujours à  
‘combattre un peuple indiscipliné armé pour la li-  
‘berté.

(*a*) Richard Descr. Hist. et Crit. de l’Ital. tom. I. p. 118.

‘ Mais comme les nobles Genoïſ ſe regardent  
 ‘ tous comme ſolidairement rois de Corſe, cette  
 ‘ raiſon qui eſt tres forte ſur leur eſprit, les determi-  
 ‘ nera toujours à ne rien epargner pour conſerver  
 ‘ au moins ce titre. C’eſt l’objet d’ambition qui  
 ‘ les touche le plus. Rien n’eſt auſſi intereſſant pour  
 ‘ eux, que les nouvelles de ce païs ; ſur tout quand  
 ‘ la ballance paroît pancher du côté des rebelles.\*

‘ Une dame Genoïſe fort inquiete de quelques  
 ‘ succès qui ſembloient annoncer une revolution  
 ‘ totale en faveur des inſulaires, apprenant que les  
 ‘ eſperances de la republique ſe reſtaſſoient, dit  
 ‘ dans un tranſport de joie, “ DIEU merci nous  
 ‘ ſommes donc encore un peu reines.”

‘ The kingdom of Corſica, of which the repu-  
 ‘ blick poſſeſſes ſome maritime ſtrong places, coſts  
 ‘ her a prodigious expence. She derives no real ad-  
 ‘ vantage from it, and ſhe hath always to combat  
 ‘ an undiſciplined people armed for liberty.

‘ But as the Genoëſe nobles look upon them-  
 ‘ ſelves to be all joint kings of Corſica, this conſi-  
 ‘ deration which is very ſtrong upon their minds,  
 ‘ will ever determine them to ſpare nothing in or-  
 ‘ der to preſerve at leaſt the title. It is the point  
 ‘ of ambition which touches them the moſt. No-

\* He ſhould not call thoſe ‘ rebelles’ whom he hath be-  
 fore repreſented as ‘ armés pour la liberté.’

‘ thing is so interesting to them as the news from  
 ‘ that country, especially when the balance seems  
 ‘ to lean to the side of the rebels (patriots).

‘ A Genoese lady who was very uneasy, on ac-  
 ‘ count of some successes which seemed to an-  
 ‘ nounce a total revolution in favour of the island-  
 ‘ ers, hearing that the hopes of the republick be-  
 ‘ gan to be re-established, cried in a transport of  
 ‘ joy, “ Thank God then, we are yet somewhat  
 ‘ queens.”

While I was employed in writing this Account of Corsica, the brave islanders resolved on striking a bold stroke, and making a conquest of the island of Capraja.

Capraja or Caprara lies to the east of Corsica, about five and twenty miles off Capo Corso, over against the coast of Tuscany. This island was formerly annexed to the kingdom of Corsica, being a portion of the feudal territory of the noble family of Damaris who were deprived of it by the Genoese.

Capraja is about fifteen miles in circumference. The whole of it is exceedingly mountainous, and of a dry craggy surface. It is all around so pointed with rocks, that it is inaccessible almost on every quarter, except at one harbour, which is a pretty good one, and where numbers of vessels passing

the Mediterranean use to take shelter. It hath upwards of 3000 inhabitants; all of whom are assembled in a town at the extremity of the island just above the harbour.

The men of Capraja are strong and robust. They all go to sea, and are reckoned the hardiest and most expert sailors in that part of the world. The women employ themselves chiefly in cultivating vines, in which the island is pretty fertile. There is here a strong citadel built on a high rock, so that it commands the town and harbour. It is well furnished with artillery, and the Genoese kept there a garrison. There are also two other towers at the two extremities of the island, built rather in order to descry the Barbary corsairs, than to defend a country so well fortified by nature\*.

In the month of December 1766, Signor Paul Mattei of Centuri having gone to France to transact some private affairs, in his passage home he went ashore at Capraja, where he was at great

\* I know Capraja well, for I was driven into it by stress of weather in my return from Corsica. I was detained there six days, and was lodged in a Franciscan convent, where the worthy fathers entertained me very hospitably. I employed my time in writing a minute detail of every thing in the island, which I still have by me, and often amuse myself with it, at a vacant hour.



pains to inform himself with regard to the situation of their garrison, their harbour and their coasts, the scarcity of provisions, and the little attention with which the island was defended.

On his return to Corsica, he proposed to Paoli to make a descent upon Capraja. His proposal was immediately approved, and the conduct of the enterprise was committed to Signor Achilles Murati, commandant at Erbalonga, and Signor John Baptist Ristori, commandant at Furiani, who on the evening of the 16th of February 1767, set sail from the port of Macinajo, accompanied by Signor Mattei and several gallant young gentlemen of the principal families in the provinces of Capo Corso and Nebbio, who chose to go as volunteers. They had also a few Capraese to serve as guides.

They landed on Capraja that night. The Corsican commanders signified to the Capraese, that they were come with no hostile intentions against them; but only to expel from their country, the Genoese, that the inhabitants of Capraja might participate the happy fruits of liberty, in common with their ancient friends the Corsicans: and therefore they hoped that instead of meeting with opposition, they would be received with cordiality. Upon this, a number of the inhabitants immediately joined them, and they laid siege to the citadel.

The Genoese were piqued to the greatest degree, to find that those islanders, whom they gave out to be a set of rebels under the awe of a French guard, were boldly sallying forth, and wresting from them the sovereignty of another island in the Mediterranean ; an event which could not fail to blaze abroad over Europe, and equally contribute to the glory of the Corsicans and to the disgrace of the republick. They therefore spared no expence or care to defeat the enterprize.

They sent out a considerable armament under the command of Signor Augustino Pinello, a man of tried activity and valour, and an actual senator of Genoa.

They also sent colonel Antonio Matra, with a body of chosen men, who by the assistance of a Capraese galley-slave effectuated a landing, at a place neglected by the Corsicans as inaccessible.

While Matra attacked the Corsicans by land, Signor Pinello attacked them from the sea, on two different quarters ; so that they had a very hot and difficult action to maintain. Notwithstanding all which, Pinello was beaten off, and Matra's detachment was totally routed.

I could wish to relate the various particulars of this expedition. I have materials sufficient for it ; but the plan of my work does not permit me.

The citadel of Capraja surrendered on the 29th of May.

The Corficans have by this conquest added considerably to their dominion. They have acquired an increase of most useful people; and they are in condition to prevent, or at least render extremely difficult, the communication between Genoa and her garrisons in Corsica.

Sir James Steuart hath placed the Corficans in rather an unfavourable light. His words are, 'The Corficans have exported, that is, sold the best part of their island to Genoa; and now, after having spent the price in wearing damask and velvet, they want to bring it back, by confiscating the property of the Genoese, who have both paid for the island, and drawn back the price of it, by the balance of their trade against these islanders (a).'

With this respectable writer's permission, it was not a balance of trade, but a ballance of bad fortune, which subjected Corsica to the Genoese; and the greatest part, if not all the property of the nobles of the republick in that island, was acquired only by force or by fraud. The expensiveness of the Corficans in wearing damask and velvet, is merely

(a) Inquiry into the Principles of Political Oeconomy. Book II. Chap. 29.

ideal. Corsica is perhaps the only country upon the face of the globe, where luxury has never once been introduced. The Genoese cannot pretend to have made themselves masters of Corsica, by commercial superiority; for those republicans have been supplied from that fertile island, with a great many of the necessaries of life, which their own narrow dominions could not furnish in sufficient quantities.

I have thought myself called upon to rectify this mistake in a book which may afford many important lessons to free nations, and among the rest to the brave Corsicans themselves.

It is in vain for the Genoese to pretend any longer that the Corsicans are to be looked upon as rebels. It is nobly opposed by a Corsican writer; with whose words I shall conclude my Account of Corsica.

‘Rebelli! come non hanno vergogna di dar a noi questo titolo? a noi che facciamo la guerra con tanto spirito di lenità e di dolcezza, che non altro si studia che risparmiare il sangue, i beni, e l'onore de' nostri concittadini? a noi che non cercando se non di liberare la patria della più iniqua di tutte le cattività, altro titolo non conviene che quello di salvatori. E poichè lode a Dio dator d'ogni bene, abbiamo già conseguito l'intento; poichè abbiamo già formato in sequela un



‘ governo sovrano libero, indipendente, assoluto,  
 ‘ padrone della vita e della morte di tante migliaia  
 ‘ di sudditi, che lo riconoscono, ed ubidiscono con  
 ‘ fedeltà e con prestezza. Avendo stabilito suc-  
 ‘ cessivamente rota e tribunali ; giudici e magis-  
 ‘ trati ; ministri ed esecutori di giustizia ; segrete-  
 ‘ rie e cancellerie ; aperte stamperie ; composte  
 ‘ leggi e statuti ; truppe e finanze ; poichè sotto  
 ‘ al nostra dominio abbiamo torri e presidii ; cas-  
 ‘ telli e carceri ; armi e cannoni ; porti e bastimen-  
 ‘ ti, poichè assolviamo e condanniamo per via di  
 ‘ processi e sentenze ; imponiamo tasse e contribu-  
 ‘ zioni ; improntiamo i nostri sigilli ; sventoliamo  
 ‘ le nostre bandiere ; concediamo tratte e licenze ;  
 ‘ creiamo notari ; intimiamo guerre ; formiamo  
 ‘ assedi ; capitoliamo rese ed armistizi ; contraf-  
 ‘ segni tutti di sovranità, e di dominio ? come pos-  
 ‘ sion più appellarci gente privata ? (a)

‘ Rebels ! are they not ashamed to give to us  
 ‘ that title ? to us, who make war with such a spi-  
 ‘ rit of lenity and mildness, that our only study is  
 ‘ to spare the blood, the effects and the honour of  
 ‘ our fellow-citizens ? to us, who seek for nothing  
 ‘ but to free our country from the most iniquitous  
 ‘ of all captivities, and therefore well deserve the  
 ‘ title of saviours. And thanks to God the Giver  
 ‘ of all good, we have now obtained our purpose ;

(a) Manifest. di Gen. Colle Rispost. di un Cors. p. 231

‘ for we have now formed a government sovereign,  
‘ free and independent, with the power of life and  
‘ death over so many thousand subjects, who ac-  
‘ knowledge it, and obey it with fidelity and with  
‘ alacrity. We have now successively established a  
‘ rota and tribunals, judges and magistrates, admi-  
‘ nistratours and executers of justice. We have se-  
‘ cretaries offices, and publick archives; open print-  
‘ ing-houses, laws and statutes, troops and finances.  
‘ We have moreover under our dominion towers  
‘ and garrisons, castles and prisons, arms and can-  
‘ non, harbours and shipping. Besides, we absolve  
‘ and condemn in the regular form of proceses and  
‘ sentences; we impose taxes and contributions,  
‘ we adhibit our seals, we display our colours, we  
‘ declare wars, we form sieges, we capitulate for  
‘ truces and cessations of arms. Are not all these the  
‘ marks of sovereignty and dominion? How then  
‘ can they any longer call us a private band?’

The first part of the history is a general account of the  
 state of the world at the beginning of the world, and  
 the progress of the human mind from that time to  
 the present. It is divided into three parts: the first  
 part is a general account of the world; the second  
 part is a general account of the human mind; and  
 the third part is a general account of the progress  
 of the human mind from that time to the present.  
 The second part of the history is a general account  
 of the progress of the human mind from that time  
 to the present. It is divided into three parts: the  
 first part is a general account of the progress of  
 the human mind; the second part is a general  
 account of the progress of the human mind; and  
 the third part is a general account of the progress  
 of the human mind from that time to the present.  
 The third part of the history is a general account  
 of the progress of the human mind from that time  
 to the present. It is divided into three parts: the  
 first part is a general account of the progress of  
 the human mind; the second part is a general  
 account of the progress of the human mind; and  
 the third part is a general account of the progress  
 of the human mind from that time to the present.

The fourth part of the history is a general account  
 of the progress of the human mind from that time  
 to the present. It is divided into three parts: the  
 first part is a general account of the progress of  
 the human mind; the second part is a general  
 account of the progress of the human mind; and  
 the third part is a general account of the progress  
 of the human mind from that time to the present.  
 The fifth part of the history is a general account  
 of the progress of the human mind from that time  
 to the present. It is divided into three parts: the  
 first part is a general account of the progress of  
 the human mind; the second part is a general  
 account of the progress of the human mind; and  
 the third part is a general account of the progress  
 of the human mind from that time to the present.

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## M A N I F E S T O

D E L G E N E R A L E,

E S U P R E M O C O N S I G L I O D I S T A T O

D E L R E G N O D I C O R S I C A.

**L**A giustizia della nostra guerra contro la repubblica di Genova è tanto nota al mondo, quanto la necessità che ci ha indotti a prender le armi per sottrarci dalla più obbrobriosa, ed insoffribile tirannia degl' ingiusti occupatori della nostra isola, e de nemici della nostra libertà. La moderazione, ciò non ostante, colla quale ci siamo sempre diportati in questo sì giusto, e lodevole impegno, avendo viepiù riempiti d' orgoglio, e fatti ogni giorno più arditi a nostro danno i Signori di Genova, rende a noi indispensabile il dovere nel punto che siamo per cambiar di condotta a lor riguardo, manifestarne al pubblico li motivi, e le ragioni, onde ognuno sia persuaso della rettitudine delle nostre determinazioni, e di quella equità, che forma il carattere della nostra nazione.

Da trenta anni che noi sosteniamo la presente guerra per isfidare affatto dalla nostra isola la repubblica di Genova, mai in alcun modo avevamo tentato frastornare il commercio di mare a sudditi di quella signoria, compassionando di quelli piuttosto l'infelice situazione, che l'obligava a vivere sotto un governo, che per la istessa sua costituzione non può se non esser tiranno. Ma vedendo ora con quanta ostinazione, ed efficacia la predetta repubblica s'affatichi per interdire, e precludere ogni strada al commercio marittimo nel nostro regno, prendendo non solamente co' suoi Bastimenti armati in Corso quelli che loro riesce incontrare di nostra bandiera, ma per anche con felice ardimento finora abbrugiando, ed insultando quelli delle altre nazioni più rispettabili dell' Europa, che per ragion di traffico si portino ad approdare, o partano da porti, e scali a noi soggetti della nostra isola. E vedendo in fine, che questa nostra lenità, e contegno niente è corrisposto dalli sudditi Genovesi, e che anche essi instigano il

loro principe a privarci del beneficio del commercio con qualunque bandiera, lusingandosi con questo mezzo vedere affatto la nostra nazione soffrir nelle loro mani il monopolio delle sue sostanze, colle quali si sono obbligati provvedere quei presidi, che noi teniamo bloccati. Per non mancar quindi di riguardo a noi medesimi, per toglier gli ostacoli, e proteggere il nostro commercio, e per render sensibile il nostro risentimento a coloro, che sul mare impunemente finora ci hanno insultati con tanto nostro pregiudizio; prevalendoci del dritto, che ci compete, e perchè è inseparabile da quella libertà, che il cielo ha concessa al nostro valore, abbiamo deliberato conceder la facoltà a qualunque de' nostri nazionali, che volesse armar bastimenti da Corso contro de' Genovesi nostri nemici, e lor bandiera, d' inalberare il nostro padiglione dopo aver preso però da noi il passaporto, e le istruzioni opportune; la quale facoltà nell' istesso modo, e forma, volentieri accorderemo ancora a qualunque straniero, che volesse servirsi contro de' medesimi nostri nemici, e lor bandiera, bonificandogli, ed assicurandogli tutti que' privilegi, che in uguali circostanze sogliono accordarsi agli armatori.

Costretti per tanto da così pressanti motivi, e sode ragioni a far la guerra anche per mare alla repubblica nostra nemica, ci protestiamo nondimeno voler usare il maggior rispetto, ed i riguardi possibili a tutti i principi dell' Europa, e di voler praticare, ed osservare le leggi, e consuetudini introdotte, ed ammesse nelle guerre marittime anche verso de' Genovesi, quando i medesimi colle solite loro irregolari, ed inumane procedure non ci costringano ad appartarcene.

Caserta, 20 Maggio, 1760.

N<sup>o</sup> II. page 165.D O G E  
G O V E R N A T O R I,  
E P R O C U R A T O R I

DELLA REPUBBLICA DI GENOVA.

NELLA determinazione, in cui siamo di dare a' nostri popoli della Corsica i contrassegni più indubitati, ed autentici della paterna nostra amorevolezza, e del sincero desiderio che abbiamo di renderli tranquilli e felici; essendoci fatte presenti le istanze di una gran parte de detti popoli, abbiamo deliberato di spedire in quel nostro regno una eccellentissima deputazione munita di tutte le opportune facultà, ed autorizzata in nome della serenissima nostra repubblica a promovervi efficacemente, ed a fissare i mezzi di quella stabile pacificazione, che fu da tanto tempo l'oggetto delle più vive nostre premure.

Notifichiamo quindi col mezzo delle presenti a' sopraddetti nostri popoli, che saranno essi, niuno escluso, pienamente rimessi nella grazia e favore della prefata nostra repubblica col generale indulto di tutto ciò che può essere accaduto in occasione de' moti trascorsi: gli accertiamo inoltre della immancabile nostra disposizione ad assicurare la tranquillità, e la fecilità loro col mezzo di tutte quelle graziose concessioni, che servano non solo a confermare, e spiegare le precedenti, e particolarmente quelle, che furono accordate in tempo dell' illustrissimo Pietro Maria Giustiniano, ma ancora la ferma intenzione, in cui siamo, di concedere alla nazione Corsa distinzioni maggiori, stabilire una retta, ed invariabile amministrazione della giustizia civile e criminale, favorire ed ampliare il commercio, e procurare in somma alla predetta nazione col bene della pace ogni altro possibile vantaggio.

A questi giustissimi fini la prefata eccellentissima deputazione impiegherà ogni sua cura e pensiero; ed invitiamo perciò non meno tutti i soggetti più riguardevoli, che qualunque altro par-



ticolare del regno a contribuirvi per parte loro con quella stessa affezione, impegno, e buona fede, che per parte nostra, e dell' eccellentissima deputazione vi faranno certamente apportati, procurando altresì il più pronto generale concorso di tutte le pievi, e provincie, onde possa colla maggior sollecitudine, concordia, ed unanimità perfezionarsi un' opera, che dev' essere per i suddetti nostri popoli di sommo interesse, ed importanza.

In vista di quanto sopra proibiamo espressamente a chi avrà cara la nostra grazia il recare qualunque danno alle persone, e bene di chiunque siasi de' suddetti nostri popoli; e siccome ci promettiamo, che l'opera, e lo zelo di ognuno si adopereranno efficacemente per un oggetto, che tanto interessa la repubblica, e'l vero bene del regno, così avremo noi presente il merito di quelli, che con più di attività, e d'impegno contribuiranno a promuoverlo, e stabilirlo.

Dat. in Genova nel nostro Real Palazzo li 9 Maggio, 1761.

Domenico MARIA TATIS Segretario di Stato.

N<sup>o</sup> III. page 165.

RISULTATO DEL CONGRESSO TENUTO DA' CORSI IN  
CASINCA, IN OCCASIONE DELLA GIUNTA SPEDITA  
IN CORSICA DA' GENOVESI.

## IL GENERALE,

ED IL SUPREMO CONSIGLIO DI STATO  
DEL REGNO DI CORSICA.

**L**A repubblica di Genova conosciute insufficienti le proprie sue forze, non che per sottometterci all' aborrito di lei dominio, ma ben anche per far più lunga resistenza a quelle, che ci fornisce la nostra unione, ed il nostro invincibile attaccamento alla libertà da qualche tempo a questa parte, ma sempre invano non ha mai cessato di tentare con tutta la maggior efficacia delle sue imposture d' indisporre contra di noi, e ricever foccorso da qualche gran Corte d' Europa.

Vedendosi ora delusa in questo suo disegno, e sapendo benissimo riputarfi da ogn' uno un dritto dell' umanità il dare una volta quiete a questa nazione, fortemente ella teme, che nel futuro congresso di pace considerata, e la giustizia della nostra causa colle nostre solenni determinazioni, e l' incompatibilità del suo governo col genio dei nostri popoli, i principi d' Europa per non lasciare accesa in seno all' Italia una scintilla di guerra non pensino a farla desistere dalle pretese che ostenta, e che ad altro fine non vorrebbe far valere sopra questo regno, che per riempirlo di miserie, e d' orrore. In tale stato di cose seguendo l' impulso della sua passione predominante di stragi, e di vendette, ella ha creduto non potersi meglio opporre alle nostre intraprese, che animando colla profusione di molto danaro, e coll' offerta di gradi militari, e stipendi alcuni uomini vili, e mercenari, esuli dalla lor patria per le enormità de' loro delitti, ad introdursi furtivamente per eccitarvi il tumulto, e la dis-

unione ; onde in apprensione, o distratti noi in una guerra civile, avesse più commodo di far valere il giro de' suoi artifizi, e nelle Corti, e nel congresso di pace. Ed ella tanto più volentieri ha adottato questo progetto, quanto che nel congresso di Aquilgrana, allorchè i ministri delle potenze pensarono a metter le mani anche agli affari di Corsica, astutamente seppe eluderne la premura coll' assertiva, che in poco tempo avrebbe quietati i rumori di questo regno. Coll' istessa industria volendo ora prevenire l' attenzione dei gabinetti per mezzo de' suoi inviati, e con manifesti, impudentemente asserisce, e divulga, avere finalmente ritrovato il mezzo di ridurre alla quiete le cose di Corsica, ed avere a tale oggetto sulle richieste della maggior parte de' popoli, e de' principali della nazione destinata una giunta di sei soggetti dell' ordine senatorio munita di ample facoltà, e per attirarsi la confidenza, ed il concorso delle pievi nella città di Bastia, e per ultimarvi il trattato di pacificazione.

Noi amatissimi compatriotti quali per ragione del nostro ministero colla maggiore sollecitudine, ed indefessa attenzione siamo continuamente applicati, e vegliamo alla conservazione della vostra interna tranquillità, ed a sconcertare i progetti, e respingere i tentativi de' nemici della nostra libertà, avendo penetrato questo piano ed idea della repubblica di Genova, non credemmo poter più lungamente differire la citazione del solito annuale congresso, espediente sperimentato efficacissimo in trenta, e più anni di guerra per confondere l' orgoglio, e frastornar le misure de' Genovesi. Fu intimato, e notificato a tutti quelli, che hanno voce, ed autorità su' i pubblici affari, e fu tenuto col maggior concorso di tutti gli ordini, e rappresentanti della nazione nel convento di S. Francesco della pieve di Casinca nelle festività di pentecoste. Previddero il colpo fatale della lor macchina i nostri nemici, e fecero ogni sforzo per farlo cadere a vuoto. D. Filippo Grimaldi alla testa de' banditti, e facinorosi fatti venire appostatamente da Genova in Bastia coll' intelligenza del Martinetti, e coll' apparato di molti bastimenti fece uno scalo in Fiumorbo, e stabilissi a casa di Sardo, da dove con minaccie e lusinghe, e colla proposizione di levare un reggimento in quella comarca, si persuase spaventare i buoni patriotti, e tirare a se il concorso di molti partiti nel disegno d' interrompere, occupandoci altrove, il citato congresso, e privarci così della congiuntura più propria d' illuminare i nostri popoli, e d' essere assistiti dal loro zelo, e generosità nel commune bisogno. L' istantaneo provvedimento, che s' oppose a questo primo tentativo degli avversari, e la prontezza con cui prese l' armi per difesa della propria libertà tutta quella comarca, vi sono egualmente noti alla sconfitta de' traditori della patria, e delle truppe Genovesi. Continuò dunque il congresso colla più

desiderabile unanimità di sentimenti, e colla più matura ponderazione delle cose le sue sessioni, nelle quali furono prese le qui sotto notate deliberazioni, quali perchè siano a notizia d'ogn' uno, e per la loro intiera osservanza, vogliamo ed ordiniamo che siano lette, e pubblicate, ed affissata copia ne' luoghi soliti, e consueti, riserbandoci sopra alcuni punti ad emanar fuori più circostanziato dettaglio per soddisfazione, ed intelligenza de' nostri amatissimi popoli.

I. E' stato decretato che si faccia un manifesto per mezzo di cui smentire quelli della repubblica di Genova, protestando nel medesimo, che in alcun tempo mai noi non faremo per dare orecchio a veruna proposizione d' accordo con i Genovesi, se questi per preliminari non riconoscono la nostra libertà, l'indipendenza del nostro governo, e non cedono al medesimo le poche piazze che ancor tengono nel regno. Quali preliminari accordati, ed eseguiti, la nazione Corsa, ed il suo governo adotterà le misure più proprie e decenti, e farà spiccare la natural sua equità, e moderazione per indennizzare il decoro, e gl'interessi della repubblica di Genova.

II. Nella più probabile supposizione, che i Genovesi acciecati dal loro orgoglio non saranno per aderire a questi preliminari di pace, per metterci maggiormente in istato di fargli con più successo, e vigorosa la guerra in conseguenza del piano stabilito per l' anno corrente, è stato pensato, ed a pieni voti determinato, che si levi una contribuzione straordinaria, in virtù della quale determinazione, ciascuno che avrà beni stabili, mobili, o semoventi fruttiferi nel regno dovrà pagare una lira per ogni mille che ne possederà in detti effetti per una sol volta. Per fare questa esigenza li signori intendenti generali, o altri presidenti della camera con una particolare istruzione si metteranno in giro nel prossimo venturo mese d' Agosto.

III. Per la più pronta spedizione degli affari, e per essere nel luogo il più a portata d' invigilare all' interna tranquillità del regno è stato concluso, e stabilito, che il governo supremo faccia fissa la sua residenza nella città di Corte, e che vi si debba trasferire ne' primi giorni dell' entrante Giugno, col permesso però al Sig. Generale di potersene appartare quando lo giudichi a proposito, o per l' esecuzione del piano stabilito delle operazioni di guerra in quest' anno, o per mantenersi alla fronte del nemico, ed opporsi alli di lui tentativi. Nel qual caso resteranno a di lui carico, e di sua inspezione particolare il comando, e la direzione dell' armi, la guarnigione de' presidii, torri, e postamenti, ed ogni altro affare appartenente alla guerra, e nel restante delle pubbliche incombenze procederà il supremo consiglio colla solita sua suprema autorità.



IV. Inerendo al desiderio de' veri amatori della libertà, quale in ogni cosa vorrebbero che avesse uguale influenza, ed ardentemente sollecitano per l'abolimento di ogni qualunque residuo dell' antica servitù: siccome ancora per averne quel profitto che ne ritraggono gli altri stati, si è stabilito di far coniare colle armi del regno una quantità proporzionata di moneta di rame, e d' argento, per servire agli usi correnti dentro il regno. La quale moneta non potrà esser rifiutata da alcuno, e nella quale solamente la camera, ed i tribunali riceveranno i pagamenti, i dazi, le tasse ordinarie, e straordinarie, condanne, ò altro &c. Per maggior comodo de' popoli in ogni provincia, e forse anche in ogni pieve sarà deputata una persona, a cui potrà ricorrere chiunque per far qualche pagamento pubblico, per cui avrà bisogno di cambiar moneta forastiera colla corrente del regno, o di queste colla forastiera per il commercio, ed usi fuori di stato.

V. E per viepiù fare spiccare l'indipendenza dei nostri tribunali, e supplire in parte alle spese della loro manutenzione, è stato risoluto, che il supremo governo pensi a far bollare colle armi del regno una quantità di carta, consegnandola agl' intendenti generali delle finanze, coll' incarico ai medesimi di distribuirne per ciascuna pieve a proporzione, perchè venga comprata a soldi due, e denari otto il foglio da chiunque ne avrà bisogno. Poichè dal momento che sarà distribuita per le pievi, questa carta così bollata, e sarà notificato a tutti per mezzo d'una circolare, non sarà ricevuto come istromento, ò scrittura pubblica, ma sarà considerato ne' nostri tribunali come di niun vigore qualunque atto in avvenire non scritto sopra questa carta.

VI. E ad oggetto di far più sensibile, e manifesto il giusto nostro risentimento contro Don Filippo Grimaldi, capo e direttore de' facinorosi felloni, ed emissari, le di cui malvagie inclinazioni lo condussero al remo nella sua gioventù, ed a cui la frequenza de' più enormi delitti contro la patria ha servito di scala per arrivare al grado di colonnello della repubblica di Genova, della quale or gode la maggior confidenza, si è ordinato, che debba costruirli la figura d'un uomo di paglia rappresentante esso Don Filippo Grimaldi, per essere dal ministro di giustizia alle forche piscaine pubblicamente impiccato, affinchè venendo in qualunque tempo nelle nostre forze, si debba eseguire il medesimo supplicio nella di lui propria persona.

VII. Ed attese le presenti emergenze, si è pensato incaricare colle più efficaci premure i commissari, i capitani delle armi, ed altri pubblici uffiziali della nazione d' arrestare, e consegnare alla giustizia tutte le persone sospette, ò che terranno discorsi sediziosi, siccome d' invigilare agli andamenti, e sorprendere gli

emissari dei Genovesi nelle loro rispettive pievi, e parrocchie, alla qual premurosa disposizione contravenendo si eseguiranno rigorosamente contro di loro le leggi stabilite nel congresso di Santo Pietro.

VIII. Si sono prese inoltre le misure più proprie per mantenere il buon ordine nell' amministrazione della giustizia, e nella percezione, e maneggio del danaro pubblico, ciocchè noi scrupolosamente adempiremo in quanto per ragion del nostro impiego a noi spetta, ed assiduamente invigileremo, che gli altri ancora eseguiscono colla maggior diligenza, ed esattezza le loro commissioni, e incombenze.

Noi per ultimo, amatissimi compatriotti, non stimiamo nemmeno opportuno d' esortarvi ad unire alla nostra sollecitudine la vostra costanza, mentre nell' ultimo memorabile congresso si è troppo manifestamente contraddistinto il vostro zelo per la commune patria, e nel concorrere in tanto numero, e con tanto ardore ad abbattere, e punire l' indegno ribelle Martinetti, avere abbastanza fatta vedere la vostra fermezza in difendere, e mantenere la nostra libertà; onde noi siamo pieni di riconoscenza, e di gratitudine per la vostra fedeltà e valore, e l' Europa tutta sarà quindi persuasa della inalterabile nostra unione, mediante la quale noi assicureremo la nostra felicità, ed aumenteremo sempre la gloria della patria.

Vescovato, 24 Maggio, 1761.

Giuseppe MARIA MASSESI Gran-Cancelliere.

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## M E M O R I A

A I S O V R A N I

D I E U R O P A.

**N**ON dovrebbe certamente lagnarfi la repubblica di Genova, se dai Corsi non si è prestato orrecchio alle lusinghevoli, e generiche espressioni d'assicurare la tranquillità, e la felicità loro contenute nell'editto dei 9 Maggio, sparso artificiosamente in più mani dai Corsi medesimi. Chiunque sia per poco informato delle circostanze foriere di questo editto, sarà astretto a confessare, che ò la repubblica non ebbe lumi bastevoli per ben intraprender l'impegno di piegar l'animo de' Corsi, oppure che le di lei mire erano a tutt'altro dirette, che a renderli tranquilli e felici. Lo sbarco clandestino di diversi uomini facinorosi già sbanditi dalla Corsica; la sedizione interna tentata in più parti del regno; l'aver obligati alcuni uffiziali Corsi, che sono al soldo dei Genovesi, a girare per i luoghi, affine di ammutinar gente; il non aver fatto il minimo capitale del regno, ma soltanto del popolo meno illuminato, sono forse mezzi adattati per dar principio alla tranquillità, e felicità dei Corsi, ovvero ad eccitare fra essi lo spargimento del sangue, e tutto l'orrore di una guerra civile? Le massime presenti della repubblica niente dissimili sono da quelle che per l'avanti hanno animato il di lei governo, reso tanto odioso ai Corsi, quanto è stato il compatimento, con cui ogni sovrano ha riguardato le di loro vicende. Nè accade che più si pensi a rifogettarli una nazione, la quale siccome dalla repubblica riconosce l'avvilimento di tutto il regno, e l'abiezione de' popoli; così eleggerà una morte generosa, piuttosto che sottoporre di nuovo ill collo all'antica schiavitù.

Dalla violenza, e dalla forza che potesse accorrere in ajuto della repubblica, potrebbe, non vi è dubbio, abbattersi il valore dei Corsi, ma non per tanto si otterrebbe dai Genovesi l'intento, perchè il cuore di quegli non perderebbe perciò quella connaturale libertà, con cui si nasce, ed in vece di scemarfi,

maggiormente si aumenterebbe quella antipatia, che dividerà per sempre le due nazioni. E non è da crederfi, che verun sovrano voglia continuamente tenere in Corsica un' armata in piedi per sostenere i dritti di una repubblica, che eccetto l' invasione, non ha titolo, che possa contrapporsi a quelli che vi hanno gli altri potentati d' Europa. O sia l' impero per rapporto alla Toscana, o sia la Francia a cui altre volte fu incorporata, o sia la Spagna per i re d' Aragona, o sia la Santa Sede Apostolica di cui fu tributaria.

Intanto però neppure è da porsi in dubbio che i re moderni, ai troni de' quali già pervennero i giusti clamori dei Corsi, vogliono trasandare quel dritto d' umanità, che può istillare nei di loro animi augusti il pensiero di dare una volta la quiete alla Corsica, col lasciarle godere la sua libertà, per cui in ogni tempo ha dimostrato tanto attaccamento, e per cui ha sostenuta con tanta costanza una guerra così disastrosa, o mettendola sotto la protezione di qualche principe, che la riguardi come figlia, e che invigli ed insuisca colla minor gelosia degl' altri stati nella costituzione del suo governo; oppure adattando qualche altro spediente poco meno analogo alla naturale inclinazione de' suoi popoli, e che coll' indennità de' loro privilegi, meno anche s' opponga alle mire politiche, ed alle pretese delle potenze interessate.



N<sup>o</sup> V. page 168.

## DETERMINAZIONI

PRESE NEL CONGRESSO

DI TUTTI I CAPI PRINCIPALI DEL REGNO

Tenuto in CORTE li 23, 24, e 25. di Ottobre  
dell' Anno corrente 1764.

**A**TTÈSE le continuate notizie, che si hanno da tutte le parti, sembra, che non vi sia più luogo a dubitare dell' imminente venuta in Corsica delle truppe Francesi, leggendoli perfino nelle pubbliche gazzette il minuto dettaglio del numero di esse truppe, de' luoghi che dovranno occupare in Corsica, del tempo, che dovranno restarvi, ed alcuni altri articoli concernenti a questa spedizione. Quindi è che il governo si è creduto nella indispensabile necessità di convocare un particolare congresso di tutti i soggetti, che hanno occupata la carica di consiglieri di stato nel supremo governo, de' presidenti delle provincie, de' commissari delle pievi, e di tutti gli altri capi principali del regno ad oggetto di consultare intorno alle determinazioni da prendersi in rapporto a questo incidente troppo interessante per la nazione.

E sebbene vi sia luogo a credere, che le intenzioni di S. Maestà Christianissima non tendano con questa spedizione a fare direttamente la guerra ad una nazione, che sempre si è fatta preggio del più sincero ossequioso attaccamento alla corona di Francia, e per cui altre volte si meritò la speciale protezione de' di lui gloriosi predecessori; essendo però destinate le truppe Francesi a munire, e difendere i presidii, che ancora ritengono in Corsica i Genovesi, non possono i Corsi risguardarle, che come una specie di truppe ausiliarie della repubblica, finchè specialmente non vengano loro a notizia tutti gli articoli del trattato di fresco concluso colla stessa repubblica relativo a questa spedizione.

Affine pertanto di usare di tutta la possibile precauzione, e di prendere le misure più convenevoli alla pubblica sicurezza, si sono prese unanimemente alcune determinazioni contenute ne' seguenti articoli.

*Primo.* Si formerà una giunta di guerra composta di vari soggetti di tutte le provincie, da nominarsi dal supremo governo, la quale farà incaricata d' invigilare per la esatta, e rigorosa osservanza dell' articolo 34. dell' ultima general consulta, riguardante la proibizione di qualunque sorta di commercio co' presidi nemici, tanto in riguardo all' accesso dei nazionali ai detti presidi, quanto de' presidiani agli scali della nazione, ad oggetto di garantire i popoli dalle angustie di una vicina carestia consimile a quella dell' anno scorso, per mantenere, ed aumentare il commercio introdotto negli scali della nazione, e provvedere nel tempo stesso alla sussistenza delle pubbliche finanze. Dandosi perciò piena autorità a detta giunta di punire irremissibilmente i delinquenti.

*Secondo.* Quantunque possa crederfi, che le truppe Francesi destinate ora in Corsica non siano per intraprendere cosa alcuna in pregiudizio dei diritti della nazione, e rinnovarvi alcuno degli attentati altre volte commessi con manifesto abuso della confidenza, e buona fede de' Corsi nella inaspettata sorpresa della paludella, e di alziprato, e nella resa del Castello di Sanfiorenzo in mano de' nemici; contuttociò per maggiormente abbondare in precauzioni, farà loro onninamente vietato l' accesso ai paesi sotto qualunque pretesto. Sarà perciò ispezione di S. Ecc. il Sig. Generale di tener muniti i postamenti di frontiera, anche per far valere la giurisdizione, e il dominio della nazione sopra i territori degli stessi presidi confiscati a favore della pubblica camera, come è stato praticato finora. Potrà però il supremo governo accordare il passaporto a qualche ufficiale Francese, che lo chiedesse, con obbligo di manifestare nella prima generale consulta da tenersi i motivi della richiesta, e della concessione di tali passaporti, e di quanto si fosse trattato con essi Francesi.

*Terzo.* Precorrendo voce, che possa essere fatta qualche proposizione di pace, o di accomodamento colla repubblica, dovrà questa assolutamente rigettarsi, se prima non siano accordati, ed eseguiti i preliminari proposti nella general consulta di Casinca dell' anno 1761.

*Quarto.* S'incarica S. Ecc. il Sig. Generale di fare a nome della nazione una rispettosa, ed efficace rimostranza a sua Maestà Christianissima in rapporto ai danni, che viene a risentire la nazione suddetta per la missione in Corsica delle sue truppe in un tempo, che profittando i Corsi della estrema debolezza de' lor nemici, erano sul punto di espellerli intieramente dali'

isola, restando perciò preclusa loro la strada ad ulteriori progressi, e vantaggiata al contrario la repubblica, che viene con questo mezzo a rinfrancarsi delle gravissime spese, che era tenuta fare in Corsica, e a mettersi così maggiormente in istato di continuare la guerra contro la nazione. Metterà in vista nel tempo stesso a S. Maestà il grave torto fatto anni adietro alla nazione colla resa in mano de' Genovesi della importante piazza di Sanfiorenzo, consegnata dai Corsi alle sue truppe affine di custodirla, chiedendo di tutto la convenevole indennizzazione.

*Quinto.* E perchè questa rimostranza abbia maggiormente il suo effetto, farà pure incombenza di esso Sig. Generale d'indirizzarsi alle potenze protettrici, ed amiche della nazione, supplicandole a volerla coadiuvare colla loro mediazione presso sua Maestà Christianissima, e a continuare alla nazione stessa l'alto loro Padrocinio per la conservazione de' suoi diritti, e prerogative di libertà, e indipendenza.

*Sesto.* Essendo venuto a notizia del supremo governo, che qualunque privato indifferentemente si faccia lecito di devastare i pubblici boschi, erigendovi fabbriche a suo talento di qualunque sorta di legnami, nell' avvenire si proibisce rigorosamente a chiunque ogni nuova erezione di dette fabbriche, ed il taglio di qualsivoglia sorta di alberi ne' boschi suddetti, se prima non ne avrà ottenuta la licenza in iscritto da concedersi dal solo supremo governo.

Giuseppe MARIA MASSESI Gran-Cancelliere,

N<sup>o</sup> VI. page 223.

G E N E R A L E,

E S U P R E M O C O N S I G L I O

D I S T A T O

D E L R E G N O D I C O R S I C A ,

A I N O S T R I D I L E T T I P O P O L I .

**F**R A le incessanti gravissime occupazioni, che seco porta il governo de' popoli alla nostra cura commessi, una delle principali nostre applicazioni mai sempre è stata quella di procurare alla gioventù del nostro regno un pubblico comodo onde poterla istruire negli studi delle scienze divine ed umane, ad oggetto di renderla maggiormente utile al servizio di Dio, e della patria.

Il governo Genovese tra le massime della barbara detestabil politica con cui reggeva questi popoli, sopra ogni altra, si attenne invariabilmente a quella di mantenergli nell' incoltura, e nella ignoranza ; e per quanto fiorissero le scienze, e fossero in pregio presso le vicine nazioni, ed anche alcuni de' nostri nazionali dalla generosità de' principi d' Italia fossero prescelti a sostenere con alta riputazion di dottrina le cattedre più ragguardevoli nelle università di Roma, di Pisa, e di Padova, noi però eravamo miseramente costretti a vedere in Corsica i più sublimi e perspicaci ingegni, che la natura ha dati in ogni tempo, ed in gran numero nel nostro clima, ò a languire senza cultura, e consumarsi nella oscurità, e nell' ozio, ò a procacciar con grave dispendio oltremare, e per le contrade d' Europa quel comodo di coltivarli che non era loro permesso di rinvenire nella lor patria.

La Provvidenza però, che in tante maniere ha manifestati sopra di noi i più sensibili contrassegni della sua protezione, ha dissipata in gran parte quella nuvola di oscurità, che cotante



ingiuriosamente ci copriva, e noi siamo a portata di disingannare il mondo, che non era la Corsica quel barbaro paese, che voleasi far credere da' Genovesi, nemico dei buoni studi, e delle scienze.

L' oggetto pertanto di questo nostro editto è quello di far noto ai nostri amatissimi popoli, che l' università degli studi ideata da gran tempo, e frastornata fin quì dalle circostanze inopportune dei tempi, si aprirà il giorno tre del prossimo futuro Gennajo in questa città di Corte, luogo prescelto nell' ultima general consulta dello scaduto Maggio, come il più comodo a tutta la nazione. Quest' opera tanto salutare, e generalmente bramata dai nostri popoli, non avrà per avventura nel suo cominciamento tutta quella perfezione, a cui (come tutte le altre nostre cose, che nate da piccoli principii, perchè guidate dal zelo e dalla giustizia, hanno avuti notabilissimi accrescimenti) potrà pervenire con qualche tratto di tempo, bastando ora a noi, che vi siano le scuole più necessarie, e le più proporzionate al presente bisogno de' nostri popoli.

A tale effetto abbiamo prescelti i più valenti ed accreditati professori, che oltre l' essere benemeriti della nazione per molti altri titoli, non per avidità di lucro, o per allettamenti di vanità, ma portati da un puro e sincero zelo del pubblico bene, impiegheranno ora di buon animo le loro studiose fatiche ad istruire nella maniera più desiderabile la gioventù, insegnando giornalmente nelle pubbliche scuole dell' università le seguenti facoltà, e scienze.

I. La Teologia Scolastica Dommatica, ove i principii della religione, e le dottrine della cattolica chiesa saranno spiegate con brevità e sodezza, e il professore farà altresì una lezione fra settimana di Storia Ecclesiastica.

II. La Teologia Morale, in cui si daranno i precetti, e le regole più sicure della Cristiana morale, e in un giorno della settimana si farà la conferenza di un Caso pratico relativamente alle materie insegnate.

III. Le Istitute Civile e Canonica, ove si mostrerà l' origine e il vero spirito delle leggi, per il miglior uso delle medesime.

IV. L' Etica, scienza utilissima per apprendere le regole del buon costume, e la maniera di ben guidarsi nei differenti impieghi della società civile, e comprenderà altresì la cognizione del Diritto della Natura, e delle Genti.

V. La Filosofia secondo i sistemi più plausibili dei moderni filosofanti, e il professore darà altresì i principii della Matematica.

VI. La Rettorica.

VII. Vi farà inoltre il comodo di istruirsi in lingua volgare nella Pratica tanto Civile che Criminale.

Le ore per le differenti scuole faranno distribuite in maniera, che chi vorrà potrà intervenire lo stesso giorno a diverse lezioni, e sarà tale il metodo che terranno i professori nell' insegnare, che basterà una mediocre cognizione della lingua Latina per l' intelligenza delle materie, alle quali vorranno applicare.

Invitiamo pertanto tutti i giovani studiosi del nostro regno, tanto ecclesiastici che secolari, a profittare di una occasione sì vantaggiosa, che loro presentiamo: e soprattutto vogliamo persuaderci, che con più ardore, ed in maggior numero vorranno concorrervi i giovani delle famiglie più ragguardevoli e facoltose, alla coltura dei quali essendo principalmente dirette le nostre sollecitudini, avremo cura speciale, che vi siano per loro scuole proporzionate, ad oggetto di fornirli delle necessarie cognizioni per abilitarli alle pubbliche cariche di consiglieri di stato, di presidenti, auditori, e consultori delle giurisdizioni e provincie, e agli altri ragguardevoli impieghi della nazione, ai quali avendo essi speciale diritto di aspirare, devono mostrare nel tempo stesso un maggiore impegno di contraddistinguersi nella coltura de' buoni studii, per rendersi atti a sostenerli con dignità: oltredichè ritrovandosi essi in vicinanza del supremo governo, e presso sua eccellenza il Sig. Generale faranno altresì a portata di dar saggio del loro valore, e bravura in tutti gli incontri, che ne faranno loro presentati per servizio della loro patria.

Ed affine di maggiormente eccitare la loro emulazione, per viepiù aumentare e proteggere i pubblici studii, e favorire chi gli coltiva, seguendo in ciò la massima di tutti i saggi governi, si prenderanno da noi le più efficaci misure perchè alle cariche tanto civili che ecclesiastiche del nostro regno siano sempre preferiti quelli che avranno lodevolmente fatto, ò faranno attualmente il corso dei loro studii in questa nostra università. E poichè siamo rimasti gravemente commossi in vedere ogni anno uscire dal regno un numero troppo grande de' nostri ecclesiastici per passare in Terraferma a titolo di farvi i loro studii, restando ora evacuato questo pretesto, facciamo loro sapere, che in l' avvenire non si concederanno più passaporti per Terraferma.

Si daranno finalmente gli opportuni provvedimenti per agevolare ai giovani studenti tutti i maggiori comodi in questa città, ed il minor dispendio, che sia possibile tanto in riguardo agli alloggiamenti, che ai viveri, ed applicheremo a rintracciare i mezzi più proprii, onde supplire in qualche parte alla sussistenza degli studenti più poveri.

E perchè questo nostro editto pervenga à notizia di tutti, vogliamo che se ne trasmetta copia a tutti i Podestà maggiori del regno, ordinando loro di pubblicarlo, ed affiggerlo ne' luoghi soliti.

Dato in Corte, ai 25 Novembre, 1764.

Giuseppe MARIA MASSESI Gran-Cancelliere.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world at the beginning of the world. It describes the creation of the world and the first man, Adam, and his fall from grace. It then goes on to describe the lives of the first few generations of men, from Adam to Noah. The second part of the history is a more detailed account of the lives of the patriarchs, from Abraham to Joseph. It describes their adventures, their families, and their contributions to the world. The third part of the history is a detailed account of the lives of the kings of Israel, from Saul to David. It describes their wars, their reigns, and their contributions to the nation. The fourth part of the history is a detailed account of the lives of the kings of Judah, from Jehoshaphat to Zedekiah. It describes their reigns, their wars, and their contributions to the nation. The fifth part of the history is a detailed account of the lives of the prophets, from Isaiah to Malachi. It describes their visions, their prophecies, and their contributions to the world. The sixth part of the history is a detailed account of the lives of the people of Israel, from the time of the judges to the time of the kings. It describes their struggles, their triumphs, and their contributions to the world. The seventh part of the history is a detailed account of the lives of the people of Judah, from the time of the judges to the time of the kings. It describes their struggles, their triumphs, and their contributions to the world. The eighth part of the history is a detailed account of the lives of the people of the world, from the time of the judges to the time of the kings. It describes their struggles, their triumphs, and their contributions to the world. The ninth part of the history is a detailed account of the lives of the people of the world, from the time of the judges to the time of the kings. It describes their struggles, their triumphs, and their contributions to the world. The tenth part of the history is a detailed account of the lives of the people of the world, from the time of the judges to the time of the kings. It describes their struggles, their triumphs, and their contributions to the world.

THE  
JOURNAL  
OF A  
TOUR  
TO  
CORSICA;  
AND  
MEMOIRS  
OF  
PASCAL PAOLI.

*Olim meminisse juvabit.*

VIRG.



THE  
JOURNAL  
OF  
T O U R  
TO  
C O R S I C A  
AND  
M E M O I R S  
OF  
PASCAL PAOLI.

By the Author.  
New York.

THE  
JOURNAL  
OF A  
TOUR  
TO  
CORSIKA.

HAVING resolved to pass some years abroad, for my instruction and entertainment, I conceived a design of visiting the island of Corsica. I wished for something more than just the common course of what is called the tour of Europe; and Corsica occurred to me as a place which no body else had seen, and where I should find what was to be seen no where else, a people actually fighting for liberty, and forming themselves from a poor inconsiderable oppressed nation, into a flourishing and independent state.

When I got into Switzerland, I went to see M. Rousseau. He was then living in romantick retirement; from whence, perhaps, it had been better for him never to have descended. While he was at a distance, his singular eloquence filled

our minds with high ideas of the wild philosopher. When he came into the walks of men, we know alas ! how much these ideas suffered.

He entertained me very courteously ; for I was recommended to him by my honoured friend the Earl Marischal, with whom I had the happiness of travelling through a part of Germany. I had heard that M. Rousseau had some correspondence with the Corsicans, and had been desired to assist them in forming their laws. I told him my scheme of going to visit them, after I had completed my tour of Italy ; and I insisted that he should give me a letter of introduction. He immediately agreed to do so, whenever I should acquaint him of my time of going thither ; for he saw that my enthusiasm for the brave islanders was as warm as his own.

I accordingly wrote to him from Rome, in April 1765, that I had fixed the month of September for my Corsican expedition, and therefore begged of him to send me the letter of introduction, which if he refused, I should certainly go without it, and probably be hanged as a spy. So let him answer for the consequences.

The wild philosopher was a man of his word ; and on my arrival at Florence in August, I received the following letter :

A MONSIEUR, MONSIEUR BOSWELL, &c.

A MOTIERS, le 30 May, 1765.

‘ LA crise orageuse ou je me trouve, Monsieur,  
‘ depuis votre depart d’ici, m’a oté le tems de re-  
‘ pondre à votre première lettre, et me laisse à  
‘ peine celui de repondre en peu de mots à la se-  
‘ conde. Pour m’en tenir à ce qui presse pour le  
‘ moment, favoir la recommandation que vous de-  
‘ sirez en Corse; puisque vous avez le desir de vi-  
‘ siter ces braves insulaires, vous pourrez vous in-  
‘ former à Bastia, de M. Buttafoco capitaine au  
‘ Regiment Royal Italien; il a sa maison à Vef-  
‘ covado, ou il se tient assez souvent. C’est un  
‘ très-galant homme, qui a des connoissances et  
‘ de l’esprit; il suffira de lui montrer cette lettre,  
‘ et je suis sur qu’il vous recevra bien, et contri-  
‘ buera à vous faire voir l’isle et ses habitants avec  
‘ satisfaction. Si vous ne trouvez pas M. Butta-  
‘ foco, et que vous vouliez aller tout droit à M.  
‘ Pascal de Paoli general de la nation, vous pou-  
‘ vez également lui montrer cette lettre, et je suis  
‘ sur, connoissant la noblesse de son caractère, que  
‘ vous serez très-content de son accueil: vous  
‘ pourrez lui dire même que vous êtes aimé de  
‘ Mylord Marechal d’Ecosse, et que Mylord Ma-



‘ reschal est un des plus zelés partizans de la na-  
 ‘ tion Corse. Au reste vous n’avez besoin d’autre  
 ‘ recommandation près de ces Messieurs que votre  
 ‘ propre mérite, la nation Corse etant naturelle-  
 ‘ ment si accueillante et si hospitalière, que tous  
 ‘ les etrangers y font bien venus et careffés.

\* \* \* \* \*

‘ Bons et heureux voyages, santé, gaieté et  
 ‘ prompt retour. Je vous embrasse, Monsieur, de  
 ‘ tout mon coeur

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

To MR. BOSWELL, &c.

MOTIERS, the 30 May, 1765.

‘ THE stormy crisis in which I have found my-  
 ‘ self, since your departure from this, has not al-  
 ‘ lowed me any leisure to answer your first let-  
 ‘ ter, and hardly allows me leisure to reply in a  
 ‘ few words to your second. To confine myself  
 ‘ to what is immediately pressing, the recommen-  
 ‘ dation which you ask for Corsica; since you  
 ‘ have a desire to visit those brave islanders, you  
 ‘ may inquire at Bastia for M. Buttafoco\*, cap-

\* This man’s plausibility imposed upon M. Rousseau and me.  
 But he has shewn himself to be mean and treacherous; having

' tain of the Royal Italian Regiment ; his house is  
 ' at Vescovado, where he resides pretty often. He  
 ' is a very worthy man, and has both knowledge  
 ' and genius ; it will be sufficient to shew him  
 ' this letter, and I am sure he will receive you  
 ' well, and will contribute to let you see the is-  
 ' land and its inhabitants with satisfaction. If you  
 ' do not find M. Buttafoco, and will go directly  
 ' to M. Pascal Paoli General of the nation, you  
 ' may in the same manner shew him this letter,  
 ' and as I know the nobleness of his character,  
 ' I am sure you will be very well pleased at your  
 ' reception. You may even tell him that you are  
 ' liked by My Lord Marischal of Scotland, and  
 ' that My Lord Marischal is one of the most zea-  
 ' lous partisans of the Corsican nation. You need  
 ' no other recommendation to these gentlemen but  
 ' your own merit, the Corsicans being naturally  
 ' so courteous and hospitable, that all strangers  
 ' who come among them, are made welcome and  
 ' careffed.

\* \* \* \* \*

betrayed Casinca to the French; for which his memory will  
 ever be infamous. They who are possessed of the former  
 editions of this book, are intreated to erase what I have said  
 of him, first edit. pages 360 and 361. and second edit. pages  
 362 and 363.

‘ I wish you agreeable and fortunate travels,  
‘ health, gaiety, and a speedy return. I embrace  
‘ you, Sir, with all my heart

JOHN JAMES ROUSSEAU.

Furnished with these credentials, I was impatient to be with the illustrious Chief. The charms of sweet Siena detained me longer than they should have done. I required the hardy air of Corfica to brace me, after the delights of Tuscany.

I recollect with astonishment how little the real state of Corfica was known, even by those who had good access to know it. An officer of rank in the British navy, who had been in several ports of the island, told me that I run the risk of my life in going among these barbarians; for, that his surgeon's mate went ashore to take the diversion of shooting, and every moment was alarmed by some of the natives, who started from the bushes with loaded guns, and if he had not been protected by Corfican guides, would have certainly blown out his brains:

Nay at Leghorn, which is within a day's sailing of Corfica, and has a constant intercourse with it,

I found people who dissuaded me from going thither, because it might be dangerous.

I was however under no apprehension in going to Corfica, Count Rivarola the Sardinian consul, who is himself a Corfican, assuring me that the island was then in a very civilized state; and besides, that in the rudest times no Corfican would ever attack a stranger. The Count was so good as to give me most obliging letters to many people in the island. I had now been in several foreign countries. I had found that I was able to accommodate myself to my fellow-creatures of different languages and sentiments. I did not fear that it would be a difficult task for me to make myself easy with the plain and generous Corficans.

The only danger I saw was, that I might be taken by some of the Barbary corsairs, and have a tryal of slavery among the Turks at Algiers. I spoke of it to commodore Harrison, who commanded the British squadron in the Mediterranean, and was then lying with his ship the Centurion, in the bay of Leghorn. He assured me, that if the Turks did take me, they should not keep me long; but in order to prevent it, he was so good as to grant me a very ample and particular passport; and as it could be of no use if I did not meet the corsairs, he said very pleasantly when he



gave it me, 'I hope, Sir, it shall be of no use to you.'

Before I left Leghorn, I could observe, that my tour was looked upon by the Italian politicians in a very serious light, as if truly I had a commission from my Court, to negotiate a treaty with the Corsicans. The more I disclaimed any such thing, the more they persevered in affirming it; and I was considered as a very close young man. I therefore just allowed them to make a minister of me, till time should undeceive them.

I sailed from Leghorn in a Tuscan vessel, which was going over to Capo Corso for wine. I preferred this to a vessel going to Bastia, because as I did not know how the French general was affected towards the Corsicans, I was afraid that he might not permit me to go forward to Paoli. I therefore resolved to land on the territories of the nation, and after I had been with the illustrious Chief, to pay my respects to the French if I should find it safe.

Though from Leghorn to Corsica, is usually but one day's sailing, there was so dead a calm that it took us two days. The first day was the most tedious. However there were two or three Corsicans aboard, and one of them played on the citra, which amused me a good deal. At sun-

set all the people in the ship sung the Ave Maria, with great devotion and some melody. It was pleasing to enter into the spirit of their religion, and hear them offering up their evening orisons.

The second day we became better acquainted, and more lively and cheerful. The worthy Corsicans thought it was proper to give a moral lesson to a young traveller just come from Italy. They told me that in their country I should be treated with the greatest hospitality; but if I attempted to debauch any of their women, I might expect instant death.

I employed myself several hours in rowing, which gave me great spirits. I relished fully my approach to the island, which had acquired an unusual grandeur in my imagination. As long as I can remember any thing, I have heard of 'The malecontents of Corsica, with Paoli at their head.' It was a curious thought that I was just going to see them.

About seven o'clock at night, we landed safely in the harbour of Centuri. I learnt that Signor Giacomini of this place, to whom I was recommended by Count Rivarola, was just dead. He had made a handsome fortune in the East Indies; and having had a remarkable warmth in the cause of liberty during his whole life, he shewed it in

the strongest manner in his last will. He bequeathed a considerable sum of money, and some pieces of ordnance, to the nation. He also left it in charge to his heir, to live in Corsica, and be firm in the patriotick interest; and if ever the island should again be reduced under the power of the Genoese, he ordered him to retire with all his effects to Leghorn. Upon these conditions only, could his heir enjoy his estate.

I was directed to the house of Signor Giacomini's cousin, Signor Antonio Antonetti at Morgiglia, about a mile up the country. The prospect of the mountains covered with vines and olives, was extremely agreeable; and the odour of the myrtle and other aromatick shrubs and flowers that grew all around me, was very refreshing. As I walked along, I often saw Corsican peasants come suddenly out from the covert; and as they were all armed, I saw how the frightened imagination of the surgeon's mate had raised up so many assassins. Even the man who carried my baggage was armed, and had I been timorous might have alarmed me. But he and I were very good company to each other. As it grew dusky, I repeated to myself these lines from a fine passage in Ariosto:

E pur per selve ofcure e calli obliqui  
 Infieme van, senza fofpetto averfi.

ARIOST. Canto I,

Together through dark woods and winding ways  
 They walk, nor on their hearts fufpicion preys.

I delivered Signor Antonetti the letter for his deceased coufin. He read it, and received me with unaffected cordiality, making an apology for my frugal entertainment, but affuring me of a hearty welcome. His true kindly hofpitality was alfo fhewn in taking care of my fervant, an honeft Swifs, who loved to eat and drink well.

I had formed a ftrange notion that I fhould fee every thing in Corfica totally different from what I had feen in any other country. I was therefore much furprifed to find Signor Antonetti's houfe quite an Italian one, with very good furniture, prints, and copies of fome of the famous pictures. In particular, I was ftruck to find here a fmall copy from Raphael, of St. Michael and the Dragon. There was no neceffity for its being well done. To fee the thing at all was what furprifed me.

Signor Antonetti gave me an excellent light re-paft, and a very good bed. He fpoke with great ftrength of the patriotick caufe, and with great



eneration of the General. I was quite easy, and liked much the opening of my Corsican tour.

The next day, being Sunday, it rained very hard; and I must observe that the Corsicans with all their resolution, are afraid of bad weather, to a degree of effeminacy. I got indeed a droll but a just enough account of this, from one of them: ‘Sir, said he, if you were as poor as a Corsican, and had but one coat, so as that after being wet, you could not put on dry cloths, you would be afraid too.’ Signor Antonetti would not allow me to set out while it rained, for, said he, ‘Quando si trova fuori, pazienza; ma di andare fuori è cattivo. If a man finds himself abroad, there is no help for it. But to go deliberately out, is too much.’

When the day grew a little better, I accompanied Signor Antonetti and his family, to hear mass in the parish church, a very pretty little building, about half a quarter of a mile off.

Signor Antonetti’s parish priest was to preach to us, at which I was much pleased, being very curious to hear a Corsican sermon.

Our priest did very well. His text was in the Psalms: ‘Descendant ad infernum viventes. They go down alive into the pit.’

After endeavouring to move our passions with a description of the horrors of hell; he told us, ‘ Saint Catharine of Siena wished to be laid on the mouth of this dreadful pit, that she might stop it up, so as no more unhappy souls should fall into it. I confess, my brethren, I have not the zeal of holy Saint Catharine. But I do what I can; I warn you how to avoid it.’ He then gave us some good practical advice, and concluded.

The weather being now cleared up, I took leave of the worthy gentleman to whom I had been a guest. He gave me a letter to Signor Damiano Tomasi, Padre del Commune at Pino, the next village. I got a man with an ass to carry my baggage. But such a road I never saw. It was absolutely scrambling along the face of a rock overhanging the sea, upon a path sometimes not above a foot broad. I thought the ass rather retarded me; so I prevailed with the man, to take my portmanteau and other things on his back.

Had I formed my opinion of Corsica from what I saw this morning, I might have been in as bad humour with it, as Seneca was, whose reflections in prose are not inferior to his epigrams: ‘ Quid tam nudum inveniri potest, quid tam abruptum undique quam hoc saxum? quid ad copi-

‘ as, respicienti jejunius? quid ad homines in-  
 ‘ mansuetius? quid ad ipsum loci situm horri-  
 ‘ dius? Plures tamen hîc peregrini quam cives  
 ‘ consistunt? usque eò ergo commutatio ipsa lo-  
 ‘ corum gravis non est, ut hîc quoque locus a  
 ‘ patria quosdam abduxerit (a). What can be  
 ‘ found so bare, what so rugged all around as this  
 ‘ rock? what more barren of provisions? what  
 ‘ more rude as to its inhabitants? what in  
 ‘ the very situation of the place more horrible?  
 ‘ what in climate more intemperate? yet there are  
 ‘ more foreigners than natives here. So far then  
 ‘ is a change of place from being disagreeable,  
 ‘ that even this place hath brought some people  
 ‘ away from their country.’

At Pino I was surpris'd to find myself met by  
 some brisk young fellows dress'd like English sail-  
 ors, and speaking English tolerably well. They  
 had been often with cargoes of wine at Leghorn,  
 where they had picked up what they knew of our  
 language, and taken clothes in part of payment  
 for some of their merchandise.

I was cordially entertained at Signor Tomasi's.  
 Throughout all Corsica, except in garrison towns,  
 there is hardly an inn. I met with a single one,

(a) Seneca de Consolatione.

about eight miles from Corte. Before I was accustomed to the Corsican hospitality, I sometimes forgot myself, and imagining I was in a publick house, called for what I wanted, with the tone which one uses in calling to the waiters at a tavern. I did so at Pino, asking for a variety of things at once; when Signora Tomasi perceiving my mistake, looked in my face and smiled, saying with much calmness and good nature, ‘Una cosa dopo un altra, Signore.’ One thing after another, Sir.’

In writing this Journal, I shall not tire my readers, with relating the occurrences of each particular day. It will be much more agreeable to them, to have a free and continued account of what I saw or heard, most worthy of observation.

For some time, I had very curious travelling, mostly on foot, and attended by a couple of stout women, who carried my baggage upon their heads. Every time that I prepared to set out from a village, I could not help laughing, to see the good people eager to have my equipage in order, and roaring out, ‘Le Donne, Le Donne. The Women, The Women.’

I had full leisure and the best opportunities to observe every thing, in my progress through the



island. I was lodged sometimes in private houses, sometimes in convents, being always well recommended from place to place. The first convent in which I lay, was at Canari. It appeared a little odd at first. But I soon learnt to repair to my dormitory as naturally as if I had been a friar for seven years.

The convents were small decent buildings, suited to the sober ideas of their pious inhabitants. The religious who devoutly endeavour to ‘walk with God,’ are often treated with raillery, by those whom pleasure or business prevents from thinking of future and more exalted objects. A little experience of the serenity and peace of mind to be found in convents, would be of use to temper the fire of men of the world.

At Patrimonio I found the seat of a provincial magistracy. The chief judge was there, and entertained me very well. Upon my arrival, the captain of the guard came out, and demanded who I was? I replied ‘Inglese, English.’ He looked at me seriously, and then said in a tone between regret and upbraiding, ‘Inglese, c’erana i nostri amici; ma non le sono più. The English; they were once our friends; but they are so no more.’ I felt for my country, and was abashed before this honest soldier.

At Oletta I visited Count Nicholas Rivarola, brother to my friend at Leghorn. He received me with great kindness, and did every thing in his power to make me easy. I found here a Corsican who thought better of the British, than the captain of the guard at Patrimonio. He talked of our bombarding San Fiorenzo, in favour of the patriots, and willingly gave me his horse for the afternoon, which he said he would not have done to a man of any other nation.

When I came to Morato, I had the pleasure of being made acquainted with Signor Barbaggi, who is married to the niece of Paoli. I found him to be a sensible intelligent well-bred man. The mint of Corsica was in his house. I got specimens of their different kinds of money in silver and copper, and was told that they hoped in a year or two to strike some gold coins. Signor Barbaggi's house was repairing, so I was lodged in the convent. But in the morning returned to breakfast, and had chocolate ; and at dinner we had no less than twelve well-drest dishes, served on Dresden china, with a desert, different sorts of wine, and a liqueur, all the produce of Corsica. Signor Barbaggi was frequently repeating to me, that the Corsicans inhabited a rude uncultivated country, and that they lived like Spartans. I

begged leave to ask him in what country he could shew me greater luxury than I had seen in his house; and I said I should certainly tell wherever I went, what tables the Corsicans kept, notwithstanding their pretensions to poverty and temperance. A good deal of pleasantry passed upon this. His lady was a genteel woman, and appeared to be agreeable, though very reserved.

From Morato to Corte, I travelled through a wild mountainous rocky country, diversified with some large valleys. I got little beasts for me and my servant, sometimes horses, but oftner mules or asses. We had no bridles, but cords fixed round their necks, with which we managed them as well as we could.

At Corte I waited upon the supreme council, to one of whom, Signor Boccociampe, I had a letter from Signor Barbaggi. I was very politely received, and was conducted to the Franciscan convent, where I got the apartment of Paoli, who was then some days journey beyond the mountains, holding a court of syndicato at a village called Sollacaro.

As the General resided for some time in this convent, the fathers made a better appearance than any I saw in the island. I was principally attended by the Priour, a resolute divine, who

had formerly been in the army, and by Padre Giulio, a man of much address, who still favours me with his correspondence.

These fathers have a good vineyard and an excellent garden. They have between 30 and 40 bee-hives in long wooden cases or trunks of trees, with a covering of the bark of the cork tree. When they want honey, they burn a little juniper-wood, the smoak of which makes the bees retire. They then take an iron instrument with a sharp-edged crook at one end of it, and bring out the greatest part of the honey-comb, leaving only a little for the bees, who work the case full again. By taking the honey in this way, they never kill a bee. They seemed much at their ease, living in peace and plenty. I often joked with them on the text which is applied to their order: 'Nihil habentes et omnia possidentes, Having nothing, and yet possessing all things.'

I went to the choir with them. The service was conducted with propriety, and Padre Giulio played on the organ. On the great altar of their church is a tabernacle carved in wood by a Religious. It is a piece of exquisite workmanship. A Genoese gentleman offered to give them one in silver for it; but they would not make the exchange.



These fathers have no library worth mentioning; but their convent is large and well built. I looked about with great attention, to see if I could find any inscriptions; but the only one I found was upon a certain useful edifice:

*Sine necessitate huc non intrate,*

*Quia necessaria sumus.*

A studied, rhiming, Latin conceit marked upon such a place was truly ludicrous.

I chose to stop a while at Corte, to repose myself after my fatigues, and to see every thing about the capital of Corsica.

The morning after my arrival here, three French deserters desired to speak with me. The foolish fellows had taken it into their heads, that I was come to raise recruits for Scotland, and so they begged to have the honour of going along with me; I suppose with intention to have the honour of running off from me, as they had done from their own regiments.

I received many civilities at Corte from Signor Boccociampe, and from Signor Maffesi the Great Chancellor, whose son Signor Luigi a young gentleman of much vivacity, and natural politeness, was so good as to attend me constantly as my conductour. I used to call him my gover-

nour. I liked him much, for as he had never been out of the island, his ideas were entirely Corsican. Such of the members of the supreme council as were in residence during my stay at Corte, I found to be solid and sagacious, men of penetration and ability, well calculated to assist the General in forming his political plans, and in turning to the best advantage, the violence and enterprises of the people.

The university was not then sitting, so I could only see the rooms, which were shewn me by the Abbé Valentini, procuratour of the university. The professors were all absent except one Capuchin father whom I visited at his convent. It is a tolerable building, with a pretty large collection of books. There is in the church here a tabernacle carved in wood, in the manner of that at the Franciscans, but much inferiour to it.

I went up to the castle of Corte. The commandant very civilly shewed me every part of it. As I wished to see all things in Corsica, I desired to see even the unhappy criminals. There were then three in the castle; a man for the murder of his wife; a married lady who had hired one of her servants to strangle a woman of whom she was jealous; and the servant who had actually perpetrated this barbarous action. They were

brought out from their cells, that I might talk with them. The murderer of his wife had a stupid hardened appearance, and told me he did it at the instigation of the devil. The servant was a poor despicable wretch. He had at first accused his mistress, but was afterwards prevailed with to deny his accusation, upon which he was put to the torture, by having lighted matches held between his fingers. This made him return to what he had formerly said, so as to be a strong evidence against his mistress. His hands were so miserably scorched, that he was a piteous object. I asked him why he had committed such a crime, he said, ‘*Perche era senza spirito, Because I was without understanding.*’ The lady seemed of a bold and resolute spirit. She spoke to me with great firmness, and denied her guilt, saying with a contemptuous smile, as she pointed to her servant, ‘*They can force that creature to say what they please.*’

The hangman of Corsica was a great curiosity. Being held in the utmost detestation, he durst not live like another inhabitant of the island. He was obliged to take refuge in the castle, and there he was kept in a little corner turret, where he had just room for a miserable bed; and a little bit of fire to dress such victuals for himself as were suf-

ficient to keep him alive; for nobody would have any intercourse with him, but all turned their backs upon him. I went up and looked at him. And a more dirty rueful spectacle I never beheld. He seemed sensible of his situation, and held down his head like an abhorred outcast.

It was a long time before they could get a hangman in Corsica, so that the punishment of the gallows was hardly known, all their criminals being shot. At last this creature whom I saw, who is a Sicilian, came with a message to Paoli. The General who has a wonderful talent for physiognomy, on seeing the man, said immediately to some of the people about him, 'Ecco il boia, Behold our hangman.' He gave orders to ask the man if he would accept of the office, and his answer was, 'My grandfather was a hangman, my father was a hangman. I have been a hangman myself, and am willing to continue so.' He was therefore immediately put into office, and the ignominious death dispensed by his hands, hath had more effect than twenty executions by fire arms.

It is remarkable that no Corsican would upon any account consent to be hangman. Not the greatest criminals, who might have had their lives upon that condition. Even the wretch, who for



a poultry hire, had strangled a woman, would rather submit to death, than do the same action, as the executioner of the law.

When I had seen every thing about Corte, I prepared for my journey over the mountains, that I might be with Paoli. The night before I set out, I recollected that I had forgotten to get a passport, which, in the present situation of Corsica, is still a necessary precaution. After supper therefore the Priour walked with me to Corte, to the house of the Great Chancellor, who ordered the passport to be made out immediately, and while his secretary was writing it, entertained me by reading to me some of the minutes of the general consulta. When the passport was finished, and ready to have the seal put to it, I was much pleased with a beautiful, simple incident. The Chancellor desired a little boy who was playing in the room by us, to run to his mother, and bring the great seal of the kingdom. I thought myself sitting in the house of a Cincinnatus.

Next morning I set out in very good order, having excellent mules, and active clever Corsican guides. The worthy fathers of the convent who treated me in the kindest manner while I was their guest, would also give me some provisions for my journey; so they put up a gourd of their

best wine, and some delicious pomegranates. My Corsican guides appeared so hearty, that I often got down and walked along with them, doing just what I saw them do. When we grew hungry, we threw stones among the thick branches of the chestnut trees which overshadowed us, and in that manner we brought down a shower of chestnuts with which we filled our pockets, and went on eating them with great relish; and when this made us thirsty, we lay down by the side of the first brook, put our mouths to the stream, and drank sufficiently. It was just being for a little while, one of the ‘*prisca gens mortalium*, the primitive race of men,’ who ran about in the woods eating acorns and drinking water.

While I stopped to refresh my mules at a little village, the inhabitants came crowding about me as an ambassadour going to their General. When they were informed of my country, a strong black fellow among them said, ‘*Inglese! sono barbari; non credono in Dio grande.* English! they are ‘barbarians; they don’t believe in the great ‘God.’ I told him, Excuse me, Sir. We do believe in God, and in Jesus Christ too. ‘*Um, said he, e nel Papa? and in the Pope?’ No. ‘E perche? And why?’* This was a puzzling question in these circumstances; for there was a

great audience to the controversy. I thought I would try a method of my own; and very gravely replied, ‘*Perche siamo troppo lontani.* Because we are too far off.’ A very new argument against the universal infallibility of the Pope. It took however; for my opponent mused a while, and then said, ‘*Troppo lontani! La Sicilia è tanto lontana chè l’Inghilterra; e in Sicilia si credono nel Papa.* Too far off! Why Sicily is as far off as England. Yet in Sicily they believe in the Pope. O, said I, *noi siamo dieci volte più lontani che la Sicilia!* We are ten times farther off than Sicily. Aha!’ said he; and seemed quite satisfied. In this manner I got off very well. I question much whether any of the learned reasonings of our protestant divines would have had so good an effect.

My journey over the mountains was very entertaining. I past some immense ridges and vast woods. I was in great health and spirits, and fully able to enter into the ideas of the brave rude men whom I found in all quarters.

At Bastelica where there is a stately spirited race of people, I had a large company to attend me in the convent. I liked to see their natural frankness and ease; for why should men be afraid of their own species? They just came in making

an easy bow, placed themselves round the room where I was sitting, rested themselves on their muskets, and immediately entered into conversation with me. They talked very feelingly of the miseries that their country had endured, and complained that they were still but in a state of poverty. I happened at that time to have an unusual flow of spirits; and as one who finds himself amongst utter strangers in a distant country, has no timidity, I harangued the men of Bastelica with great fluency. I expatiated on the bravery of the Corsicans, by which they had purchased liberty, the most valuable of all possessions, and rendered themselves glorious over all Europe. Their poverty, I told them, might be remedied by a proper cultivation of their island, and by engaging a little in commerce. But I bid them remember, that they were much happier in their present state than in a state of refinement and vice; and that therefore they should beware of luxury.

What I said had the good fortune to touch them, and several of them repeated the same sentiments much better than I could do. They all expressed their strong attachment to Paoli, and called out in one voice that they were all at his command. I could with pleasure, have passed a long time here.



At Ornano I saw the ruins of the seat where the great Sampiero had his residence. They were a pretty droll society of monks in the convent at Ornano. When I told them that I was an Englishman, 'Aye, aye, said one of them, as was well observed by a reverend bishop, when talking of your pretended reformation, Angli olim angeli nunc diaboli. The English formerly angels now devils.' I looked upon this as an honest effusion of spiritual zeal. The fathers took good care of me in temporals.

When I at last came within sight of Sollacarò, where Paoli was, I could not help being under considerable anxiety. My ideas of him had been greatly heightened by the conversations I had held with all sorts of people in the island, they having represented him to me as something above humanity. I had the strongest desire to see so exalted a character; but I feared that I should be unable to give a proper account why I had presumed to trouble him with a visit, and that I should sink to nothing before him. I almost wished yet to go back without seeing him. These workings of sensibility employed my mind till I rode through the village, and came up to the house where he was lodged.

Leaving my servant with my guides, I pass through the guards, and was met by some of the General's people, who conducted me into an antichamber, where were several gentlemen in waiting. Signor Boccociampe had notified my arrival, and I was shewn into Paoli's room. I found him alone, and was struck with his appearance. He is tall, strong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, free, and open countenance, and a manly, and noble carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was dressed in green and gold. He used to wear the common Corsican habit, but on the arrival of the French, he thought a little external elegance might be of use, to make the government appear in a more respectable light.

He asked me what were my commands for him. I presented him a letter from count Rivarola, and when he had read it, I shewed him my letter from Rousseau. He was polite, but very reserved. I had stood in the presence of many a prince, but I never had such a trial as in the presence of Paoli. I have already said, that he is a great physiognomist. In consequence of his being in continual danger from treachery and assassination, he has formed a habit of studiously observing every new face. For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the

room, hardly saying a word, while he looked at me, with a stedfast, keen and penetrating eye, as if he searched my very soul.

This interview was for a while very severe upon me. I was much relieved when his reserve wore off, and he began to speak more. I then ventured to address him with this compliment to the Corsicans: ‘ Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately visited Rome. I am come from seeing the ruins of one brave and free people: I now see the rise of another.’

He received my compliment very graciously; but observed that the Corsicans had no chance of being like the Romans, a great conquering nation, who should extend its empire over half the globe. Their situation, and the modern political systems, rendered this impossible. But, said he, Corsica may be a very happy country.

He expressed a high admiration of M. Rousseau, whom Signor Buttafoco had invited to Corsica, to aid the nation in forming its laws.

It seems M. de Voltaire had reported, in his rallying manner, that the invitation was merely a trick which he had put upon Rousseau. Paoli told me that when he understood this, he himself wrote to Rousseau, enforcing the invitation. Of this affair I shall give a full account in an after part of my Journal.

Some of the nobles who attended him, came into the room, and in a little we were told that dinner was served up. The General did me the honour to place me next him. He had a table of fifteen or sixteen covers, having always a good many of the principal men of the island with him. He had an Italian cook who had been long in France; but he chose to have a few plain substantial dishes, avoiding every kind of luxury, and drinking no foreign wine.

I felt myself under some constraint in such a circle of heroes. The General talked a great deal on history and on literature. I soon perceived that he was a fine classical scholar, that his mind was enriched with a variety of knowledge, and that his conversation at meals was instructive and entertaining. Before dinner he had spoken French. He now spoke Italian, in which he is very eloquent.

We retired to another room to drink coffee. My timidity wore off. I no longer anxiously thought of myself; my whole attention was employed in listening to the illustrious commander of a nation.

He recommended me to the care of the Abbé Rostini, who had lived many years in France. Signor Colonna, the lord of the manor here, be-



ing from home, his house was assigned for me to live in. I was left by myself till near supper time, when I returned to the General, whose conversation improved upon me, as did the society of those about him, with whom I gradually formed an acquaintance.

Every day I felt myself happier. Particular marks of attention were shewn me as a subject of Great Britain, the report of which went over to Italy, and confirmed the conjectures that I was really an envoy. In the morning I had my chocolate served up upon a silver salver adorned with the arms of Corsica. I dined and supped constantly with the General. I was visited by all the nobility, and whenever I chose to make a little tour, I was attended by a party of guards. I begged of the General not to treat me with so much ceremony; but he insisted upon it.

One day when I rode out, I was mounted on Paoli's own horse, with rich furniture of crimson velvet, with broad gold lace, and had my guards marching along with me. I allowed myself to indulge a momentary pride in this parade, as I was curious to experience what could really be the pleasure of state and distinction, with which mankind are so strangely intoxicated.

When I returned to the continent after all this greatness, I used to joke with my acquaintance, and tell them that I could not bear to live with them, for they did not treat me with a proper respect.

My time passed here in the most agreeable manner. I enjoyed a sort of luxury of noble sentiment. Paoli became more affable with me. I made myself known to him. I forgot the great distance between us, and had every day some hours of private conversation with him.

From my first setting out on this tour, I wrote down every night what I had observed during the day, throwing together a great deal, that I might afterwards make a selection at leisure.

Of these particulars, the most valuable to my readers, as well as to myself, must surely be the memoirs and remarkable sayings of Paoli, which I am proud to record.

Talking of the Corsican war, 'Sir, said he, if the event prove happy, we shall be called great defenders of liberty. If the event shall prove unhappy, we shall be called unfortunate rebels.'

The French objected to him that the Corsican nation had no regular troops. We would not have them, said Paoli. We should then have the bravery of this and the other regiment. At present every single man is as a regiment himself.

Should the Corsicans be formed into regular troops, we should lose that personal bravery which has produced such actions among us, as in another country would have rendered famous even a Marischal.

I asked him how he could possibly have a soul so superiour to interest. 'It is not superiour, said he; my interest is to gain a name. I know well that he who does good to his country will gain that: and I expect it. Yet could I render this people happy, I would be content to be forgotten. I have an unspeakable pride, "Una superbia indicibile." The approbation of my own heart is enough.'

He said he would have great pleasure in seeing the world, and enjoying the society of the learned and the accomplished in every country. I asked him how with these dispositions, he could bear to be confined to an island yet in a rude uncivilized state; and instead of participating Attick evenings, 'noctes coenaeque Deum,' be in a continual course of care and of danger. He replied in one line of Virgil:

Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido;

This uttered with the fine open Italian pronunciation, and the graceful dignity of his manner, was very noble. I wished to have a statue of him taken at that moment.

I asked him if he understood English. He immediately began and spoke it, which he did tolerably well. When at Naples, he had known several Irish gentlemen who were officers in that service. Having a great facility in acquiring languages, he learnt English from them. But as he had been now ten years without ever speaking it, he spoke very slow. One could see that he was possessed of the words, but for want of what I may call mechanical practice, he had a difficulty in expressing himself.

I was diverted with his English library. It consisted of

Some broken volumes of the Spectatour and Tattler.

Pope's Essay on Man.

Gulliver's Travels.

A History of France, in old English.

And

Barclay's Apology for the Quakers.

I promised to send him some English books\*.

\* I have sent him the Works of Harrington, of Sidney, of Addison, of Trenchard, of Gordon, and of other writers in favour of liberty. I have also sent him some of our best



He convinced me how well he understood our language; for I took the liberty to shew him a Memorial which I had drawn up on the advantages to Great Britain from an alliance with Corsica, and he translated this memorial into Italian with the greatest facility. He has since given me more proofs of his knowledge of our tongue by his answers to the letters which I have had the honour to write to him in English, and in particular by a very judicious and ingenious criticism on some of Swift's works.

He was well acquainted with the history of Britain. He had read many of the parliamentary debates, and had even seen a number of the North Briton. He shewed a considerable knowledge of this country, and often introduced anecdotes and drew comparisons and allusions from Britain.

He said his great object was to form the Corsicans in such a manner that they might have a firm constitution, and might be able to subsist without him. 'Our state, said he, is young, and still requires the leading strings. I am desirous that the

books of morality and entertainment, in particular the Works of Mr. Samuel Johnson, with a compleat set of the Spectatour, Tattler and Guardian; and to the University of Corte, I have sent a few of the Greek and Roman Classics, of the beautiful editions of the Messieurs Foulis at Glasgow.

Corficans should be taught to walk of themselves. Therefore when they come to me to ask whom they should choose for their Padre del Commune, or other Magistrate, I tell them, You know better than I do, the able and honest men among your neighbours. Consider the consequence of your choice, not only to yourselves in particular, but to the island in general. In this manner I accustom them to feel their own importance as members of the state.'

After representing the severe and melancholy state of oppression under which Corsica had so long groaned, he said, 'We are now to our country like the prophet Elishah stretched over the dead child of the Shunamite, eye to eye, nose to nose, mouth to mouth. It begins to recover warmth, and to revive. I hope it shall yet regain full health and vigour.'

I said that things would make a rapid progress, and that we should soon see all the arts and sciences flourish in Corsica. 'Patience, Sir, said he. If you saw a man who had fought a hard battle, who was much wounded, who was beaten to the ground, and who with difficulty could lift himself up, it would not be reasonable to ask him to get his hair well drest, and to put on embroidered clothes. Corsica has fought a hard battle, has been

much wounded, has been beaten to the ground, and with difficulty can lift herself up. The arts and sciences are like dress and ornament. You cannot expect them from us for some time. But come back twenty or thirty years hence, and we'll shew you arts and sciences, and concerts and assemblies, and fine ladies, and we'll make you fall in love among us, Sir.'

He smiled a good deal, when I told him that I was much surpris'd to find him so amiable, accomplished, and polite; for although I knew I was to see a great man, I expected to find a rude character, an Attila king of the Goths, or a Luitprand king of the Lombards.

I observed that although he had often a placid smile upon his countenance, he hardly ever laugh'd. Whether loud laughter in general society be a sign of weakness or rusticity, I cannot say; but I have remarked that real great men, and men of finished behaviour, seldom fall into it.

The variety, and I may say versatility, of the mind of this great man is amazing. One day when I came to pay my respects to him before dinner, I found him in much agitation, with a circle of his nobles around him, and a Corsican standing before him like a criminal before his judge. Pa-] oli immediately turned to me, ' I am glad you ]

are come, Sir. You protestants talk much against our doctrine of transubstantiation. Behold here the miracle of transubstantiation, a Corsican transubstantiated into a Genoese. That unworthy man who now stands before me is a Corsican, who has been long a lieutenant under the Genoese, in Capo Corso. Andrew Doria and all their greatest heroes could not be more violent for the republick than he has been, and all against his country.' Then turning to the man, ' Sir, said he, Corsica makes it a rule to pardon the most unworthy of her children, when they surrender themselves, even when they are forced to do so, as is your case. You have now escaped. But take care. I shall have a strict eye upon you; and if ever you make the least attempt to return to your traitorous practices, you know I can be avenged of you.' He spoke this with the fierceness of a lion, and from the awful darkness of his brow, one could see that his thoughts of vengeance were terrible. Yet when it was over, he all at once resumed his usual appearance, called out ' andiamo, come along; ' went to dinner, and was as cheerful and gay as if nothing had happened.

His notions of morality are high and refined, such as become the Father of a nation. Were he a libertine, his influence would soon vanish; for



men will never trust the important concerns of society to one they know will do what is hurtful to society for his own pleasures. He told me that his father had brought him up with great strictness, and that he had very seldom deviated from the paths of virtue. That this was not from a defect of feeling and passion, but that his mind being filled with important objects, his passions were employed in more noble pursuits than those of licentious pleasure. I saw from Paoli's example the great art of preserving young men of spirit from the contagion of vice, in which there is often a species of sentiment, ingenuity and enterprise nearly allied to virtuous qualities.

Shew a young man that there is more real spirit in virtue than in vice, and you have a surer hold of him, during his years of impetuosity and passion, than by convincing his judgment of all the rectitude of ethicks.

One day at dinner, he gave us the principal arguments for the being and attributes of God. To hear these arguments repeated with graceful energy by the illustrious Paoli in the midst of his heroick nobles, was admirable. I never felt my mind more elevated.

I took occasion to mention the king of Prussia's infidel writings, and in particular his epistle

to Marifchal Keith. Paoli who often talks with admiration of the greatness of that monarch, instead of uttering any direct censure of what he saw to be wrong in so distinguished a hero, paused a little, and then said with a grave and most expressive look, ‘ C’est une belle consolation pour un ‘ vieux general mourant, “ En peu de tems vous “ ne ferez plus.” It is fine consolation for an old ‘ general when dying, “ In a little while you shall “ be no more.”

He observed that the Epicurean philosophy had produced but one exalted character, whereas Stoicism had been the seminary of great men. What he now said put me in mind of these noble lines of Lucan :

Hi mores, haec duri impota Catonis  
 Secta fuit, servare modum finemque tenere,  
 Naturamque sequi, patriaeque impendere vitam,  
 Nec sibi sed toti genitum se credere mundo.

LUCAN. Pharsal. lib. ii. l. 380.

These were the stricter manners of the man,  
 And this the stubborn course in which they ran ;  
 The golden mean unchanging to pursue,  
 Constant to keep the purpos’d end in view ;  
 Religiously to follow nature’s laws,  
 And die with pleasure in his country’s cause.  
 To think he was not for himself design’d,  
 But born to be of use to all mankind,

When he was asked if he would quit the island of which he had undertaken the protection, supposing a foreign power should create him a Marischal, and make him governour of a province; he replied, ‘ I hope they will believe I am more honest, or more ambitious; for, said he, to accept of the highest offices under a foreign power would be to serve.’

‘ To have been a colonel, a general or a marischal, said he, would have been sufficient for my table, for my taste in dress, for the beauty whom my rank would have entitled me to attend. But it would not have been sufficient for this spirit, for this imagination.’ Putting his hand upon his bosom.

He reasoned one day in the midst of his nobles whether the commander of a nation should be married or not. ‘ If he is married, said he, there is a risk that he may be distracted by private affairs, and swayed too much by a concern for his family. If he is unmarried, there is a risk that not having the tender attachments of a wife and children, he may sacrifice all to his own ambition.’ When I said he ought to marry and have a son to succeed him, ‘ Sir, said he, what security can I have that my son will think and act as I do?’

What sort of a son had Cicero, and what had Marcus Aurelius?’

He said to me one day when we were alone, ‘ I never will marry. I have not the conjugal virtues. Nothing would tempt me to marry, but a woman who should bring me an immense dowry, with which I might assist my country.’

But he spoke much in praise of marriage, as an institution which the experience of ages had found to be the best calculated for the happiness of individuals, and for the good of society. Had he been a private gentleman, he probably would have married, and I am sure would have made as good a husband and father as he does a supreme magistrate and a general. But his arduous and critical situation would not allow him to enjoy domestic felicity. He is wedded to his country, and the Corsicans are his children.

He often talked to me of marriage, told me licentious pleasures were delusive and transient, that I should never be truly happy till I was married, and that he hoped to have a letter from me soon after my return home, acquainting him that I had followed his advice, and was convinced from experience, that he was in the right. With such an engaging condescension did this great man be-



have to me. If I could but paint his manner, all my readers would be charmed with him.

He has a mind fitted for philosophical speculations as well as for affairs of state. One evening at supper, he entertained us for some time with some curious reveries and conjectures as to the nature of the intelligence of beasts, with regard to which, he observed human knowledge was as yet very imperfect. He in particular seemed fond of inquiring into the language of the brute creation. He observed that beasts fully communicate their ideas to each other, and that some of them, such as dogs, can form several articulate sounds. In different ages there have been people who pretended to understand the language of birds and beasts. 'Perhaps, said Paoli, in a thousand years we may know this as well as we know things which appeared much more difficult to be known.' I have often since this conversation, indulged myself in such reveries. If it were not liable to ridicule, I would say that an acquaintance with the language of beasts would be a most agreeable acquisition to man, as it would enlarge the circle of his social intercourse,

On my return to Britain, I was disappointed to find nothing upon this subject in Doctour Gregory's Comparative View of the Sate and Faculties

of Man with those of the Animal World, which was then just published. My disappointment however was in a good measure made up, by a picture of society, drawn by that ingenious and worthy authour, which may be well applied to the Corsicans: ‘There is a certain period in the progress of society in which mankind appear to the greatest advantage. In this period, they have the bodily powers, and all the animal functions remaining in full vigour. They are bold, active, steady, ardent in the love of liberty and their native country. Their manners are simple, their social affections warm, and though they are greatly influenced by the ties of blood, yet they are generous and hospitable to strangers. Religion is universally regarded among them, though disguised by a variety of superstitions (a).’

Paoli was very desirous that I should study the character of the Corsicans. ‘Go among them, said he, the more you talk with them, you will do me the greater pleasure. Forget the meanness of their apparel. Hear their sentiments. You will find honour, and sense and abilities among these poor men.’

(a) Preface to Comparative View, p. 8.

His heart grew big when he spoke of his countrymen. His own great qualities appeared to unusual advantage, while he described the virtues of those for whose happiness his whole life was employed. ‘If, said he, I should lead into the field an army of Corsicans against an army double their number, let me speak a few words to the Corsicans, to remind them of the honour of their country and of their brave forefathers; I do not say that they would conquer, but I am sure that not a man of them would give way. The Corsicans, said he, have a steady resolution that would amaze you. I wish you could see one of them die. It is a proverb among the Genoese, “I Corsi meritano la furca e la fanno soffrire. The Corsicans deserve the gallows, and they fear not to meet it.” There is a real compliment to us in this saying.’

He told me, that in Corsica, criminals are put to death four and twenty hours after sentence is pronounced against them. ‘This, said he, may not be over catholick, but it is humane.’

He went on and gave me several instances of the Corsican spirit.

‘A sergeant, said he, who fell in one of our desperate actions, when just a dying, wrote to me thus: “I salute you. Take care of my aged

father. In two hours I shall be with the rest who have bravely died for their country.”

‘ A Corsican gentleman who had been taken prisoner by the Genoese, was thrown into a dark dungeon, where he was chained to the ground. While he was in this dismal situation, the Genoese sent a message to him, that if he would accept of a commission in their service, he might have it. ‘ No, said he. Were I to accept of your offer, it would be with a determined purpose to take the first opportunity of returning to the service of my country. But I will not accept of it. For I would not have my countrymen even suspect that I could be one moment unfaithful.’ And he remained in his dungeon.’ Paoli went on: ‘ I defy Rome, Sparta or Thebes to shew me thirty years of such patriotism as Corsica can boast. Though the affection between relations is exceedingly strong in the Corsicans, they will give up their nearest relations for the good of their country, and sacrifice such as have deserted to the Genoese.’

He gave me a noble instance of a Corsican’s feeling and greatness of mind : ‘ A criminal, said he, was condemned to die. His nephew came to me with a lady of distinction, that she might solicit his pardon. The nephew’s anxiety made



him think that the lady did not speak with sufficient force and earnestness. He therefore advanced, and addressed himself to me : “ Sir, is it “ proper for me to speak ? ” as if he felt that it was unlawful to make such an application. I bid him go on. “ Sir, said he, with the deepest concern, “ may I beg the life of my uncle ? If it is granted, his relations will make a gift to the state of “ a thousand zechins. We will furnish fifty soldiers in pay during the siege of Furiani. We “ will agree that my uncle shall be banished, and “ will engage that he shall never return to the “ island.” I knew the nephew to be a man of worth, and I answered him. You are acquainted with the circumstances of this case. Such is my confidence in you, that if you will say that giving your uncle a pardon would be just, useful or honourable for Corsica, I promise you it shall be granted. He turned about, burst into tears, and left me, saying, “ Non vorei vendere l’onore della patria per mille zechini. I would not have “ the honour of our country sold for a thousand “ zechins.” And his uncle suffered.

Although the General was one of the constituent members of the court of *syndicato*, he seldom took his chair. He remained in his own apartment ; and if any of those whose suits were

determined by the syndicato were not pleased with the sentence, they had an audience of Paoli, who never failed to convince them that justice had been done them. This appeared to me a necessary indulgence in the infancy of government. The Corsicans having been so long in a state of anarchy, could not all at once submit their minds to the regular authority of justice. They would submit implicitly to Paoli, because they love and venerate him. But such a submission is in reality being governed by their passions. They submit to one for whom they have a personal regard. They cannot be said to be perfectly civilized till they submit to the determinations of their magistrates as officers of the state, entrusted with the administration of justice. By convincing them that the magistrates judge with abilities and uprightness, Paoli accustoms the Corsicans to have that salutary confidence in their rulers, which is necessary for securing respect and stability to the government.

After having said much in praise of the Corsicans, ‘Come, said he, you shall have a proof of what I tell you. There is a crowd in the next room, waiting for admittance to me. I will call in the first I see, and you shall hear him.’ He who chanced to present himself, was a venerable

old man. The General shook him by the hand, and bid him good day, with an easy kindness that gave the aged peasant full encouragement to talk to his Excellency with freedom. Paoli bid him not mind me, but say on. The old man then told him that there had been an unlucky tumult in the village where he lived, and that two of his sons were killed. That looking upon this as a heavy misfortune, but without malice on the part of those who deprived him of his sons, he was willing to have allowed it to pass without inquiry. But his wife anxious for revenge, had made an application to have them apprehended and punished. That he gave his Excellency this trouble to intreat that the greatest care might be taken, lest in the heat of enmity among his neighbours, any body should be punished as guilty of the blood of his sons, who was really innocent of it. There was something so generous in this sentiment, while at the same time the old man seemed full of grief for the loss of his children, that it touched my heart in the most sensible manner. Paoli looked at me with complacency and a kind of amiable triumph on the behaviour of the old man, who had a flow of words and a vivacity of gesture which fully justified what Petrus Cynaeus hath said of the Corsican eloquence : ‘ Diceres

‘omnes esse bonos caudicos. You would say  
‘they are all good pleaders.’

I found Paoli had reason to wish that I should talk much with his countrymen, as it gave me a higher opinion both of him and of them. Thuanus has justly said, ‘Sunt mobilia Corforum ingenia. The dispositions of the Corsicans are changeable.’ Yet after ten years, their attachment to Paoli is as strong as at the first. Nay, they have an enthusiastick admiration of him. ‘Questo grand’ uomo mandato per Dio a liberare la patria, This great man whom God hath sent to free our country,’ was the manner in which they expressed themselves to me concerning him.

Those who attended on Paoli were all men of sense and abilities in their different departments. Some of them had been in foreign service. One of them, Signor Suzzoni, had been long in Germany. He spoke German to me, and recalled to my mind, the happy days which I have past among that plain, honest, brave people, who of all nations in the world, receive strangers with the greatest cordiality. Signor Gian Quilico Casa Bianca, of the most ancient Corsican nobility, was much my friend. He instructed me fully with regard to the Corsican government. He had



even the patience to sit by me while I wrote down an account of it, which from conversations with Paoli, I afterwards enlarged and improved. I received many civilities from the Abbé Rostini, a man of literature, and distinguished no less for the excellency of his heart. His saying of Paoli deserves to be remembered: ‘ Nous ne craignons pas que notre General nous trompe ni qu’il se laisse tromper, We are not afraid that our General will deceive us, nor that he will let himself be deceived.’

I also received civilities from Father Guelfucci of the order of Servites, a man whose talents and virtues, united with a singular decency and sweetness of manners, have raised him to the honourable station of secretary to the General. Indeed all the gentlemen here behaved to me in the most obliging manner. We walked, rode, and went a shooting together.

The peasants and soldiers were all frank, open, lively and bold, with a certain roughness of manner which agrees well with their character, and is far from being displeasing. The General gave me an admirable instance of their plain and natural, solid good sense. A young French Marquis, very rich and very vain, came over to Corsica. He had a sovereign contempt for the barbarous

inhabitants, and strutted about (*andava a passo misurato*) with prodigious airs of consequence. The Corsicans beheld him with a smile of ridicule, and said, ‘ Let him alone, he is young.’

The Corsican peasants and soldiers are very fond of baiting cattle with the large mountain dogs. This keeps up a ferocity among them which totally extinguishes fear. I have seen a Corsican in the very heat of a baiting, run in, drive off the dogs, seize the half-frantick animal by the horns, and lead it away. The common people did not seem much given to diversions. I observed some of them in the great hall of the house of Colonna where I was lodged, amusing themselves with playing at a sort of draughts in a very curious manner. They drew upon the floor with chalk, a sufficient number of squares, chalking one all over, and leaving one open, alternately; and instead of black men and white, they had bits of stone and bits of wood. It was an admirable burlesque on gaming.

The chief satisfaction of these islanders when not engaged in war or in hunting, seemed to be that of lying at their ease in the open air, recounting tales of the bravery of their countrymen, and singing songs in honour of the Corsicans, and against the Genoese. Even in the night they will

continue this pastime in the open air, unless rain forces them to retire into their houses.

The ambasciadore Inglese, The English ambassadour, as the good peasants and soldiers used to call me, became a great favourite among them. I got a Corsican dress made, in which I walked about with an air of true satisfaction. The General did me the honour to present me with his own pistols, made in the island, all of Corsican wood and iron, and of excellent workmanship. I had every other accoutrement. I even got one of the shells which had often sounded the alarm to liberty. I preserve them all with great care.

The Corsican peasants and soldiers were quite free and easy with me. Numbers of them used to come and see me of a morning, and just go out and in as they pleased. I did every thing in my power to make them fond of the British, and bid them hope for an alliance with us. They asked me a thousand questions about my country, all which I cheerfully answered as well as I could.

One day they would needs hear me play upon my German flute. To have told my honest natural visitants, Really gentlemen I play very ill, and put on such airs as we do in our genteel companies, would have been highly ridiculous. I therefore immediately complied with their request. I gave them one or two Italian airs, and then

some of our beautiful old Scots tunes, Gilderoy, the Lads of Patie's Mill, Corn riggs are Bonny. The pathetick simplicity and pastoral gaiety of the Scots musick, will always please those who have the genuine feelings of nature. The Corsicans were charmed with the specimens I gave them, though I may now say that they were very indifferently performed.

My good friends insisted also to have an English song from me. I endeavoured to please them in this too, and was very lucky in that which occurred to me. I sung them 'Hearts of oak are our ships, Hearts of oak are our men.' I translated it into Italian for them, and never did I see men so delighted with a song as the Corsicans were with the Hearts of oak. 'Cuore di quercia, cried they, bravo Inglese.' It was quite a joyous riot. I fancied myself to be a recruiting sea officer. I fancied all my chorus of Corsicans aboard the British fleet.

Paoli talked very highly on preserving the independency of Corsica. 'We may, said he, have foreign powers for our friends; but they must be *Amici fuori di casa*, Friends at arm's length. We may make an alliance, but we will not submit ourselves to the dominion of the greatest nation in Europe. This people who have done so



much for liberty, would be hewn in pieces man by man, rather than allow Corsica to be sunk into the territories of another country. Some years ago, when a false rumour was spread that I had a design to yield up Corsica to the Emperour, a Corsican came to me, and addressed me in great agitation: "What! shall the blood of so many heroes, who have sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Corsica, serve only to tinge the purple of a foreign prince!"

I mentioned to him the scheme of an alliance between Great Britain and Corsica. Paoli with politeness and dignity waved the subject, by saying, 'The less assistance we have from allies, the greater our glory.' He seemed hurt by our treatment of his country. He mentioned the severe proclamation at the last peace, in which the brave islanders were called the Rebels of Corsica. He said with a conscious pride and proper feeling, 'Rebels! I did not expect that from Great Britain.'

He however shewed his great respect for the British nation, and I could see he wished much to be in friendship with us. When I asked him what I could possibly do in return for all his goodness to me, he replied, *Solamente disingannate il suo corte,* Only undeceive your court. Tell them what you have seen here. They will

be curious to ask you. A man come from Corsica will be like a man come from the Antipodes.' I expressed such hopes as a man of sensibility would in my situation naturally form. He saw at least one Briton devoted to his cause. I threw out many flattering ideas of future political events, imaged the British and the Corsicans strictly united both in commerce and in war, and described the blunt kindness and admiration with which the hearty, generous common people of England would treat the brave Corsicans.

I insensibly got the better of his reserve upon this head. My flow of gay ideas relaxed his severity, and brightened up his humour. 'Do you remember, said he, the little people in Asia who were in danger of being oppressed by the great king of Assyria, till they addressed themselves to the Romans: and the Romans, with the noble spirit of a great and free nation, stood forth, and would not suffer the great king to destroy the little people, but made an alliance with them?'

He made no observations upon this beautiful piece of history. It was easy to see his allusion to his own nation and ours.

When the General related this piece of history to me, I was negligent enough not to ask him what little people he meant. As the story made

a strong impression upon me, upon my return to Britain I searched a variety of books to try if I could find it, but in vain. I therefore took the liberty in one of my letters to Paoli, to beg he would let me know it. He told me the little people was the Jews, that the story was related by several ancient authours, but that I would find it told with most precision and energy in the eighth chapter of the first book of the Maccabees.

The first book of the Maccabees, though not received into the Protestant canon, is allowed by all the learned to be an authentic history. I have read Paoli's favourite story with much satisfaction, and, as in several circumstances, it very well applies to Great Britain and Corsica, is told with great eloquence, and furnishes a fine model for an alliance, I shall make no apology for transcribing the most interesting verses.

‘ Now Judas had heard of the fame of the  
 ‘ Romans, that they were mighty and valiant  
 ‘ men, and such as would lovingly accept all  
 ‘ that joined themselves unto them, and make a  
 ‘ league of amity with all that came unto them.

‘ And that they were men of great valour.  
 ‘ It was told him also of their wars and noble  
 ‘ acts which they had done amongst the Gala-

‘ tians, and how they had conquered them, and  
‘ brought them under tribute.

‘ And what they had done in the country of  
‘ Spain, for the winning of the mines of the sil-  
‘ ver and gold which are there.

‘ And that by their policy and patience they  
‘ had conquered all the place, though it were ve-  
‘ ry far from them.

‘ It was told him besides, how they destroyed  
‘ and brought under their dominion, all other  
‘ kingdoms and isles that at any time resisted  
‘ them.

‘ But with their friends, and such as relied  
‘ upon them, they kept amity : and that they had  
conquered kingdoms both far and near, inso-  
much as all that heard of their name were afraid  
‘ of them :

‘ Also, that whom they would help to a king-  
‘ dom, those reign ; and whom again they  
‘ would, they displace : finally, that they were  
‘ greatly exalted :

‘ Moreover, how they had made for themselves  
‘ a senate-house, wherein three hundred and twen-  
‘ ty men sat in council daily, consulting alway for  
‘ the people, to the end that they might be well  
‘ ordered,



‘ In consideration of these things Judas chose  
‘ Eupolemus the son of John the son of Accos,  
‘ and Jason the son of Eleazar, and sent them to  
‘ Rome, to make a league of amity and confe-  
‘ deracy with them.

‘ And to intreat them that they would take  
‘ the yoke from them, for they saw that the king-  
‘ dom of the Grecians did oppress Israel with ser-  
‘ vitude.

‘ They went therefore to Rome, which was a  
‘ very great journey, and came into the senate,  
‘ where they spake, and said,

‘ Judas Maccabeus, with his brethren, and the  
‘ people of the Jews, have sent us unto you, to  
‘ make a confederacy and peace with you, and  
‘ that we might be registered your confederates  
‘ and friends.

‘ So that matter pleased the Romans well.

‘ And this is the copy of the epistle which the  
‘ senate wrote back again, in tables of bras,  
‘ and sent to Jerusalem, that there they might  
‘ have by them a memorial of peace and confe-  
‘ deracy.

‘ Good success be to the Romans, and to the  
‘ people of the Jews, by sea and by land for ever.  
‘ The sword also, and enemy be far from them.

‘ If there come first any war upon the Ro-  
‘ mans, or any of their confederates, throughout  
‘ all their dominions,

‘ The people of the Jews shall help them, as  
‘ the time shall be appointed, with all their heart.

‘ Neither shall they give any thing unto them  
‘ that make war upon them, or aid them with  
‘ victuals, weapons, money or ships, as it hath  
‘ seemed good unto the Romans, but they shall  
‘ keep their covenant, without taking any thing  
‘ therefore.

‘ In the same manner also, if war come first  
‘ upon the nation of the Jews, the Romans shall  
‘ help them with all their heart, according as the  
‘ time shall be appointed them.

‘ Neither shall victuals be given to them that  
‘ take part against them, or weapons, or money,  
‘ or ships, as it hath seemed good to the Romans;  
‘ but they shall keep their covenants, and that  
‘ without deceit.

‘ According to these articles did the Ro-  
‘ mans make a covenant with the people of the  
‘ Jews.

‘ Howbeit, if hereafter the one party or the  
‘ other, shall think meet to add or diminish any  
‘ thing they may do it at their pleasures, and

‘ whatsoever they shall add or take away, shall  
‘ be ratified.

‘ And, as touching the evils that Demetrius  
‘ doth to the Jews, we have written unto him,  
‘ saying, Wherefore hast thou made thy yoke  
‘ heavy upon our friends and confederates, the  
‘ Jews?’

‘ If therefore they complain any more against  
‘ thee, we will do them justice, and fight with  
‘ thee by sea and by land.’

I will venture to ask whether the Romans appear, in any one instance of their history, more truly great than they do here.

Paoli said, ‘ If a man would preserve the generous glow of patriotism, he must not reason too much. Mareschal Saxe reasoned; and carried the arms of France into the heart of Germany, his own country. I act from sentiment, not from reasonings.’

‘ Virtuous sentiments and habits, said he, are beyond philosophical reasonings, which are not so strong, and are continually varying. If all the professors in Europe were formed into one society, it would no doubt be a society very respectable, and we should there be entertained with the

best moral lessons. Yet I believe I should find more real virtue in a society of good peasants in some little village in the heart of your island. It might be said of these two societies, as was said of Demosthenes and Themistocles, 'Illius dicta, hujus facta magis valebant, The one was powerful in words, but the other in deeds.'

This kind of conversation led me to tell him how much I had suffered from anxious speculations. With a mind naturally inclined to melancholy, and a keen desire of enquiry, I had intensely applied myself to metaphysical researches, and reasoned beyond my depth, on such subjects as it is not given to man to know. I told him I had rendered my mind a *camera obscura*, that in the very heat of youth I felt the 'non est tanti,' the 'omnia vanitas' of one who has exhausted all the sweets of his being, and is weary with dull repetition. I told him that I had almost become for ever incapable of taking a part in active life.

'All this, said Paoli, is melancholy. I have also studied metaphysics. I know the arguments for fate and free-will, for the materiality and immateriality of the soul, and even the subtle arguments for and against the existence of matter. *Ma lasciamo queste dispute ai oziosi*, But let us leave these disputes to the idle. *Io tengo sempre*



fermo un gran pensiero, I hold always firm one great object. I never feel a moment of despondency.'

The contemplation of such a character really existing, was of more service to me than all I had been able to draw from books, from conversation, or from the exertions of my own mind. I had often enough formed the idea of a man continually such, as I could conceive in my best moments. But this idea appeared like the ideas we are taught in the schools to form of things which may exist, but do not; of seas of milk, and ships of amber. But I saw my highest idea realized in Paoli. It was impossible for me, speculate as I pleased, to have a little opinion of human nature in him.

One morning I remember, I came in upon him without ceremony, while he was dressing. I was glad to have an opportunity of seeing him in those teasing moments, when according to the Duke de Rochefoucault, no man is a hero to his valet de chambre. That lively nobleman who has a malicious pleasure in endeavouring to divest human nature of its dignity, by exhibiting partial views, and exaggerating faults, would have owned that Paoli was every moment of his life a hero.

Paoli told me that from his earliest years, he had in view the important station which he now holds ; so that his sentiments must ever have been great. I asked him how one of such elevated thoughts could submit with any degree of patience, to the unmeaning ceremonies and poor discourse of genteel society, which he certainly was obliged to do while an officer at Naples. ‘ O, said he, I managed it very easily. *Ero conosciuto per una testa singolare*, I was known to be a singular man. I talked and joked, and was merry ; but I never sat down to play ; I went and came as I pleased. The mirth I like is what is easy and unaffected. *Je ne puis souffrir long temps les diffeurs de bons mots*, I cannot endure long the sayers of good things.’

How much superiour is this great man’s idea of agreeable conversation to that of professed wits, who are continually straining for smart remarks, and lively repartees. They put themselves to much pain in order to please ; and yet please less than if they would just appear as they naturally feel themselves. A company of professed wits has always appeared to me, like a company of artificers employed in some very nice and difficult work, which they are under a necessity of performing.

Though calm and fully master of himself, Paoli is animated with an extraordinary degree of vivacity. Except when indisposed or greatly fatigued, he never sits down but at meals. He is perpetually in motion, walking briskly backwards and forwards. Mr. Samuel Johnson, whose comprehensive and vigorous understanding, has by long observation, attained to a perfect knowledge of human nature, when treating of biography, has this reflection: ‘ There are many invisible circumstances which, whether we read as inquiries after natural or moral knowledge; whether we intend to enlarge our science, or encrease our virtue, are more important than publick occurrences, Thus Sallust the great master of nature, has not forgotten in his account of Catiline, to remark, that “ his walk was now quick, and again slow,” as an indication of a mind revolving something with violent commotion (a).’ Ever mindful of the wisdom of the Rambler, I have accustomed myself to mark the small peculiarities of character. Paoli’s being perpetually in motion, nay his being so agitated that, as the same Sallust also says of Catiline, ‘ Neque vigiliis, neque quietibus sedari poterat, He could not be quieted either by watching or by repose,’ are

(a) Rambler, No. 60.

indications of his being as active and indefatigable as Catiline, but from a very different cause: The conspirator from schemes of ruin and destruction to Rome; the patriot from schemes of liberty and felicity to Corsica.

Paoli told me that the vivacity of his mind was such, that he could not study above ten minutes at a time. 'La testa mi rompa, My head is like to break, said he. I can never write my lively ideas with my own hand. In writing, they escape from my mind. I call the Abbé Guelfucci, Allons presto, pigliate li pensieri, Come quickly, take my thoughts; and he writes them.'

Paoli has a memory like that of Themistocles; for I was assured that he knows the names of almost all the people in the island, their characters, and their connexions. His memory as a man of learning, is no less uncommon. He has the best part of the classics by heart, and he has a happy talent in applying them with propriety, which is rarely to be found. This talent is not always to be reckoned pedantry. The instances in which Paoli is shewn to display it, are a proof to the contrary.



I have heard Paoli recount the revolutions of one of the ancient states, with an energy and a rapidity which shewed him to be master of the subject, to be perfectly acquainted with every spring and movement of the various events. I have heard him give what the French call ‘*Une catalogue raisonnée*’ of the most distinguished men in antiquity. His characters of them were concise, nervous and just. I regret that the fire with which he spoke upon such occasions, so dazzled me, that I could not recollect his sayings so as to write them down when I retired from his presence.

He just lives in the times of antiquity. He said to me, ‘A young man who would form his mind to glory, must not read modern memoirs; mà Plutarcho, mà Tito Livio; but Plutarch and Titus Livius.’

I have seen him fall into a sort of reverie; and break out into sallies of the grandest and noblest enthusiasm. I recollect two instances of this. ‘What a thought? that thousands owe their happiness to you!’ And throwing himself into an attitude, as if he saw the lofty mountain of fame before him: ‘THERE is my object! (pointing to the summit), if I fall, I fall at least THERE (pointing a good way up), magnis tamen excidit ausis.’

I ventured to reason like a libertine, that I might be confirmed in virtuous principles by so illustrious a Preceptour. I made light of moral feelings. I argued that conscience was vague and uncertain; that there was hardly any vice but what men might be found who have been guilty of it without remorse. ‘But, said he, there is no man who has not a horror at some vice. Different vices and different virtues have the strongest impression, on different men; *Ma il virtù in astratto è il nutrimento dei nostri cuori*, But virtue in the abstract, is the food of our hearts.’

Talking of Providence, he said to me with that earnestness with which a man speaks who is anxious to be believed: ‘I tell you on the word of an honest man, it is impossible for me not to be persuaded that God interposes to give freedom to Corsica. A people oppressed like the Corsicans, are certainly worthy of divine assistance. When we were in the most desperate circumstances, I never lost courage, trusting as I did in Providence.’ I ventured to object; But why has not Providence interposed sooner? He replied with a noble, serious and devout air, ‘Because his ways are unsearchable. I adore him for what he hath done. I revere him in what he hath not done.’

I gave Paoli the character of my revered friend Mr. Samuel Johnson. I have often regretted that illustrious men, such as humanity produces a few times in the revolution of many ages, should not see each other; and when such arise in the same age, though at the distance of half the globe, I have been astonished how they could forbear to meet.

‘As steel sharpneth steel, so doth a man the countenance of his friend,’ says the wise monarch. What an idea may we not form of an interview between such a scholar and philosopher as Mr. Johnson, and such a legislatour and general as Paoli!

I repeated to Paoli several of Mr. Johnson’s sayings, so remarkable for strong sense and original humour. I now recollect these two.

When I told Mr. Johnson that a certain author affected in conversation to maintain, that there was no distinction between virtue and vice, he said, ‘Why, Sir, if the fellow does not think as he speaks, he is lying; and I see not what honour he can propose to himself from having the character of a liar. But if he does really think that there is no distinction between virtue and vice, why, Sir, when he leaves our houses let us count our spoons.’

Of modern infidels and innovatours, he said,  
 ‘ Sir, these are all vain men, and will gratify  
 ‘ themselves at any expence. Truth will not af-  
 ‘ ford sufficient food to their vanity; so they have  
 ‘ betaken themselves to error. Truth, Sir, is  
 ‘ a cow which will yield such people no more  
 ‘ milk; and so they are gone to milk the bull.’

I felt an elation of mind to see Paoli delighted with the sayings of Mr. Johnson, and to hear him translate them with Italian energy to the Corsican heroes.

I repeated Mr. Johnson’s sayings as nearly as I could, in his own peculiar forcible language, for which, prejudiced or little criticks have taken upon them to find fault with him. He is above making any answer to them; but I have found a sufficient answer in a general remark in one of his excellent papers: ‘ Difference of thoughts will produce difference of language. He that thinks with more extent than another, will want words of larger meaning.’ (a)

I hope to be pardoned for this digression, wherein I pay a just tribute of veneration and gratitude to one from whose writings and conversation I have received instructions of which I experience the value in every scene of my life.

(a) Idler, No. 70.



During Paoli's administration, there have been few laws made in Corsica. He mentioned one which he has found very efficacious in curbing that vindictive spirit of the Corsicans, of which I have said a good deal in a former part of this work. There was among the Corsicans a most dreadful species of revenge, called 'Vendetta traversa, Collateral revenge,' which Petrus Cyrnaeus candidly acknowledges. It was this: If a man had received an injury, and could not find a proper opportunity to be revenged on his enemy personally, he revenged himself on one of his enemy's relations. So barbarous a practice, was the source of innumerable assassinations. Paoli knowing that the point of honour was every thing to the Corsicans, opposed it to the progress of the blackest of crimes, fortified by long habits. He made a law, by which it was provided, that this collateral revenge should not only be punished with death, as ordinary murder, but the memory of the offender should be disgraced for ever by a pillar of infamy. He also had it enacted that the same statute should extend to the violatours of an oath of reconciliation, once made.

By thus combating a vice so destructive, he has, by a kind of shock of opposite passions, reduced the fiery Corsicans to a state of mildness,

and he assured me that they were now all fully sensible of the equity of that law.

While I was at Sollacarò, information was received, that the poor wretch who strangled the woman at the instigation of his mistress, had consented to accept of his life, upon condition of becoming hangman. This made a great noise among the Corsicans, who were enraged at the creature, and said their nation was now disgraced. Paoli did not think so. He said to me, ‘ I am glad of this. It will be of service. It will contribute to form us to a just subordination. We have as yet too great an equality among us. As we must have Corsican taylours and Corsican shoemakers, we must also have a Corsican hangman.’

I could not help being of a different opinion. The occupations of a taylour and a shoemaker though mean, are not odious. When I afterwards met M. Rousseau in England, and made him a report of my Corsican expedition, he agreed with me in thinking that it would be something noble for the brave islanders, to be able to say that there was not a Corsican but who would rather suffer death, than become a hangman; and he also agreed with me, that it might have a good effect to have always a Genoese for the hangman of Corsica.

I must however do the Genoese the justice to observe, that Paoli told me, that even one of them had suffered death in Corsica, rather than consent to become hangman. When I, from a keeness natural enough in a Briton born with an abhorrence at tyranny, talked with violence against the Genoese, Paoli said with a moderation and candour which ought to do him honour even with the republick, 'It is true the Genoese are our enemies; but let us not forget, that they are the descendants of those worthies, who carried their arms beyond the Hellespont.'

There is one circumstance in Paoli's character which I present to my readers with caution, knowing how much it may be ridiculed, in an age when mankind are so fond of incredulity, that they seem to pique themselves in contracting their circle of belief as much as possible. But I consider this infidel rage as but a temporary mode of the human understanding, and am well persuaded that e'er long we shall return to a more calm philosophy.

I own I cannot help thinking that though we may boast some improvements in science, and in short, superiour degrees of knowledge in things where our faculties can fully reach, yet we should not assume to ourselves sounder judgements than those of our fathers; I will therefore venture to

relate that Paoli has at times extraordinary impressions of distant and future events.

The way in which I discovered it, was this. Being very desirous of studying so exalted a character, I so far presumed upon his goodness to me, as to take the liberty of asking him a thousand questions with regard to the most minute and private circumstances of his life. Having asked him one day when some of his nobles were present, whether a mind, so active as his, was not employed even in sleep, and if he used to dream much, Signor Casa Bianca said with an air and tone which implied something of importance, "Sì, si sogna, Yes, he dreams." And upon my asking him to explain his meaning, he told me that the General had often seen in his dreams, what afterwards came to pass. Paoli confirmed this by several instances. Said he, 'I can give you no clear explanation of it. I only tell you facts. Sometimes I have been mistaken, but in general, these visions have proved true. I cannot say what may be the agency of invisible spirits. They certainly must know more than we do; and there is nothing absurd in supposing that God should permit them to communicate their knowledge to us.'

He went into a most curious and pleasing disquisition, on a subject, which the late inge-



nious Mr. Baxter has treated in a very philosophical manner; in his Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul; a book which may be read with as much delight, and surely with more advantage than the works of those who endeavour to destroy our belief. Belief is favourable to the human mind, were it for nothing else but to furnish it entertainment. An infidel I should think, must frequently suffer from ennui.

It was perhaps affectation in Socrates to say, that all he had learned to know was that he knew nothing. But surely it is a mark of wisdom, to be sensible of the limited extent of human knowledge, to examine with reverence the ways of God, nor presumptuously reject any opinion which has been held by the judicious and the learned, because it has been made a cloak for artifice, or had a variety of fictions raised upon it, by credulity.

Old Feltham says, 'Every dream is not to be counted of; nor yet are all to be cast away with contempt. I would neither be a stoick, superstitious in all; nor yet an epicure, considerate of none \*.' And after observing how much the ancients attended to the interpretation of

\* Feltham's Resolves, Cent. I. Resol. 52.

dreams, he adds, ‘ Were it not for the power  
 ‘ of the Gospel, in crying down the vains † of  
 ‘ men, it would appear a wonder how a science so  
 ‘ pleasing to humanity, should fall so quite to  
 ‘ ruin ‡.

The mysterious circumstance in Paoli’s character which I have ventured to relate, is universally believed in Corsica. The inhabitants of that island like the Italians, express themselves much by signs. When I asked one of them, if there had been many instances of the General’s foreseeing future events, he grasped a large bunch of his hair, and replied, ‘ Tante, Signore, So many, Sir.’

It may be said that the General has industriously propagated this opinion, in order that he might have more authority in civilizing a rude and ferocious people, as Lycurgus pretended to have the sanction of the oracle at Delphos, as Numa gave it out that he had frequent interviews with the nymph Egeria, or as Marius persuaded the Romans, that he received divine communications from a hind. But I cannot allow myself to suppose that Paoli ever required the aid of pious frauds.

† He means vanity.

‡ Feltham’s Resolves, Cent. I. Resol. 52.

Paoli though never familiar, has the most perfect ease of behaviour. This is a mark of a real great character. The distance and reserve which some of our modern nobility affect, is, because nobility is now little else than a name in comparison of what it was in ancient times. In ancient times, noblemen lived at their country seats, like princes, in hospitable grandeur. They were men of power, and every one of them could bring hundreds of followers into the field. They were then open and affable. Some of our modern nobility are so anxious to preserve an appearance of dignity which they are sensible cannot bear an examination, that they are afraid to let you come near them. Paoli is not so. Those about him come into his apartment at all hours, wake him, help him on with his clothes, are perfectly free from restraint; yet they know their distance, and awed by his real greatness, never lose their respect for him.

Though thus easy of access, particular care is taken against such attempts upon the life of the illustrious Chief, as he has good reason to apprehend from the Genoese, who have so often employed assassination merely in a political view, and who would gain so much by assassinating Paoli. A certain number of soldiers are continually on

guard upon him ; and as still cloſer guards, he has ſome faithful Corſican dogs. Of theſe five or ſix ſleep, ſome in his chamber, and ſome at the outside of the chamber-door. He treats them with great kindneſs, and they are ſtrongly attached to him. They are extremely ſagacious, and know all his friends and attendants. Were any perſon to approach the General during the darkneſs of the night, they would inſtantly tear him in pieces. Having dogs for his attendants, is another circumſtance about Paoli ſimilar to the heroes of antiquity. Homer repreſents Telemachus ſo attended :

δύω κύνες ἀργοὶ ἔποντο.

HOMER. Odyſſ. lib. ii. D 11.

Two dogs a faithful guard attend behind.

POPE.

But the deſcription given of the family of Patroclus applies better to Paoli:

Ἐννέα τῶ γε ἀνακτι τραπέζῃες κύνες ἦσαν.

HOMER. Iliad. lib. xxiii. l. 73.

nine large dogs domeſtick at his board.

POPE.

Mr. Pope in his notes on the ſecond book of the Odyſſey, is much pleaſed with dogs being introduced, as it furniſhes an agreeable inſtance of



ancient simplicity. He observes that Virgil thought this circumstance worthy of his imitation, in describing old Evander. So we read of Syphax general of the Numidians, ‘Syphax inter duos canes stans, Scipionem appellavit\*, Syphax standing between two dogs called to Scipio.’

Talking of courage, he made a very just distinction between constitutional courage and courage from reflection. ‘Sir Thomas More, said he, would not probably have mounted a breach so well as a sergeant who had never thought of death. But a sergeant would not on a scaffold, have shewn the calm resolution of Sir Thomas More.’

On this subject he told me a very remarkable anecdote, which happened during the last war in Italy. At the siege of Tortona, the commander of the army which lay before the town, ordered Carew an Irish officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post.

\* I mention this on the authority of an excellent scholar, and one of our best writers, Mr. Joseph Warton in his notes on the Æneid; for I have not been able to find the passage in Livy which he quotes.

Having given his orders, he whispered to Carew :  
‘ Sir, I know you to be a gallant man. I have  
‘ therefore put you upon this duty. I tell you in  
‘ confidence, it is certain death for you all. I  
‘ place you there to make the enemy spring a  
‘ mine below you.’ Carew made a bow to the  
general, and led on his men in silence to the  
dreadful post. He there stood with an undaunted  
countenance, and having called to one of the sol-  
diers for a draught of wine, ‘ Here, said he, I  
‘ drink to all those who bravely fall in battle.’  
Fortunately at that instant Tortona capitulated,  
and Carew escaped. But he had thus a full op-  
portunity of displaying a rare instance of deter-  
mined intrepidity. It is with pleasure that I re-  
cord an anecdote so much to the honour of a  
gentleman of that nation, on which illiberal re-  
flections are too often thrown, by those of whom  
it little deserves them. Whatever may be the  
rough jokes of wealthy insolence, or the en-  
vious sarcasms of needy jealousy, the Irish have  
ever been, and will continue to be, highly re-  
garded upon the continent.

Paoli’s personal authority among the Corsi-  
cans struck me much. I have seen a crowd of  
them with eagerness and impetuosity, endeavour-  
ing to approach him, as if they would have burst  
into his apartment by force. In vain did the

guards attempt to restrain them; but when he called to them in a tone of firmness, 'Non c'è ora riorso, No audience now,' they were hushed at once.

He one afternoon gave us an entertaining dissertation on the ancient art of war. He observed that the ancients allowed of little baggage, which they very properly called 'impedimenta;' whereas the moderns burden themselves with it to such a degree, that 50,000 of our present soldiers are allowed as much baggage as was formerly thought sufficient for all the armies of the Roman empire. He said it was good for soldiers to be heavy armed, as it renders them proportionably robust; and he remarked that when the Romans lightened their arms, the troops became enfeebled. He made a very curious observation with regard to the towers full of armed men, which we are told were borne on the backs of their elephants. He said it must be a mistake; for if the towers were broad, there would not be room for them on the backs of elephants; for he and a friend who was an able calculatour, had measured a very large elephant at Naples, and made a computation of the space necessary to hold the number of men said to be contained in

those towers, and they found that the back of the broadest elephant would not be sufficient, after making the fullest allowance for what might be hung by ballance on either side of the animal. If again the towers were high, they would fall; for he did not think it at all probable, that the Romans had the art of tying on such monstrous machines at a time when they had not learnt the use even of girths to their saddles. He said he did not give too much credit to the figures on Trajan's pillar, many of which were undoubtedly false. He said it was his opinion, that those towers were only drawn by the elephants; an opinion founded in probability, and free from the difficulties of that which has been commonly received.

Talking of various schemes of life, fit for a man of spirit and education; I mentioned to him that of being a foreign minister. He said he thought it a very agreeable employment for a man of parts and address, during some years of his life. 'In that situation, said he, a man will insensibly attain to a greater knowledge of men and manners, and a more perfect acquaintance with the politicks of Europe. He will be promoted according to the returns which he makes



to his court. They must be accurate, distinct, without fire or ornament. He may subjoin his own opinion, but he must do it with great modesty. The ministry at home are proud.

He said the greatest happiness was not in glory, but in goodness; and that Penn in his American colony, where he had established a people in quiet and contentment, was happier than Alexander the Great after destroying multitudes at the conquest of Thebes. He observed that the history of Alexander is obscure and dubious; for his captains who divided his kingdom, were too busy to record his life and actions, and would at any rate wish to render him odious to posterity.

Never was I so thoroughly sensible of my own defects as while I was in Corsica. I felt how small were my abilities, and how little I knew: Ambitious to be the companion of Paoli, and to understand a country and a people which roused me so much, I wished to be a Sir James MacDonald\*.

\* Sir James MacDonald baronet of the isle of Sky, who at the age of one and twenty, had the learning and abilities of a professor and a statesman, with the accomplishments of a man of the world. Eton and Oxford will ever remember him as one of their greatest ornaments. He was well known to the most distinguished in Europe, but was carried off from all their expectations. He died at Frescati, near Rome, in 1765. Had he lived a little longer, I believe I should have prevailed with him to visit Corsica.

The last day which I spent with Paoli, appeared of inestimable value. I thought him more than usually great and amiable, when I was upon the eve of parting from him. The night before my departure, a little incident happened which shewed him in a most agreeable light. When the servants were bringing in the desert after supper, one of them chanced to let fall a plate of walnuts. Instead of flying into a passion at what the man could not help, Paoli said with a smile, ‘No matter;’ and turning to me, ‘It is a good sign for you, Sir, *Tempus est spargere nuces*, It is time to scatter walnuts. It is a matrimonial omen: You must go home to your own country, and marry some fine woman whom you really like. I shall rejoice to hear of it.’

This was a pretty allusion to the Roman ceremony at weddings, of scattering walnuts. So Virgil’s Damon says,

*Mopse novas incide faces : tibi ducitur uxor.*

*Sparge marite nuces : tibi deserit Hesperus Oetam.*

VIRG. *Eclog. viii. l. 30.*

Thy bride comes forth! begin the festal rites!

The walnuts strew! prepare the nuptial lights!

O envied husband, now thy bliss is nigh!

Behold for thee bright Hesper mounts the sky!

When I again asked Paoli if it was possible for me in any way to shew him my great respect and attachment, he replied, ‘ Ricordatevi che Io vi sia amico, e scrivetemi. Remember that I am your friend, and write to me.’ I said I hoped that when he honoured me with a letter, he would write not only as a commander, but as a philosopher and a man of letters. He took me by the hand, and said, ‘ As a friend.’ I dare not transcribe from my private notes the feelings which I had at this interview. I should perhaps appear too enthusiastick. I took leave of Paoli with regret and agitation, not without some hopes of seeing him again. From having known intimately so exalted a character, my sentiments of human nature were raised, while, by a sort of contagion, I felt an honest ardour to distinguish myself, and be useful, as far as my situation and abilities would allow; and I was, for the rest of my life, set free from a slavish timidity in the presence of great men, for where shall I find a man greater than Paoli?

When I set out from Sollacarò, I felt myself a good deal indisposed. The old house of Colonna, like the family of its master, was much decayed; so that both wind and rain found their way into my bed chamber. From this I contracted a fe-

were cold, which ended in a tertian ague. There was no help for it. I might well submit to some inconveniences, where I had enjoyed so much happiness.

I was accompanied a part of the road by a great swarthy priest, who had never been out of Corsica. He was a very Hercules for strength and resolution. He and two other Corsicans took a castle, garrisoned by no less than fifteen Genoese. Indeed the Corsicans have such a contempt for their enemies, that I have heard them say, ' *Basterebbero le donne contra i Genovesi*, Our women would be enough against the Genoese.' This priest was a bluff, hearty, roaring fellow, troubled neither with knowledge nor care. He was ever and anon shewing me how stoutly his nag could caper. He always rode some paces before me, and sat in an attitude half turned round, with his hand clapped upon the crupper. Then he would burst out with comical songs about the devil and the Genoese, and I don't know what all. In short, notwithstanding my feverishness, he kept me laughing whether I would or no.

I was returning to Corte; but I varied my road a little from the way I had come, going more upon the low country, and nearer the western shore.



At Cauro I had a fine view of Ajaccio and its environs. My ague was some time of forming, so I had frequent intervals of ease, which I employed in observing whatever occurred. I was lodged at Cauro in the house of Signor Peraldi of Ajaccio, who received me with great politeness. I found here another provincial magistracy. Before supper, Signor Peraldi and a young Abbé of Ajaccio entertained me with some airs on the violin. After they had shewn me their taste in fine improved musick, they gave me some original Corsican airs, and at my desire, they brought up four of the guards of the magistracy, and made them shew me a Corsican dance. It was truly savage. They thumped with their heels, sprung upon their toes, brandished their arms, wheeled and leaped with the most violent gesticulations. It gave me the idea of an admirable war dance.

During this journey I had very bad weather. I cannot forget the worthy rectour of Cuttoli, whose house afforded me a hospitable retreat, when wet to the skin, and quite overcome by the severity of the storm, which my sickness made me little able to resist. He was directly such a venerable hermit as we read of in the old romances. His figure and manner interested me at first sight. I found he was a man well re-

spected in the island, and that the General did him the honour to correspond with him. He gave me a simple collation of eggs, chestnuts and wine, and was very liberal of his ham and other more substantial victuals to my servant. The honest Swiss was by this time very well pleased to have his face turned towards the continent. He was heartily tired of seeing foreign parts, and meeting with scanty meals and hard beds, in an island which he could not comprehend the pleasure of visiting. He said to me, ' Si J'étois encore une fois retourné à mon pais parmi ces montagnes de suisse dont monsieur fait tant des plaifanteries, Je verrai qui m'engagera à les quitter. If I were once more at home in my own country, among those mountains of Switzerland, on which you have had so many jokes, I will see who shall prevail with me to quit them.'

The General out of his great politeness, would not allow me to travel without a couple of chosen guards to attend me in case of any accidents. I made them my companions, to relieve the tediousness of my journey. One of them, called Ambrósio, was a strange iron-coloured fearless creature. He had been much in war; careless of wounds, he was coolly intent on destroying the enemy. He told me, as a good anecdote, that having been so lucky as to get a view of two

Genoese exactly in a line, he took his aim, and shot them both through the head at once. He talked of this, just as one would talk of shooting a couple of crows. I was sure I needed be under no apprehension; but I don't know how, I desired Ambrosio to march before me, that I might see him.

I was upon my guard how I treated him. But as sickness frets one's temper, I sometimes forgot myself, and called him 'bestia, block-head;' and once when he was at a loss which way to go, at a wild woody part of the country, I fell into a passion, and called to him 'Mi maravigliò che un uomo sì bravo può esser sì stupido; I am amazed that so brave a man can be so stupid.' However by afterwards calling him friend, and speaking softly to him, I soon made him forget my ill humour, and we proceeded as before.

Paoli had also been so good as to make me a present of one of his dogs, a strong and fierce animal. - But he was too old to take an attachment to me, and I lost him between Lyons and Paris. The General has promised me a young one, to be a guard at Auchinleck.

At Bogognano I came upon the same road I had formerly travelled from Corte, where I arrived safe after all my fatigues. My good fa-

thers of the Franciscan convent, received me like an old acquaintance, and shewed a kind concern at my illness. I sent my respects to the Great Chancellor; who returned me a note, of which I insert a translation as a specimen of the hearty civility to be found among the highest in Corsica.

‘ Many congratulations to Mr. Boswell on his return from beyond the mountains, from his servant Maffesi, who is at the same time very sorry for his indisposition, which he is persuaded has been occasioned by his severe journey. He however flatters himself, that when Mr. Boswell has reposed himself a little, he will recover his usual health. In the mean time he has taken the liberty to send him a couple of fowls, which he hopes, he will honour with his acceptance, as he will need some refreshment this evening. He wishes him a good night, as does his little servant Luiggi, who will attend him to-morrow, to discharge his duty.’

My ague distressed me so much, that I was confined to the convent for several days. I did not, however, find myself weary. I was visited by the Great Chancellor, and several others of the civil magistrates, and by Padre Mariani rector of the university, a man of learning and abilities, as a proof of which he had been three years at Madrid.



in the character of secretary to the General of the Franciscans. I remember a very eloquent expression of his, on the state of his country. 'Corfica, said he, has for many years past, been bleeding at all her veins. They are now closed. But after being so severely exhausted, it will take some time before she can recover perfect strength.' I was also visited by Padre Leonardo, of whose animating discourse I have made mention in a former part of this book.

Indeed I should not have been at a loss though my very reverend fathers had been all my society. I was not in the least looked upon as a heretick. Difference of faith was forgotten in hospitality. I went about the convent as if I had been in my own house; and the fathers without any impropriety of mirth, were yet as cheerful as I could desire.

I had two surgeons to attend me at Corte, a Corsican and a Piedmontese; and I got a little Jesuit's bark from the spiceria or apothecary's shop, of the Capuchin convent. I did not however expect to be effectually cured, till I should get to Bastia. I found it was perfectly safe for me to go thither. There was a kind of truce between the Corsicans and the French. Paoli had held two different amicable conferences with M. de Marboeuf their commander in chief, and was

so well with him, that he gave me a letter of recommendation to him.

On one of the days that my ague disturbed me least, I walked from the convent to Corte, purposely to write a letter to Mr. Samuel Johnson. I told my revered friend, that from a kind of superstition agreeable in a certain degree to him, as well as to myself, I had, during my travels, written to him from *LOCA SOLENNIA*, places in some measure sacred. That as I had written to him from the Tomb of Melancthon, sacred to learning and piety, I new wrote to him from the palace of Pascal Paoli, sacred to wisdom and liberty; knowing that however his political principles may have been represented, he had always a generous zeal for the common rights of humanity. I gave him a sketch of the great things I had seen in Corsica, and promised him a more ample relation.

Mr. Johnson was pleased with what I wrote here; for I received at Paris an answer from him which I keep as valuable charter. ‘When you return, you will return to an unaltered, and I hope, unalterable friend. All that you have to fear from me, is the vexation of disappointing me. No man loves to frustrate expectations which have been formed in his favour, and the

‘ pleasure which I promise myself from your jour-  
 ‘ nals and remarks, is so great, that perhaps no  
 ‘ degree of attention or discernment will be suf-  
 ‘ ficient to afford it. Come home however and  
 ‘ take your chance. I long to see you, and to  
 ‘ hear you ; and hope that we shall not be so long  
 ‘ separated again. Come home, and expect such  
 ‘ a welcome as is due to him whom a wise and  
 ‘ noble curiosity has led where perhaps, no native  
 ‘ of this country ever was before.’

I at length set out for Bastia. I went the first night to Rostino, hoping to have found there Signor Clemente de’ Paoli. But unluckily he had gone upon a visit to his daughter; so that I had not an opportunity of seeing this extraordinary personage, of whom I have given so full an account, for a great part of which I am indebted to Mr. Burnaby.

Next day I reached Vescovato, where I was received by Signor Buttafoco, colonel of the Royal Corsicans in the service of France, with whom I pass some days.

As various discourses have been held in Europe, concerning an invitation given to M. Rousseau to come to Corsica; and as that affair was conducted by Signor Buttafoco, who shewed me the whole correspondence between him and M.

Rouffseau, I am enabled to give a diftinct account of it.

M. Rouffseau in his Political Treatife, entitled *DU CONTRACT SOCIAL*, has the following obfervation: ‘ Il eft encore en Europe un pays capable de légiflation ; c’eft l’ifle de Corfe. La valeur et la conftance avec laquelle ce brave peuple a fu recouvrer et défendre fa liberté mériteroit bien que quelque homme fage lui apprit à la conferver. J’ai quelque preffentiment qu’un jour cette petite ifle etonnera l’Europe (a). There is yet one country in Europe, capable of legiflation ; and that is the ifland of Corfica. The valour and the conftancy with which that brave people hath recovered and defended its liberty, would well deferve that fome wife man fhould teach them how to preferve it. I have fome prefentiment that one day that little ifland will aftonifh Europe.’

Signor Buttafoco, upon this, wrote to M. Rouffseau, returning him thanks for the honour he had done to the Corfican nation, and ftrongly inviting him to come over, and be that wife man who fhould illuminate their minds.

(a) *Du Contract Social*. liv. ii. chap. 10.



I was allowed to take a copy of the wild philosopher's answer to this invitation ; it is written with his usual eloquence.

‘ Il est superflu, Monsieur, de chercher à exciter mon zele pour l'entreprise que vous me proposez. Sa seule idée m'elevé l'ame et me transporte. Je croirois la reste de mes jours bien noblement, bien vertueusement et bien heureusement employés. Je croirois meme avoir bien racheté l'inutilité des autres, si je pouvois rendre ce triste reste bon en quelque chose à vos braves compatriotes ; si je pouvois concourir par quelque conseil utile aux vûes de votre digne Chef et aux vôtres ; de ce coté la donc soyez sur de moi. Ma vie et mon coeur sont à vous.’

‘ It is superfluous, Sir, to endeavour to excite my zeal for the undertaking which you propose to me. The very idea of it elevates my soul and transports me. I should esteem the rest of my days very nobly, very virtuously, and very happily employed. I should even think that I well redeemed the inutility of many of my days that are past, if I could render these sad remains of any advantage to your brave countrymen. If by any useful advice, I could concur in the views of your worthy Chief, and in

‘yours. So far then you may be sure of me. My life and my heart are devoted to you.’

Such were the first effusions of Rousseau. Yet before he concluded even this first letter, he made a great many complaints of his adversities and persecutions, and started a variety of difficulties as to the proposed enterprise.

The correspondence was kept up for some time, but the enthusiasm of the paradoxical philosopher gradually subsiding, the scheme came to nothing.

As I have formerly observed, M. de Voltaire thought proper to exercise his pleasantry upon occasion of this proposal, in order to vex the grave Rousseau, whom he never could bear. I remember he used to talk of him with a satirical smile, and call him, ‘Ce Garçon, That Lad;’ I find this among my notes of M. de Voltaire’s conversations, when I was with him at his Chateau de Ferney, where he entertains with the elegance rather of a real prince than of a poetical one.

To have Voltaire’s assertion contradicted by a letter under Paoli’s own hand, was no doubt a sufficient satisfaction to Rousseau.

From the account which I have attempted to give of the present constitution of Corsica, and of

its illustrious Legislator and General, it may well be conceived that the scheme of bringing M. Rousseau into that island, was magnified to an extravagant degree by the reports of the continent. It was said, that Rousseau was to be made no less than a Solon by the Corsicans, who were implicitly to receive from him a code of laws.

This was by no means the scheme. Paoli was too able a man to submit the legislation of his country to one who was an entire stranger to the people, the manners, and in short to every thing in the island. Nay I know well that Paoli pays more regard to what has been tried by the experience of ages, than to the most beautiful ideal systems. Besides, the Corsicans were not all at once to be moulded at will. They were to be gradually prepared; and by one law laying the foundation for another, a complete fabrick of jurisprudence was to be formed.

Paoli's intention was to grant a generous asylum to Rousseau, to avail himself of the shining talents which appeared in his writings, by consulting with him, and catching the lights of his rich imagination, from many of which he might derive improvements to those plans which his own wisdom had laid down.

But what he had principally in view, was to employ the pen of Rousseau in recording the heroick actions of the brave islanders. It is to be regretted that this project did not take place. The father of the present colonel Buttafoco made large collections for many years back. These are carefully preserved, and when joined to those made by the Abbé Rostini, would furnish ample materials for a History of Corsica. This, adorned with the genius of Rousseau, would have been one of the noblest monuments of modern times.

Signor Buttafoco accompanied me to Bastia. It was comfortable to enter a good warm town after my fatigues. We went to the house of Signor Morelli, a counsellor at law here, with whom we supped. I was lodged for that night by a friend of Signor Buttafoco, in another part of the town.

Next morning I waited on M. de Marboeuf. Signor Buttafoco introduced me to him, and I presented him the letter of recommendation from Paoli. He gave me a most polite reception. The brilliancy of his levee pleased me; it was a scene so different from those which I had been for some time accustomed to see. It was like



passing at once from a rude and early age, to a polished modern age; from the mountains of Corsica, to the banks of the Seine.

My ague was now become so violent, that it got the better of me altogether. I was obliged to ask the French general's permission to have a chair set for me in the circle. When M. de Marboeuf was informed of my being ill, he had the goodness to ask me to stay in his house till I should recover; 'I insist upon it, said he; I have a warm room for you. My servants will get you bouillons, and every thing proper for a sick man; and we have an excellent physician.' I mention all these circumstances to shew the goodness of M. de Marboeuf, to whom I shall ever consider myself as under great obligations. His invitation was given in so kind and cordial a manner, that I willingly accepted of it.

I found M. de Marboeuf a worthy open-hearted Frenchman. It is a common and a very just remark, that one of the most agreeable characters in the world is a Frenchman who has served long in the army, and has arrived at that age when the fire of youth is properly tempered. Such a character is gay without levity, and judicious without severity. Such a character was the Count de Marboeuf, of an ancient

family in Brittany, where there is more plainness of character than among the other French. He had been *Gentilhomme de la Chambre* to the worthy King Stanislaus.

He took a charge of me as if he had been my near relation. He furnished me with books and every thing he could think of to amuse me. While the physician ordered me to be kept very quiet, M. de Marboeuf would allow nobody to go near me, but payed me a friendly visit alone. As I grew better, he gradually encreased my society, bringing with him more and more of his officers; so that I had at last the honour of very large companies in my apartment. The officers were polite agreeable men: some of them had been prisoners in England, during the last war. One of them was a Chevalier de St. Louis, of the name of Douglas, a descendant of the illustrious house of Douglas in Scotland, by a branch settled near to Lyons. This gentleman often came and sat with me. The idea of our being in some sort countrymen, was pleasing to us both.

I found here an English woman of Penrith in Cumberland. When the Highlanders marched through that country in the year 1745, she had married a soldier of the French picquets in the

very midst of all the confusion and danger, and when she could hardly understand one word he said. Such freaks will, love sometimes take.

Sic visum Veneri ; cui placet impares  
Formas atque animos sub juga ahenea  
Saevo mittere cum joco.

HORAT. lib. I. Od. 33.

So Venus wills, whose power controuls  
The fond affections of our souls ;  
With sportive cruelty she binds  
Unequal forms, unequal minds.

FRANCIS.

M. de la Chapelle was the physician who attended me. He had been several years physician to the army at Minorca, and had now the same office in Corsica. I called him the physician of the isles. He was indeed an excellent one. That gayeté de coeur which the French enjoy, runs through all their professions. I remember the phrase of an English common soldier, who told me, ‘ that at the battle of Fontenoy, his captain received a shot in the breast, and fell, said the soldier, with his spontoon in his hand, as prettily killed as ever I see’d a gentleman.’ The soldier’s phrase might be used in talking of almost every thing which the French do. I may say I was prettily cured by M. de la Chapelle.

But I think myself bound to relate a circumstance which shews him and his nation in the gentlest light. Though he attended me with the greatest assiduity, yet, when I was going away, he would not accept of a single Louis d'or. 'No Sir, said he, I am nobly paid by my king. I am physician to his army here. If I can at the same time, be of service to the people of the country, or to any gentleman who may come among us, I am happy. But I must be excused from taking money.' M. Brion the surgeon major behaved in the same manner.

As soon as I had gathered a little strength, I walked about as well as I could; and saw what was to be seen at Bastia. Signor Morelli was remarkably obliging. He made me presents of books and antiques, and of every other curiosity relating to Corsica. I never saw a more generous man. Signor Caraffa, a Corsican officer in the service of France, with the order of St. Louis, was also very obliging. Having made a longer stay in Corsica than I intended, my finances were exhausted, and he let me have as much money as I pleased. M. Barlé, secretary to M. de Marboeuf, was also very obliging. In short, I know not how to express my thankfulness to all the good people whom I saw at Bastia.



The French seemed to agree very well with the Corsicans. Of old, those islanders were much indebted to the interposition of France, in their favour. But since the days of Sampiero, there have been many variances between them. A singular one happened in the reign of Lewis XIV. The Pope's Corsican guards in some fit of passion insulted the French ambassadour at Rome. The superb monarch resolved to revenge this outrage. But Pope Alexander VII. foreseeing the consequences, agreed to the conditions required by France; which were, that the Corsican guards should be obliged to depart the ecclesiastical state, that the nation should be declared incapable ever to serve the holy see, and, that opposite to their ancient guard-house, should be erected a pyramid inscribed with their disgrace (*a*).

Le Brun, whose royal genius could magnify and enrich every circumstance in honour of his sovereign, has given this story as a médaillon on one of the compartments of the great gallery at Versailles. France appears with a stately air, shewing to Rome the design of the pyramid; and Rome, though bearing a shield marked S. P. Q. R. receives the design with most submissive humility.

(*a*) Corps Diplomatique anno 1664.

I wish that France had never done the Corsicans greater harm than depriving them of the honour of being the pope's guards. Boisseux and Maillebois cannot easily be forgotten; nor can the brave islanders be blamed for complaining that a powerful nation should interpose to retard their obtaining entire possession of their country, and of undisturbed freedom.

M. de Marboeuf appeared to conduct himself with the greatest prudence and moderation. He told me that he wished to preserve peace in Corsica. He had entered into a convention with Paoli, mutually to give up such criminals as should fly into each others territories. Formerly not one criminal in a hundred was punished. There was no communication between the Corsicans and the Genoese; and if a criminal could but escape from the one jurisdiction to the other, he was safe. This was very easily done, so that crimes from impunity were very frequent. By this equitable convention, justice has been fully administered.

Perhaps indeed the residence of the French in Corsica, has, upon the whole, been an advantage to the patriots. There have been markets twice a week at the frontiers of each garrison-town, where the Corsican peasants have sold all sorts of

provisions, and brought in a good many French crowns; which have been melted down into Corsican money. A cessation of arms for a few years has been a breathing time to the nation, to prepare itself for one great effort, which will probably end in the total expulsion of the Genoese. A little leisure has been given for attending to civil improvements, towards which the example of the French has in no small degree contributed. Many of the soldiers were excellent handi-craftsmen; and could instruct the natives in various arts.

M. de Marboeuf entertained himself by laying out several elegant pieces of pleasure ground; and such were the humane and amicable dispositions of this respectable officer, that he was at pains to observe what things were most wanted in Corsica, and then imported them from France, in order to shew an example to the inhabitants. He introduced in particular, the culture of potatoes, of which there were none in the island upon his arrival. This root will be of considerable service to the Corsicans, it will make a wholesome variety in their food; and as there will thereby, of consequence, be less home consumption of chestnuts, they will be able to export a greater quantity of them.

M. de Marboeuf made merry upon the reports which had been circulated, that I was no less than a minister from the British court. The Avignon gazette brought us one day information, that the English were going to establish Un Bureau de Commerce in Corsica. ‘O Sir, said he, the secret is out. I see now the motive of your destination to these parts. It is you who are to establish this Bureau de Commerce.’

Idle as these rumours were, it is a fact that, when I was at Genoa, Signor Gherardi, one of their secretaries of state, very seriously told me, ‘*Monieur, vous m’avez faitt rembler quoique je ne vous ai jamais vu.* Sir, you have made me tremble although I never saw you before.’ And when I smiled and assured him that I was just a simple traveller, he shook his head; but said, he had very authentick information concerning me. He then told me with great gravity, ‘That while I travelled in Corsica, I was drest in scarlet and gold; but when I payed my respects to the Supreme Council at Corte, I appeared in a full suit of black.’ These important truths I fairly owned to him, and he seemed to exult over me.

I was more and more obliged to M. de Marboeuf. When I was allowed by my physician, to go to his Excellency’s table, where we had always



a large company, and every thing in great magnificence, he was so careful of me, that he would not suffer me to eat any thing, or taste a glass of wine, more than was prescribed for me. He used to say, ‘ I am here both physician and commander in chief ; so you must submit.’ He very politely prest me to make some stay with him, saying, ‘ We have taken care of you when sick, I think we have a claim to you for a while, when in health.’ His kindness followed me after I left him. It procured me an agreeable reception from M. Michel, the French chargé d’affaires at Genoa ; and was the occasion of my being honoured with great civilities at Paris, by M. l’Abbé de Marboeuf Conseiller d’etat, brother of the Count, and possessing similar virtues in private life.

I quitted Corsica with reluctance, when I thought of the illustrious Paoli. I wrote to him from Bastia, informing him of my illness, which I said, was owing to his having made me a man of so much consequence, that instead of putting me into a snug little room, he had lodged me in the magnificent old palace, where the wind and rain entered.

His answer to my first letter is written with so much spirit, that I begged his permission to publish it ; which he granted in the genteelést man-

ner, saying, ' I do not remember the contents of  
' of the letter ; but I have such a confidence in  
' Mr. Boswell, that I am sure, he would not pub-  
' lish it, if there was any thing in it improper for  
' publick view ; so he has my permission.' I am  
thus enabled to present my readers with an origi-  
nal letter from Paoli.

T O J A M E S B O S W E L L, Esq;  
O F A U C H I N L E C K, S C O T L A N D.

STIMATISSIMO SIGNOR BOSWELL,  
RICEVEI la lettera che mi favori da Bastia, e  
mi consolo assai colla notizia di essersi rimessa in  
perfetta salute. Buon per lei che cadde in mano  
di un valente medico ! Quando altra volta il dis-  
gusto de' paesi colti, ed ameni lo prendesse, e lo  
portasse in questa infelice contrada, procurerò che  
sia alloggiata in camere più calde, e custodite di  
quelle della casa Colonna in Sollacarò ; mà ella  
ancora dovrà contentarsi di non viaggiare quando  
la giornata; e la stagione vogliono che si resti in  
casa per attendere il tempo buono. Io resto ora  
impaziente per la lettera che ha promesso scrivermi  
da Genova, dove dubito assai che la delicatezza di  
quelle dame non le abbia fatto fare qualche giorno  
di quarantena, per ispurgarsi di ogni anche più

leggiero influsso, che possa avere portato seco dell' aria di questo paese ; e molto più, se le fosse venuto il capriccio di far vedere quell' abito di veluto Corso, e quel berrettone, di cui i Corsi vogliono l'origine dagli elmi antichi, ed i Genovesi lo dicono inventato da quelli, che, rubando alla strada, non vogliono essere conosciuti : come se in tempo del loro governo avessero mai avuta apprensione di castigo i ladri pubblici ? Son sicuro però, che ella presso avrà il buon partito con quelle amabili, e delicate persone, insinuando alle medesime, che il cuore delle belle è fatto per la compassione, non per il disprezzo, e per la tirannia ; e così farà rientrato facilmente nella lor grazia. Io ritornato in Corte ebbi subito la notizia del secreto sbarco dell' Abbatucci nelle spiagge di Solenzara. Tutte le apparenze fanno credere che il medesimo sia venuto con disegni opposti alla pubblica quiete ; pure si è costituito in castello, e protesta ravvedimento. Nel venire per Bocognano si seppe, che un capitano riformato Genovese cercava compagni per assassinarci. Non poté rinvenirne e vedendosi scoperto si pose alla macchia, dove è stato ucciso dalle squadriglie che gli tenevano dietro i magistrati delle provincie oltramontane. Queste insidie non sembrano buoni preliminari del nostro accomodamento colla repub-

blica di Genova. Io sto passando il findicato a questa provincia di Nebbio. Verso il 10 dell' entrante anderò per l' istesso oggetto in quella del Capocorso, ed il mese di Febrajo facilmente mi tratterò in Balagna. Ritornero poi in Corte alla primavera, per prepararmi all' apertura della consulta generale. In ogni luogo avrò presente la sua amicizia, e farò desideroso de' continui suoi riscontri. Frattanto ella mi creda

Suo affettuosissimo amico

PATRIMONIO, }

23 Decembre, 1765. }

PASQUALE DE' PAOLI.

MUCH ESTEEMED MR. BOSWELL,

I RECEIVED the letter which you wrote to me from Bastia, and am much comforted by hearing that you are restored to perfect health. It is lucky for you that you fell into the hands of an able physician. When you shall again be seized with a disgust at improved and agreeable countries, and shall return to this ill-fated land, I will take care to have you lodged in warmer and better finished apartments than those of the house of Colonna, at Sollacarò. But you again should be satisfied not to travel when the weather and the season require one to keep within doors, and



wait for a fair day. I expect with impatience the letter which you promised to write to me from Genoa, where I much suspect that the delicacy of the ladies will have obliged you to perform some days of quarantine, for purifying you from every the least infection, which you may have carried with you from the air of this country: and still more so, if you have taken the whim to shew that suit of Corsican velvet\* and that bonnet of which the Corsicans will have the origin to be from the ancient helmets, whereas the Genoese say it was invented by those who rob on the highway, in order to disguise themselves; as if during the Genoese government, public robbers needed to fear punishment. I am sure however, that you will have taken the proper method with these amiable and delicate persons, insinuating to them, that the hearts of beauties are formed for compassion, and not for disdain and tyranny: and so you will have been easily restored to their good graces. Immediately on my return to Corte, I received information of the secret landing of Abbatucci†, on the coast of Solenzara. All appearances make us believe, that he is come

\* By Corsican velvet he means the coarse stuff made in the island, which is all that the Corsicans have in stead of the fine velvet of Genoa.

† Abbatucci, a Corsican of a very suspicious character.

with designs contrary to the public quiet. He has however surrendered himself a prisoner at the castle, and protests his repentance. As I passed by Bogognano, I learnt that a disbanded Genoese officer was seeking associates to assassinate me. He could not succeed, and finding that he was discovered, he betook himself to the woods; where he has been slain by the party detached by the magistrates of the provinces on the other side of the mountains, in order to intercept him. These ambuscades do not seem to be good preliminaries towards our accommodation with the republick of Genoa. I am now holding the syndicato in this province of Nebbio. About the 10th of next month, I shall go, for the same object, into the province of Capo Corso, and during the month of February, I shall probably fix my residence in Balagna. I shall return to Corte in the spring, to prepare myself for the opening of the General Consulta. Wherever I am, your friendship will be present to my mind, and I shall be desirous to continue a correspondence with you. Meanwhile believe me to be

Your most affectionate friend

PATRIMONIO }  
23 December, 1765. }

PASCAL PAOLI.

Can any thing be more condescending, and at the same time shew more the firmness of an heroick mind, than this letter? With what a gallant pleasantry does the Corsican Chief talk of his enemies! One would think that the Queens of Genoa should become rival Queens for Paoli. If they saw him, I am sure they would.

I take the liberty to repeat an observation made to me by that illustrious minister, whom Paoli calls the Pericles of Great Britain: ‘It may be said of Paoli, as the Cardinal de Retz said of the great Montrose, “C’est un de ces hommes qu’on ne trouve plus que dans les Vies de Plutarque. He is one of those men who are no longer to be found but in the lives of Plutarch.”

T H E E N D.





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